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FROM THE BOOKS
OF
Miss Carrie Burnley

DARBY'S UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER.

A

DICTIONARY,

GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, AND STATISTICAL,

OF THE VARIOUS

KINGDOMS, STATES, PROVINCES, CITIES, TOWNS, FORTS, HARBORS, RIVERS, LAKES, SEAS, MOUNTAINS, &c.,

IN THE WORLD.

ARTICLES RELATING TO THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN VERY LARGELY EXTENDED, EMBRACING EVERY COUNTY, WITH THE ELEMENTS OF THEIR POPULATION ARRANGED IN TABLES FROM THE CENSUS OF 1840.

BY WILLIAM DARBY.

FOURTH EDITION.

WITH A LATE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, AND AN APPENDIX COMPRISING MANY MORE TOWNS, &c., THAN ANY FORMER EDITION.

PHILADELPHIA:
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TO THE

FOURTH EDITION.

THIS volume, the fourth edition of this Gazetteer, comprises many essential and valuable additions, the general idea of which may be gathered from the following:

First: Technical terms most commonly used in History and Geography are introduced, which, in particular to youthful readers, will prompt to inquiry, and enable them, by easy reference, to learn the meaning of terms necessary to a correct comprehension of the two connected sciences.

Second: In the main geographical articles, such as Africa, America, Asia, Australia, Earth, &c., general facts and features are collected under the principal heads, and, through the work, reference is, (reverse to usual practice,) made from the minor articles. By this mode, each of the principal articles is a condensed treatise in itself, enabling the reader, by aid of maps, to pursue a survey of the large physical divisions of our planet.

The elements of the population of the United States oppose great difficulties to a brief classification. Reflecting on this subject, the tabular form was adopted, from conviction that no other could answer to render the volume a work of facile reference. So much of the most essential legislation, and so many of the most vital questions in general and special policy, demand a thorough knowledge of the local position and relative increase or decrease of population, that too much perspicuity cannot be given to the subject.

Respecting the new States and Territories, the Author has deemed it not only justifiable, but indeed requisite, to be more ample than is common to a Geographical Dictionary comprised in a single octavo volume.

It was very desirable that more precise information could have been given on South America; but so confused and indefinite are the political boundaries in that country, that much uncertainty prevails respecting the extent of almost every subdivision. Nevertheless, in the article America, and in the detached articles, have been inserted a general view of that portion of the Earth, with all the precision that the state of our information renders practicable.

The most recent subdivisions of Mexico into States and Territories are incorporated into this Dictionary.

It cannot be deemed presumption to say that much has been added to Geography by this Treatise. Whatever may be its character, the Editor has devoted a not very brief existence to his subjects; has, as far as the United States are concerned, traveled extensively, but traveling must convince any reflecting person, that of all pursuits, there is no other demanding more accumulated labor, than Geography.

The name of every county included in the Census of 1840, with the elements of their population, respectively, will be found in the Tables under the head of the States.

In this edition, at page 294, under the head of Earth, will be found a table of the superficial area of the Zones of ten degrees in breadth, by the aid of which, it may be seen that the whole zones of North America, between north latitude 30° and 50°, comprise not quite three and a half millions of English square miles, and exceed very little the area of Europe. Also at the end of the volume, several valuable Tables. If the Author has departed from the exact rule proper to a general treatise, it was done in giving a more ample space to the Central States and Territories of the United States than to those of the Atlantic border, but the reasons why are stated.

It has been the sedulous endeavor of the Editor to render his production a safe and commodious book of reference, and as free from either omission or mistake as the present state of the science would admit.

WASHINGTON, *January*, 1845.

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

ABA

AA, river of Courland, which rises in Samogitia, and flows into the bay of Riga.——River of France, rising in the department of Somme, becomes navigable near St. Omer, and, flowing on to Gravelines, falls into the German sea.——River of Switzerland, rising in the valley of Engelberg, and, passing from S. to N. over the canton of Underwalden, falls into the Waldstetter sea.

Aa'n-Charin, village near Jerusalem, much frequented by pilgrims. It contains a spacious convent.

Aalborg, or *Eeltown*, city of Denmark, in Jutland, and capital of a district of the same name. The city, with a pop. of about 7,000 souls, stands on the very remarkable strait called Lym-Fiord, formerly one of the deep gulfs of Jutland, but in 1825 formed into a strait, extending from the German sea to the Cattegat. Though too shallow for large vessels, Aalborg has a good and well-frequented port, distant 15 ms. from the Cattegat. N. lat. 57° 3′.

Aar, river of Switz.; rises in the southern part of the canton of Berne, and, with a general northern course over that canton, receiving the Reus and Limmat, falls into the Rhine at Waldchut.

Aarhuus, seaport of Denmark, on the eastern side of Jutland; its port is small, but much frequented. The steeple of the cathedral of Aarhuus is considered the highest in Denmark, and the city itself the third in the kingdom. Pop. about 7,000. N. lat. 56° 12′, E. lon. 10° 8′.

Aaronsburg, village of Northumberland co., Pa. ——Village of Centre co., Pa., 15 ms. E. of Bellefonte, and 40 W. of Sunbury.

Abach, or *Weltenburg*, a market town of lower Bavaria, on the Danube, 7 ms. from Ratisbon. It is noted for its mineral waters. N. lat. 48° 53′, lon. 11° 56′ E.

Abadan, town near the mouth of the Tigris.

Abakansk, town of Russian Asia, on the Enisei river, 150 miles above Krasnoiarsk. It was founded and fortified by Peter the Great in 1707, amid the Sayansk mountains. This town seems, from the numerous remains of tombs, coins, rude sculptures, and other memoria, to have stood on or near the site of an ancient city. N. lat. 53° 5′, lon. 94° 5′ E.

Abary, river of English Guiana.

Abasia, country of Russian Asia, composed of a narrow slope, falling southwestward from the Caucasian mountains to the Black sea, and extending from the eastern extremity of that sea to Cape Cador. The Abasians were known to the ancient Greeks as bold and dangerous pirates, under the name of Aschæi. The country is mountainous, but productive in grain, fruits, and wine. Central lat. about 47° N.

ABB

Abassia, the modern name of a kingdom in Ethiopia proper; it comprehends the provinces of Bagemeder, Gojam, Walcka, Shewa, &c., and is very mountainous; in some parts the rocks are so steep that men and cattle are craned up by help of ropes and ladders, yet on the top of these there are woods, meadows, and fish ponds.

Abba, father in the Chaldee and Syriac languages, and also congenerate languages; hence the following:

Abbe, Abbey, Abbess, Abbot. The terms are generic, and, though from a masculine root, apply to both sexes. An abbey is a monastery, or society of persons, of either sex, who live in community and celibacy, secluded from worldly affairs, and devoted to religion. Abbot is the superior of a monastery, as abbess is that of a nunnery. The abbots were often, though not necessarily, clerical, and, with the exception that the abbots may and often have been also bishops, the official character of abbots and abbesses were identical. Both still exist, though differently modified, in the Catholic and Greek churches. See Monarch, Monastery, and Monk.

Abbotsbury, Eng., town in Dorsetshire, 7 ms. SW. of Dorchester, and 127 W. by S. from London. Lon. 2° 42′ W., lat. 50° 38′ N.

Abbots, town in Muskingum co., Ohio, 70 ms. nearly E. from Columbus, and 355 from Washington City.

Abbottstown, town in Adams co., Pa., 24 ms. SW. from Harrisburg, and 86 from W. C.

Abbeyville, town Mecklenburg co., Va., 143 ms. from Richmond, and 266 from W. C.

Abb's Head, St., Scot., a promontory, forming the southern extremity of the Frith of Forth, lying in the parish of Coldingham and county of Berwick, about 10 ms. N. of Berwick, and the same distance S. from Dunbar. Lon. 1° 56′ W., lat. 55° 54′ N.

Abberton, Eng., near Lexden, Essex.——*Abberton*, near Parshore, 7 ms. from Worcester, noted for its mineral water.

Abbenhall, Eng., small village 12 ms. from Gloucester, 3 from Newnham, noted for a mineral spring, very efficacious in the cure of cutaneous eruptions.

Abberwick, Eng., large village near Alnwick, Northumberland.

Abbeville, a considerable town of Fr., in the dep. of Somme, and late province of Picardy, seated in a pleasant valley, where the river Somme divides into several branches, and separates the town into two parts. It is pretty well peopled: has a woollen manufactory, besides man-

ufactories of sail cloth. It lies 15 ms. E. from the British Channel, 20 NW. from Amiens, 52 S. of Calais, and 80 NW. of Paris. Lon. 1° 55′ E., lat. 50° 7′ N.

Abbeville, district of S. C., having Pendleton district NW., Laurens NE., Edgefield SE., and the Savannah river SW. It is about 31 ms. in length and breadth, having a superfices of about 1,000 sq. ms. The surface is agreeably variegated with hill and dale, and a considerable part of the soil is rich and well watered. Central lat. 34° 10′ N., lon. W. C. 5° 20′ W. Pop. in 1820, 22,189; in 1830, 28,149; and in 1840, amounted to 29,351.

Abbeville, c. h., Abbeville district, S. C., 118 ms. SE. from Columbia, and 625 ms. from Washington.

Abbey-Boyle, town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, and province of Connaught, remarkable for an old abbey. It lies 23 ms. N. of Roscommon. Lon. 8° 32′ W., lat. 53° 56′ N.

Abbey-Green, village of Scot., in Lanarkshire, containing about 430 inhabitants, and lies 12 ms. S. of Hamilton, and 4 from Lanark.

Abbey-Holm, town in Cumberland, Eng., on an arm of the sea, and is 295 ms. from London, and 16 SW. from Carlisle. Lon. 3° 21′ W., lat. 54° 53′ N.

Abbey-Milton, or *Abbey-Middleton*, an ancient but mean town in Dorsetshire, Eng., 12 ms. NE. of Dorchester, and 122 from London. Lon. 2° 24′ W., lat. 50° 51′ N.

Abbington, Eng., near Northampton.——*Abbington*, near Royston, Cambridgeshire.——*Abbington, Magna* and *Parca*, near Linton and Bournbridge, Cambridgeshire.

Abbyville, town, Medina co., Ohio, 5 ms. N. of Medina court-house, and 25 ms. SSW. of Cleveland.

Abd-al-Curia, small island of Africa, between Socotora and Cape Guardafui.

Abdera, ancient city of Thrace, near the mouth of the Nestus. The inhabitants were proverbially stupid, though it was the birthplace of some eminent men, of whom were Democritus, Protagoras, Anazarchus, and Hecatæus.

Abenrade.—See *Apenrade.*

Abensperg, or Abensberg, town of Bavaria, seated on the Abens, near the Danube, 15 ms. SW. of Ratisbon. Lon. 11° 55′ E., lat. 41° 46′ N.

Aberavon, borough town of Glamorganshire, Wales, on the mouth of the Avon, 19 ms. N. W. of Cowbridge, and 195 W. from London. Lon. 3° 48′ W., lat. 51° 35′ N.

Aberbrothwick, or *Arbroath*, small neat town on the east coast of Angusshire, Scot., 15 ms. NE. of St. Andrew's, and 40 NNE. from Edinburgh. It is situated on the mouth of the small river Brothick; is a royal burgh, well built, and flourishing. The number of its inhabitants has greatly increased within these last 40 years, and they are now estimated at about 7,000. The chief manufactures are brown linens, or osnaburgs, sail cloths, and white and brown thread. There are about 34 vessels belonging to this place, each from 60 to 160 tons, employed in the Baltic trade. The foreign imports are flax, flaxseed, timber, iron, &c. Lon. 2° 29′ W., lat. 56° 36′ N.

Aberconway, town of Caernarvonshire, Wales, pleasantly situated on the river Conway. It has a good harbor, and formerly carried on a considerable trade in corn. Lon. 4° 1′ W., lat. 53° 20′ N.

Abercorn, village and parish of West Lothian, Scot., on the south bank of the Frith of Forth, 12 ms. W. from Edinburgh. The Roman wall is said to have begun in this parish.

Aberdeen, Old, formerly Aberdeen, is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the mouth of the river Don, and about 1 m. N. from New Aberdeen. The town consists chiefly of one long street. There is a neat town-house, a new building, and a trades hospital, for decayed freemen and their widows, and a hospital for 12 poor men, founded by Bishop William Dunbar. But the chief ornament of Old Aberdeen is the large and stately fabric of King's College, situated on the S. side of the town. Over the Don, at Old Aberdeen, there is a fine Gothic bridge. Pop. of town and parish, about 10,000.

Aberdeen, New, is the capital of Aberdeenshire, and the finest town in North Scotland. It is built on a gentle eminence, rising from a small bay formed by the river Dee, over which there is a substantial bridge of seven arches. The town is about 2 ms. in circumference, and contains a pop. of 20,000. It contains an elegant college, built in 1593. Lat. 57° 6′ N., lon. 2° W.

Aberdeen, town on Ohio river, opposite Limestone or Maysville, in Kentucky, and in the SE. angle of Brown co., Ohio, 70 ms. SW. of Chillicothe. The situation is very advantageous, on the great leading road from the central part of Ohio, to Kentucky.

Aberdeenshire, co. of Scot., bounded NW. by Banffshire, W. by Inverness, SW. by Perth, S. by Forfar and Kincardiganshires, and E. and NE. by the German sea. Length from NE. to SW. 100 miles; mean breadth 25; area 2,500 sq. ms.; surface varied, and pursuits of the people agricultural and manufacturing.

Aberdour, small town or village of Fifeshire, Scot., with a good harbor on the Frith of Forth, about 10 ms. NW. of Edinburgh.

Aberfraw, village of North Wales, in the island of Anglesey, 6 ms. NW. of Newburg. Lon. 4° 36′ W., lat. 53° 13′ N.

Abergavenny, well-built town of Eng., in Monmouthshire, 16 ms. W. of Monmouth, and 102 ms. W. by N. from London. Lon. 3° 5′ W., lat. 51° 50′ N. Pop. 2,500.

Abergeldy, village of N. Wales, in Denbighshire, 5 ms. W. by S. of St. Asaph, and 224 from London.

Abernethy, small village of Perthshire, Scot., at the junction of the Eme with the Tay.

Aberystwith, town of S. Wales, in Cardiganshire, on the Istwith, near its confluence with the Riddall, and where they fall into the sea, distant 30 ms. NNE. of Cardigan, and 203 a little N. of W. from London. In summer, this place becomes a fashionable watering place. Lon. 4° 4′ W., lat. 52° 25′ N.

Absecombe, bay and village, eastern part of New Jersey. The bay opens to the Atlantic ocean by an inlet between Brigamine and Absecombe islands. The village is at the head of the bay, 52 ms. SE. from Philadelphia.

Abex, or *Abesh*, a country of Africa, on the Red sea, of doubtful extent.—See *Arkeeko.*

Abingdon, or *Abington*, town of Eng., in Berkshire, on the Thames, 47 ms. E. of Gloucester, and 56 W. from London.

Abingdon, town and seat of justice, Washington co., Va., near the E. side of Holston river. It is 306 ms. WSW. of Richmond, and by post road 385 ms. SW. by W. from W. C.

Abington, village, Plymouth co., Mass., 18 ms. SE. of Boston.

Abington Society, town, Windham co., Ct., 37 ms. a little N. of E. from Hartford.

Abington, township and village, Luzerne co., Pa., 23 ms. NNE. from Wilkesbarre, and by post road 245 ms. NE. from W. C.

Abington, tp., Montgomery co., Pa., 12 ms. from Philadelphia.

Abino, point and creek of Bertie tp., Lincoln district, U. Canada, about 10 ms. W. of Buffalo.

Abkhas, one of the Caucasian nations, residing on the slope southward of the Caucasian mountains. They were formerly subject to the Turks, but are now tributary to Russia. Chief towns, Anacopir, Sotchukale, and Soghumkale.

Ablo, town of Little Tartary, lying between the river Dnieper and the Black sea. Lon. 33° 16′ E., lat. 46° 20½′ N.

Abo, government of, in Finland.—See *Biorneborg*.——City of Russia, in Finland, formerly the capital of the country of the same name. It stands on the shores of a good seaport, opposite the islands of Aland. The ancient university of this city, founded by Queen Christiana in 1640, has been removed to Helsingfors. Fire and political revolution have borne hard on Abo. N. lat. 60° 27′, lon. 22° 18′ E. Peace of Abo, Aug. 7th, 1743. ——A town supposed to exist in central Africa, around which reside the negro nation of Tilboe-Reschadeh, or of the rocks. Situation uncertain.

Abomey, city of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Dahomey, is situated about 100 ms. inland, at N. lat. 7° 30′, lon. 1° E.—See *Dahomey*.

Abookir, or *Aboukir*, bay and city of Egypt. The bay extends from the mouth of the western branch of the Nile to the basin of Alexandria. The city is the ancient Canopus, and is situated on a point of low land, and on the western extreme of the bay, 18 ms. NE. by E. of Alexandria. Aboukir possesses a tolerably good harbor.

Abou-Arieh, a city of Arabia, in Yemen. Situation uncertain.

Abou-Chehr, or *Aucher*, city of Persia, in Farsistan.

Aboukir.—See *Abookir*.

Aboutige, town in upper Egypt, near the Nile, where great quantities of poppies grow, of which the natives make the best opium in the Levant. Lon. 49° E., lat. 26° 30′ N.

Abranates, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on the Tajo, and belonging to a marquis of that title. It is situated on a high ground, is surrounded with gardens and olive trees, contains 35,000 inhabitants, and has 4 convents, a hospital, and an alms-house. Lon. 7° 18′ W., lat. 39° 13′ N.

Abruzzo, province of Naples, bounded on the E. by the gulf of Venice, on the N. and W. by Ancona, Umbria, and the Campagna di Roma, and on the S. by the Terra di Lavora and Molise. It is divided into two parts by the river Pescara, called Ulteriore and Citeriore. The former has Aquilla, and the latter Solomona, for its capital. The country, though cold, is fertile in corn, rice, fruits, saffron, vines, and olives.

Abs, town in Fr., in the dep. of Ardeche, formerly the chief town of Vivares, and a bishop's see, now in a very ruinous state.

Absyrtides, ancient name for the group of islands at the head of the gulf of Venice, to the southward of Fiume, of which the principal are Osero, Cherso, and Veglia. The group is now called the islands of Lessini.

Abydos, ancient city, now Nagara, in Asiatic Turkey. It is situated on the narrows of the Hellespont.

Aby Gherim, town of Tartary, capital of a Khanat, often at war with the Khan of Hissar. The Khanate of Aby-Gherim is stated by the French geographers to contain a population of 1,500,000, and the capital 10,000. It lies between Koulab and Badakhchan.

Abyla, ancient name of the African mountain opposite Mount Calpe, now Gibraltar, in Europe. The strait of Gibraltar extends between these two mountains.—See art. *Africa*.

Abyo, or *Abuyo*, one of the Philippine islands, in the East Indies, between Mindanao and Luzon. Here the Spaniards have a fort, and carry on a good trade with their American territories. Lon. 122° 15′ E., lat. 10° N.

Abyssinia, a kingdom of Africa, 800 ms. long and 600 broad, bounded on the N. by Nubia, E. by the Red sea and Dancala, W. by Gorham, and S. by Gingia and Alaba. It is one of the most mountainous and precipitous countries in the world; but in a few vales the soil is black and fertile. The rainy season continues from April to September. This is succeeded, without interval, by a cloudless sky and a vertical sun. Cold nights as instantly follow these scorching days. The earth, notwithstanding these days, is perpetually cold, so as to feel disagreeable to the soles of the feet. The low temperature of the air in Abyssinia is doubtless the effect of elevation. According to Bruce, the region which he visited as that from which the Nile has its sources, is elevated more than a mile above Sennaar, and more than 2 ms. above the Red sea. An elevation of 2 ms. is more than an equivalent for 25° of lat.; and would give a temperature to upper Abyssinia, in N. lat. 10°, which would assimilate with that of the northern coast of Africa on the western Mediterranean, N. lat. 37°. Gondar is nominally the capital of Abyssinia, but in reality there is at present no town in that country worthy the title of capital.—See *Africa* and *Nile*.

Aca, or *Aco*, most ancient known name of Ptolemais, and more recently St. John d'Acre; which see.

Acacians, sectarians named from their founder as a sect, Acacius, bishop of Cæsarea. Their doctrines were, that the Son was not of the same substance with the Father.

Academy, supposed to be derived from the Grecian grove where Plato taught, near Athens. In language, it is now applied to a seat of instruction above a common school, and below a college.

Acambou, kingdom on the coast of Guinea, in Africa, whose king is absolute, and one of the most powerful on the coast; his subjects, though warlike and brave, are haughty, rapacious, and cruel.

Acanny, an inland country on the Gold Coast of Guinea, which affords the best gold, and in great plenty; also, a town or village in that country. Lon. 30′ E., lat. 8° 30′ N.

Acapulco, a considerable town and port in Mexico, on the Pacific ocean, 240 ms. a little S. of W. from Mexico, and by which a commercial communication is effected between western Mexico and other parts of the world. The inland trade of Acapulco is chiefly performed by pack mules and horses. Acapulco itself is a small place, consisting of about 300 thatched houses; pop. 4,000. The air here is hot, heavy, and unwholesome. Upon the arrival of the galleons, traders flock here from all the provinces of Mexico, to exchange European toys, their own cochineal, and about £437,500 sterling of silver, for spices, muslins, printed linens, silk, perfumes, and the gold works of Asia. Lon. W. C. 22° 40′ W., lat. 16° 50′ N.

Acadia.—See articles *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*.

Acarnania, ancient name of a part of Epirus.

Acasabastlan, river and town of Guatemala, in the province of Vera Paz. The river flows into Dulce bay. The town stands on the river of the same name, about 50 ms. SW. of Vera Paz, the capital.

Acatulan, village of Mexico, in Valladolid, N. lat. 19° 20′, W. lon. 100° 5′.

Acadian Coast, or *Acadia*, co. of Lou.; lies along the Mississippi river, below Lafourche river.

Acayucam, town of Mexico, in Vera Cruz.

Accomac, co. of Va., on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake bay, having Northampton S., the Atlantic ocean E., Worcester co. in Md. N., and the Chesapeake bay W. It is about 20 ms. long and 10 wide, area 240 sq. ms., chief town Drummondstown. The surface generally flat and sandy. Pop. 1820, 15,969; and 1840, 17,096. Central lat. 37° 45′ N., lon. W. C. 1° 30′ E.

Accomac, c. h., town on the eastern shore of Va., 207 ms. from W. C. and 214 from Richmond.

Accord, village in Ulster co., N. Y.

Acieldema, field of blood.

Acerenza, small town of the province of Basilicata, in the kingdom of Naples, formerly the see of an archbishop. Lon. 16° 5′ E., lat. 40° 20′ N.

Acerno, town of Italy, in the Citeriore principality of Naples, 17 ms. SW. of Conza, and 12 NE. of Salerno. Lon. 15° 5′ E., lat. 40° 45′ N.

Acerra, town of Naples, in the province of Terra di Lavora, on the river Agno, a little N. of E. from Naples. Pop. 6,000.

Acham, a country of Asia, to the northeastward of Bengal.—See *Assam*.

Achantee.—See *Ashantee*.

Acheen, in Fr. *Achern*, a kingdom in the northwestern part of Sumatra, comprehending all that part of the island from Cape Acheen to Cape Diamond, on the eastern side, and on the west to the country of the Battas. The inhabitants are supposed to be a branch of the Malay family, which language they speak, and write in Arabic characters. Religion Mahometan. The Achenese have made considerable progress in the arts and in civilization. They are able workmen in metals and in ship building.

Acheen, capital city of the kingdom of Acheen. It is situated on the extreme northwestern part of the island, on a river, and two miles from the sea. The port admits no vessels during the dry monsoon, but is much frequented at other seasons. The character of the people of Acheen is that of the nation, or rather, race to which they belong—ferocious, treacherous, and violent, though more civilized than other Sumatrans. Pop. about 40,000. N. lat. 5° 22′, lon. 95° 34′ E.

Achenrein, village of Austria, in the Tyrol, famous for its foundries and iron works.

Achlam, village of England, 12 ms. from York.

Achlieten, village of Austria, on the Danube, 12 ms. ESE. of Ens.

Achmetchet, town of the former Crim Tartary, now Russian province of Crimea, or peninsula of Crimea, and about 35 ms. NE. of Sevastopol. Lat. 45° N., lon. 34° E.

Achmim, or *Ekhmim*, town of Egypt, near the right bank of the Nile, 240 ms. above and southward of Grand Cairo. Lat. 26° 40′ N., lon. 31° 45′ E.

Acheron, river of Epirus, now Calamis, rising between Macedonia and Albania, interlocking sources with those of the Celydmus, Haliacmon, and Aracthus; general course, 50 ms.; falls into the Ionian sea, opposite the Paxi islands.

Achor, town in the northern part of Columbiana co., O., 308 ms. by post road northward of W. C., and 178 NE. by E. of Columbus.

Achronny, town of Ireland, in the southern part of county Sligo, 16 ms. WSW. of Sligo. N. lat. 54°, lon. 9° 10′ W.

Achyr, or *Achtyrka*, town of Russia, in the government of Kharkoff, situated on the river Vorskla, 55 ms. NW. of Kharkoff. Pop. 12,000.

Ackon, town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, and on the Elbe river, below Dessau.

Ackworth, tp. and town, southern part of Sullivan co., N. H.

Acoma.—See *St. Stephen de Acoma*.

Acoune and *Acoutane*, two of the Aleutian islands.

Acqui, city and seat of a bishop, in the division of the kingdom of Sardinia called Alexandria, situated on the river Tanana, 20 ms. a little S. of W. of Alexandria, and 55 ms. SE. by E. of Turin. Pop. 6,500.

Acqs, or *Dax*, city of Fr., on the river Adour, dep. of Landes, and about 25 ms. NE. from Bayonne.——*Acqs*, town of Fr., in the southern part of the dep. of Arriege, about 22 ms. SSE. of Foix. It derives its name from warm baths in its vicinity.

Acqua, town of Italy, in Tuscany, deriving its name from noted warm baths.

Acquaria, town of Italy, in the Modenese, deriving its name from its noted mineral waters, 12 ms. S. of Modena.

Acquasco, village of Prince George's co., Md., situated on the right bank of the Patuxent river, by post road 40 ms. SE. of W. C.

Acre, or *St Jean d'Acre*, the ancient Ptolemais, city of Asia, in Palestine, situated on a bay of the Mediterranean, about 800 ms. a little W. of N. from Jerusalem. This is amongst the most ancient towns known; it was the Accho of the tribe of Asher, afterwards Ptolemais, and since the period of the crusades St. Jean d'Acre. The harbor is perhaps the best along the eastern shores of

the Mediterranean. The modern name is derived from the place being long the residence of the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.——*Acre*, pachalic of, extends along the Mediterranean from Gaza to Tripoli, about 300 ms, but does not exceed a mean breadth inland of more than 20 ms., lying between latitudes 31° 20′ and 34° 20′ N. St. Jean d'Acre is the capital. The surface is composed of a narrow western slope from the mountains of Palestine.

Actopom, town of Mexico, in the southern part of Queretaro, about 60 ms. a little E. of N. from Mexico.

Aczu, town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia; also, a town and province of Asiatic Tartary, to the N. of Cashgar.

Ada, Danish fort and commercial establishment on the coast of Africa, in upper Guinea, nearly on the meridian of London, and N. lat. 6°. It stands at the mouth of the river Volta.

Adam's Bridge is a long and sandy shoal extending from the northwestern part of the island of Ceylon, towards Indostan, and nearly uniting the island to the continent. This barrier forms the northern limit of the gulf of Manaar.

Adair, county of Kentucky, having Barren co. W., Greene NW., Casey NE., Wayne and Pulaski, or Cumberland river and Wolf river SE., and Cumberland co. S. Adair co. has a mean length and breadth of about 28 ms., area 800 sq. ms. The face of the country broken, and the soil much diversified. Chief town, Columbia. Pop. in 1820, 8,765; in 1840, 8,466. Central lat. 37° 15′ N., lon. 8° W. from W. C.

ADAMANT, Fr., diamant; hence diamond.

Adams, tp. of Coos co., N. H. Pop. in 1810, 244; and in 1820, 363.——Town in Berkshire, Mass., 30 ms. N. from Lenox. Pop. in 1810, 1,763; in 1820, 1,836.——Town in Jefferson co., N. Y., 166 ms. NW. from Albany, and 457 from W. C.——County of Pa., having Frederi k co., in Md., S., Franklin co., Pa., W., Cumberland NW. and NE. and E. It is about 20 ms. in length and 18 wide; area 360 sq. ms. Chief town, Gettysburg. The surface of this county is extremely diversified with hill and dale. The soil is also of the different qualities, from the worst to the best. The whole county is well watered. Pop. in 1820, 19,681; in 1830, 21,379; and in 1840, 23,044. Central lat. 39° 50′ N., lon. W. C. 10′ W.——Township, Darke co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 343.——Village, Dauphin co, Pa.——Town, Hyde co., N. C., NE. 150 ms. from Raleigh.——Township, Washington co., O., E. of Muskingum river. Pop. in 1810, 620; in 1820, 324.——Township of Washington co., O. Pop. in 1820, 174.——Town, Seneca co., O., 11 ms. N. of Tiffin, the county seat, and 20 S. of Lower Sandusky.——County, Miss, bounded W. by the Mississippi river, S. by Homochitto river, or Wilkinson co., E. by Franklin co., and N. by Jefferson; length 40 ms., mean width about 15; area 600 sq. ms. The face of this county is diversified by hill and dale; soil fertile. Vegetables generally cultivated; cotton, maize, potatoes, &c.; principal staple, cotton. Fruits—peaches, some apples, and abundance of figs. Chief towns, Natchez and Wa hington. Central lat. 31° 20′ N., lon. W. C. 14° 30′ W. Pop. in 1820, 12,073; in 1830, 14,919; and in 1840, 19,434.——A southern and Ohio river county of Ohio, bounded W. by Brown, N. by Highland, NE. by Pike, E. by Scioto, and S. by Ohio river, separating it from Lewis co., Ky. It is, with a southern indenting on Ohio river, very nearly a square of 25 ms.; area 550 sq. ms.; slopes towards Ohio river, and in that direction drained by Brush creek and some smaller streams. Surface very hilly and soil varied, from the best to the most steril, general character rather inclining to the latter; West Union, seat of justice. N. lat. 39° and lon. W. C. 6° 10′ W. intersect near the middle of this county. First settlement, 1791. Pop. in 1830, 12,278; in 1840, 13,183.——One of the western counties of Illinois, bounded N. by Hancock, E. by Schuyler, and SE. and S. by Pike; on the W. it is separated from Marion and Lewis counties, Mo., by the Mississippi river. Length from S. to N. 32 ms., mean breadth 24, and area 768 sq. ms., extending in lat. from 39° 42′ to 40° 11′, and in lon. from 13° 52′ to 14° 26′ W. of W. C. The western and most extensive slope declines towards the Mississippi, whilst that of the E. gives source to creeks flowing into the Illinois river. Chief town, Quincy. Pop. in 1830, 2,186; and in 1840, 14,476.——Cape, the Point Ronde of La Peyrouse, is the southern point at the mouth of Columbia river. As laid down by Tanner, it is at N lat. 46° 17′, and lon. 46° 50′ W. of Washington City.

Adamsburg, village, Westmoreland co., Pa., 145 ms. W. from Harrisburg.

Adamsville, village, Washington co., N. Y., 57 ms. N. from Albany.——Village, Marlborough district, S. C, by post road 106 ms. NE. from Columbia.——Village, Muskingum co., O., 12 ms. NE. of Zanesville, and 20 W. of Cambridge.—See *Mechanicsville*, or name of post office at *Adamsville*.

Adana, town and province of Turkey in Asia. The province is nearly commensurate with the ancient Cilicia, and comprises the extreme eastern part of the southern slope of Asia Minor. The town stands and occupies a strong position on the ancient Sarid, now Seihoun, 10 or 12 ms above its mouth. N. lat. 36° 50′, lon. 35° 5′ E. of London.

Adda, river of Switzerland and Italy, rises in the country of the Grisons, and, flowing over Austrian Lombardy, falls into the Po near Cremona.

Addison, tp. of Washington co., Me., W. 16 ms. from Machias. Pop. in 1810, 399; in 1820, 519.——County of Vermont, having Lake Champlain W., Chittenden N., Washington and Orange E., and Rutland S. Mean length 25 ms; mean breadth 20; area about 500 sq. ms. Though not mountainous, it is finely variegated by hill and dale. Otter river flows obliquely through this county, and by its numerous branches affords much fine land and excellent mill seats. Chief towns, Vergennes and Middlebury. Pop. in 1820, 20,620. Central lat. 44° N., lon. 4° 15′ E. from W. C.——Township and village, Addison co., Vt., about 10 ms. W. from Middlebury. Pop. of the tp. 1,200.——Township and village, Steuben co., N. Y. Pop. in 1830, 652.——Southwestern tp. of Somerset co., Pa. It is traversed by the U. S. road.——Township of Gallia co., O. Pop. in 1820, 636.

Adelphi, town on the N. fork of Salt creek, in the NE. angle of Ross co., O., on the road from Chillicothe to Athens; 18 ms. from the former and 35 from the latter, and 20 SSW. from Lancaster. Pop. 300. N. lat. 39° 30′, W. lon. from W. C. 5° 43′.

Adel, kingdom of Africa, called also *Zeila*, from a rich trading town of that name, situated near its coast, on the Red sea. It seldom rains here, but the country is well watered by rivers, and abounds with wheat, millet, frankincense, and pepper. The inhabitants are Mahometans. It was formerly a part of Abyssinia. The capital is Aucsgurel.

Adelfors, town of Sweden, in Smoland, noted for its gold mines, 70 ms. NW. of Calmar.

Aden.—See *Adel.*

Aderbietzan, province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Armenia, W. by Ghilan, S. by Irac-Agemi, and W. by Curdistan. Tauris is the capital. This country of mountains, forming the northwestern province of Persia, goes by numerous inflections of name—as Aderbaidjan, Aderbaidjian, Azerbijan, &c.

Adiabene, a country which, by the ancients, had very indefinite boundaries. It was held by some as including all Syria, or Assyria; or, according to the Chaldaic language, Aturia, which appears to have been a common name for all those countries.

Adige, river of the Tyrol and Italy, rising in the Tyrol, interlocking sources with those of the Inn, Adda, and Drave, and, flowing past Trent, enters Italy, and, gradually inflecting to the SE. and E., falls into the gulf of Venice to the N., and near the mouth of the Po, after a course of 200 ms.

Adjemere, province, or, much more correctly, a district of Indostan, divided into three sub-districts—Odeypoor in the south, Joodpoor in the middle, and Jeypoor in the north. It is, indeed, rather a general name or title than a provincial division with definite limits, and is also inhabited by people differing from each other in language, manners, customs, and religion, such as Jants, Rajepoots, Bhattees, &c.

Adjemere, lying on the table land between the sources of the Jumna and those having their influx into the run and gulf of Cutch, has generally a sandy soil, and presents a dreary appearance, with scarcity of water. The state of human industry and improvement low, with some very favorable exceptions, however, in both respects. The feudal state of the whole country, politically, is a greater blight to human prosperity than either soil or drought.—See *Jeypoor*, *Joodpoor*, and *Odeypoor*.

Adjemere, city of Indostan, formerly of great importance, but now chiefly in ruins, is situated on the table land between the sources of the Chumbull branch of the Jumna and those of the Looney, flowing into the run of Cutch. N. lat. 26° 30′, lon. 74° 50′ E. About 250 ms. a little S. of W. from Agra, and nearly a like distance SW. of Delhi.

Admiral, Fr., amiral, highest order of naval commanders, evidently derived from the same primitive root as emir, mirza, &c. Under this term Webster states: "This word is said to have been introduced into Europe by the Turks, Genoese, or Venetians, in the 12th or 13th century." Mir, is a suffix to many imperial and royal names in the Sclavonic and some of the Asiatic languages.

Admiralty Islands, a cluster of islands in the Pacific ocean, to the NW. of New Ireland. They were discovered in 1767, and are between 20 and 30 in number; some of them appear of considerable extent; and the centre one is supposed to be in lon. 146° 44′ E., lat. 15° 37′ N.

Adon, town of Hungary, seated in a fruitful country near the Danube, 12 ms. S. of Buda.

Adour, river of Fr., which rises in the dep. of Upper Pyrenees, flows by Tarbes and Dax, and enters the bay of Biscay below Bayonne. It is the SW. river of Fr. of any note; the basin it drains is about 100 ms. long and 50 wide, though the stream is large for so confined an extent, as the principal sources are in the Pyrenees.

Adra, seaport of Spain, in Granada, 47 ms. SE. of Granada. Lon. 3° 7′ W., lat. 36° 45′ N.

Adramiti, ancient *Adramyttium*. It is now a miserable village, inhabited by a few fishermen. This place either gave to or received its name from the gulf of Adramyttium, at the head of which it stands. N. lat. 39½°, E. lon. 26° 50′. 70 ms. N. by W. from Smyrna.

Adria, town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, which gives name to the Adriatic sea, and was formerly of great note, but has been much reduced by frequent inundations. It is seated on the Tartaro, 25 ms. SSW. of Venice.

Adriano, mountain of Spain, in Biscay, over which is a very difficult road to Alba and Old Castile. It is one of the highest mountains of the Pyrenees, and is only inhabited by a few shepherds.

Adrianople, second city of European Turkey, in Roumelia, situated on the Marizzo river, at the junction of its four branches. Before changed by Adrian, this city was named Oresta; by the Turks it is called Edrineh. "The numerous minarets of this second city of the Turkish empire rise above gardens of roses and groves of cypress." Pop. about 100,000. Distant from Constantinople about 150 ms. NW. by W. N. lat. 42°, lon. 26° 30′ E.

Adriatic Sea.—See *Venice, Gulf of.*

Adventure, bay of the SE. end of Van Diemen's Land.

Ægates, or *Ægades*, or *Egates*, group of islands lying off the extreme western point of Sicily, anciently called the promontory of Lilybæum. The treaty of Ægates, B. C. 241 years, terminated the first Punic war between the Romans and Carthaginians. Their modern names are Levenzo, Pavignano, and Maretima.

Ælia Capitolena, name given to Jerusalem by the Roman Emperor Adrian, and by which the place was designated for some centuries.

Æoliæ, or *Hephestiades*, (now *Lipari*;) which see.

Ætna.—See *Etna.*

Afghanistan, the country so denominated has been generally, but erroneously, included in Persia. The two countries differ in their civil, physical, and political characters. Following an Asiatic custom of naming a country from a predominant city or province, this country has been successively called Ghuznee, or Ghiznee; Cabulistan, from Cabul, or Candahar, &c.

Taken in its utmost extent, Afghanistan extends from the western bounds of Herat, E. lon. 56′, to the eastward of Cashmere, lon. 77°, and from the mouth of the Indus, N. lat. 24°, to the upper part of the Oxus, in N. lat. 37°. These limits would give a length from W. to E. of 1,200 ms., and about 800 ms. from S. to N., or an area of 960,000 sq. ms.

The empire comprehends Afghanistan proper, Seistan, part of Khorasan, and of Mekran, Balk, Cutch, Candahar, Sind, and Cashmere, together with a portion of Lahore, and the greater part of Moultan. In these countries the Khootba, or church service, is used, in which the king of Afghan is prayed for, although the degrees of subjection of the different provinces are various.

The whole population is estimated at 14,000,000, consisting of the following nations:

Afghans	4,300,000
Belooches	1,000,000
Tartars	1,200,000
Persians and Tanjeks	1,500,000
Indians of different races	5,700,000
Miscellaneous tribes	300,000
Amount	14,000,000

The origin of the name Afghan is uncertain. It is only through the Persian that it is known to the people themselves, and it is probably modern. Their own name for their nation is Poochtoon, or so says Malte Brun, and then contradicts himself in a few sentences after, by observing that the Afghans consider themselves as descended from Afghaun, the son of Junia.

The language of the Afghans is called Poostoo, of unknown origin, but with some affinity to some of the dialects of ancient Persia. They use the Persian alphabet, and the Persian is their learned language.

In an extent of country so large, and inhabited by nations differing in language, customs, manners, and religion, the human character must vary; but, from all accounts, the people of those regions are hardy, bold, and daring, and perhaps the freest of all Mahometan nations, unless we except the wandering Arabs. The Afghans proper are, as to religion, Mahometans of the sect of Sonnites, but remarkably tolerant. The Hindoos live unmolested amongst them, practising their religious rites in perfect peace and safety.

The face of the immense country known under the general name of Afghanistan is in great part mountains. In the north, it has the great mountain nucleus, the Hindoo Coosh, in part covered with perpetual snow. Advancing southward, the mountains depress, but both the Indus and Kaushgar rivers, from lat. 35° to 33°, flow through mountain gorges, though below the latter limit the Indus has plains on both sides to the sea. The higher branches of the Oxus river rise in and drain the country of Balkh, or northwestern Afghanistan, whilst the central and western sections, comprising Cabul and Seistan, are drained by the various confluents of the Hindmend, flowing westward into the sea of Durah.

Beloochistan, although included in the general sweep of Afghanistan, is, physically at least, a very distinct country; what was called by the ancients Gedrosia, more recently Beloochistan, or country of the Belooches, extending from Cabulistan and Seistan southward to the Indian ocean. In the northern side it is mountainous, but becomes gradually more level approaching the ocean; the whole forming an inclined plane, 600 ms. from E. to W., and lying between N. lat. 26° and 30°; has a mean breadth of 200 ms.; area 120,000 sq. ms.—See art. *Asia*.

AFRICA, one of the great physical sections of the earth; it is bounded N. by the Mediterranean sea; W. and SW. by the Atlantic ocean; S. by the Southern ocean; SE. and E. by the Indian ocean; NE. by the gulf of Aden, Red sea, and the isthmus of Suez. This immense continent, in latitude, extends from 37° N. to 35° S., and from 12° W. to 52° E., with the equator very nearly a middle line, though not much, if any, less than two-thirds of the surface lies northward of that line. Within the outlines of Africa are included something about 11,000,000 of sq. ms., or about the one-fourth part of the land surface of the earth.

As a physical section, Africa must be taken alone, as its internal features give it a distinct character. Of all the large land sections, it is the least indented with bays and inland seas or lakes. It has also, comparatively speaking, the fewest great systems of mountains, having in fact but two which materially modify its geography; those are the Atlas on the N., and the Kong, or mountains of the Moon, in the centre. Detached groups of mountains do indeed exist in southern Africa, having no connexion with either the Kong or Atlas systems, but these isolated and confined mountains have but a local and very restricted influence on the soil or climate of a continent spreading over so wide a surface.

The Atlas, rising from the Atlantic ocean opposite to the Canary islands, extends thence in a NE. by E. direction 1,400 ms., to the Mediterranean, between Tunis and the gulf of Cabes. This system is the backbone of an arable surface of at most 300 ms. mean breadth. This productive tract is composed of two slopes: one to the northward, drained by streams falling into the Atlantic ocean or Mediterranean sea; the opposite slope drained by rivers falling towards and lost in the Sahara, or great desert. At the utmost, the arable and habitable region of the Atlas cannot exceed 420,000 sq. ms.

Beyond the northwestern extreme of the Atlas region, northern Africa extends about 1,200 ms. to the delta of the Nile. Part of this latter region is arable, but extremely narrow, and in some places the desert reaches the sea. A breadth of 50 ms., and area 60,000, would be a full allowance, which, added to the region of Atlas, yields for northern Africa, westward of the Nile, an arable superfices of 480,000 sq. ms.

The system of Kong rises from the Atlantic ocean, between N. lat. 8° and 12°, forming a nucleus about the sources of the Senegal, Gambia, and Niger rivers, but thence, by an inflected course between latitudes 8° and 10°, crosses the continent, including the region from which issue the higher fountains of the Nile, and terminating in Cape Guardafui. It is, however, evident that the Cape Verd islands in the Atlantic, and the islands of Abd el-Curia and Socotra, are extensions

of the Kong. But, restricting the system to the continent, it extends through 64° of lon. along the mean lat. of 8° N., or through 4,350 ms. The mean productive breadth would be fully estimated at 1,000 ms., and area at 4,350,000 sq. ms. This region of Kong and western coast of Africa, to about the tropic of Capricorn, or southern polar tropic, is the true Negroland.

The lower basin of the Nile, from the mouth of the river Athara, or Tigre, in N. lat. 18°, to the efflux of the main river into the Mediterranean, in lat. 32° N., ranges about 1,000 ms.; the productive tract narrowing, advancing from S. to N., from 300 ms. to, in many places, not more than 20 ms., and fully estimated at 100,000 sq. ms.

Western Africa, from the mouth of the Quorra, or Niger, in a distance of 2,000 ms., to the southern tropic, is to a certain, indeed, uncertain distance inland, productive, and in part extremely so, but from the best accounts would be rather over than underrated at 1,000,000 of sq. ms.

Beyond the southern tropic, to N. lat. 28°, or mouth of Orange river, the desert reaches the coast. Thence, following the coast, and including the region of the Cape of Good Hope, to the equator on the eastern side, in a distance of 3,500 ms., with a mean breadth of 100 ms. inland, we have an area of 350,000 sq. ms. With these exceptions, the residue of Africa is, as far as known, steril and unproductive deserts.

	Sq. ms.
Northern coast, from Canary islands to the delta of the Nile - -	480,000
Western tropical coast, from the mouth of the Quorra to that of Orange river	1,000,000
System of Kong - - -	4,350,000
Basin of the Nile below N. lat. 18° -	100,000
Southern and southeastern coasts united	350,000
	6,280,000

In this estimate, the productive surface of Africa is so extended as to admit us to assume 6,000,000 of sq. ms. as an ample allowance for the habitable sections of that continent. Viewed physically, Africa is, in fact, as far as human, indeed, animal life is concerned, a series of islands, of extremely difficult external and internal approach, either from the ocean or by traversing the immense intervening deserts. The want of deep bays or navigable rivers adds to the isolation of interior Africa. These are permanent obstacles opposed to mental, moral, or political improvement. The great and durable superiority of Europe, western Asia, southeastern Asia, and the delta of the Nile, has been no doubt correctly attributed to deep oceanic indentings or to great navigable rivers. Even in Asia, far inland, and amid deserts, barbarism has prevailed in all ages. Rigidly measured by the rhombs, the whole surface of Africa comprises an area of about 11,300,000 sq. ms., and, according to the estimates recorded in this article, near five-elevenths of the whole is steril, arid, and uninhabitable desert. The great northern Sahara, extending between Negroland and the Mediterranean region, and between the basin of the Nile and the Atlantic ocean, is in length, from E. to W., within an inconsiderable fraction of 3,000 ms., with a mean breadth of at least 800 ms.; area 2,500,000 sq. ms.

The great expanse of interior desert southward of the Kong is less known to civilized nations; but, according to all that is known, the superfices falls little if any short of that of the northern Sahara, and, if taken together, can be safely estimated at 4,500,000 sq. ms.; a surface exceeding that of all Europe, with all those parts of Asia N. of Arabia and W. of a line drawn from the mouth of the Euphrates over the intermediate country, through the Caspian sea, and thence to the foot of the Ural mountains.

Africa, though known in part to the civilized nations of antiquity from the earliest times, continues to be but partially known to those who have been navigating its shores, planting colonies on its borders, and endeavoring to penetrate its interior regions, to the present age. On every probability afforded by history, southeastern Europe was civilized from northeastern Africa; and yet, notwithstanding its proximity to Europe and Asia, Africa in great part remains imperfectly known and barbarous. A continent extending entirely across the torrid into both temperate zones, and, with extended deserts, and mountains rising in some places to the region of perpetual snow, must present great variety of climate and seasons. The general climate is that of the torrid zone. In Africa, as in every other section of the earth, three things must influence the climate: first, relative equatorial distance; second, inclination of the face of any given part; and, thirdly, relative elevation. From their much greater elevation, some parts of Guinea, Nigritia, and particularly Abyssinia, enjoy far more temperate climates, or far less exposed to excessive heats and droughts, than are Barbary, Egypt, or the extreme southern part, extending towards the Cape of Good Hope.

In every section of Africa, where vegetation can exist to any considerable amount, the growth is vigorous, and product is abundant. Did the inhabitants enjoy the benefactions of civilization, an immense population might exist in Africa. Wheat, and indeed the cerealia generally, afford the most excessive crops. The vine succeeds at once at the Cape of Good Hope and along the Mediterranean sea. It has been remarked of African vegetation, that its development is in an especial manner rapid and excessive. Most of the mountains are covered with forests, the trees of which cede in majesty to those of no other part of the earth: those of Mount Atlas equal the finest forests of Italy and Spain; those of Guinea, Senegambia, Congo, and Nigritia, rival the dense forests of South America. The baobal or adansonia, the giant amongst vegetables, was originally from tropical Africa. Leguminous vegetables are particularly abundant in Africa; as, for example, cassia, tamarind, and thorny mimossas. Palms, and in particular the date and cocoa, rise even on the arid borders of deserts; euphorbias of different species and of gigantic size, and also the spiny cactus, spread over sandy tracts on which few other vegetables could find nourishment.

In so brief a general view we recognise some resemblances in charrcter with Asiatic vegetation. The animal kingdom presents more variety and originality. Africa contains most of the animals of the old continent, and with also superior vigor. We may give, as examples, the horse of Barbary, the Cape buffalo, and the mule of Senegal. The

African dun lion is the only one which deserves the title. The African elephant and rhinoceros are, though smaller, greatly more active than those of Asia, and evidently much more ferocious. Several remarkable animals are peculiar to Africa. On the southern regions of that continent, and in Abyssinia, are found the only known species of the zebra. A similar observation might be repeated as to southern Africa, in regard to the quagga, another species of the genus horse. Immense herds of different species of the deer, the gnu, two species each of the giraffe and antelope bound over Africa; and its rivers and lakes, through more than 50° of lat., abound with the ponderous hippopotamus. The largest of all winged animals, the ostrich, skims over the immense plains of this great continent.

Little as is known of Africa, it is, however, evident that its mineral wealth is immense. The truly prodigious commerce carried on in gold dust from the interior announces the abundance of that metal. One of the branches of the Lupata mountains, towards the southern extremity of that continent, has received and deserves the name of the Mountain of Copper. Iron is made in various parts of Africa, especially in Abyssinia, and in that mountain nucleus from which flow the Gambia and Senegal. The ancients brought emeralds from upper Egypt; and the yet existing monuments of that country verify the immensity in quantity of porphyry, granite, sienites, and other rocks, employed in architecture and statuary. May we not reasonably conclude, that all that is revealed of the capabilities of Africa are mere specimens of treasures to be revealed to and developed by future and civilized generations?

The following general view of Africa was, in most part, translated from the French geography of Larenaudiere, Balbi, and Huot; Paris, 1831:

The difficulty, observes Balbi, of following a methodical course over the map of Africa, induces me to divide that continent into five grand divisions. His co-geographers have modified that idea, and extend the physical divisions to seven: as that of the Nile, on the NE.; Atlas, NW.; Sahara, central; Atlantic or western; southern or Cape section; and eastern.

The region of the Nile is bounded by the Mediterranean on the N.; E. by Arabia, the Red sea, straits of Babelmandel, and a small part of the gulf of Aden; to the S. by the mountains of the Moon; and on the W. by Nigritia, (*Soudan or Negroland,*) and by the deserts of Lybia and Barca, which depend on the Sahara and Atlas. This great section is in all its length watered by the Nile and its confluents. The real Nile, or Bahr-el-Abiad, White river, is the western and main stream, rising in the mountains of the Moon, in about lat. 6° or 7° N., and lon. 30° E. of London, and from thence, flowing over Sennaar a little E. of N., to lat. 16°, receives from the southeastward the Bahr-el-Azrak, or Blue river, from Abyssinia; and, continuing the original course of NNE. to lat. 18°, into Nubia, receives also from the SE. the Atbara, and from thence, known as the Nile, the united waters, by a course very little W. of N., flow over Nubia and Egypt, to their final efflux into the Mediterranean, at N. lat. 31° 30′.

If we include in the region of the Nile all the surface from the Red sea to the interior of Sahara, we would then have a space of about 1,700 ms., with a mean width of 400, or an area of 650,000 sq. ms. The most remarkable general feature of this extensive region is, that, although having one extreme within 6° or 7° of the equator, and the other rather more than 8° within the temperate zone, the extremes of tropical heat is reverse to the lat. This effect is produced by relative oceanic level. Abyssinia, entirely within the torrid zone, is a region of mountains with elevated valleys and table lands, with a rapid general slope northwardly. Nubia follows, descending, as does Egypt in turn, until the surface depresses to the shores of the Mediterranean. The general elevation of Abyssinia, and the still more southern sections of the Nile region, remains unknown; but, from what is learned in respect to these tracts, it is probable that the mountains of the Moon fall little short of, if they do not rise above, the region of perpetual snow.

Commencing with the mountains of the Moon, the first country of the Nile region we enter may be called that of southwest, but which is still very imperfectly known; the inhabitants are negroes, and independent. The country from which rise the sources of the Bahr-el-Abiad is called Donga, or Dinka, and the mountains El-Kamar.

Bertat, or Djebel-O'onin, an extensive country southward of and descending the White river, Bahr-el-Abiad, is generally covered with dense forests, and inhabited by numerous and barbarous nègro tribes. One of its districts, called Ganamyl, is highly productive in gold dust, collected from the sands of its rivers and brooks. Geographers give the names of Fazoql, as a province spreading between the White and Blue rivers, and Ferdassi, as a town and entrepot of commerce between Nubia, Abyssinia, and all Bertat. They also give the name, without much else, of the empire of the Chilouks. On the small map of Africa attending the geography of Larenaudiere, Balbi, and Huot, the name Shilouks is engraven on the space between the White and Blue rivers. Other barbarous names are given, without precise location, therefore of even doubtful existence.

Kordofan, a country lying contiguous to, and westward of, the White river, and inhabited, though by negroes, by a people far advanced in the arts of civilized life above the barbarous tribes towards the mountains of the Moon. On a map of Africa published by John Senex, (London, 1712,) and where now exists Kordofan, is represented "the Kingdom of Gorhan"—the two names evidently different enunciations of the same word. In regard to this map of Senex, published half a century before the journey of James Bruce to the sources of the Nile, it may be remarked, that on it the general features, particularly those of the rivers, with their relative position and lat., are laid down with wonderful similarity to what appears on the most recent map. Kordofan, to the westward and northward, is bounded by deserts. To the southward of this country rises a rather low chain of half extinct volcanoes. Ibeit and Koldagi, though mere irregular collections of huts, are capitals, and in the former an extensive commerce is carried on with the neighboring countries. Kordofan may, in some respects, be now regarded as subject to the pacha of Egypt, who sends there, annually, troops to collect and carry away recruits.

Abyssinia, as laid down on our most modern maps, and also on that of Senex, includes all the great region from the Red sea to the Bahr-el-Abiad or White river, E. and W., and from S. to N., from the mountains of the Moon, to an uncertain boundary between it and Nubia. Length from E. to W. about 800 ms., and mean breadth 400, and area 320,000 sq. ms. Central lat. very near 11° N. Though anciently entitled Ethiopia, and in modern ages Abyssinia, both terms may be regarded as general and generic, as there exists no evidence of the regions included ever having been united into one sovereignty. It is now, and probably has been in all past ages, inhabited by nations, not alone differing in language and religion, but also of very different races. With the exception of a small part towards the Red sea, straits of Babelmandel, and gulf of Aden, the slope is northward, and in that direction furrowed by deep valleys, extending between high mountain chains, which are probably spurs from the great central system, the mountains of the Moon. The principal rivers of Abyssinia are the Bahr-el-Abiad on the W., Bahr-el-Azrak, Blue river, or river of Ambara, in the centre, and the Atbara, or Tigre, or Tacazze, on the E.

Tigre, from which the river so called is named, is the eastern kingdom of Abyssinia, bounded by the Red sea, with a very uncertain extent westward. Andova is regarded as the largest, though Axoum, or Axum, is considered the capital. The former, inhabited by 8,000 or 10,000 inhabitants, manufactures a species of cotton cloth which circulates over the neighboring countries as money. Axoum, though not mentioned by either Herodotus or Strabo, and now in ruins, is very interesting, from remains which attest a former state of splendor. The traveller finds, amidst its present decay, Greek and Ethiopian inscriptions, ruins of magnificent temples, and upwards of fifty obelisks.

Enderta is probably a part of Tigre, extending towards the gulf of Babelmandel, and contains the towns of Antalo and Chilicout.

Lasta, constituting also a part of what our books and maps represent as Tigre, and extending to the Red sea. It is a mountainous country, divided into deep valleys, and with high mountain ridges, superinducing political subdivision, the names of which we know imperfectly. In it are found a people who appear to be the descendants of exiled Jews, and who are called in the country Falachas. Dixan, a city in the extreme northern part, and not far inland from the Red sea, is well peopled and commercial. Genaler, Temben, Adet, Sire, Waldubba, and some other towns, are named as existing in Lasta.

Ambara, or Gondar, forms central Abyssinia, and is the most important of its subdivisions; extent uncertain. If we take a birdseye view of this country, we behold the Lake Dambea, or Dembea, near its centre, and we see issuing from it, and flowing southwardly, the river of Ambara. This stream, represented by Bruce as the real Nile, and long so considered, issues as we have stated, and thence, in the form of an immense semicircle, sweeps round to the northward. Gondar, the nominal capital of Abyssinia, stands near the northeastern angle of Lake Dambea, and by some authors represented to contain 50,000 inhabitants, is, however, a city with more marks of civilization than any other in central Africa. Amhara proper is represented as a small State, whose chief, residing at Watho-Haimanot, is independent. Gojam, or the country in great part enclosed by the bend of the Amhara river below the Lake Dambea, is, from all accounts, one of the most beautiful and best peopled sections of Abyssinia. Maitcha, also traversed by the Amhara, is a swampy and unhealthy country. Belesen, whose chief town, Emfras, contains about 300 houses. Damot, a province rich in gold mines, contains a town called Bame.

The kingdom of Ankober spreading southeastward of Damot and of the river of Amhara, towards the mountains of the Moon, is a country extremely fertile, and comparatively well peopled. Ankobar, the capital, is the residence of an independent chief, and whose estate, in 1814, was composed of the two large provinces of Efat and Schoa.

Ango, a kingdom or province in the southwestern part of Abyssinia, is composed of a province of the same name, that of Furfura and some other districts, and has in it the towns of Agof, Cotbenou, and Combotche. Narea, in the same region, occupies one of the most elevated table lands of Africa. It is singular that Narea is noticed in the French geography, from which our own notice is translated, but omitted in the attending map, though inserted on that of Senex, 1712, and on Arrowsmith's under the name of Enarea.

Samara, along the low, sandy, and burning coast of the Red sea, counts amongst its nomadic or wandering tribes the Schihos and Hazortas, who are, there is little doubt, the descendants of the ancient as they are the modern Troglodytes, still inhabiting the hollows and natural caves amongst rocks, or in the rudest cabins, constructed of reeds and seaweed. The principal village of Samara is Duroro, situated on the bay of Amphila, the most powerful tribe of the Danokils, who occupy a great extent of country inland from the straits of Babelmandel to the bay of Houakel. The miserable village of Zulla, on Amesley bay, is the residence of the chief of the Hazortas. Near Zulla are still to be seen the ruins of the ancient Adulis. At about 8 or 9 ms. from this part of the coast is the island of Dhalac, the largest in the Red sea. On a small island in the bay of Masonah is a town of about 2,000 inhabitants, and very commercial. The town is also called Arkekoo, and is the common seaport from which outlet or inlet is made with Abyssinia.

Closing this too general view of a country so extensive, and, in many respects, interesting as that from which the Nile derives its numerous fountains, we cannot but regret at once its barbarous condition and the great imperfection of our knowledge of its various subdivisions. Politically, it may be remarked, there are great resemblances between the condition of much of Europe for many centuries after the fall of the Roman empire and that of Abyssinia at the present time. Magnificent ruins attested in Europe and in western Asia, as such ruins now do at Axoum and other places, the existence of and destruction of former grandeur and civilization.

Descending the great slope of the Nile region from Abyssinia, extends an immense country, vaguely known under the general and complicated

names of *Sennaar* and *Nubia*. It is something curious that on the map of Senex, engraved early in the last century, and on those most recent of Africa, the political extent, relative positions, and geographical complications, in regard to the Nile region, appear with a resemblance which excites and sustains an opinion that little has been gained in exact knowledge of that physical section during the past century. From the dim light thrown on the two countries of Abyssinia and Sennaar or Nubia, we may regard them as not only politically but physically distinct. Indeed, we are warranted in concluding that the former permanent separation arises from the strong prominence of the latter. Abyssinia in its widest extent is a comparatively high table land, from which fall rapidly the three great constituents of the Nile. Sennaar proper, following Abyssinia, is, from all accounts, from 1,000 to 1,500 or 2,000 feet depressed; therefore the rapid increase of heat advancing northwardly.

Nubia, including Sennaar, according to the geography of Larenaudiere, Balbi, and Huot, is 350 leagues in length from south to north, and 200 wide from east to west. This would give a width of 550 and length of about 900 ms.: the area exceeding 400,000 sq. ms. As naturally bounded, it stretches from the 12th to the 24th degree of north latitude, and from the Red sea to the Great Sahara.

Sennaar, or upper Nubia, occupies the space over which flow the two rivers of Amhara and Tigre, and westward to the White river. On the east and north, limits uncertain. This country, it is supposed, is the same assigned by the ancients to the famous empire, or, as frequently designated, island of Meroe. Many writers of both ancient and modern times have considered it as the cradle of the civilization, arts, and religious and political institutions of Egypt. The traces of a former high state of improvement are unequivocal. It was invaded in 1822, from Egypt, and is now in some respects subject to the Pacha Mehemet Ali. The kingdom of Sennaar was founded in the commencement of the 16th century. The capital, by the same name, is situated on the right or east bank of the Bahr-el-Azrak, or Blue river, the middle Nile, at N. lat. 13° 30′. It is a mere aggregation of mud huts, covered with straw.

The country above their junction, and between the White and Tacazze rivers, is that named Halfaya, or Chendi, descending from Sennaar proper. It is represented as tolerably well peopled. The capitals are of the same name, and in fact give name to the provinces. Damer, whose capital is situated near the mouth of the Tacazze, also gives and receives a name for the adjacent district. Barbar, or Berber, is marked on the maps as a district east of the Nile, and below the Tacazze, and north of the Nubian desert.

Dongolah, unless the maps since 1712 have been copies of each other, has not materially changed. The length, as given by the French geographers, is upwards of 500, and breadth upwards of 400 miles; but the limits cannot be otherwise than very vague. Between N. lat. 19° 22′, the Nile makes an immense sweep, first westward, then northward, and finally eastward, passing through the country called Dongola, of which, says Malte-Brun, "we have little recent information." Similar to so many other places in Asia and Africa, the capital and country bear the same name. The town of Dongola, on the Nile, at about 19° 30′ N., is comparatively important. Ruins here, as elsewhere in the upper Nile region, prove a state of departed civilization and grandeur, and now contrast in a melancholy manner with present barbarism and degradation.

The greatest part, indeed, of lower Nubia, called also the country of Barabras, is inhabited by a true nomadic people, wandering from the Red sea to the interior Sahara; but here still existing monuments prove an approach towards ancient Egypt. The towns, or more correctly the villages, above Assouan, or Syene, are Deyr, regarded as the capital, and near to which exists the remains of a temple cut from the solid rocks, and which Belzoni supposed a temple of Osiris, and also another temple, in great part buried in the sands; Ouady-Halfa, near the cataract of the same name; Ebsamboul, near which is still to be seen the remains of a magnificent Egyptian temple; El-Calebcheh, composed of near 200 houses constructed from stones torn from ancient monuments, the most important of which is a temple which appears to have been erected to Serapis, and which, to judge by some paintings, attest that it was changed to a church during the early ages of Christianity; and, finally, Ibrim, situated on the right bank of the Nile, whose mud-built and palm-leaf covered houses rise around the remains of a mosque, a castle in ruins, and some other antiquities.

To the eastward of Dongola, and of the Tacazze, or river of Tigre, extends a large country reaching to the mountains which border the Red sea, which country, in great part desert, is traversed by nomadic nations, amongst which the Bicharyeh form several large and warlike tribes. One of their principal villages is Olba, with a port on the Red sea. The Hadendoa is a tribe at once pastoral and agricultural, who inhabit a fertile district called Belad-el-Taka; the Ahmmadab, a numerous tribe who abandon their mountains during the rainy season, to cultivate the banks of the Tacazze; the Halenquahs, robbers, who pillage the neighboring tribes, and retire to the mountains of Fassala and Attnesse; the Hessanyeh, who roam over the country to the northeastward of the desert of Bahiouda; and also the Kababych, who occupy the deserts westward of the Nile. Comparatively, Suakim, a city and seaport on the Red sea, and within the Nubian region, at N. lat. 19° 20′, is of great importance. It is a commercial depot on the main caravan route from interior Nubia, Sennaar, and the still more remote regions of central Africa, and one of the most extensive slave markets between Africa and Asia. The town is built on a small island, the port one of the best and most frequented on the Red sea, and is situated about 900 miles SSE. from Suez.

Egypt follows Nubia, passing the northern tropic and descending the Nile; and entering Egypt, even in thought, we feel as if our feet trod on ground cultivated by man from the most remote antiquity; and when we examine its history, we find in those primitive ages, as at present, the country divided into three natural sub-regions—higher, middle, and lower—which, taken together,

has a mean length, from south to north, of 500, and breadth, from east to west, of 300 ms.; area 150,000 sq. ms. In the outlines, however, of this space, so much is desert that the real cultivable, and, of course, habitable Egypt, does not exceed, if it amounts to, 13,000 sq. ms.

Before noticing the political features, we may take a hasty sketch of those natural characters more or less common to the whole of Egypt. Of these characters, the most important is the river Nile—this very remarkable stream, formed, as we have seen, by innumerable smaller confluents in Abyssinia and adjacent countries, all of which are united into one channel at the influx of the Tacazze. Without including minute windings, but by comparative courses, the Nile channel below the mouth of Tacazze is in length 1,200 ms., in which great distance it does not receive a single confluent which deserves a place on the map of Africa. Without fountains or brooks, the Nile is the very life artery of Egypt. If, by any convulsion or other operation of nature or art, the course of the Nile within the torrid zone was turned into the Red sea, the so justly interesting Egypt would almost instantly disappear from amongst the habitable sections of our globe. Watered and fructified by the great river, the aspect of the country varies with its periodical swell and depression. While winter, even in southern Europe, has chilled vegetable life, Nature smiles in all her luxuriance over Egypt. The verdure of the meadows, promise of abundance in the fields, gardens, and orchards, give an air of enchantment to the banks of the Nile. Then bloom the flowers of the orange, citron, and innumerable others, perfuming the air. The busy hum of human life, villages, and pastures covered with flocks and herds, give life to the scenery. Egypt, though something monotonous, is then indeed one immense garden. In the opposite season the contrast is complete. As the sun approaches the northern tropic, the heats become excessive, and gradually Egypt assumes a parched aspect, first of mud, and then of penetrating dust. In the heaven above the earth a scorching sun, and the vault unclouded, with winds of more or less violence, bearing the dust into the closest dwellings, the heat and dust rendering travelling in the open air at once dangerous and painful. This season of heat and dust is followed, as the river continues its rise, until the whole country adjacent to the main channel, particularly in lower Egypt, or the delta, presents immense surfaces inundated, and from which the clumps of trees, houses, and villages, seem to float. It cannot be a subject of rational surprise that different travellers, visiting Egypt at different seasons, should give contradictory accounts.

According to Malte Brun, "The rise of the Nile commences with the summer solstice. The river attains its greatest height at the autumnal equinox, continues stationary for some days, then diminishes at a less rapid rate than it rose. At the winter solstice it is very low, but some water still remains in the large canals. At this period the lands are put under culture. The soil, from the previous flood, is covered with a fresh layer of slime or vegetable mould."

Descending from Nubia, the first Egyptian town reached is Assouan, the ancient Syene, now almost in ruins and thinly peopled. It stands on the eastern bank of the river, on an agreeable site and granitic soil. In the middle ages this city was still one of the most important of Africa. Few remains of its ancient monuments exist; those which have resisted the ravages of time and human barbarism appear to be rather the works of Greeks or Romans than of Egyptians. Below Assouan, the first town, now in ruins, which deserves notice, is Koum Ombos. Though reduced to a miserable village, it is highly interesting by the ruins of two temples, which enclose an immense area in brick. The smallest of these edifices has been subjected to great degradations from the floods of the Nile. At Edfou, the Atbo of the Egyptians, and Apollinopolis Magna of the Greeks, a large temple of Orus yet so far exists as to show its massy corridors and mysterious passages. This place is situated on the western bank of the Nile, at N. lat. 25°. Fifty miles lower down the river, and on the same side, we find Esneh, and in it one of the most perfect monuments of ancient Egyptian architecture; it is a portico sustained by 24 columns, and on the ceiling of which is seen sculptured a zodiac, which is supposed to have been formed 2,000 years before that of Danderah. This once splendid edifice attests that the place, now the residence of a simple Arab Cheykh, is the site of the ancient Latopolis. At no great distance from Esneh, the Cophts show a Christian church which they contend was built as early as the reign of Dioclesian, A. D. 282-306.

At N. lat. 25° 40′, and on both banks of the Nile, once stood Thebes, the capital of upper Egypt. The site is yet attested by the villages on the right or east bank of the Nile, of Luxor, Karnak, and Medinet-Amoud, and on the left or western side by Medinet-Abôu, Kourneh, and others of less consequence. We hazard nothing in saying that there exists no other known ruins of the earth which combine so much of intense interest as do the remains of Thebes. Over a distance of seven or eight miles along both banks, and three or four miles on each side from the stream, yet exist remains of an immense capital of a highly civilized nation, who flourished ages before the hunter nations of Europe were other than savages.

At about 30 miles below the ruins of Thebes, and on the western or left bank of the Nile, once stood Tentyris, now Denderah, a wretched village, deserving little notice in itself, but commanding deep interest from the traveller and geographer, as in its environs are found the remains of a temple 250 feet by 170 in length and breadth. From one of the ceilings of its halls was taken the planisphere now forming one of the most splendid ornaments of the museum of Paris. About 100 miles below the ancient Thebes, and on the west bank of the Nile, stands Girgeh, capital of the province, showing its antiquity by its ancient monuments, and at present containing a population of 10,000. On the eastern bank, and about 15 miles below Girgeh, stands El-Akmin, supposed on the same site with the ancient Chemnis, so remarkable for its attributed extreme antiquity. Still descending the Nile from El-Akmin, about 60 miles, we reach Siout, or Suit, on the western bank, and regarded as the capital of upper Egypt, and is a place of meeting and passage of the river by the caravans from Nubia, Soudan, and Arabia. This place, containing from 10,000 to 12,000 inhabitants, may

called the city of ruins, as from the fragments of ancient edifices those of modern times are in greater or less part built.

Minyeh, also on the western bank, about 80 miles below Siout, brings us into middle Egypt, or Vosani, and into accumulated evidences of an ancient, powerful, and highly civilized people. Minyeh is, by several authors, regarded as the ancient Cynopolis. Unequivocal monuments of modern improvement appear at this city, and, amongst others, we may notice a manufactory for spinning cotton with European machinery. Jars for filtrating the water of the Nile are also extensively manufactured here. This city, named on some maps Ashmunein, stands at N. lat. 28° 8′. About from 75 to 80 miles lower, following the channel, and on the western bank, stands Beni-Souef, or Beny-Soueyf, a city amongst the most commercial, best peopled, and most industrious of middle Egypt. It is, however, more particularly remarkable, as from the Nile at this city issues the canal which leads into the province of Faioum, the ancient Arsinoe. This canal, called Bahr-Yoosef, connects the Nile with the ancient Lake Moeris, now Birket-el-Cairoon. Medinet-el-Fayoum, or the city of Fayoum, near which are to be seen the ruins of Crocodilopolis, after the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus Arsinoe, is yet renowned for its oil of roses, and near it exist the remains of an ancient pyramid and labyrinth. Beni-Souef stands at N. lat. 29° 12′, and, following the channel of the river, about 80 ms. above Grand Cairo.

In the lowest part of lower Egypt, and just above N. lat. 30°, commences the district of El-Haram, or that of the pyramids. The limits between middle and lower Egypt are strongly physical. The two opposing ranges of hills or mountains which from the mouth of the Tacazze, at a greater or less distance from its banks, border the Nile, form between them what may be called the valley of that river. From Syené to Cairo the river flows along this valley, which averages about eight miles broad between the two ranges of hills or mountains, one of which separates the Nile region from that of the Red sea, and the other stretches along the Sahara, and is finally terminated towards the Mediterranean. Some travellers of credit state that the Nile mountains are intersected by defiles, on one side leading to the Red sea, and on the other to the oases towards the Sahara. It was no doubt an inspection of one or more of these defiles which suggested to the Portuguese the project of diverting the whole column of the Nile into the Red sea, nor do the general features of the intermediate country at all tend to discredit the possibility of such a work. If a section of the Nile valley is made by a plane perpendicular or at right angles to its direction, the surface will be observed to decline from the margins of the river to the bottom of the hills—a circumstance common with it, the Mississippi, the Po, Borysthenes, Ganges, and several other rivers. The Nile valley contains three very different kinds of land; that immediately at the bottom of the mountains consists of sand and round pebbles, with a variety, composed of light drifting sand, covering ground probably at former times arable; and a third, the productive alluvial banks of the river.

Near Beni-Souef, the valley of the Nile, already much widened, particularly on the west, opening, as already shown, a passage by the Bahr-Yoosef to the interior of Faioum, contracts below: but near and above Cairo, the chains which limit the valley of the Nile diverge on both sides; the one under the name of Jebbel-al-Nairon, extends northwestward towards the Mediterranean; the other, called Jebbel-al-Attaka, stretches in nearly an eastern direction towards Suez. Any one who has examined carefully the lower Mississippi region will be inclined to regard what is counted as mountains stretching along the Nile on both sides as merely buttresses, or the termination of table lands, into which a deep channel has been scooped by abrasion of water.

Let, however, the boundaries of high land be what they may, in their front, and below N. lat. 30°, spreads a plain cut by the river channels, and evidently composed of alluvion borne down by the waters of the Nile, and which, from a fancied resemblance to the Greek letter of that name, has been called the delta. It is, and has in all historical ages been designated lower Egypt. The extent is not a very easy calculation, but does not perhaps much exceed or fall short of 7,000 sq. ms. As a section of modern Egypt, the delta is the Bahari, from the now *Bahr*, a body of water.—See article *Egypt*.

We now resume our general view. Entering the Bahari, descending the Nile, our attention is arrested by those stupendous monuments of the ancient world, the pyramids, those majestic mausolea in which are buried not alone the founders, but also their names. They are in number 11, ranged almost in a single line, at a short distance from the left bank of the river, and on the road to Gizeh. Three of these piles greatly surpass the others in height and mass. See article *Pyramids*. At Sakhara, at or near where Memphis, the second great capital of ancient Egypt, stood, is a range of pyramids. Mixed with the pyramids are those colossal representations of monsters called sphinxes; which see, under its proper head.

With the town of Gizeh, Djizeh, or Gize, or Geeza, we enter lower Egypt, and find ourselves surrounded by the admixture of the most ancient and most modern monuments. The town itself appears sad and ill built, and presenting the palace commenced by Ismael Bey, and finished by Momad Bey. Nearly opposite Gizeh, but some little distance lower, and about half a mile from the Nile, commences the most extensive city of modern Egypt, El-Kahirah, or Grand Cairo, constructed in A. D. 970, or in the 360th year of the Hegira, by the first of the Fatemite Kalifs who reigned in Egypt, Al Mansur. Grand Cairo is, after Constantinople, the largest city of the Mahometan world, and maintains a fully equal, if not superior, comparative rank by commercial importance. Boulac, along the Nile, between that river and the city, is at once its port, and most important suburb. Grand Cairo, or the tower of the Janizaries, in that city, stands at N. lat. 30° 2′; or, if the city itself is regarded, it stands on 30°, and almost exactly due W. from Suez, at the extreme northern bay of the Red sea.

About 10 or 11 ms. below Grand Cairo flows from each other the two great embranchments of the Nile; and we may remark that, from all the most

authentic testimony on the subject, this bifurcation has existed, not materially changed, for at least 2,500 years. The eastern, or the one which continues the general course of the Nile in middle Egypt, has been, from the principal city near its mouth, called the channel of Damietta, and is, by general or comparative courses, about 100 ms. in length. The other, or western branch, for similar reasons, has been called, respectively, the channel of Rosetta, or of Alexandria.

Proceeding by the branch of Damietta, and at about 30 ms. below Cairo, on the outlet of a formerly navigable canal, stands Menouf; and still lower, and near the centre of the delta, though not on either, but between the two channels, is situated Tantah, or Demtar, one of the best built and peopled cities of lower Egypt. Mansoora, on the E. side of the main channel, and above an outlet or canal leading into Lake Menzaleh, and almost exactly on N. lat. 31°, and a very little N. of E. from Cairo. Few cities of Egypt have gained more celebrity than Mansoora, Mansura, Mansoura, or Mansourah, for it is written with all this difference of orthography. At about 28 ms. nearly due E. from Mansoora stands San, the ancient Sanis, now only a fishing village near the border of Lake Menzaleh, whose huts are strangely contrasted with obelisks and other splendid ruins. Following the course of the stream, and at 60 ms. below Mansoora, we reach Damietta, a city near the shores of the Mediterranean, and the most northern town of any great consequence in Egypt. Environed by rice fields, and on an almost dead plain, Damietta contains, at the lowest estimate, 20,000 inhabitants. This city was built near the site of, and takes name from, the ancient Thamiatis, destroyed during the crusades.

If we return to the separation of the two main branches of the Nile, and descend that of the W., after passing numerous towns and villages, you reach, at a distance of about 80 ms., the town of Rahmanie, or Ramanyeh, at the outlet of the canal of Alexandria; and 30 ms. still lower, and on or near the Mediterranean coast, the city of Rosetta. From the bay of Aboukir, the coast eastward is no longer composed of calcareous rocks, but of the alluvions of the Nile. On this alluvion stands Rosetta, with its 15,000 inhabitants, amid forests of date trees, sycamores, and bananiers.

Though founded by Alexander of Macedonia, 2,170 years past, when thinking on the history of Egypt, Alexandria strikes the mind as a modern city; but when connected with Greek, Roman, Sarazin, and Turkish history, like Rome itself, it appears as one of the links of that great chain which unites distant ages. As it now appears, Alexandria shows its decadence by the remains amongst which, and partially with which, it is constructed. To the southward of the point of land on which this city stands, and nearly enclosed from the sea by another long tongue of sandy beach, but based on rock stretching from the southwest, spreads the ancient Mareotis lake, now Birket-el-Mariout.

At 12 or 13 ms. northeastward of Alexandria, stands, on the site of the ancient Canopis, the village of Aboukir; and near which the coast, which thus far from the W. is generally based on calcareous rock, now becomes alluvial.

The enduring celebrity of Egypt, and indeed its intrinsic physical features, justify, in a general view, more than usual detail. Returning to Vostani, or middle Egypt, and ascending the Nile as high as Diospolis Parva, or very near N. lat. 26°, we find on most maps a canal delineated along the western side of the Nile valley, and generally parallel to that river, and on some continued into the canal of Alexandria. From what has been already observed in this article, the reader learns that the surface on both sides of the Nile valley, at the foot of the hills, is lower than the river banks, *or, in* other words, that both sides from the river to the hills are inclined planes. The consequence of such a physical structure is, that when the Nile *is at* full or even nearly full flood, as high as 400 ms. above the head of the delta, near Grand Cairo, the water which flows from the main stream over its banks, particularly on the western side, falls into a natural recipient towards the hills.

It is a very mistaken idea, but a common one out of Egypt, that the Nile inundations are of uniform or even near uniform annual elevation. "In September, 1818, M. Belzoni witnessed a deplorable scene, from the Nile having risen three feet and a half above the highest mark left by the former inundation. It was productive of one of the greatest calamities that had occurred in the memory of any one living."—*Malte Brun, vol. 4, p.* 25. In Egypt, the people regard as equally injurious a too low or too high rise of water, in their river; and what is remarkable, if a very low *rise* takes place in any given year, a corresponding excessive rise is looked for and dreaded as a coming calamity the ensuing year. These injurious phenomena had such sequence in 1817 and 1818.

Another, and very interesting fact in the physical structure of the region westward of the *Nile*, and to the northward of Beni-Souef and the outlet to Faioum, is the existence of valleys now no longer so, but having in position, direction, and materials in their deposition, strong evidence of having been, at some remote and lengthened period, outlets of the Nile. To advance from S. to N., and setting out from Beni-Souef, the canal of Joseph, 84 ms. long, leaving that place, and leading into the district of Faioum, has all the appearance of having been merely an outlet of the river, artificially improved, as no doubt was also Lake Mœris, a natural basin replenished from the Nile. But the valley of which the district of Faioum is a part does not appear to terminate short of *the* Mediterranean. Speaking of those regions, Malte Brun, quoting Andreossy, observes: "But the most curious country, undoubtedly, is that *which* is comprehended in the Bahr-bela-Maiey, (*the river without water,*) and the basin of the Natron lakes. These two valleys are parallel to each other. The mountain of Natron (*range of hills*) skirts the whole length of the valley of that name. That mountain contains none of the rocks which are found scattered about in the valley, such as quartz, jasper, and petrosilex.

There are six lakes, forming a series, in the direction of the valley. Their banks and their waters are covered with crystallizations, both of muriate of soda, or common salt, and of natron, or carbonate of soda.

The valley parallel to that of Natron is called

Bahr-bela-Maiey, or "the dry river." Separated from the valley of Natron by a small range of heights, it has, for the most part, a breadth of 8 ms. In the sand with which the surface is every where covered, trunks of trees have been found in a state of complete petrifaction. The same species of stone is found here as in the valley of Natron. Some of the learned have thought, with much probability of being correct, that the stones have been brought to the place by a branch of the Nile which once passed in this direction." The valley of Bahr-bela-Maiey is said to extend to, and to be continued in, that of Faioum, southwardly, and to the N. to be only terminated in the Mediterranean. Distance about 150 ms. from Beni-Souef, into Lake Mareotis.

Eastward of the lower part of middle Egypt, and of the whole of lower Egypt, the Bahari or delta, traces of immense changes previous to and within the historical era appear over the isthmus of Suez, spreading between the Bahr Assuez, or western arm of the Nile, and Mediterranean. The isthmus now presents itself as a low-lying land, based on shell, limestone rocks, and sand, covered, but interspersed with small lakes and saline marshes. The surface of the isthmus generally declines from the shores of the Red sea towards those of the Mediterranean. The level of the Red sea at Suez exceeds by a height of 30 feet that of the Mediterranean. The plain slopes also from the Red sea towards the river Nile and delta. The level of the Nile near Cairo, at the lowest stage, by a mean of three years, 1798, 1799, and 1800, was 9 feet lower than the surface of the gulf of Suez. But the Nile, rising 16 cubits, is 9 feet higher than the Red sea at high water, and 14 feet higher than the same sea at low water.

These elements show in general terms the peculiar structure of Egypt and adjacent parts, and show also the high probability that if a civilized and permanent government was formed, and its benefactions shed once more over this great region, that nature itself has prepared the base of works which may unite by navigable canals the Mediterranean, by way of Egppt, with the Red sea, and by canals of irrigation restore to cultivation large tracts of country once productive but now desolate. It may be safely said, that an extensive survey, including the levelling of the Nile and its outlets, and also the relations of level of that stream at extreme high and low water, with the Red sea and the supposed ancient outlet to the westward, would be one of the most interesting works ever undertaken by man.

If, as a summary, we include in the Nile region all the space between the Red sea and northern Sahara, and between the mountains of the Moon and the Mediterranean, we have a space of 1,700 miles in length, and differing in width from 800 on the south to 400 on the north, and with an area exceeding 650,000 square miles. If we allow one-half as arable, and capable of supporting a dense population equal to the general aggregate of southern Europe, or about 150 to the square mile, then ought the region of the Nile to have upon its surface upwards of 43,000,000 souls.

Region of Atlas.—In the outset of our view of this great region of northern Africa, we may observe, that under the head of Atlas are included extensive tracts west of Egypt and eastward of the gulf of Cabes, the ancient Syrtes Minor, beyond those which appertain strictly to the mountain system which gives title to the section under review.

Setting out from the western coast, on or about N. lat 30°, we find a system of mountains rising from the ocean, and, pursuing it, discover its extension to be in a direction of nearly NE. by E., terminating on or near the Mediterranean coast, between Tunis and Tripoli. The general length of this system is about 1,300 miles. With the minute features of Atlas we are but partially acquainted, such as its lateral chains, bifurcations, height of its peaks, or constituent materials; nor could we in an article necessarily brief go into such details, had we the documents; but, from what is actually known, Atlas may be ranked amongst the great systems of our globe. In latitude it ranges between 30° and 37° N. About on the meridian of London, and N. lat. 32°, in the eastern part of Morocco, many of its peaks are covered with perpetual snow, demanding a height of at least 12,000 feet. Still farther east, in Algeria, the mountains are covered with snow from the latter end of September to the beginning of May; and even to the south of Tripoli, where the general elevation appears to diminish, they are snow covered three months of the year.

Falling from this elevated region are two slopes, drained by numerous but comparatively small rivers; one, declining about NNW., has its eastern termination on the Mediterranean and western on the Atlantic ocean; the other and opposing slope inclines towards the Sahara, which is also channelled by rivers, but their waters lost in sands or evaporated by the scorching heats over the deserts. The mean width of this northwestern section of Africa is about 250 ms., and mean length, in N. lat. 32° 30′, very near 1,200 ms.; area, 300,000 sq. ms. Of this extent, according to all concurrent testimony, ancient and modern, at least two-thirds is equal if not superior to any similar continuous tract of southern Europe, and is fully capable, and perhaps in ancient times did support a population of between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 of inhabitants. It is productive generally, and part exuberantly, of the grains and fruits usually cultivated in Greece, Italy, and Spain; and also produces many useful vegetables not at all or with difficulty cultivated in southern Europe.

In regard to climate, there must be a much more marked difference and rapid transition between the opposing Atlas slopes than could arise from difference of latitude; but if our knowledge of the northern slope is defective, that of the southern is greatly more so; on both, human barbarism operates as a blast on nature. It is inhabited by Moors, Arabs, Berbers, and an intermixture of Jews and Negroes, all with very distinctive physical and moral characters. The Moors are supposed to be a mixed people, descended from the ancient Mauritaneans, Numidians, Phœnicians, Romans, and Arabians. The nomade Aabs are distinguished from the other inhabitants of Barbary by a more masculine physiognomy, more lively eyes, and almost olive complexions. The Berbers, who are totally distinct from the Arabs

and Moors, are probably descended from the ancient Getulæ. Their complexion, mixed red and black; their forms tall and handsome, spare habits and lean body. They are subdivided into four nations. The Amazirgh, or, as called by the Moors, Shilla, or Shulla, in the mountains of Morocco; the Cabyls, in the mountains of Algiers and Tunis; the Tibboos, between Fezzan and Egypt; and, fourth, the Tuariks, in the great desert. Their identity of language is shown by their original roots.

The other nations, such as Jews, Negroes, Turks, &c., rather reside amongst than form any considerable part of the population of northern Africa. Spain has long held some towns on the coast, and France is now contending for the mastery of the whole country, but as yet the great interior surface to the Sahara is possessed by the different Mahometan tribes or nations.

East of Barbary and west of Egypt, having the Mediterranean north and the Sahara south, extends a country of rather contracted breadth, but with a length of about 1,000 miles from east to west. Advancing from Egypt, we first enter Barca, the ancient Lybia, Marmarica, and Cyrenaica. Similar to all northern Africa, Barca presents the contrast of ancient magnificent ruins and modern barbarism. Except a narrow and irregular strip along the Mediterranean coast, Barca is a desert, affording no stream worthy of notice. In it and on its northern extremity, 600 ms. following the coast westward of Alexandria, stands the wretched village of Carin, marking the site of the ancient Cyrene, once the capital of a flourishing Greek colony, and where were born Eratosthenes, Aristippus, and Callimachus. It is still the principal town on the coast between Egypt and the gulf of Sidra, the ancient Syrtes Major. This gulf protrudes a bay to very nearly N. lat. 30°, and to where the deserts skirt the coast.

A distance of about 300 ms. separates the gulf of Sydra, Syrtes Major, from the gulf of Cabes, the lesser Syrtes, and this stretch of coast, the ancient Syrtica, now the State of Tripoli, lying between N. lat. 30° and 34°, is said to be inhabited by a people much more advanced in civilization than are any other of northern Africa west of Egypt. Tripoli, the capital, at N. lat. 32° 40′, is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Sabarta, and, with a population of 25,000 souls, is still a place of great commercial importance and an entrepot between the interior and coast. To the south of Tripoli the face of the country does not become rapidly a desert. In that direction extends an immense country, tributary to the Bey of Tunis, though under the government of an independent chief or sultan. It appears from recent information that a chain of mountains stretches westward, with a mean latitude of 29° from the Natron lakes of Egypt, and taking successively the names of Mokarra and Gulsdoba, with an aspect naked and precipitous, and calcareous in their element. Leaving Egypt, and proceeding westward along these mountains, we first arrive at the oasis of Siwah, the Ammon of the ancients. The ruins of Oummibida seem to belong to a fortified caravansera, connected with the temple of Jupiter Ammon. The materials of the ruins consist of a limestone brought from the adjacent mountains, and contain petrified shells and other marine remains. The so very celebrated temple of Jupiter Ammon on the oasis of Siwah, as laid down on our modern maps, stood at about N. lat. 29°, and something above 300 ms. a little south of west from Grand Cairo.

From Siwah to Audjelah, 250 ms., the mountains rise in peaks from the midst of the plain. The naked rocks are not covered with a particle of soil, or even with sand. Abundance of water, both fresh and salt, is found, the fresh water springs being mostly warm. The oasis of Audjelah, the Augila of Herodotus, contains three towns, ruled by a bey tributary to the Bey of Tunis. Audjelah lies southward from Barca, and nearly on N. lat. 30°, and there appears to terminate the long chain of mountains bounding the desert of Barca on the south; but we may doubt whether this termination is other than a mere depression or wide gap, as, after some intervening sandy desert, mountains rise, and along about the mean latitude of 27° spreads the very hilly desert of Hareodjeh, or Harutch, probably the Mons-ates of Pliny. It commences nearly south of the gulf of Sidra, and is prolonged north of Fezzan, and separates that country from Tripoli. The Haroodjeh mountains present a volcanic appearance, and an aspect wild and desolate. The broken masses, mostly bare and steril, and composed of black basalt, though the basaltic ranges in several places alternate with others of limestone.

To the southward of the Haroodjeh mountains, and on about lat. 30°, we enter from Tripoli the extensive but very vaguely limited Fezzan, which, according to the French geographers, has an extent north and south of about 500 ms., with a mean breadth of 250, or an area of 137,500 ms. Such an extent must, however, include large desert spaces. The soil is, like that of the great desert, a fine and reddish sand, covering an argillacous or calcareous base. The really cultivable and of course habitable oases, if taken in the aggregate, may amount to about 45,000 sq. ms. But, thus restricted, the population is not in any due proportion to the arable surface, as at the highest estimate the inhabitants are given at about 150,000. Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan, stands at N. lat. 27° 30′, and 380 ms. a little east of south from Tripoli. It is one of the principal interior entrepots of northern Africa, as it is situated on the principal caravan route from Tunis and Tripoli, into Soudan, or the central parts of that continent. In Fezzan springs are numerous, and yet, unlike the region of Atlas, there are no running streams worthy of notice. Water is found in abundance at a moderate depth under ground. Rains are scanty and infrequent. Climate excessively warm in summer, but in winter cold and chilly, from the very frequent and strong northwestern winds. Figs, pomegranates, and lemmons, are plentiful, but dates form the staple commodity of the country. Maize and barley are cultivated. The country abounds in pulse and other culinary vegetables. It is probable that Fezzan, like most other African countries, suffers more from human barbarism than from the asperities of its soil or climate.

The State of Tripoli, properly so called, extends from the Great to the Little Syrtis, or from the

gulf of Sidra to that of Gabes, having the Mediterranean on the north and on the south, separated from Fezzan by the mountains of Haroodjeh. Tripoli proper is a long narrow slip, 600 ms. along the Mediterranean, and with a mean width of not more than 100 inland; area 6,000 sq. ms. Tripoli, the capital, stands on the Mediterranean, at N. lat. 32° 40′, about 450 ms., following the intervening curve of the coast, SSE. from Tunis, and 1,200 ms. a little N. of W. from Grand Cairo. There are, indeed, extensive territories more or less dependent on Tripoli; but sterility of soil and barbarism of the people render most of the surface desolate. The best parts are thinly populated.

Northwestward of the State of Tripoli extends that of Tunis. With the gulf of Gabes the Mediterranean coast turns to a general northern course, in a direct distance of 200 ms. to Cape Blanco. Along this coast, and inland to the eastern boundary of Algeria, extends the State of Tunis, which, however, also protrudes westward of Tripoli to the great Sahara, having an entire length of 500 ms., with a mean breadth inland of 150 ms.; area 7,500 ms. This is the most contracted but best peopled State of Barbary, the best cultivated and most commercial. It is the original Africa, and the country which gave the modern name to the whole continent, and was the ancient centre of Carthaginian power. The sovereign of the country takes the title of bey.

Tunis, the capital, stands on the site of the ancient Carthage, at N. lat. 36° 40′, and about 500 ms. eastward of Algiers. The surface of this State belongs properly to the region of Atlas, of which it is the eastern part, and in it terminates the main spine of the system of Atlas mountains. Differing nearly 9° of lat. from the extreme northern part to the Sahara, the climate of Tunis is varied from relative equatorial distance, and again by relative height, as spurs and table lands of Atlas extend to near the Mediterranean. With snow-capped mountains to the west, the sea north and east, and the vast Sahara south, the atmosphere must be subject to excessive and rapid changes. The southern part is sandy and barren. The country along the sea coast sustains a numerous population; rich in olives and other fruits, grains, and garden vegetables. The western part is full of mountains and hills, watered by numerous rivulets, with highly fertile banks, yielding the most abundant crops. From the great descent of the country from the interior, even the largest river, the Mejerda, is not navigable. Tunis, the capital, holds a high rank amongst African cities, and by some travellers is supposed to contain 100,000 inhabitants; and if so, it is, next to Grand Cairo, the largest African city.

To the westward of Tunis extends what was formerly called the State of Algiers, but since its capital and part of the territory has been taken possession of by France, it has received the title of Algeria. Having Tunis east, the Mediterranean north, the empire of Morocco on the west, and the Sahara south, if taken in its greatest extent, Algeria has a length of 600 miles along the Mediterranean, with a mean width of at least 350 inland; or an area of 210,000 sq. ms., exceeding rather that of France. The boundaries are, however, vague, as are the particular features of its geography. The Atlas mountains pass through and have their highest peaks in Algeria, the rivers flowing rapidly down the opposing slopes. Though we are unable to give minute knowledge of this country, we may, from analogy, regard it as subject to very considerable extremes of climate. This was in remote antiquity the Gætulia, and under the Carthaginians and Romans the Numidia and Mauretania Cæsariensis. In a country of such extent and diversity of local features and exposure, great extremes of soil and temperature must exist; but we may remark, as a most striking instance of the slowness of development of the topography of Africa, that the Atlantic slope of the Atlas region is defectively known; that the Mediterranean slope is still more so; and that the slope towards the Sahara may be regarded as a *terra incognita*. Before me now lie Senex's ecclesiastical map of northern Africa—London, 1712; Arrowsmith's large map of the same region; the map of Africa attending the geography of Larenaudiere, Balbi, and Huot—Paris, 1830; and Tanner's maps of Africa; and, from comparison, cannot perceive that any very serious addition had been made to the geography of the Atlas region in the 120 years previous to the French invasion. Even under the Romans, the southern slopes of the African mountains, from the Atlantic ocean to the western borders of Egypt, were never probably distinctly or even tolerably well explored. We may therefore say that on a zone of 2,500 ms., along the northern border of the great Sahara, having N. lat. 30° as its mean centre line, though to a greater or less degree habitable, and from time immemorial inhabited, the sun of civilization has never shone upon its surface. Its inhabitants were the barbarous Gætuliæ of antiquity, and their posterity, probably never displaced, are now barbarians. The strip or zone we are now surveying, advancing from the Atlantic ocean, includes Dara, Tafilet, Sedgelmessa, Tegorarin, Zab, Guargala, the country of Toster, Gadamis, Fezzan, Audjelah, and Siwah. The term *Belad-el-Djerid*, or, as commonly written, *Biledulgerid*, means "*the country of dates;*" and though so often used by European geographers, "there is in reality," says Malte Brun, "no such geographical division." In this conclusion that author could not have been altogether correct, nor when he observes, "the country of Toster, which belongs to Tunis, and to which Shaw and others have given the special name of Belad-el-Djerid." The southern part of Tunis, on Senex's map, 1712, is thus designated: "*Biledulgerid, or country of dates,*" and its capital named Tous-era. The term was no doubt made local long before Shaw visited Africa. It may again be repeated, that, with some diversity of orthography, the principal names of provinces and towns marked on the modern maps of northern Africa are also on the map of Senex, and their relative positions the same, or nearly so, on the old and new maps.—See, more particularly, *Algiers*, under its proper head.

The empire of Morocco follows Algeria to the westward, and derives its modern name from Mauretania, its ancient appellative. Modern Morocco is perhaps nearly commensurate with the Roman province of Mauretania Tingitana. The boundaries are natural, except in common with Algeria,

on the east, about 350 ms. from the Mediterranean, to the great desert; it is bordered by the desert on its southern side 800 ms.; skirted by the Atlantic ocean from Cape Nun, about 700 ms., to the straits of Gibraltar; and thence, by the Mediterranean, 250 ms., to the bay of Oran. From the northeast to southwest, the length of Morocco is about 1,000 ms. The surface is about equal to a square of 400 ms. each side, or an area of 160,000 sq. ms. Similar to Algeria, it is divided into two not very unequal parts by the system of Atlas mountains, traversing it from southwest to northeast, and rising within it to summits covered with perpetual snow. The empire of Morocco is divided into five provinces—Draha and Tafilet, on the southern slope of Atlas, towards the Sahara; Susa, lying on both sides of the Atlas; and Fez, and the proper Morocco, towards the Atlantic ocean. These provincial subdivisions are, perhaps, very vague in themselves, and too little of their extent or features known to us to admit particular notice; what is known and necessary to state will be found under the proper head.

When we become acquainted with the very great difficulties which have to be encountered and overcome in any successful attempt to form correct population tables of the most civilized nations, and who are under the most regular and best organized Governments, we may well regard as utterly impracticable the formation of accurate tabular views of barbarous tribes, who have rarely, and some never have, been even visited by enlightened travellers. The following table has been made up from those of M. Balbi, who we may regard as the best authority on the subjects of which it is a summary.

Summary table of the population of northern Africa, with the relative extent of political subdivisions.

Political section.	Sq. ms.	Pop.	Pop. to sq. m.
Abyssinia - -	320,000	3,200,000	10
Sennaar and Nubia -	400,000	2,000,000	5
Egypt - - -	150,000	2,500,000	16
Tripoli - - -	269,000	660,000	3
Tunis - - -	53,000	1,800,000	34
Algeria - - -	210,000	1,500,000	7
Morocco - -	160,000	5,000,000	31
Amount -	1,562,000	16,660,000	10

Allowing for the portions of desert included in this table, and supposing a deduction of one-third, then we would have about 1,000,000 of sq. ms. as the habitable northern Africa, and on it a distributive pop. of near 17 to the sq. m.—not, it is probable, far from reality.

In closing our general view of northern Africa, we may observe, that from inspection of numerous maps, and collating different accounts, a mountainous zone, more or less broken or ramified, extends from the basin of the Nile to the Atlantic ocean, along the Mediterranean border, and through 40° of longitude on the mean latitude of 30°. This immense irregular belt admits a nearly continuous, but, except between the lesser Syrtes, or gulf of Cabes, and the Atlantic ocean, a not very dense or widely extended pop. In fact, all that part comprising western Tripoli, all Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco, may be regarded as an island, and indeed, except being on three sides bounded by water, and being more extensive, it differs in no other essential circumstance from the smaller oases which border and checker the Sahara. If we join the northern zone, by the link of Egypt, to the Nile region, we find the great desert bordered from the mountains of the Moon by a habitable but very irregular zone, exceeding in length 5,000 ms.

The Sahara, or Zahara, "*great desert*," the most extensive continuous surface of the earth, either tropical, temperate, or polar, which, bereft of water or productive soil, forbids the existence of organic life. With the exception of oases of no extent which seriously encroach on this ocean of sand and rock, it has Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia on the E.; Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco, on the N.; the Atlantic ocean W.; and the immense Soudan, Negroland, or central Africa, W. The northern tropic is not very distant from its middle line, and along which it extends through 45° of lon., or 2,800 ms. The width varies, but the whole approaches the elliptic form, the greatest breadth about 1,000 ms., nearly on the meridian of London. The area exceeds 2,200,000 sq. ms.; of which, from all we know of its asperities, it would be exaggeration to allow as habitable the one-thousandth part. Greatly more difficult to pass than an ocean of water of equal extent, there exists no doubt a far greater population on the bosom of the Atlantic ocean, on an equal surface, than on the north Sahara of Africa.

We may therefore regard the Sahara as a region presenting peculiar features. It is a vast table land, slightly raised above the oceanic level, covered with moving sand, and surface broken by some rocky hills, and some valleys, in which a scanty moisture sustains a few thorny shrubs, reeds, and grass. Towards the Atlantic ocean some scattered mountain peaks rise; and on this coast the deserts reach the ocean from lat. 19° to 28° N., and following the coast at least 600 ms. In the interior the dreary plains are frequently found covered with white and sharp rocks. Waves of moving sand are agitated by violent winds, and have the heaving, but much more terrific aspect of an ocean in a storm. At Tagazza, and in some other places, is found salt gem whiter than the most beautiful marble, and lying in vast strata under beds of argillaceous earth or gypsum. During the greatest part of the year, the dry and heated air presents in these deserts the aspect of a reddish vapor, and towards the horizon assuming the appearance of several volcanoes. The partial showers which fall from July to October do not extend their uncertain benefactions to every part of this expanded desert. Where scanty vegetation does exist, it is composed of an aromatic herb similar to thyme, acacias, and other thorny shrubs, with nettles and briars. At distant and scattered places are seen clumps of date trees and other palms. The forests of trees which supply the gum resin, and which skirt the border of the desert, appear to be colonies from the vegetable kingdom of Senegambia. Some monkeys and gazelles exist on this scanty herbage. In numerous flocks or troops, the ostrich is seen along this border, between sand and vegetation. Lions, and other feline animals, serpents, often of most

enormous volume, add to the horrors of these dismal and frightful solitudes. The raven, vulture, and other carrion animals, birds and beasts, dispute over dead carcasses, and the howl of the wolf and Moorish dog mingle with the screams of the panther, breaking the awful stillness of those interminable wastes. Here, as on so much of Africa and Asia, the camel is the true ship of the desert. That animal, of all quadrupeds, can exist longest without water whilst exposed to excessive heat and fatigue; and the goat, in some measure a kindred animal, forms the flocks of the roaming inhabitants along the desert border or on the distant oasis.

On the Sahara, the wandering inhabitant on the borders, the few sedentary tribes on the limited and scattered oases, and the caravan toiling through interminable seas of sand, all tend to render those regions in fancy still more immense than they are in reality. The habitable valleys, or the dispersed oases, are peopled by nomades, more or less ferocious, but all independent. The Moors occupy the Atlantic coast—cruel when they have the power, faithless and disregardful of any sentiment of humanity. Their reddish copper tint, in many reddish black, and their wild and fierce expression of countenance, render their aspect truly terrible. Mixed with the other tribes, the Moors are found from the Atlantic ocean to the Nile; but towards the ocean inhabit Moosselermis, or Monselmines, from Cape Nun to Cape Juby; southward of them are the Mongcarts. The Wadelims and Labdasebas reside, to the terror of shipwrecked mariners, about Cape Blanco. The Travzachs are the most southern of those ferocious tribes who reside near the ocean.

Receding from the Atlantic coast, and E. of the Travzachs, appear the Braknas, or Ebraknas, divided into numerous tribes independent of each other, though all under a nominal chief. Their country lies to the northeast of the French settlements of Senegal, and with their chief the French Governor of Senegal traffics for the gum collected by the tribes. Robbers, and less known nomades, under different barbarous names, as Oulad-Leme, Lebos or Labos, and Ouactlins or Woled-Deleim, with others, inhabit the oases towards Morocco. Three Moorish tribes inhabit separate oases. Hoden, imperfectly known, but placed on the maps at about N. lat. 19° 30′, and 400 ms. to the northeastward of the mouth of the Senegal; it is the Guaden of the map of Senex. El-Arouan, with a small town, represented to stand very near the meridian of London, and upwards of 700 ms. eastward from Hoden. Tandeyni is important for its salt mines.

But the two most numerous and wide-spread people of the Sahara are the Tuaricks and Tibboos. The comparatively numerous and warlike Tuaricks, divided into several independent tribes, occupy all the middle part of the Sahara, from the limits of the country inhabited by the Berbers of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis, and by the Arabs of Tripoli, over the wide space thence to Tombuctoo and Bornou, N. and S., and from W. to E. from the confines of the western Moors to the country of the Tibboos. From ages perhaps long preceding, but certainly from the times of the Carthaginians and Romans to the present, it was the Tuaricks who were the conductors of caravans and commercial factors between the northern and central regions of Africa. We may name the principal oases which they occupy. Grahaat, laid down by the French geographers at N. lat. 25°, and about 600 ms. a little W. of S. from Tripoli, and 1,000 ms. northeastward of Tombuctoo. Ahir contains Aboudi, a commercial city, and Agades, inhabited by Kollavis. The city of Agades is said to be little if any less than Tripoli, and to be one of the most extensive entrepots of the Sahara. On the French map Agades is laid down at N. lat. 16° 40′, and on lon. 7° E. of Paris, or 9° 20′ E. of London, and about 800 ms. NE. by E. from Tombuctoo. On the map of Senex, Agdes, or Agades, is laid down at N. lat. 19° 30′, and on lon. 4° E. of London. On the latter map, the kingdom of Agdes, or Agades, is made to extend along about 7° E. of London to an internal lake called Guarde, evidently Lake Tchad, of supposed recent discovery. The geographical positions on our recent maps represent this inland lake or sea more easterly than on Senex's map, but the relative positions prove that, when and by whom the latter map was delineated, a far more accurate knowledge of central Africa was possessed than is commonly now allowed. In truth, the discrepancy in nomenclature and in relative position between the map of Africa by Senex, and those published of the same continent within the current century, is not greater than exists in both respects between the latter amongst themselves.

On the direct route from Tombuctoo to Tunis and Tripoli, and about N. lat. 24, spreads what might be called the cluster of oases called Tuat.

In a nearly southern direction from Tripoli to Lake Tchad, there appears to be a chain of small oases, which, similar to a chain of islands, divides the great desert into two immense though unequal seas. This physical limit seems also to form the boundary between the two African nations—the Tuaricks on the W., and the Tibboos on the E. The Tibboos occupy almost the whole eastern part of the Sahara. Their principal independent tribes have for towns Bilmah, Aghaden, Yeu, and Arno. Bilma is the most noted, standing on the southern route from Tripoli to eastern Soudan, about 600 ms. southward of Mourzouk, in Fezzan, and about N. lat. 18°. Yeu is the residence of the chief of the Tibboos of Bourgoo, an oasis E. of Fezzan. Arno, as laid down on the French map already alluded to, lies at N. lat. 26° 48′, and about 600 ms. a little W. of SW. from Grand Cairo.

The great Sahara or desert which we have been describing, is it not the dried up basin of a former sea? Diodorus Siculus speaks of a lake or sea of the Hesperides, dried by an earthquake. Perhaps the region of Atlas, formerly surrounded by a double Mediterranean, may have formed the celebrated island of Atlantis, sought for every where, and no where to be found. On the borders of the great desert are found immense remains of marine animals. Whilst Soudan is entirely devoid of common salt, it abounds in numerous parts of the deserts. Pliny and Leo the African are of accord, that in several locations of the Sahara rock salt is quarried like marble, and that it is used in the construction of houses. All known circumstances favor the preceding hypothesis, but it cannot be demonstrated until the level of the desert is ascertained.

We now proceed to review, as far as the dim

light of geographical science as it now exists will admit, one of the most extensive continuous habitable tracts of the earth. Central Africa, known under different sectional terms, such as Senegambia on the west, Soudan northward of the gulf of Guinea, Bornou E. of Soudan, Tacroor between Bornou and Abyssinia, indeed Abyssinia itself, belong to the same region, as does Somanli or Adel, terminating in Cape Guardafui. The ethnographical term which would most justly designate this immense zone would be Negroland. A line drawn across the African continent along N. lat. 12° would in no place stretch far from the centre line of Negroland, and extends very nearly 4,700 ms., or through 70° of lon., and in the tropical regions of the earth spreads about 7° westward of all Europe, and E. to the meridian of the middle of the Caspian sea. The breadth cannot fall short of a mean of 800 ms.; area 3,760,000 sq. ms.

As we have already included Abyssinia in the region of the Nile, we may now assume the 30th degree east of London as on that side the limit of Soudan, which will still leave to that great physical section a length, east and west, of 48° of lon., on lat. 12° N., or a length in miles of upwards of 3,300, which, at 800 ms. mean width, gives an area of 2,640,000 sq. ms. But as the Galla and other Negro nations possess the country southward of Abyssinia, and as all the residue of the central zone to the Atlantic ocean is inhabited by the same race, the whole may be correctly called Negroland. Of the extent included within the specified outlines, in regard to human habitation, one-third at least may be retrenched for deserts; but, with such diminution, Soudan, or central Africa, west of the basin of the Nile, and including Senegambia, with upper and lower Guinea, would comprise a habitable surface rather exceeding that of all Europe westward of the Borysthenes and Vistula rivers.

As usually delineated, a continuous system of mountains is sketched in an eastern and western direction entirely across Africa, along the mean lat. of 10° N. That the ridges of this system are continuous, even with the exception of the passage through it of the Niger, may be doubted. It would rather seem that, as along the northern border of that continent, the central part of Africa is passed by a mountainous zone with more or less elevation and connexion, and that on and sloping both to north and south of this rocky zone spreads a habitable belt, as we have noticed. The northern slope of this habitable zone, though not very minutely, is generally known, as are both slopes westward of the gulf of Guinea, or about to 10° E. of the meridian of London; but eastward of the gulf of Guinea the country southward of the mountains of the Moon remains a *terra incognita*, and far the largest surface yet hid from science on the earth between the polar circles.

As to the physical structure of central Africa, our terms must be very general. The country comprehended under the general name of Senegambia, or extreme western Africa, is composed of a slope falling from the interior mountains, and, besides others of less consequence, is drained by Rio Grande, Gambia, and Senegal rivers. It is in the eastern part of this section that the Senegal and Niger rivers interlock sources, but flow in directly opposite directions.

The slope of Senegambia is, however, not terminated by the Rio Grande, but is continued southeastward 700 ms. to Cape Palmas, and southward of the Kong mountains, and thence, as far as known, eastwardly to the Indian ocean. But it is only the western part, and that imperfectly, which is really at all known, skirting the Atlantic ocean 1,400 ms., from Cape Palmas to some little distance northward of the bight of Biafra.

Eastward of the sources of the Senegal, and northward of the Kong mountains, commences a valley or depression, in a remarkable manner similar to that of the Danube above the mountain pass near Orsova, and in fact very similar to the valley of the Caspian, with the exception that the latter has no oceanic outlet. This great African depression, long a subject of mystery, has, as is now satisfactorily ascertained, its outlet into the Atlantic ocean by the Quorra river, forming an immense delta between the bights of Benin and Biafra.—See *Niger river*.

The upper and great basin of the Quorra or Niger, above the passage of its volume through the Kong, comprises the proper Soudan, and is in reality in an easterly direction, continued in the sub-basins of Tchad and Fitre, which would give an entire extent, from west to east, of 2,000 ms., with varying breadth between the Kong mountains and Sahara. Mean breadth at least 500, and area 1,000,000 sq. ms.; mean lat. 12° N., and cut nearly centrically by lon. 10° E. of London. From analogy, as from concurrent accounts, the vast central depression of Africa once formed an inland sea of much greater extent than the Black sea of Europe, or the seas of Canada in America—those which maintain the most resemblance in their actual state. The breaking through of this prodigious mass of water formed the present gorge of the Quorra, or Niger, between the interior basin and the comparatively narrow slope southward of the Kong. There is no doubt but that great variations still occur over large spaces, from the accumulation of water during the rainy seasons, and its diminution during the dry months.

Over all the central region of Africa, during eight or nine months, the surface is exposed to the most scorching heat, withering, and indeed drying up all vegetation except on places supplied by perennial streams; but from June to September, or the rainy season, the soil, where not composed of altogether siliceous sand, is covered with the most abundant herbage and growth of every other kind of vegetable found in those regions. The plants and animals, however, of central do not very materially differ from those of northern Africa. Gold is the only metal found in any great quantity; and why it is found arises probably from the fact that it exists in the metallic state, admixed with the sands of watercourses. It is probable that, were the country in possession of a civilized people, iron, copper, and some other metals, would be drawn from the earth.

To enable us to more clearly comprehend the political subdivisions of this wide region, we may regard it as divided into three large sections, or into east, central, and western—the eastern spreading westward from the region of the Nile. Indeed, in the present condition of geography, we cannot draw definite lines between any of the Af-

rican countries. Towards the sources of the Bahr-el-Abiad is a kingdom probably deriving its name from that of the river, or Dar-el-Abid, a mountainous country, and well watered; indeed, partaking of the physical character of Abyssinia. To the northward of Dar-el-Abid is the kingdom Dar-Four, exhibiting an approach to the Sahara, as it is composed of a group of oases in the midst of an immense desert. Neither lakes nor running streams are found in Dar-Four, except temporarily in and for a short time after the rainy season. These oases present the alternations according to seasons of African vegetation. As represented on our maps, Dar-Four appears as the eastern part of the great central basin, which we have noticed in this article. The river Miselad, discharged into Lake Fitre, has a western course of 500 or 600 ms., and appears to interlock sources with the Bahr-el-Abiad; being, however, in the region of oases, it is probably alternately a river and dry valley. Cobbé, the capital of Dar-Four, as laid down in our maps, stands at N. lat. 14° 20′, lon. 27° E. from London; pop. 6,000; religion Mahometan.

To the west of Dar-Four extends a country called Bergon by the people of Bornou; Dar-Szalek, by the Arabs long resident in it; Ouadey, by the merchants of Fezzan and Tripoli; and Mobba, by the Negroes. It has been represented as one of the principal States of eastern Soudan. Ouara, its capital, stands about 300 ms. northwestward from Cobbé.

A probably extensive but very imperfectly known country, under the name of Baghermé, extends westward from Dar-Four, and southward from Bergon, reaching, probably, Lake Tchad. The inhabitants are black, though less barbarous than most of the Negro nations of Africa.

Bornou is a name applied in former times to a much larger extent than at present; and even now, similar to every other section of inland Africa, the boundaries are altogether vague. It is generally supposed to comprehend Bornou proper, and other countries west of Lake Tchad; Kanem north and east of that lake; Loggoum to the south of the same lake; and a part of Mandara, and other places unknown. According to Major Denham, its capital, Angourou, on Lake Tchad, contains 30,000 people, and he states it as a place of great commercial importance. Birnie, or New Bornou, is also given as a large and trading city. In the confusion of African geography, Kouka, whose capital of the same name is laid down on the southwestern side of Lake Tchad, is represented as a nominal fief of the Sultan of Bornou, but really independent, and with a disposable military force of 50,000 men; and, if so, the terms "*empire of Bornou*" must be indeed generic. But, in our views, we must use the best evidence at our disposal; therefore proceed.

Dagowa, on the right bank of the Yeou river, is a walled town, with a population of from 20,000 to 30,000 souls. The Fellatahs, a powerful nation westward of Bornou, have encroached on the latter country, and forced the Sultan or chief of Mandara to remove from his former capital, Delo, and, in 1814, found Mora, about 160 ms. to the southward of Kouka.

The inhabitants of Bornou are generally mild and peaceable, and are mostly Mahometan. It is said that under the generic name of Bornou there are about thirty nations or tribes, speaking different languages. The Sultan of Bornou, regarded as the most powerful of central Africa, is elective, and maintains a numerous army, composed principally of cavalry, defensively, both men and horses, with iron mailed armor. Fire arms are known, but in little use.

Fellataks, or Fellateens, a people spreading westward of Bornou, and, with a Cheikh at their head, possess an empire equally, if not more powerful than that of their eastern rival. The Foulahs, under the name of "*Foules of Cassair*," and in the position, as regards Bornou, assigned to them by Clapperton and other travellers, appear on Senex's map. It appears that the Foulahs are the commanding people over the greatest part of Haoussa, a vast country visited a few years since by the English travellers, Captain Clapperton and Dr. Oudney, who, however, could not, as is commonly supposed, be the first civilized Europeans who visited the country. Though distorted, probably, and, in relative positions with the Atlantic ocean, greatly misplaced, the countries and towns, as laid down by Senex, correspond entirely too much with the more modern maps to be delineated otherwise than from actual observation, made by intelligent persons; and, indeed, from the confused texts of modern descriptions of the same countries, it is yet to be determined which are most correct, the ancient or modern maps. Between the French and English maps discrepancies abound, though pretendedly formed from the same documents.

Before proceeding with our general view, and in order to render the descriptions more clear, we may state, as far as the maps (English and French) will admit, the geographical and relative positions of the principal cities between Lake Tchad and the mountains separating the sources of the Senegal and Niger rivers, and the provinces or kingdoms of Bambara and Senegambia:

	N. lat.	Lon. fm. Lond.
Kouka - -	13° 00′	14° 30′ E.
Bornou - -	13 20	14 00 E.
Katagoum - -	13 00	11 30 E.
Kano - -	12 20	9 30 E.
Cosna - -	13 00	8 45 E.
Yaoorie - -	11 20	6 20 E.
Boussa - -	10 30	6 00 E.
Sackatoo - -	13 30	6 00 E.
Tombuctoo -	18 00	1 00 W.
Sego - -	13 00	4 00 W.

Amongst the provinces subject to the Foulahs, are—Gouber, or Gober, a country of forests westward of Kouka; Kano, still more westward; Zeg-Zeg, chief town Zariya, southward from Kano; Noufi, or Nyffey, still more to the southwest, and lying between the Joliba, or Niger, and one of its confluents, the Mekamey; Casina, Cachina, or Cassina, to the northward of Kano, is a province named from its capital, which is represented as constructed of stone, as commercial and populous.

Sackatoo, the Fellatah capital, is situated in the province of Ader, and, though southwardly of a direct line between them, very nearly mid-distant, or about 600 ms. from Kouka and Tombuctoo. According to Clapperton, this city contains 80,000 inhabitants; and if this estimate is even tolerably correct, it is the most populous city

in all Nigritia, or Negroland. Its streets are regular, and not in groups, as is the case in most of the Negro towns.

Boussa is a town on the Niger, and near where that great river passes one of the chains of the mountains of the Moon. It was in this mountain cataract that, in 1805, Mungo Park was engulfed. The existence and importance of Boussa are better known than its position, which, as we have it laid down, places it about 700 ms. SW. by W. of Kouka, and, by air line, 800 ms. SE. from Tombuctoo. It is represented as the capital of western Soudan, and of a confederation of small States. The country westward of the Niger, and above the system of Kong, or mountains of the Moon, is called Borgou.

Tombuctoo, so long one of the mysteries of geography, we reach, ascending the Niger from Boussa, but by advancing upwards of 7° lat. and 5° lon. It is one of the cities which most distinctly prove that many discoveries supposed to have been made in the current century had been made a century or more earlier. Senex places *Tombut*, or *Tombuctou*, about 20 ms. northward of the Niger, and Cabra to the southward of that city, and on the river. Senex places Tombuctoo in lat. 15° 40′ and lon. 1° 25′ E. of London; differing from its position as placed by modern travellers, 2° 20′ in lat. and 2° 25′ in lon.—by no means as great a difference as can be found between different modern travellers. Quoting René Caillie, the French geography of Larenaudiere, Balbi, and Huot, states of Tombuctoo: "Open on all sides, and built in the form of a triangle, it may have a population of about 12,000. The houses are constructed of sun-dried bricks, and the streets are clean and wide. Tombuctoo may be regarded as the principal entrepot of the commerce of Soudan. The most important commercial place, after the capital, is Cabra, a village containing nearly 1,000 inhabitants, and built on an eminence, at the foot of which is a canal, or rather an arm of the Dialiba, (Niger.) This village is in some respects the port of Tombuctoo."

This description is altogether as suitable to and as illustrative of Senex's map as of the one attending the work from which the quotation was taken. We cannot give a distinct idea of Tombuctoo, without preceding with a few observations on the Niger river. It appears that the basins of Senegal and the Niger are separated from each other by a counter system of mountains to that of the Kong. From this counter system the streams flow; those which compose the Senegal by a general northwestern course reach and are discharged into the Atlantic ocean at about lat. 16° N. On the eastern side of the counter chain the streams rise, as do those of Senegal, through five or six degrees of latitude, and incline towards the northeast; and, what is peculiarly remarkable, both rivers obliquely approach towards and the Niger actually continues its course into the great Sahara. The French traveller, René Caillie, speaking of Tombuctoo: "It presents at the first aspect only a mass of houses, built of earth, and badly constructed. On all sides we see naught but immense plains of moving sand, of a yellowish white, and of the greatest aridity. The heaven, to the horizon, a pale red. All nature looks sad and desolate. The most profound silence reigns; we do not hear even the song of a bird. Nevertheless, there is something imposing to behold a great city rising amidst an ocean of sand, and we must admire the efforts made by its founders."

The course of the Senegal, but more particularly that of the Niger, proves that an inclination extends from the mountains of the Moon of five or six degrees of latitude wide, towards the Sahara. From the extreme source of the latter stream to the city of Tombuctoo, following the course by comparative air distances, is about 1,000 ms.; but, here encountering more elevated land, the volume of water is turned eastward, and finally southeastward another thousand miles below Tombuctoo, until it reaches the lower depression of Soudan. Thence, bearing its mass of waters through the Kong, assumes a southern course of about 400 *ms.* to the Atlantic ocean, nearly equalling the Nile in length of course. This great central river is known in different parts of its course by different names. Dialiba, Joliba, Niger, or river of the Blacks, and, in the lower part of its course, Quorra. The real native name is Dialiba, pronounced probably as if written Dhialiba, hence Joliba.

Above Tombuctoo, the country to a great extent is known by the name of Bambara. Lake Debo, or Dibbe, a few miles above the city, appears to be a swell or dilatation of the Niger, from whence extends the country of the Dirimans, along the right or east bank of the river. Bambara, from all our accounts, has, in regard to soil, a great resemblance to Egypt; both are sandy tracts, made fertile by the great rivers which traverse their surfaces. Bambara, like Egypt, is divided into three parts: lower Bambara, or Djenné; middle Bambara, or Massina; and upper Bambara, or Sego. Djenné, or Jenné, is the capital of lower Bambara; and here, as at Tombuctoo, the traveller is gratified by seeing the aspect of increased civilization. M. Caillie estimates the population of Djenné at 8,000 or 10,000 souls, "comprising a mixture of Foulahs, Bambaras, and Mandingoes, and also Moors, all rivalling each other in industry. We see there tailors, shoemakers, smiths, masons, packers, and street porters, and many other trades people, evincive of a great state of improvement above the barbarians who inhabit the more central regions of Africa." About 60 ms. below Djenné, and at the confluence of two branches of the Niger, stands Issca, which may be regarded as the port of the capital, and westward of both extends the country of Massina. There are several other provinces, towns, and rivers, mentioned by geographers as appertaining to Bambara, but of too little note and too little known to deserve further notice in this article. We may observe, however, that amongst the innumerable rivers which issue from the mountains separating Soudan from Senegambia, the country is inhabited by small, independent, obscure, and barbarous tribes, whose names, even when heard, cannot be rendered by any European alphabet.

Western region of Africa.—In our view of the central habitable zone of Africa we noticed the fact that the slope of Senegambia, drained by the Senegal and Gambia and some smaller rivers, was continued southward of the Kong mountains; we therefore now include Senegambia in our view of

western Africa. Under this head we have, therefore, three great physical as well as political sections: Senegambia, or extreme western Africa; upper Guinea, along the northern coast of the gulf of Guinea; and lower Guinea, extending from the bight of Biafra to about S. lat. 17°. Following the general and not the particular indentings of the intermediate coast between the extremes of habitable western Africa, we have an immense distance of 4,000 ms.—1,000 in front of Senegambia, 1,400 in front of upper Guinea, and 1,600 in front of lower Guinea.

To commence on the northwestern extreme, we have the naturally fine region of Senegambia, formed by a slope of upwards of 700 ms., falling from the mountains separating the sources of the Senegal from those of the Niger; mean breadth about 400 ms. from the Sahara on the north to N. lat. 10°; area 280,000 sq. ms. Toward the sources of the Senegal, Gambia, and those of the Niger, rises a mountain nucleus, with projecting ramifications. These mountains appear to be composed of granitic and schistose rocks, rich in iron, and perhaps in gold, which is found admixed in the sands of rivers flowing from their deep valleys. Mountains rise also near the coast, from the Gambia to Cape Verd, and at other places more southwardly, giving volcanic *indicia*. The foot of the Cape of Sierre Leona (*Lion mountain*) is formed of a chain of basaltic rocks, which extend to a considerable distance along the coast. The Gambia forms and traverses an immense alluvial deposite, comparatively to the size and length of that river, perhaps the most extensive of any known.

Senegambia is amongst the physical sections of Africa which abound most in rivers. The Senegal, its principal river, takes its source in the counter chain of mountains already alluded to, in the Fouta-Dialou country and of the Mandingoes, who there give it the name of Bafing; by the Foulahs it is called Ba-Peo, or Black river. Formed by numerous confluents, and flowing from an elevated tract, this river rolls over several cataracts, one of which is navigable at high water.

The Gambia basin extends to the southward of that of Senegal—the two rivers drawing their remote sources from the same mountain chain. Though the Gambia has a less lengthy course than its rival, the volumes of water brought down by the two rivers, it is probable, do not differ materially. The French geographers say, that "whilst, the Senegal is only navigable at high water during the rainy season, the Gambia is only so during the season of drought, the rains so enormously increasing its volume and rapidity that it cannot then be navigated against the current. In the dry season it can be ascended by a 40-gun frigate about 150 ms.

Rio Grande, to southward of the Gambia, has its source in the same mountains, there called Badet. Brief in course, when compared with even the Gambia, Rio Grande discharges into the gulf containing the Bissagos islands. The country around the mouth of the Senegal is in possession of a French colony, the mouth of the Gambia by a British, and that of St. Paul's by one appertaining to Portugal. The British colony of Sierra Leone terminates Senegambia to the south, and is followed by the United States colony of Liberia, in the extreme western part of upper Guinea. It is something remarkable that the entire territory of Sierra Leone, as now claimed and held by Great Britain, does not materially differ from *Sierra Leona*, as named and dotted off by Senex, on whose map the whole space from and including Sierra Leone, to Cape Palmas, is named coast of Malaguetta.

It is with the harbor of Sherbio and northwestern part of the colony of Liberia that commences the great eastern sweep of the coast of western Africa, extending through 22° of lon., along the mean lat. of 6° N., equal to about 1,500 English ms. The whole of this coast, under the general name of upper or northern Guinea, is the front of a narrow inclined plane of about 250 ms. wide, falling from the Kong mountains. The rivers are numerous, but all of brief course, nor is the interior well known to geography. As far as known, the soil is generally productive. Its rich and active vegetation and immensity of its forests has been remarked by all who have visited and described its character. Much of the soil is composed of a fine reddish alluvion, in which not a pebble is to be found. On the coast, some parts are gravelly and some swampy. Were we to allow but 100 ms. inland, here extends a country of 300,000 sq. ms.—room for nations—but, as yet, in the far greater part abandoned to barbarism. Liberia we have alluded to, and may observe that 400 ms. more eastward brings us to a small colony belonging to Holland, chief town Elmina; adjoining to which is one not much more extensive, belonging to Great Britain, which is again joined to another directly cut by the meridian of London, appertaining to Denmark, called, from its principal town, Christiansburg. With a short interval beyond the Danish again appears Badagry, another small British colony. In the extreme bottom of the gulf of Guinea and of the bight of Biafra, the Dutch hold another small settlement, opposite to which Spain possesses the island of Fernando Po. With these very limited exceptions, barbarism reigns over a country capable of sustaining 50,000,000 of human beings.

Southern or lower Guinea presents a very similar aspect with the preceding. Its mountains appear to be in part granitic, and in part composed of marble and porphyry. These mountains appear to belong to a great system, extending from north to south, and which are known in lower Guinea under the Portuguese names of Serra de Sal, Serra de Salnitre, and Serra de Cristal. Towards the north, a chain is found, and known as the Serra Complida. To the east of these mountains spread, as some state, the great table land of Dembo, which appears to have a height of from 6,000 to 7,000 feet. The general range of lowe Guinea is about SSE., and, if extended to th Kong, reaches from 7° of north to 20° of sout latitude, or through nearly 1,900 ms. The breadt inland, is arbitrary, in our state of knowledge; b if assumed at 300 ms. for a mean, the area wou then be 567,000 sq. ms.—a surface rather m than equalling that of the united area of Fran Spain, Italy, and Switzerland, and divided into t nearly equal parts by south latitude, reaching Atlantic coast about the mouth of the great riv Congo.

Beyond the mountains of lower Guinea, as already stated, extends an immense and elevated table land, as yet unexplored to an extent scarcely credible. Along the equator, through nearly 30° of longitude, or we may say 2,000 ms., and northwardly to the Kong mountains, or N. lat. 7°, nothing is known which deserves the name of science. There spreads 1,000,000 of sq. ms. a blank to human knowledge. Passing the equator, the unknown regions narrow, as does the continent advancing southwardly. Enough is however known to decide us to regard the desert as extending to S. lat. 25°, or upwards of 1,700 ms.; the breadth varies from 2,000 ms. along the equator to about 500 on S. lat. 25°; the mean breadth underrated at 1,000 ms. Thus we discover the fearful fact, that of southern Africa at least 1,700,000 is arid desert, or, including the desert region between the equator and Kong mountains, (567,000 sq. ms.,) the southern Sahara of Africa, amounts to 2,317,000 sq. ms.; and, again, if to this amount we add 2,200,000 sq. ms. included in the northern Sahara, we find that of Africa the prodigious surface of upwards of 4,500,000 sq. ms. are desert wastes of sand and rock. But to return towards the Atlantic coast, and into lower Guinea.

The interior mountain system alluded to above gives source from its western valleys and flanks to several rivers, the principal of which are the Zaire and Coenza. The Zaire, or river of Congo, called by the natives along its banks near the ocean, "Moianzi-Enzaddi," or *the river which swallows all others*, or "Zembere," or *the mother of waters*. Of this river, having every appearance of great length of course, and of draining a very extensive region, only the lower part of its course is known, and that not very accurately. From the configuration of that part of Africa, it would appear that, as in North America, along the western slope, two lateral systems of mountains range in some degree in conformity to the ocean coast; and we may indulge the conjecture that the Zaire, similar to the Columbia, is formed by rivers flowing along mountain valleys towards each other until uniting, when the collected waters turn towards the ocean, traversing the intermediate mountain chains. The source of the Coanza is also unknown, but, as far as explored, is known to traverse the mountain chains and fall into the Atlantic ocean about 250 ms. southward of the mouth of the Zaire, and into the bay beyond Point Palmeirinha, and at S. lat. 9° 30′.

The Atlantic coast of lower Guinea is channelled by innumerable other rivers, some, indeed, of no small size and course, but their imperfect hydrography and our limits proscribe their particular notice. Near the coast, the surface is generally marshy, but, ascending the rivers, the land rises, and is of exuberant fertility. The productions are nearly all of the vegetable kingdom suitable to tropical climates. Metallic matter also abounds—iron and copper in particular; but there, as in all other parts of Africa, Egypt excepted, the wealth provided by nature is in great part dead to man. But the immense extent and capabilities of western Africa are of too high importance to be passed over slightly; we therefore return to a general view in regard to the political condition of the three sections we have been reviewing physically.

Senegambia, the section nearest Europe and the United States, first demands our attention. This country is divided into numerous States, of more or less consequence. Of these, two are remarkable by their form of government, which we may call *theocratico-oligarchic*. These are Fouta-Dialo, or Foota-Jallou, and Fouta-Toro. The former, at least nominally, crosses the whole breadth of Senegambia from the Sahara, over the sources of the Senegal, Gambia, and Rio Grande. Timbo, Tembo, or Teembo, situated near N. lat. 10°, and 10° W. of London, is the principal capital of this State, and stands about 300 ms. very nearly due north from Monrovia, in Liberia. The present Fouta-Jallo was anciently inhabited by the Dialonkes, who were conquered by the Foulahs, from which, no doubt, the compound name *Fouta-Dialo*. The mixture has formed one of the most industrious and otherwise advanced of the African central nations. The religion of the country is Mahometan, and the Government a mixed monarchy and democratic theocracy. On Senex's map of Africa, and occupying the space now marked as Bambara, is sketched at great extent a kingdom thus entitled: "*Foute-Guaillou, or the original country of the Foules.*" Query: Did not the two names Foulahs and Fellatahs come from the same root?

Fouta-Toro is in great part bounded to the northward by the Senegal, though some of its dependencies are beyond that river, towards the Sahara. Tjiloga, Sedo, and Canel, are its chief towns. Sedo stands at N. lat. 15° 20′, and about 250 ms. SE. by E. of St. Louis, in Senegal. That part of Fouta called Seratik is inhabited by Foulahs. The Mahometan is the general religion of the whole country.

Bondou is a kingdom to the southeastward of Fouta-Toro, having Fatteconda, on the Faleme river, for capital. "It is," say the French geographers, "only a lengthened forest, with small openings and villages, from distance to distance." Fatteconda is situated about 500 ms. SE. by E. from St. Louis, in Senegal.

The Yolofs, as written by the French, Jaloffs, on the English maps, spread westward from Fouta-Toro to Cape Verd, and are so placed, and under nearly the same names, by Senex. The range of this people is northward from the Gambia, and they are politically divided into several petty States. Immediately west of Fouta-Toro comes Ouarioi, or Ouarkhokh, or Quamcorre, named from its chief town.

Cayor, or Damel, spreading eastward from and including Cape Verd, is perhaps the most important of the Negro kingdoms of Senegambia. The inhabitants are Jaloffs and Mahometans; capital, Cayor, or Embohl.

Saloum on the Gambia, Barrah on the same river, Galam on the Senegal and Faleme rivers, and from the latter northwardly towards the Sahara, Kouniakary, and, still more eastward, Kaarta, are small States of Senegambia, too little known and otherwise of too little importance to deserve further notice. But the States of Ludemar, or Ludamar, Bambouk, Dentilia, or Medina, and Achanti, deserve some attention.

Ludamar, bounded north by the great desert, and south by Bambara and Kaarta, is the northeastern section of Senegambia. The people are a mixture

of Foulahs and savage Moors. The Foulahs have the art of forging and fabricating iron; the Moors are robbers. The primary importance of Ludamar arises from its position on a caravan route from Senegal to Tombuctoo.

Bambouk spreads between the Senegal and Faleme rivers, and inhabitants Mandingoes. The country is mountainous, and rich in auriferous alluvion. Staple commodity gold dust. The principal depots of that metal are, Bambouk, (the capital,) Rakkon, Hambia, Hombadyria, and Semayla. Bambouk stands at about N. lat. 14° 30′, lon. 11° W. of London, and about 500 ms. NNE. from Sierra Leone.

Dentilia is comprised between the Faleme and Gambia. Its industrious inhabitants are employed in the collection of gold dust and forging and working of iron. Medina, or Houilli, on the right bank of the Gambia, presents a great variety of plains and fertile hills and dales, with fine forests. The kingdom of Zani, to the west of the preceding, extends along the Gambia. At Pisania, on that river, the English have a factory.

Our range has now brought us to the common borders of Senegambia and Sierra Leone. An immense but imperfectly known country comprises the extreme southern Senegambia, and possesses different provincial subdivisions—as Timani, Kamba, Kouranko, Soulima, or Soulimana, and others still more obscure. Kouranko, watered by the Rokelle river, spreads northeastward towards the western nucleus of the Kong mountains. The Kourankonians, though reputed less advanced in civilization than the Mandingoes, inhabit, nevertheless, numerous not inelegant villages, and exhibit no mean share of talent in the manufacture of iron. The Kourankonians and Mandingoes are evidently, from similarity of manners and language, the same people. The Mahometan religion prevails in Kouranko.

The kingdom of Soulima, or Soulimana, is one of the most polished in the vicinity of Sierra Leone. Falaba, situated 150 ms. from the coast, is the capital, the population of which, according to Major Laing, amounts to 6,000 souls.

Cape Mount, in Liberia, brings us into upper Guinea, as does Ganguin, both ranked as Negro kingdoms of considerable extent; but the limits of which, inland, are as yet undiscovered by civilized nations.

Achantee, or Ashantee, is, however, entering upper Guinea, the first State, and far the most important. It is not one of recent formation. In our most modern maps, English and French, Ashantee is laid down south of the Kong mountains and of N. lat. 10°, and traversed by the meridians of London and Paris. Exactly in the same position Senex has dotted off and named the "*Kingdom of Asiante, or Inta.*" Of this State, the French geographers observe: "Achanti is one of the most powerful kingdoms of the western region of Africa; they count on about 20 tributary States, from which the paramount State has received the title of empire; superficial extent near 1,800 sq. leagues, (14,000 sq. Eng. ms.;) pop. 1,000,000. According to some travellers, the number of women doubles that of men. If some traditions are to be relied on, as reported by Bowditch, the Ashantees derived their origin from ancient migratory colonies from Abyssinia and Egypt. Their physical character, in fact, approaches much nearer the race of Ethiopian than that of the Negro, properly so called. Their religion is a mixture of Mahometanism and gross idolatry, to Fetichism. Notwithstanding the influence gained over them by their Mahometan mollahs and Christian missionaries, they still practise human sacrifices. The people of this country are industrious, and make cotton cloth their staple. The Government a military monarchy, controlled by aristocratic institutions." Coomassie, or Coumassie, the capital, is situated at N. lat. 7°, and 2° 20′ W. of London. Population estimated at 18,000, but, according to Bowditch, at certain times, devoted to great feasts, more than 100,000 persons are collected. This city, about 150 ms. inland from Christiansburg, the capital of the Danish colony, is the entrepôt of an extensive commerce, and, of course, rendezvous of a great number of merchants and travellers. Without any very precise limits east or west, the Ashantee country extends from the Atlantic coast to the Kong mountains, and in longitude from about the meridian to 7° or 8° W. of London.

Yarriba, a powerful kingdom, follows Ashantee eastward, and extends inland from the slave coast of Guinea, towards Soudan, and far into the intricate chains of the Kong system. Katunga, the capital, is laid down by both French and English geographers near the Niger, but westward of that river, 300 ms. northeastward of the British settlement of Badagry, at N. lat. 9°, lon. 6° E. of London. Of this kingdom little is known, though, with Dahomey, its tributary, it extends eastward from the Ashantee country, or river Volta, to the Lagos or western side of the delta of the Quorra or Niger. The physical character of the coast already noticed is continued low along the sea or ocean shore, but rising gradually inland.

To the eastward of Dahomey and of the Quorra extends the kingdom of Benin, but with limits very imperfectly ascertained. Benin, the capital, and from which the country is named, is situated on the Formosa river, or western outlet of the Quorra, at about N. lat. 5° 30′, and 5° E. of London. This kingdom includes the delta of the Quorra, and perhaps far inland towards the Kong mountains, and with it terminates the long eastern range of coast from Cape Palmas, and brings us into the northern part of lower Guinea, or Congo. With the bight of Biafra, or extreme eastern bay of the gulf of Guinea, the African coast turns to a direction so nearly southward as to gain but 4° of E. lon. in 22° of lat. This lengthened region is divided into four large sections—Loango on the N., and extending to the Zaire river; Congo proper, extending to the Coanza river; Angola, between the Coanza and Benguela rivers; and on the southward, Benguela.

Loango proper commences at Cape Lopez, about S. lat. 1°, and reaches to the mouth of the Zaire, or nearly 500 ms. As in the case of all the political sections of Africa from the Sahara, clouds and darkness hang over the interior. From Loango proper may be distinguished the tributary States of Mayombe, Caconga, and En-Goyo. Loango proper and tributary States are supposed to sustain a pop. of 600,000 souls. Boualia, or, as more com-

monly called, Banza-Loango, or as still more frequently Loango, is the capital, and is situated about 3 ms. from the Atlantic coast, at S. lat. 4° 30′, lon. 12° E. of London. The province of Mayomba extends northwestward of Loango, whilst En-Goyo lies to the southward, extending to the Zaire.

Passing the Zaire brings us into Congo, bounded on the S. by the river Danda, and inland by the sandy deserts and high mountains of Angola; and eastward by the mountains of the Sun, and by a country scarcely known, inhabited by savage tribes. Congo extends along the coast about 200 ms.; and what may be regarded as its more civilized breadth inland about the same. Within these limits, the soil is of surpassing fertility. St. Salvador, by the Portuguese, Banza, by the natives, is the capital, and is situated about 200 ms. inland, and NE. by E. from the mouth of the Zaire. Lat. 5° 30′ S., lon. 15° E. of London. The position of this city is on a mountain, and boasted of as one of the most healthy in the universe. Congo is divided into the provinces of Bamba, Batta, Sandi, Pango, Pemba, and a part of Sogno. Sogno, or Sonho, to the west of St. Salvador, between the Zaire, Ambriz, and the ocean; Bamba, on the coast between the rivers Ambriz and Loz, to the S. of Sogno and E. of Pemba; Pemba, in the centre, is drained and fertilized by the rivers Lelunda, Kai, and Ambriz; Batta spreads eastward of Pemba; Panga has Batta to the W., and the mountains of the Sun on the S.; on the E. by the river Barbeli; and on the N. by Sardi; and finally Sardi, northeastward of St. Salvador, is bounded N. by the Zaire, on the southeast by the provinces of Batta and Panga, and northeast by the kingdom of Macoco and the Crystalline Hills. It ought to be noted that these positions, given by Malte Brun, are illustrated much more correctly, or at least they answer more consistently to the map of Senex than they do to any modern map we have seen.

Between the mouth of Danda river and the bay of Longa extends the coast of Angola, bounded on the E. by Matemba, the Matamba of Senex, and on the S. by Benguela. This country is very mountainous, and defectively cultivated. In lat. it extends from 8° to 11° S., and on it little rain falls from May to October, and its dry and stony mountains are very deficient in springs. Salt, wax, and honey, are its principal productions. To general sterility there are some exceptions. The chief city, Loando-San-Paolo, is also the capital of the Portuguese territories in Western Africa. It is situated at the bottom of a gulf, and on the S. side of the mouth of the river Bengo, and opposite to the island of Loando. Nearly in the middle of the seacoast of Angola disembogues the large volume of the Coanza river; a stream which, like the Zaire, has, except near its mouth, yet to be explored. The city of St. Paul's stands at 9° 40′ S., lon. 14° 30′ E.

Benguela is the last and most southern of the great political sections of Western Africa, and along the coast extends from the river Cubegi to Cape Negro, or from 11° to 16° 30′ S.; its eastern limit, the river of Cumani, or Cunhinga, a branch if not the main stream of the Coanza. On the S. the boundaries of Benguela are the mountains and deserts of Caffraria. Its hilly and rugged interior abounds with, and feeds and conceals innumerable elephants, rhinocerosea, zebras, antelopes, gnus, and other less ferocious animals, whilst the feline and canine species abound, and the rivers swarm with the hippopotami. St. Philip, of Benguela, is the Portuguese capital, and stands on or near the coast, at S. lat. 12° 20′

Lubolo, Quissama, Rimba, Scela, upper and lower Bemba, Tamba, Bamba, and some others, are named as provincial divisions of Benguela. Lubolo is an eastern province between the rivers Gango and Dos Ramos; upper and lower Bemba are also eastern, and traversed by the river Guavoro; Quissama is northern, having Rimba S. and Lubolo E.

In our view of central Africa, or Negroland, westward of Abyssinia, with all due allowance for protrusions of desert, we found the habitable surface to amount to 1,760,000 sq. ms., including Senegambia. In upper Guinea our estimate was 300,000 sq. ms. as capable of dense population. Lower Guinea, including Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela, comprises a distance, from the mountains of the Moon to Cape Negro, of about 1,600 ms; the breadth inland at a mean of 200 ms. would therefore include an area of 320,000 sq. ms.

	Sq. ms.
Soudan and Senegambia	1,760,000
Upper Guinea	300,000
Lower Guinea	320,000
Amount	2,380,000
Add Nile and Atlas regions	1,562,000
Amount	3,942,000

Thus we find, that in northern, central, and Western Africa, there exists a habitable surface more extensive than in all Europe.

Southern Africa, or Cape region.—The region designated by this head is bounded on the northwest by Congo, or southern Guinea; north by central deserts or countries very imperfectly known; northeast by the Portuguese colonies on that coast; and west, south, and east, by the Atlantic, Southern, and Indian oceans. It is or may be divided into three sections: Caffraria, or the country of the Caffres; the Hottentot country; and the once Dutch, now English Cape colony. In lat. these three regions extend from 15° to 35° S., and in lon. from 13° 30′ to 35° E. The form approaches to a triangle. Greatest length from the northwestern angle on Benguela, 1,400 ms., to the southeastern coast, at Cape Natal; area about 1,200,000 sq. ms. But of this large space, from all credible accounts, more than three-fourths is arid desert. Along the Atlantic coast, from the southern border of Benguela, lat. 17°, to the mouth of Orange river, lat. 28° S., or through 11° of lat., a sandy and rocky desert extends to the ocean, which is only the boundary on that side of the immense interior deserts of Caffraria. "The whole of this coast was visited in detail," says *Malte Brun, vol.* 4, *p.* 338, "more than twenty years ago, by an English expedition, with a view of selecting a place for transportation; they did not find one spot favorable for cultivation, or which did not appear too wretched even for criminals. Water that can be drank is very scarce; the rivers (bays!)

have at their mouths only brackish water. Verdure to be seen only in partial situations."

The eastern coast of Caffraria, along the Indian ocean, is of a very different character, deeply and frequently indented by promontories and bays; into the latter, also, numerous rivers are poured. One of these streams, the Espiritu Santo, pouring its waters into the Bay de la Goa, at S. lat. 25°, is of considerable magnitude. A chain of mountains, probably a continuation northeastwardly of the Snow mountains of the Cape, appears to extend through Caffraria at a distance of from 100 to 200 ms. from the coast of the Indian ocean. From this chain issue the rivers flowing eastward, and to one stream of comparative great magnitude and length of course, the Orange river flowing west ward, and finally discharged into the Atlantic ocean, after having passed over by general course along the mean lat. of 30°, 11° of lon., or about 700 ms.

Northwardly, however, of the basin of Orange river, and westward of the mountains already alluded to, as far as discovered by civilized men, Caffraria is a lonely desert, with all the common features of the northern Sahara. The entire surface of Caffraria amounts to at least 980,000 sq. ms., of which it is probable not one-sixth part will admit dense population, and most part must forever remain desolate wastes.

Though in our geographical works a difference is made and marked on maps as well as described in words, between the countries inhabited by the Hottentots and Caffres, we have no definite limits placed before us to point out their respective boundaries. When discovered, and when colonized by Europeans, the Hottentots were the general if not the only inhabitants of extreme southern Africa. Under their respective heads the reader will see the particular notice of each. In this place we can only observe, that ever since European colonization was established on southern Africa, the range of the Hottentots has underwent progressive restriction, and the numbers of that people constant diminution. In strictness, there now remains no country, at least southward of S. lat. 30°, or about the mean range of the Snowy mountains, which can be assigned to the Hottentots. Beyond those mountains, towards and perhaps in places beyond the southern tropic, and particularly along or near Orange river, roam or reside different tribes of that nation, such as the great and little Namaquas, Koranas, or Kora Hottentots, Gonaquas, and on their northern extreme the Dammaras. The Boschmen, on the sources of the Orange river, evidently a separated stem from the parent stock, are a still more brutish and degraded people than the other Hottentots. Their excessively meager frames render the genuine Hottentot physical characteristics extremely prominent in the Boschmen, or, as they are termed in their own language, Saabs. It is an arbitrary estimate, but as correct as our document will admit, to state the separate Hottentot country at about 200,000 sq. ms. along the mean latitude of 27° S. The population it is vain to give at any amount. In some places their kraals, or villages, appear numerous; but when the whole great aggregate area of their country is brought into view, then, indeed, must be the distributive population of a people barbarous below the ordinary level of even African civilization, and occupying regions presenting all the stern asperities of African geography.

The territories of the Cape Colony comprise an area of 120,000 sq. ms., between latitudes 30° and 34° 50′ S., and longitudes 18° and 28° E. of London; bounded inland by the Snowy mountains, or countries of Hottentots and Boschmen, west by the Atlantic ocean, south by the Southern and southeast by the Indian ocean. Of the space, however, it is probable that much more than one-half is desert. Under the Dutch, it was divided into three large provinces or districts: Stellenbosch on the northwest, Graaf-Reynet northeast, and Zwellendam south. There were still smaller subdivisions. The Cape Colony, (now British,) peopled by 240,000 very mixed inhabitants, is a very important position.

The Cape Colony will be more particularly noticed under its proper head; we may here merely observe, that it is physically a country of mountain chains, extending generally east and west, though, towards the extreme east and west, inflecting with the opposing coast. The rivers rise within and flow either along the mountain valleys, or turn abruptly, and rushing through mountain gorges, are lost in their respective recipients. Olifant's river rises in Stellenbosch, and, by a general western course, falls into the Atlantic ocean. The Berg, or Mountain river, southwardly of Olifant's and northward of Table bay, falls into the bay of Saldanha. The principal river of extreme southern Africa is Gaurentz river, rising in eastern Stellenbosch and western Graafreynet. The remote fountains of this river are in the southern valleys of the Snowy mountains, and, by a general southern course directly through and not far from right angles to the mountains, falls into the Southern ocean, a little west of Flesh bay, and about 240 ms. a little S. of E. from Cape Town. From Flesh bay, the coast, with no deep indentings, pursues a nearly eastern course of about 250 ms., into which no river of consequence enters until we reach the mouth of Groot or Camtoos river, falling into the Southern ocean immediately west of the southern cape of Algoa bay. Groot river rises in the Snowy mountains, opposite to the extreme sources of the Orange river, and, pursuing a general comparative SSE. course of about 300 ms., crosses Graafreynet, and enters the Southern ocean about 700 ms. almost exactly E. of Cape Town. With Algoa bay and cape the African coast inflects to NE. by E., and continues in that direction about 200 ms., to Point Natal. In this distance, which may be regarded as along the Indian ocean, two rivers of considerable length and volume have their outlets: these are Sunday river and Great Fish river, both having their most remote sources in the same mountains with the heads of the Orange. The general course is a very little E. of S., and comparative length of course 600 ms. With the basin of Great Fish river terminates the Cape Colony. This stream has its most distant source in S. lat. 31°, and, flowing thence by a comparative course of 700 ms. nearly parallel to the course of Sunday river, falls into the Indian ocean about 9° of lon., or, by intermediate road, 600 ms. a little N. of E. from Cape Town. It is in the valleys of these rivers and along their main

branches that have been formed the principal settlements of the Cape Colony.

With the basin of Great Fish river passed over, we enter Caffraria, by some geographers, though the limits here, as well as elsewhere, are very indefinite. "*Caffraria*," say the French geographers, "comprise the most extended region of southern Africa. They give to it a length of 1,200 and breadth of 600 ms., and divide it into four sections: Caffraria proper, country of Betjouanas, of the Barrolous, and Monomotapa."

Caffraria proper, or the Natal coast of the Portuguese, extends along and between the Snowy mountains and the Indian ocean, from the mouth of the river Kieskamma, S. lat. 33°, to the bay of Lourenzo, Marquez, or Lagoa; St. Esprit of the Portuguese, S. lat. 26°, by a general ocean distance of 700 ms. It is a coast affording no deep harbors. It is inhabited by several tribes, as the Kousas on the southwest, Hambounas, Tambouquis, or Ma-Thimba, Abbatouanas, and Madouanas. These tribes are followed by the Betjouanas, who are also divided into numerous tribes, differing amongst each other in language, customs, and manners. In fact, it is rather a load on a page to name these obscure, barbarous, and of course unimportant tribes; we therefore proceed to eastern Africa, and close our view of that continent.

Eastern region of Africa.—Here, again, we are left to adopt an arbitrary limit, as in fact, if guided altogether by relative position, eastern Caffraria ought to fall under the preceding head. In the names and political boundaries, the maps and verbal descriptions are excessively discrepant. But commencing eastern Africa with Delagoa bay, S. lat. 26°, we have before us a stretch of coast extending, without including bays, of 3,000 ms. to the gulf of Aden. Politically, this greatly extended coast is divided into Mozambique, or Portuguese territory, extending 1,300 ms. from the bay of Lagoa to Cape Delgado, S. lat. 10°; and thence the territories of the Imaum of Muscat, extending 1,700 ms. to the gulf of Aden and Cape Guardafui. Inland, the country is very little known, even in the rear of the Portuguese settlements, dating backwards upwards of 430 years. As far as known, "north of Orange river lies the country of the great Namaquas, which, to about lat. 26° S. and lon. 19° E., is watered by the tributary streams of Fish and Orange rivers; but northwards of the confluents of the Orange lies the great southern Sahara, extending probably to the equator," or, as likely, to near the mountains of the Moon. As far as explored, the southern has all the general features of the northern desert. In our descriptions, we shall be restricted to the coast countries.

Inhambane is the name given to the country between Lagoa bay and Cape Corrientes, and brings us into Portuguese east Africa. Sena, or Mozambique, includes the whole coast to Cape Delgado, but is divided into several provincial sections. The extreme southern of these provinces is Botorgo, or Sofala. Sofala, in Arabic, signifies low country, and extends northward to the Zambezi river. This river, from all we have yet learned, is the third in volume of the African rivers, but, like the Congo and Coanza on the western coast, the remote sources are yet involved in doubt. As laid down on our best maps, it rises in a country named Cazemba, near the middle of the continent, on the mean lat. of 15° S. and 25° E. of London; flowing first northwardly, but curving round by an immense sweep of 800 ms., it assumes a general eastern course of 700 ms., and falls into the Mozambique channel. The wide delta, numerous mouths, and annual overflowings, all prove that the Zambezi belongs to the first class of rivers. About 300 ms. above its mouth, this river, by enormous cataracts, breaks through the Lupata mountains. The height of its inundations are in April. This great river drains the still in some measure shadowy countries of Cazemba, Changamera, Mocaranga, and Maravi. Monomotapa, or Beni-Motapa, lies behind Sofala, and drained also by Zambezi, but too little known to admit specific description. The city of Mozambique, from which the country derives its name, is situated at S. lat. 15° 9′, lon. 40° 46′ E. of London.

The coast of Mozambique presents every where dangerous reefs and shoals, with innumerable small islands. The rivers, as they, with the exception of Zambezi, rise in the Lupata, or Picos Fragosos mountains, nor far inland, have wide and shallow mouths. The port of Mozambique, though difficult of entrance, is safe for such vessels as suit with its depth.

Cape Delgado, S. lat. 10° 9′, is a very important political as well as geographical point, and seems to have been so in the former intent long previous to the arrival of the Portuguese in the beginning of the 15th century. It determines the northern limit of Mozambique and southern of Zanguebar, Zangues, Zingues, or Zindges, for the Arabic name is thus variously written. The same point now separates the Portuguese territories from those of the Imaum of Muscat; therefore, we may regard the residue of eastern Africa as appertaining to one sovereignty; and, advancing from south to north, first comes Quiloa, and thence Zanzibar proper, Mombaze, Melinda, Brava, Magadoxa, and Ajan, or Azania.

Quiloa is a limited territory, of about 170 ms., between Mozambique and Zanzibar. Quiloa, the capital, is situated on an island at S. lat. 8° 27′, and lon. 39° 40′ E. of London. The interior is a country of forests.

Zanzibar follows Quiloa, and has either derived its name from or has given it to the finest and largest of the small coast islands of Africa. This island is about 50 ms. long and 14 or 15 wide, and lies in lat. S., between 5° 40′ and 6° 26′. It is fruitful, well cultivated, and, from very recent information, excessively inhabited. It has a good and much frequented port. To the northward of Zanzibar, and 50 or 60 ms. distant, is the island of Pemba, of about half the extent, but said to be still more productive than the former.

"Here ends altogther modern information," says Malte Brun, speaking of the eastern coast of Africa, from Pemba to Cape Guardafui. "Is the city of Mombaza," asks the same author, "situated on an island formed by two branches of a river, still in possession of the Arabs of Muscat, who, in 1698, drove out the Portuguese?" We can answer, that on Senex's map it is thus placed;

and whether or not the Arabs of Muscat have or have not held that city through all the intermediate time, they do so at present. The latitude of Mombaza, as given by Malte Brun, is 4° 4′ S., lon. 38° 12′ E. of Paris, or 40° 32′ E. of London.

"The cities of Melinda, Lamo, and Pate, appear to be situated on the delta of a great river, called Quilimancy, which appears to be the same as that, which, under the name of Zebee, descends from the mountains of Abyssinia."—*Malte Brun, vol. 4, p. 407.*

Here I have a remark to repeat, which was made in another place, that the preceding answers much more exactly to the map of Senex than to any modern map which I have seen. The river mentioned in the preceding is represented by Senex as issuing from the mountains of the Moon, in the mean lat. of 7° N., and thence named Zebee, north of the equator, and Quillimancy southward of that line, is brought into the Indian ocean at nearly 4° S. lat. The modern maps throw doubt upon the course of this stream, by representing it by dots northward of the equator. There is, however, not much reason to doubt its continuous existence and restoration to science, by means of future discovery. Along this coast, when first visited by the Portuguese, the people were found civilized, manufacturing, and commercial; so they remain; and their monarch, the Imaum of Muscat, has sent over to the United States the first Mahometan merchant vessel which has ever crossed the Atlantic ocean.

But behind these maritime and civilized people roam the almost savage tribes of Mosegueyos, Maracates, and others still more remote. Directly westwards of Quilimancy, and of the river of that name, Senex places a people whom he names and characterizes "*the Mosse-Guales, Kafres, very barbarous.*" To the north, again, of the river Quilimancy, the same geographer places and names another interior nation thus: "*People called Maracates, who possess a great extent in this country, till within two days' journey of the sea—Mahometans.*"

With the mouth of Quilimancy river passed, the African coast, which extends in a general northern direction from Mozambique, now turns to a near northeasterly course, and, though under other sectional names, is known as the coast of Magadoxa. The city of that name is situated near the sea, and is the capital, and, following the general oriental custom, gives name to the country to an extent rather vaguely limited. It stands at lat. 2° 6′ N., and in lon. 45° 30′ E. of London.

It appears from recent information that the country in the vicinity at least of the capital is watered by a large river, and abounds in grain, fruits, and cattle. This again corresponds with Senex, who has placed the city of Magadoxa at the mouth and to the westward of a river which he derives from the interior mountains 400 or 500 ms. to the north westward of its outlet; and along which is noted, "*the river Magadoxa, called by the Arabs 'the Nile of Mocadesson,' because of its annual overflowing.*"

The name of Magadoxa appears to be derived from the name Machidas, mentioned by Abyssinian writers. Malte Brun calls the country "*kingdom of Magadoxa, or Makadscou,*" and closes his brief account of it by observing: "It is probable that the Machidas, mentioned by the Abyssinian histories, are no others than the Makadscou."

Senex, on his map, has placed northward of the Maracates, and westward of his river Magadoxo, the "kingdom of Machida, a powerful nation, the king of which is of the line of the Ethiopian kings, with whom he is always at war. They are Mahometans."

From the tenor of both ancient and modern maps and records, it appears certain that the productive region of the Nile extends to and is continued to the southward of the Kong mountains, in a direction a little east of south, to the Indian ocean. Down this southern slope of the Kong, two large and some smaller rivers have their courses. The two main streams are the Zebee and Magadoxo of Senex. The western of these, the Zebee of Senex, is the Quilimancy, or Melinda, or Ozee, of modern geography, and the eastern the Webbei, or Webbe, of modern geography. Senex represents a river by name Jubo, between the two former, and entering the Indian ocean directly under the equator. The French geographers, with analogy in favor of their representation, draw the Jubo also from the Kong, and all the maps before me have its mouth laid down under the equator.

In latitude, this slope, which might be called that of Magadoxa, extends through 11°, or from 3° S. to 8° N., equal to about 750 ms.; the mean breadth cannot fall short of 350 ms., exceeding an area of 260,000 sq. ms.; very considerably exceeding the superfices of the Pyrenean or Spanish peninsula. What a field for future discovery! The coast alone, from Melinda to Magadoxa, upwards of 600 ms., general course, would well deserve an exploring expedition.

Ajan, Azania, or Adel, are all general names of the African coast, from that of Magadoxa to Cape Guardafui, distance by general course about 700 ms., and is thus described by Malte Brun: "The coast of Ajan presents to the eye of the navigator only a desolate mass of rocks and sand, where occasionally may be seen a wandering ostrich. In proceeding round Cape Guardafui, the eastern point of Africa, the coast puts on a less barren appearance."

The following is a summary of the habitable sections of southern and eastern Africa:

	Sq. ms.
Cape Colony, (pop. 240,000,) area -	120,000
Caffraria, area - - -	1,080,000
Mozambique, Changamera, &c., area	450,000
Zanguebar, Melinda, &c., area -	200,000
Magadoxa, Adel, Ajan, &c., area -	360,000
	*2,210,000

African islands—Madagascar, Comoro group, Zanzibar, Pemba, Socotra, Seychelle group, Mascarenhas group, &c., on the eastern side; St. Helena, Ascension, St. Thomas, Fernando Po, Cape Verd, Canary group, and the group of Madeira, west.—In pursuing our specific description, we commence on the extreme northeastward with Socotora, or So-

* It would be vain to attempt even an approximate estimate of the population of these regions. We may observe however, that if supposed to be over the whole surface even one person to the square mile, the aggregate would then be 2,210,000, and they can hardly be less.

cotra. This island lies about 150 ms. NE. by E. of Cape Guardaful, with the small island of Curia in the intervening channel; lat. 12° 30′, lon. 54° E. of London. It is about 100 ms. long from SE. to NW., mean width 20 ms., and area 2,000 sq. ms. A chain of naked and rugged mountains composes its eastern border, whilst another still more elevated extends along its centre, giving to the whole island a stern and arid aspect, without running water or vegetation. Concealed by these asperities lie some fertile valleys, abounding in dates, aloes, and other plants. It is inhabited by Arabs, with their Mussulman subjects or slaves; the Bediognes, ancient inhabitants, who are Jacobite Christians; and by mountain savages. Tamarida, on the eastern shore, is its capital.

It is very remarkable, that, spreading between that part of the coast of Indostan northward of the Laccadive islands, and the coast of Africa from Zanzibar to Socotra, and thence continued northeastward to the coast of Mekran, or Beloochistan, extends a sea of 3,000 ms. in length, from SW. to NE., and exceeding a mean breadth of 1,000 ms., the area exceeding 3,000,000 of sq. ms. This sea comprises the northwestern part of the Indian ocean, and with the Red sea, or Arabian gulf, and the Persian gulf, as embranchments. Except the inlets to these gulfs, this sea is bounded on the NW. by the African coast, N. by the southern coast of Arabia and that of Makran, NE. by Indostan, and SE. by irregular groups of islands, such as Comoro, Seychelles, Chagos, Maldives, and Laccadives. Independent of innumerable small islands along and near the coasts, the sea we have specified is remarkable for its depth and destitution of islands. It was the Erythræan sea of antiquity, and its northern part the Arabian sea of modern geography. The two small though important islands of Pemba and Zanzibar have been already noticed, and may be found also under their proper heads.

At an interval of 16° of lat., or about 1,100 ms. nearly due south of Socotra, rises from the ocean an extensive archipelago of small islands and reefs, called by the general name of Seychelle islands, but divided by nature into sub-groups. Seychelle proper, or Mahe islands, to the NE.; Admiralty islands in the middle, and Providence SW. These groups, says Malte Brun, "discovered by the Portuguese, are even at this period far from well defined." Such is the case, no doubt, as to these islands individually, but it is only necessary to cast a glance on a general map of the Indian ocean, to be convinced that the Seychelle archipelago is the continuation of the same ridge of which the superior height forms Madagascar; the whole extending with a general conformity to the opposing coast of Africa.

"Many small islands little known, amongst which are the Seven Brothers, Diego, Garcia, Adu, and Candu, reaching from the Seychelles to the Maldives, and even beyond the meridian of Ceylon, in the direction of Sumatra. They are all inhabited. To the SW. of the Seychelles are many small islands and extensive reefs of rock uniting this archipelago to Madagascar and Africa. Thus, that part of the Indian ocean that extends from the coast of Zanguebar to that of Malabar, and from Arabia to the Seychelles and Maldives, forms a kind of separate sea, or, it may be so called, a Mediterranean sea."—*Malte Brun, vol. 4, p.* 421.

This Mediterranean is closed on the southwest between Cape Delgado, in Africa, and Cape Ambro, the northern point of Madagascar, by the fine archipelago of Comoro. With this group commences the Mozambique channel; they are four in number: Anjuan, or Joanna, but more properly Hinzouan, Angaziga, or Great Comora, Mouhilly, Mohilla, or Molale, and Mayotte, or Mayotta. The most frequented and most important is Hinzouan, having commodious havens and watering places; its aspect highly picturesque, with hills and mountains shaded by lofty trees, and painted as a carpet of green. Matchedón, on the north side, is its capital and best port, and is situated at S. lat. 11° 18′, lon. 43° 16′ E. of London, and about 300 ms. SE. of Cape Delgado.

Angazija, or Great Comoro, lies about 70 ms. northwesterly of Anjuan, and is the nearest to the continent of Africa. It is composed of a vast assemblage of mountains, with bases near the sea shore, but uniting in a common summit towards the centre, rising from 6,000 to 7,000 feet above the ocean. It has no road, but many villages. The centre of Great Comoro is about in lat. 11° 30′ S., lon. 43° E. of London.

Mouhilly lies about 15 ms. SW. of Anjuan, and is encompassed by a chain of rocky shelves. It has two small towns.

Mayotte, or Mayotta, is the smallest and most southeastern of the whole four, and distant from Hinzonan about 20 ms. It is very difficult of access. Valentine peak, in this island, is in S. lat. 12° 54′, lon. 45° E. of London.

"Situated under a fine sky," says Malte Brun, "the Comoro islands enjoy a very healthy climate. The champaign country every where exhibits the appearance of a luxurious vegetation."

Madagascar, or, as it is supposed, more properly Madecasse, one amongst the largest islands of the earth, next rises before us in passing southeasterly from the Comoros. Madagascar lies between latitudes 12° and 25° S., and in longitude between 43° 40′, and 51° 10′ E. of London. The range of Madagascar is from SSW. to NNE. A direct line from its southern point, Cape St. Mary, to Cape Ambro, on the extreme north, is within an unimportant fraction of 900 ms. It is very near 300 ms. wide where broadest, the whole having a rude approach to an ellipsis, which, were it such, would yield 214,400 sq. ms.; but, allowing for entering curves, this immense island still contains at least a superfices of 200,000 sq. ms., and rendering its surface little, if any, under that of the Spanish peninsula. As this island will be particularly mentioned under its own head, we refer to that article.

Mascarenhas group is traversed by S. lat. 20°, and the westernmost, the island of Bourbon, lies about 450 ms. from the eastern coast of Madagascar. The group comprises three islands—Bourbon, or Reunion, on the SW.; at the distance of 100 ms. northeasterly from Bourbon, Mauritius, or Isle of France; and, lastly, Roderique, nearly east from the Isle of France 400 ms.

The whole island of Bourbon bears traces too strong to doubt its volcanic origin. It is composed of two volcanic mountains and mere selvedges of arable land. The southern mountain still emits

smoke, though no destructive volcanic eruptions have marked its history since inhabited by civilized man. St. Denis, on the eastern side of the island, is the capital, and stands at S. lat. 20° 51′, and lon. 55° 27′ E. of London.

The Isle of France, less extensive or fertile than is that of Bourbon, is indebted to its better harbors and roads for a greater importance. The form of this island approaches towards an oval of 30 by 22 ms. The shoals render disembarkation dangerous in foul weather. The interior is mountainous. Port St. Louis, on the western side of the island, is the capital, and is situated at S. lat. 19° 41′, and in lon. 57° E. of London.

The island of Diego Rodriguez has only recently been colonized. It lies in S. lat. 19° 40′, lon. 63° 20′ E.

Advancing from the eastern or Indian ocean side of Africa to the western or side of the Atlantic, one remark intrudes itself: that is, the numerous, or, it might be said, innumerable small coast islands, which border eastern Africa, are singularly contrasted with the very reverse character along the African shores on the Atlantic. The islands in the Atlantic ocean enumerated as African islands are, from relative position, distinct from what are properly called coast islands. These are the group of Tristan d'Acunha, the solitary islands of St. Helena and Ascension; the chain of St. Thomas, Prince's island, and Fernando Po; the archipelagoes of Cape Verd, Canaries, Madeiras, and Azores, or Western islands.

Tristan d'Acunha, of these groups and islands, comes first, if we advance from south to north. This group, four in number, is set down as African by a severe stretch of system, as it lies a little S. of W. upwards of 1,800 ms. from the Cape of Good Hope, at S. lat. 37° 20′, and lon. 12° W. of London. The distance, indeed, from the Tristan d'Acunha islands to the southeastern coast of South America is only about 150 ms. farther than to southwestern Africa. These islands are evidently the peaks of mountains; the principal island rising to the height of 8,326 feet, with verdure half way up, but covered with snow many months of the year. They are mere specks in the vast oceanic desert around. An American, some years since, chose one of them for his abode, and found the soil productive.

St. Helena is, in proportion to its celebrity, the most isolated spot on the earth. Standing in a fearful waste of waters, at S. lat. 15° 40′, and lon. 6° W. of London, the still smaller island of Ascension, 800 ms. to the northwestward, is the nearest land; it is distant 1,200 ms. from the coast of Benguela, in Africa, and upwards of 2,200 ms. from the Brazil coast of America. It is curious that radii from St. Helena of no very unequal length will reach the African coast from Cape Palmas, lying from it nearly due north, to Cape Frio, bearing from it only a little S. of E., embracing a stretch of African coast of about 3,000 ms. See art. *St. Helena.*

Ascension, "a rock without water, except one fountain, and nearly without vegetation, rises above the waves of the Atlantic ocean, at lat. 7° 30′ S., and lon. 14 W. of London. It is visited by mariners for the innumerable sea turtles which are found reposing amongst its rocks, lavas, and volcanic scoria; and also an established point by which to regulate their reckoning.

The few islands appearing at such wide spaces on its surface, and so minute in themselves, render the destitution of land over the great southern Atlantic striking in a supreme degree.

At the great interval of 1,400 miles northeastward from St. Helena, and towards the recesses of the gulf of Guinea, we reach St. Thomas, the most southwesterly of a chain which would seem to consist of a continuation of a mountain range of the continent of Africa. This insular chain consists of the islands of St. Thomas, Prince's, and Fernando Po.

St. Thomas, or its capital, is situated on the eastern side of the island, at N. lat. 27′, lon. 6° 48′ E. of London. It is about 33 ms. by 19, and lies 150 ms. W. of the continent of Africa. Its northern part is composed of high mountains, terminating in peaks.

Advancing from St. Thomas in a NNE. direction, towards the bight of Biafra, brings us to Prince's island, with a length of 20 ms. and breadth of 12 ms. N. lat. 1° 37′, lon. 7° 40′ E. of London. Air healthy and agreeable; water excellent; and harbors best in the chain.

Still advancing NNE. upwards of 100 ms., we reach the island of Fernando Po, or Fernao-do-Po, within 50 ms. of the African coast. It derives its name from that of a Portuguese gentleman in the service of Alphonsus V, king of Portugal, who discovered it in 1472, and named it Formosa, or the *beautiful.* It is about 22 ms. from E. to W., with a breadth of 8 ms.; surface high and woody. Watering place or anchorage, N. lat. 3° 28′, lon. E. from London 7° 26′. It belongs to Spain, while the two former appertain to Portugal. Fernando Po lies directly W. of the Dutch settlement, around the extreme bottom of the bight of Biafra.

Cape Verd, at the wide interval of 2,500 ms. from Fernando-Po, next claims our attention amongst the insular African groups. Along the intermediate coast, it is true there are a few small islands, and but a few, and those are of the class of coast islands. The archipelago of Cape Verd commences about 300 ms. very nearly W. of the cape of the same name. A careful comparison of relative range and position leaves little doubt but that the Cape Verd islands are prominences of a continuation of the great central mountain system of Africa. The islands, beside mere rocks, are ten in number: St. Jago, Mayo, Fuego, Bravo, or St. John, Bonavista, Sel, or do Sal, St. Nicholas, Santa Lucia, San Vincenta, and San Antonio.—See article *Cape Verd Islands.* Porto Praya, in St. Jago, lat. 15° N., lon. 23° 30′ W. of London.

Passing northwardly along the African coast, and doubling Cape Bajador N. lat. 26° 12′, and Cape Juby, we feel as if in the neighborhood of those fortunate islands, so long the empire of fable, and amongst the first and most interesting modern discoveries, or rather re-discoveries. "The celebrated archipelago of the Canary islands," says Malte Brun, "conducts us towards the empire of civilization; it forms almost a part of Europe. Approaching from the S., the first island of this justly celebrated group which comes in view is Fortaventura, to the N. of which rises Lanzarota, and to the southwestward of these two comes in succes-

sion Grand Canary, Teneriffe, or Santa Cruz, Gomera, Ferro, and Palma. The Canaries, extending in a general direction from E. to W. along the mean lat. of 28° 30′, are evidently a continuation of the Atlas mountains. Lon. 15° W. of London passes between Grand Canary and Forteventura.—See article *Canary Islands*.

The same meridian which we have noticed as passing the Canaries, if extended about 300 ms. northward, reaches the Madeiras, or rather Madeira, as the group contains only one comparatively large island, Madeira proper, and one small, Puerto Santo. Funchal, situated on its southern side, is the capital of Madeira. Lat. 32° 28′, N. lon. 17° 6′ W. of London.—See article *Madeiras*.

Five hundred and fifty miles northwestwardly of Madeira rises St. Mary, the most southeastern of an archipelago amid the wide waste of the Atlantic ocean. These islands are known under the general names of Azores, (*Hawk islands,*) Terceiras, after the largest among them, or Flamandes, or Flamengas, from a colony of Flemings, from whom a part of the inhabitants are descended, the English often designate them relatively the Western islands. As was remarked of Tristan d'Acunha islands, we may say of the Azores, that system only could include the latter under the head of Africa; and again, hardly as far distant from the coast of Portugal, to whom they both nationally and politically belong, as they are from Africa, the Azores are essentially islands of Europe. They are, not including mere rocks or banks, nine in number; which, ranging from southeast to northwestward, and commencing with St. Mary, are St. Mary, St. Michael, Terceira, St. George, Gracioss, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. The whole archipelago is divided into three groups: St. Mary's and St. Michael's, about 100 ms. separated to the southeastward, and Flores and Corvo, near 200 ms. to the northwestward of the middle and main group. N. lat. 40° passes a very little northward of Corvo, the most northerly and also the most northwesterly of the Azores, and lon. 30° W. of London, passes the wide strait between the middle and most western groups. The extreme length of the Azore archipelago is about 500 ms. from the eastern point of St. Mary's to the western of Flores. These islands form the prominences of an immense volcanic range. The coasts are generally high and steep, and surfaces covered with volcanic matter.—See article *Azores*.

In the previous article, under the general head of Africa, we have engrouped the principal features and natural subdivisions of that great continent, and connected with it those insular groups usually regarded as appertaining to it, and have left the political sections, cities, towns, &c., to be treated under their own heads, respectively.

Summary of the physical geography of Africa.

	Sq. ms.
Abyssinia - - - -	320,000
Sennaar and Nubia - -	400,000
Egypt - - - -	150,000
Tripoli - - - -	269,000
Tunis - - - -	53,000
Algeria - - - -	210,000
Morocco - - - -	160,000
Sahara, northern desert - -	2,200,000
Soudan, Guinea, upper and lower -	2,380,000
Cape Colony - - -	120,000
Caffraria - - -	1,080,000
Mozambique, Changamera, &c. -	450,000
Zanguebar, Melinda, &c. - -	200,000
Magadoxo - - -	360,000
Sahara, Southern - - -	2,200,000
Madagascar and other islands -	250,000
Total area -	10,802,000

We may observe, that of the preceding aggregate 4,400,000 sq. ms. are included in the two immense deserts, leaving 6,402,000 as habitable. But, of the habitable sections, at least one third ought again to be abstracted for re-entering deserts, leaving for the really productive parts, capable of any considerable density of population, an aggregate of 4,268,000 sq. ms. Unless Africa is regarded as a congeries of islands, separated on the land sides by seas, indeed oceans, of barren sand and rock, no rational idea can be formed of its real physical geography. The Nile, and still more northern sections, can far more easily communicate, by the Mediterranean, with Europe and Western Asia, than they can with Soudan or Nigritia, over the interior deserts. Still, however, with all deductions, the insular sections of Africa, under the terms stated, comprise considerably more arable surface than does Europe; and therefore, were the former regions possessed of the moral and political advantages of Europe, in due proportion the respective masses would be very nearly as 43 to 35. Therefore, allowing to Europe an existing population of 230,000,000, Africa ought to have 282,000,000. It may be, however, doubted whether it contains one-fifth of such an amount. Egypt is probably the most densely inhabited of any African section, and there, according to the best accounts, the distributive population on 150,000 sq. ms. is only about 17 to the sq. m. Were the whole habitable surface populated in proportion, there would then be only an aggregate of 72,576,000 persons.

Africa, seaport town of Tunis, 70 ms. SSE. of Tunis. It was taken by Charles V, who demolished the fortifications. Lon. 11 10 E., lat. 35 36 N.

Afrique, St., small town of Fr., in the dep. of Averion, 6 ms. E. of Vabres.

Aga, Turkish title of distinction, applied as the English term Lord, rather indefinitely, to high officers, military or civil.

Agades, kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, about 500 ms. eastward of Tombuctoo. It is also called Agdass, and Aghades. It borders on the great desert. N. lat. 19° and lon. 13° E. of London, intersect in this kingdom.

Agadir, or *Santo-Cruz*, a town of Morocco near the Atlantic coast, about 100 ms. southward of Mogadore, N. lat. 30 30.

Agatha, St., a town of Naples, in the Ulteriore principality, with a bishop's see, 20 ms. NE. of Naples. Lon. 14 36 E., lat. 41 5 N.

Agatton, town near the mouth of the Formosa, on the coast of Guinea, 80 ms. S. of Benin. Lon. 7 6 E., lat. 7 20 N.

Agawam, town, Hampden co., Mass., 362 ms. from W. C. and 89 from Boston.

Agde, town of Fr., in the dep. of Herault, and

late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Herault, 1½ m. from its mouth in the gulf of Lyons, where there is a small fort to defend the entrance. It is 17 ms. NE. of Narbonne. Lon. 3 28 E., lat. 43 19 N.

Agen, city of Fr., the ancient *Aginum*, in the now dep. of Lot and Garonne. It is situated on the Garonne. It is a place of considerable manufactures. Agen stands 108 ms. SE. of Bordeaux and 70 NW. of Toulouse. N. lat. 44 12, lon. 0 40 E. of London.

Agenabat, town of Transylvania, 10 ms. NE. of Hermenstadt. Lon. 24 50 E., lat. 46 32 N.

Ager, small town of Catalonia, in Spain. Lon. 1 50 E., lat. 41 50 N.

Agga, or *Aggona*, town and district on the coast of Guinea, in which the English have a fort. Lon. 0 5 E., lat. 6 0 N.

Aggerhuys, town of Norway, and capital of a province of the same name, which is full of mountains. It is 30 ms. NW. of Frederickshall. Lon. 10 20 E., lat. 59 30.—See *Christiana*.

Aghrim, village in the co. of Galway, Ireland.

Aghrin, town in the co. of Wicklow, Ireland, 13 ms. SW. of Wicklow. Lon. 6 21 W., lat. 52 45 N.

Agincourt, village of Fr., in the dep. of the straits of Calais, and late co. of Artois, 7 ms. N. of Hesden.

Agmat, town of Morocco, on a river of the same name, and on the declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas, where the soil is fertile. It is 16 ms. S. of Morocco. Lon. 7 15 W., lat. 30 56 N.

Agimere.—See *Adjemere*.

Agusto, *Lagusto*, or *Agusta*, island in the Adriatic, 70 ms. a little N. of W. from Ragusa, and 10 ms. S. of the island of Curzola.

Agram, capital of Croatia, situated on a hill near the northern side of the Save river. It is known also by the Italian names of Zagrab and Sagabria, and, at an earlier period, called Gretz, or Graetz. Population 17,000. About 150 ms. a very little W. of S. of Vienna, 75 ms. down the Save from Laybach, in Carniola, and 120 ms. nearly E. from Trieste. N. lat. 44 55, lon. 16 E. of London.

Ahuys, town of Sweden, strong by situation, in the province of Gothland, with a good harbor, 15 ms. SE. of Christianstadt. Lon. 14 15 E., lat. 56 15 N.

Ahwas, ancient *Gyndes*, Zeindel of Danville, river of Persia, in Khoristan. This stream rises in the Elwend mountains, N. lat. 37°, interlocking sources with the Kizilozein and Zab, and, flowing thence nearly due south, falls into the Schat el Arab, or lower Euphrates, by several mouths, some above and some below Bassorah. The Ulai of Daniel was most probably a small eastern branch of the Ahwas. It is a mountain stream of about 400 ms. in length, and next to the Tigris in size, amongst the confluents of the Euphrates.

Aiagha-Tag, mountains of Asia, between Turkey and Persia, a chain of the ancient Parthiene, and is the Zagros of antiquity, and a part of that vast congeries of mountains which, extending to the SE., gives source to the numerous confluents of the Tigris, and known in Persia as Elwend. These chains have in all ages been possessed by the Koords, and is the country now called Koordistan.—See *Elwend*.

Aichstadt, town of Germany, in Bavaria, situated on the north side of Alt Muhl river, 45 English ms. SW. by W. of Ratisbon, and 60 NNW. of Munich. It is the capital of a bishopric of the same name.

Aiello, small town in Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, belonging to the hereditary prince of Modena. Lon. 15 20 E., lat. 41 40 N.

Aigle, town in Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Rhone, 6 ms. from its entrance into the lake of Geneva. All the houses, even the meanest, are built of white marble, found in the neighborhood.——Small town of Fr., in the dep. of Orne, and late province of Normandy, 47 ms. SW. of Rouen. Lon. 1 0 E., lat. 48 45 N.

Aignan, *St.*, town of Fr., in the dep. of Loire and Cher, and late province of Blasois. It is in the shape of an amphitheatre, at the foot of which runs the river Cher, at the distance of 60 ms. from Bourges.

Aigue-Morte, town of Fr., in the dep. of the mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Languedoc. It is very strong, on account of its situation among the morasses, though at some distance from the sea. It had a harbor which is now choked up. Lon. 4 3 E., lat. 43 34 N.

Aigue-Perse, town of Fr., in the dep. of Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne, 18 ms. N. of Clermont, and 261 S. of Paris. It has a fountain, once regarded as a prodigy, its cold water having the appearance of boiling. The water of this spring is said to be fatal to the animals that drink it. Lon. 2 30 E., lat. 46 6 N.

Ailah, town of Arabia Petrea, on the E. side of the Red sea, near the road which the pilgrims take from Egypt to Mecca. Lon. 36 40 E., lat. 29 10 N.

Ailesbury, largest and most populous town in Buckinghamshire, Eng. It is the centre of the business of the vale of Ailesbury, which occupies the centre of the county, and is one of the most fertile tracts in England. The inhabitants of this town and its neighborhood supply the London market with early ducklings. They carry this trade to such an extent that it is said £3,000 have been received at Ailesbury, from London, in six weeks, for that article. This town is 16 ms. SE. of Buckingham, and 41 NW. of London. Lon. 0 42 W., lat. 51 50 N.

Ailsa, great insulated rock, to the S. of the isle of Arran, in Scotland. Its base is 2 ms. in circumference. It consists of a stupendous assemblage of precipitous cliffs, rising in a wild series, forming a pyramidal mountain 900 feet high, accessible only to the NE.

Aime, or *Axima*, small town in Savoy, on the river Isere.

Ain, dep. of Fr., lately the province of Bresse.

Ainsa, town of Spain, in Arragon, seated in a plain, on the river Ara.

Aintal, city of Asia, in Turkey. It is situated on the southern slope of Mount Taurus, about 50 ms. NNE. from Aleppo, near the sources of the river Kowaik. N. lat. 37 5, lon. 37 35 E. of London. Aintal stands about 100 ms. NE. from Scanderoon.

Aire, town of Fr., in the dep. of Landes, and

late province of Gascony, seated on the river Adour, on the declivity of a mountain, 65 ms. S. of Bordeaux. Lon. 0 16 E., lat. 43 42 N.——Strong town in the dep. of the straits of Calais, and late province of Artois. It is seated on the river Lis, 22 ms. S. of Dunkirk, and communicates with St. Omer by a canal from the river Aa. Lon. 2 29 E., lat. 30 42 N.

Aisne, dep. of Fr., including the late provinces of Soissannois and Vermandois.

Aix, ancient city of Fr., now capital of the dep. of Bouche du Rhone. It was the capital of the late province of Provence, when it had a Parliament. It is seated in a plain, where there are hot baths, near the river Arc. It is 75 ms. E. of Montpellier. Lon. 5 31 E., lat. 43 32 N.——Ancient town of Savoy, on the lake of Bourget. Here are mineral waters, much frequented. It is 8 ms. N. of Chamberry. Lon. 6 10 E., lat. 45 42 N.——Small island on the coast of Fr., between the isle of Oleron and the continent, 12 ms. NW. of Rochefort. Lon. 1 50 W., lat. 46 5 N.

Aix-la-Chapelle, free and imperial city of Westphalia, now capital of the Prussian province of lower Rhine. The Emperor Charlemagne chose this place for his residence, on account of its beauty. He is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his sword and belt, and the Four Evangelists, written in letters of gold, which are made use of at the coronation of emperors. Its famous mineral waters draw a great number of persons every year. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, 22 ms. NE. of Liege. Lon. 6 3 E., lat. 50 48 N.

Ajan, a general and not very definite name, applied to that part of the eastern coast of Africa, from Cape Guardafui to the equator, or upwards of 1,000 ms. It is also called Adel.—See general art. *Africa*, head of *Magadoxa*.

Ajazzo, seaport of Natolia, in the province of Caramania, anciently Silesia, seated on the Mediterranean, 30 ms. N. of Antioch, and 40 W. of Aleppo, where stood the city of Issus, and where Alexander fought his second battle with Darius. Lon. 33 10 E., lat. 37 0 N.

Akalzike, northeastern pachalic of European Turkey, in great part ceded to Russia. This country, formerly called Tsheldir, extends along and from the northeastern part of the Black sea, on both sides of the river Escharuk. It is very mountainous, and to European geographers but little known. Central lat. 40 30 N., lon. from London 41 30 E. It lies northward from eastern Armenia.

Akhissar, ancient Thyatyra. It is also called *Akissat*; which see.

Akissat, ancient Thyatyra, a town of Natolia, built in a fine plain 18 ms. broad, which produces plenty of corn and cotton. It is inhabited by about 500 Mahometans, and is seated on the river Hermits, 50 ms. SE. of Pergamo. Lon. 28 30 E., lat. 38 48 N.

Akmetchet, cape of Russia, in Crimea. It is the most western point of that peninsula.——The Sympheropol, or Simferopole of the Russian town of the Crimea, and ancient capital of Crim Tartary. It stands inland about 50 ms. NE. from Sevastopol, and almost on lat. 45 0 N., lon. 34 20 E. of London.

Akron, town of Portage co., O., situated on the Ohio canal, at its highest elevation. The site of the town is about 500 feet above Ohio river at Portsmouth, 406 ms. above Lake Erie, and 970 above the Atlantic ocean. N. lat. 41 6, lon. W. C. 4 32; distant 32 ms. SSE. of Cleveland, 38 by canal; 16 SW. of Ravenna. It is a very flourishing manufacturing and commercial place, with a population, in 1837, of about 1,600. In the vicinity there is an extensive stratum of bituminous coal, and water power to any desirable amount.

Alaba, or *Alava*, one of the three smallest districts of Biscay, in Spain, but pretty fertile in rye, barley, and fruits. There are in it very good mines of iron. Vitoria is the capital.

Aktau Mountains, between the basins of the Gihoon and Sihoon, or Syr-Daria. The chain of Aktau, or "the White mountain," is extended, being a branch detached from the Beloor system.

Alabama, one of the United States, having Tennessee N., Georgia E., Florida and the gulf of Mexico S., and the Mississippi W. This State extends from N. lat. 30 12 to N. lat 35 0, or 334 ms., with a mean width of 155 ms., extending over 51,770 sq. ms.—33,132,800 acres. The face of Alabama is much variegated; the soil also differs in quality from the worst to the best. That section of the State which lies along the gulf of Mexico is low and sandy; but this character of country rapidly changes: within 10 or 12 ms. from the coast, the hills commence, and gradually gain elevation, advancing N. The bay of Mobile penetrates this section 30 ms., and is followed by an overflowed tract, which extends again 32 ms., to the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. Between the head of Mobile bay and the union of the two latter streams, a number of channels wind through the alluvial tract, the principal of which are those of the Mobile and Tensau. The bay and the alluvial bottoms above are limited on each side by hills of moderate elevation, covered with pine timber. The pine region extends into the centre of the State, and forms much the largest portion of its soil. The Tombigbee, Black Warrior, Catawba, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Alabama, and some minor streams, peninsulate the pine section of Alabama. Extensive bodies of river alluvion skirt those rivers, and much interval land, of second-rate quality, is spread between the river bottoms and the open pine woods; but, as a whole, the productive soil of Alabama does not in surface equal that which may be regarded of a contrary character. This State, with the exception of the southeastern angle and a very small section on the southwest, is comprised in the valley of Tennessee and basin of Mobile. Under a general view, Alabama is divided into two unequal physical sections, which may be called, relatively, northern and southern.

That of the south, by far the most extensive, has its slope very nearly due south, and is, in that direction, drained by the main streams, and numerous confluents, of Tombigbee, Black Warrior, Alabama, Mobile, Conecuh, Choctawhatchie, and Chattahooche rivers.

Northern, or the Tennessee river section, comprises about 150 ms. of the valley of Tennessee—the main channel of that river entering the State very near the northeastern angle, and quitting it almost as near the northwestern angle, with a rather

large intermediate southern curve. This Tennessee section has a mean length, from east to west, of 145 ms., with a general breadth of 50 ms.—area about 7,000 sq. ms.

The southern and much most extensive zone or inclined plane falls, by a very gentle declivity, from N. lat. 34 20 to the gulf of Mexico, over something more than four degrees of latitude. This slope is drained and finely variegated by the streams already mentioned. Over both physical sections the State is well supplied with navigable channels, though possessing within its own limits but one outlet—that is, by Mobile bay to the gulf of Mexico. The tides in the Mexican gulf being so very moderate, (not exceeding a mean of more than 2½ feet,) the passage of sea vessels of any draught is arrested at Claiborne, in the Alabama river, and at St. Stephen's, in Tombigbee river—both places being about 100 ms. above Mobile bar. Though sometimes the navigation of the northern rivers of Alabama is impeded by ice, yet they are not so frequently. The excessive summer droughts occur, with more or less intensity, annually, and are productive of a far more abiding cause of impeding navigation than any arising from ice.

The seasons at the extremes of Alabama, in regard to mean and extreme temperature, differ greatly. The border along the gulf of Mexico may be called tropical, when compared with the valley of Tennessee. Between lat. 30 10 and 31 30, or below tide water, excessive frosts or lying snow is rare; but the temperature changes sensibly, advancing towards and into the valley of Tennessee, particularly in the northeastern sections of the State. No part, however, of Alabama admits the profitable culture of sugar cane. Cotton is the general staple of the State; Indian corn, or maize, the usual crop for subsistence, though, in the middle and northern parts, smaller grain (wheat, rye, oats, &c.) succeed very well.

PROGRESSIVE POPULATION OF ALABAMA, BY COUNTIES.

County.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Autauga	3,853	11,874	14,342
Baldwin	1,713	2,324	2,951
Barbour	-	-	12,024
Bibb	3,676	6,306	8,284
Benton	-	-	14,260
Blount	2,415	4,233	5,570
Butler	1,405	5,630	8,685
Chambers	-	-	17,353
Cherokee	-	-	8,773
Clarke	-	-	8,640
Conecuh	5,713	7,444	8,197
Coosa	-	-	6,905
Covington	-	1,522	2,435
Dale	-	2,031	7,397
Dallas	6,003	14,017	25,199
De Kalb	-	-	5,929
Fayette	-	3,547	6,942
Franklin	-	-	14,270
Greene	4,554	15,026	24,024
Henry	-	4,020	5,787
Jackson	-	-	15,715
Jefferson	-	6,856	7,131
Lauderdale	-	-	14,455
Lawrence	-	-	13,313
Limestone	-	-	14,374
Lowndes	-	9,410	19,539
Macon	-	-	11,247
Madison	-	-	25,706
Marengo	2,933	7,700	17,264
Marion	-	4,058	5,847
Marshall	-	-	7,553
Mobile	2,672	6,267	18,741
Monroe	8,538	8,782	10,680
Morgan	-	-	9,841
Montgomery	6,604	12,695	24,574
Perry	-	11,490	19,086
Pickens	-	6,622	17,118
Pike	-	7,108	10,108
Randolph	-	-	4,973
Russell	-	-	13,513
St. Clair	4,166	8,975	5,638
Shelby	2,416	5,704	6,112
Sumter	-	-	29,937
Tallapoosa	-	-	6,444
Talladega	-	-	12,587
Tuscaloosa	8,229	13,646	16,583
Walker	-	2,292	4,032
Washington	-	3,474	5,300
Wilcox	2,917	9,548	15,278
Total	127,901	309,527	590,756

ALABAMA, NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Whites.

Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	14,394	13,256
5 to 10	11,122	10,737
10 to 15	9,042	8,690
15 to 20	6,575	7,286
20 to 30	10,327	9,935
30 to 40	6,529	6,024
40 to 50	4,227	3,549
50 to 60	2,352	1,959
60 to 70	1,181	994
70 to 80	463	374
80 to 90	125	82
90 to 100	18	16
100 and upwards	5	5
	66,360	62,887
	62,887	
Total whites	129,247	

Ages.	Free colored. Males.	Free colored. Females.	Slaves. Males.	Slaves. Females.
0 to 10	73	56	10,225	10,107
10 to 24	58	60	8,965	8,936
24 to 36	35	46	5,140	5,511
36 to 55	45	27	2,795	2,711
55 to 100	31	25	355	791
100 and upwards	1	2	20	14
	243	216	28,000	28,070
	216		28,070	
	459		56,070	
Total free colored and slaves	56,070			
	56,529			

Aggregate northern Alabama, 185,776.

White persons in Northern Alabama deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	36
Do. deaf and dumb, 14 to 25	18
Do. do. do. over 25	28
Total deaf and dumb in Northern Alabama	82
Total blind in Northern Alabama	45
Total insane and idiots at public charge	23
Do. do. at private charge	86
Slaves and free colored, insane and idiots, at private charge	35
Do. at public charge	17
Do. deaf and dumb	21
Do. blind	31
Whole number of persons in Northern Alabama employed in—	
Mining	63
Agriculture	52,656
Commerce	430
Manufactures and trades	2,178
Navigation on the ocean	10
Do. on canals, lakes, and rivers	65
Learned professions	379
Pensioners for revolutionary and military services	101
Universities or colleges	1
Do. students in	90
Academies and grammar schools	28
Do. scholars in	1,055
Primary and common schools	268
Do. scholars in	7,544
Scholars at public charge	1,993
White persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read and write	11,396

ALABAMA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Whites.

Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	22,219	20,661
5 to 10	17,093	16,067
10 to 15	13,777	13,096
15 to 20	9,647	10,625
20 to 30	21,128	15,639
30 to 40	12,811	9,128
40 to 50	7,556	5,635
50 to 60	3,672	2,688
60 to 70	1,705	1,412
70 to 80	534	493
80 to 90	148	123
90 to 100	29	29
100 and upwards	15	9
	110,332	95,606
	95,606	
Total whites	205,938	

Ages.	Free colored.		Slaves.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10	228	215	33,542	33,556
10 to 24	238	253	32,328	31,883
24 to 36	135	142	20,672	20,980
36 to 55	107	97	10,007	9,312
55 to 100	76	79	2,771	2,339
100 and upwards	3	7	40	33
	787	793	99,360	98,102
	793		98,102	
	1,580		197,462	
	197,462			
Total free colored and slaves	199,042			

Aggregate southern Alabama, 404,980.

White persons in Southern Alabama who are deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	36
Do. from 14 to 25	35
Do. over 25	20
Total whites in Southern Alabama deaf and dumb	91
White persons in Southern Alabama blind	68
Do. insane and idiots at public charge	16
Do. do. do. at private charge	107
Slaves and free colored persons in Southern Alabama who are deaf and dumb	32
Do. who are blind	65
Do. insane and idiots at private charge	65
Do. do. do. at public charge	8
Total of persons employed in—	
Mining	33
Agriculture	124,783
Commerce	1,782
Manufactures and trades	5,017
Navigation on the ocean	246
Do. on canals, lakes, and rivers	693
Learned professions	1,135
Pensioners for revolutionary and military services	91
Universities or colleges	1
Do. students in	62
Academies and grammar schools	86
Do. scholars or students in	3,953
Primary or common schools	371
Do. scholars in	8,699
Scholars at public charge	1,200
Total number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write	—

ALABAMA.

Whites.

Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	36,611	33,017
5 to 10	28,215	26,804
10 to 15	22,819	21,786
15 to 20	16,222	17,911
20 to 30	31,455	25,574
30 to 40	19,340	15,152
40 to 50	11,763	9,184
50 to 60	6,024	4,647
60 to 70	2,886	2,407
70 to 80	997	847
80 to 90	273	205
90 to 100	47	45
100 and upwards	20	14
	176,692	158,493
	158,493	
Total whites	335,185	

Ages.	Free colored.		Slaves.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10	301	271	43,767	43,663
10 to 24	296	313	41,293	40,818
24 to 36	170	188	25,812	26,491
36 to 55	152	124	12,802	12,023
55 to 100	107	104	3,626	3,130
100 and upwards	4	9	60	47
	1,030	1,009	127,360	126,172
	1,009		126,172	
	2,039		253,532	
	253,532			
Total free colored and slaves	255,571			

Aggregate.

Total whites	335,185
Total free colored	2,039
Total slaves	253,532
Total population	590,756
White persons in Alabama who are deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	72
Do. from 14 to 25	53
Do. from 25 upwards	48
Total deaf and dumb	173
White persons in Alabama who are blind	113
Do. insane and idiots at public charge	39
Do. do. do. at private charge	193
Colored persons, free and slaves, who are deaf and dumb	53
Do. blind	96
Do. idiots or insane, private charge	100
Do. do. do. public charge	25
Number of persons in Alabama employed in—	
Mining	96
Agriculture	177,439
Commerce	2,212
Manufactures and trades	7,195
Navigation on the ocean	256
Do. on canals, lakes, and rivers	758
Learned professions	1,514
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services	192
Universities and colleges	2
Do. students in	152
Academies and schools	114
Do. students in	5,018
Primary and common schools	639
Do. scholars in	16,243
Scholars at public charge	3,213
White persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read and write	22,592

Alabama river, from which the State of Alabama derives its name, is formed by the confluent streams of Coosa and Tallapoosa, both rising in Georgia, and, flowing SSW., enter the State of Alabama, in which they unite, and form the river of that name, at N. lat. 32 28, W. lon. W. G. 9 22; thence, by a very sinuous channel, but comparative course of about 50 ms., to the influx of Cahaba river from the north; thence, curving to the SSW., by comparative course of 100 ms., to its junction with Tombigbee, to form Mobile river. There are few, if any, other rivers of the world whose general and winding courses differ more than those of the Mobile. It is navigable for light sea vessels about 60 ms., following the channel

from the mouth, to Claiborne, in Monroe co.—See *Mobile river*.

Alacranes, rocks or islets in the gulf of Mexico, off the northern coast of Yucatan, and about 60 ms. from the shore, N. lat. 22 15, lon. W. C. 13 W.

Aladulia, province of Asiatic Turkey, in some extent commensurate with the ancient Cilicia. It as the Mediterranean S., Caramania W., and Syria SE. This province is otherwise called Adana—which see.

Alagoa, a town in St. Michael's, one of the Azores.—See article Africa, head *Azores*.

Alagon, small river of Spain, rising in Salamanca, near the Escurial, and about 30 ms., NE. by E., from Ciudad Rodrigo. It first flows southward, about 70 ms., to a little above Coria, from whence it turns SW. 50 ms., and is lost in the Tagus, a few miles above and on the opposite side from Alcantara.

Alais, town of Fr., in the dep. of Gard, 35 ms. NNW. from Nismes, and 45 ms. NW. by W. of Avignon. N. lat. 44 12, lon. 4 8 from London. This town carries on an extensive trade in olives, olive oil, wine, grain, and silk.

Aland, the most considerable of a group of islands rising between Finland and Sweden, and in the mouth of the gulf of Bothnia. This group lies about 80 ms. NW. by W. from Abo, in Finland, and is separated from Sweden by the strait of Alands-Hof. The islands beside Aland, the largest, are Zemland, Kunlinge, Wardoe, Brandoe, and Lumperland, on the east, and Ekeroe on the west. Pop. 13,000. N. lat. 60°, lon. 20° E. of London. The Aland islands were ceded by Sweden to Russia, 1809.

Alasey or *Alazia*, mountains of Asiatic Russia, extending northwardly from the Stanovoi mountains, between the sources of the Indighirca and Kolimy or Kovyma rivers, from lat. 61° to 70° N.

Alass, strait between the islands of Sumbawa and Lomboe, lat 8° S., long. 116° E. of London.

Alaska, cape or peninsula of Russian America, frequently spelled Oonalaska. It extends in form of a crescent from N. lat. 55° to 60°, and in lon. from W. C. 75° to 86° W. The Aleutian islands are evidently a continuation of the globular swell which forms the Alaska promontory.

Alava, province of Spain, southward of the Biscayan mountains, bounded N. by Biscay and Guipuzcoa, E. by Navarre, S. by Soria, and W. by Burgos. Victoria is the capital. Length, E. and W., 50 ms.; mean breadth 20. The surface is drained by some of the higher confluents of the Ebro, towards which river it slopes from the Biscayan mountains.

Alatamaha, river of the U. S., in Georgia. Advancing along the Atlantic ocean from Cape Florida, the Alatamaha is the first river whose sources are in the spurs or valleys of the Appalachian mountains. It is formed by two great branches, the Ockmulgee and Oconee, with many lesser tributaries. Both the main branches have their most remote fountains in a minor chain of the Appalachian system, and its entire basin comprises 7,500 sq. ms., between lat. 31 30 and 34 40 N. Boats of 30 tons can be navigated up the Alatamaha to the junction of the Oconee and Ockmulgee, and thence, up the Oconee, to Milledgeville, following the windings of the channel 300 ms. from the ocean, and also up the Ockmulgee about an equal distance. This fine basin is altogether in Georgia, and discharges between the islands of St. Simon's and Sapelo, at N. lat. 31 50, lon. W. C. 4 37 W.

Alatri, town of Italy, in the States of the Church, 40 ms. ESE. from Rome, at N. lat. 41 43.

Alatyre, town of European Russia, government of Sembrisk, situated on the Alatyre river, at or near its confluence with the Sura, 150 ms. SE. from Nishnei Novgorod, lat. 54 45 N. lon. 46 15 E. of London.

Alava, southern point of the island of Revillagigedo, in the Pacific ocean, N. lat. 35 8, lon. W. C. 54 1 W.

Alageia, river of Asiatic Russia, mouth of at N. lat. 72 40, lon. 142 14 E. of London.

Alaziershei, settlement of Asiatic Russia, on the Alazeia or Alapsey river, and on or near the Frozen ocean, and about 90 ms. WNW. of Nishnei Kovinskoi. It was near this place that the remains of a mammoth were discovered a few years past. N. lat. 69 40, lon. 144 15 E. of London.

Alb, mountain of southern Germany, thus noticed by Malte Brun: "A high country, intersected by ravines or deep valleys, in which the Steiger-Wald extends to the west, joins the Fichtelberg, from which the Maine takes its source, with the Alb, or Rauke-Alb, that rises to the height of 2,500 feet, winds along the basin of the upper Danube, and unites with the more extensive chain of the Schwartz-Wald, or Black Forest. It is from the mountains of the Black Forest that the Danube takes it rise. Their elevation is supposed to be about 4,600 feet."—See articles *Europe* and *Hyrcanian Mountains*.

Albania, province of European Turkey, occupying the space comprised from east to west between the Grammos and Metzovo mountains and the Adriatic sea, and from north to south from the southern side of the mountains of Montenegro, to the gulf of Arta or Prevesa. Enclosed on all the land sides by inaccessible mountains, it is a country very little known. The warlike population appears to have been descended from the ancient Illyrians. It is naturally divided into upper and lower Albania, and comprises three sanjiaks—Scutari, Avlona, and Janina. It is about 300 ms. in length from north to south, and about 80 ms. mean width. Scutari, or Scodra, is the capital of upper Albania, and is situated on the point above the junction of the Bocana and Drivastro rivers. This city is called by the Turks Iskenderiah, or Alexandria. It is large, well paved, and agreeable, and contains extensive manufactories of arms. Durazzo, the ancient Dyrrachium, still retains some importance, from its position on the sea coast opposite Brindisi, in Italy. Upper Albania is drained by the Bocana, Drinó, and other mountain torrents, flowing rapidly westward from the Mezzovo mountains.

Lower Albania is nearly commensurate with the ancient Epirus. Janina, or, more correctly, Joanina, is the capital. This city has gained considerable celebrity from its misfortunes; but its position saves it from permanent decay, and prosperity must return with the re-establishment of commercial and friendly relations with the princi-

pal cities of Italy.—See article *Joanina*. Lower Albania is a continuation of the same plain of upper Albania, though narrowing advancing southward, as the sea shore and Mezzovo mountains gradually incline towards each other. These mountains, the Pindus of antiquity, give source to many torrents, which, though of brief course, unite and form three rivers celebrated from remote antiquity; these are the Aous, now Vaioutza; Arethon, now Arta; and Achelous, now Aspro-Potamos. Butrinto, ancient Buthrotum; Arta, on the river of the same name; Salagoro, on the gulf of Arta; Prevesa, Parga, Philates, Delvino, Conitza or Hecatompedon, Presnithi or Paramythia, Tepelene or Tripoli, Avlone or Peloros, Berat or Arnout-Belgrade, founded by and named Pulcheriopolis, after Pulcheria, the sister of Theodosius the younger, and El-Bassan, on the Scombi river, are all towns of lower Albania. In lat., Albania lies between 39 and 43 N.

Albanian, nation, are a people tall, well-formed, and vigorous. Their eyes are lively, and color of the skin rather dark. They are brave, active, and indefatigable. Love of glory and of their country never animates, however, their breasts; a country they regard not, those who pay best secures the Albanian sword. Similar to the old Scottish clans in manners and grade of civilization, they are divided into clans, and follow the richest, bravest, and most successful leader. The women partake of all the qualities of the men. Frugal and active, and inhabiting a broken mountainous country, this people are generally healthy.

Albano, town of Italy, 14 ms. SE. of Rome.

Albany, town in Oxford co., Maine, 18 ms. NW. from Paris. Pop. about 400.——Town in Orleans co., Vt., 40 ms. NE. from Montpelier.——River of North America, in the British territories, has its sources between Lake Superior and Hudson's bay, and between lat. 50° and 53° N.; and thence flowing by comparative courses about 400 ms., falls into James's bay at N. lat. 52 30.——District of British North America, drained chiefly by Albany river and its confluents; it lies westward of James's bay, and between Severn and Moose districts. Central lat. 52 30 N.

Albany, co. of N., Y., on the S. side of Hudson river, having Greene co. S., Schoharie W., Schenectady N., Mohawk river NE., and Hudson river E. This county is hilly, though much of its soil fertile. It is about 20 ms. sq., or area 400 sq. ms. Central lat. 42 39, lon. W. C. 3 15 E. Pop., 1820, 38,116; in 1830, 53,560; and in 1840, 68,593.

Albany, city and capital of Albany co., and seat of government for the State of New York, stands on the right bank of the Hudson, 143 ms. above the city of N. Y. Its advance in commerce and wealth may in some degree be estimated by its progressive pop., which, in 1820, amounted to 12,867, and in 1840 to 33,021, or 262 per cent. in 20 years. The ocean tides reach Troy 5 ms. above Albany, affording a tide water navigation near 170 miles inland. The Erie and Champlain canals, meeting the tide, operate as immense arteries to extend commerce and social intercourse into the still more remote and wide spread interior. A railroad connects Albany and Schenectady. Albany is one of those positions which must, under all ordinary changes, sustain its advantages. It is a point of union between land and water, means of travel and commercial intercourse which cannot be superseded. Except the lower streets near the Hudson the site of the city is high, dry, and, of consequence, airy and healthy. The valleys of the Hudson, above and below, and that of the Mohawk, have been, and ever must be, channels through which millions on increasing millions must pass and pause at Albany.

Albarazin, mountains of Spain, between Aragon and New Castile, and from which flow westward the extreme higher sources of the Tagus; southward those of the Jucar; and northward the higher sources of the Xalon or Jalon branch of the Ebro. The point of junction between the Sierras of Molina and Abarazin is a real mountain nucleus, from which extend several chains; one towards, perhaps beyond, the Ebro; another near the mouth of the Segura river; and a third westward, first between the sources of the Tagus and Xucar, and thence between those of the Guadiana and Tagus.——Town of Spain, in Aragon, situated on the higher part of the river Guadalaviar, and at the foot of the Sierra de Albarazin.—See article *Sierra*. The town of Albarazin stands about 100 ms. to the SSW. of Saragossa.

Albay, province and town of the island of Luzon, in the Philippines.

Albazin, town of Russia in Asia, in the province of Irkoutsk. Position uncertain.

Albemarle, town of Fr., in the dep. of lower Seine.—See *Aumale*.——*Albemarle Sound*, a deep bay of N. C., is the estuary of the Roanoke and Chowan rivers, extending 60 ms. in length from E. to W. along N. lat. 36°, with a mean breadth of 8 ms., but protruding from both sides deep minor bays. The Roanoke enters from the W. and the Chowan from the northwest, at the extreme interior of Albemarle, which spreads below the entrance of these rivers in a shallow expanse of water, with a level or rather flat country along each shore. Every small inlet has its own comparative broad bay, by one of which, the Pasquotank, a navigable inland communication, by the Dismal Swamp canal, has been formed between Albemarle sound and Chesapeake bay. Albemarle sound is separated from the Atlantic ocean by long, low, and narrow reefs of sand, but having two channels of connexion southward with Pamlico sound, one on each side of Roanoke island, and on the northward an opening to the ocean by Currituck sound and inlet. Albemarle sound has Bertie co. W.; Washington and Tyrrell S.; and Chowan, Perquimans, Camden, and Currituck, on the N. This sheet of water is shallow, and of course only small vessels can be navigated from the ocean into any of its rivers.——One of the central counties of Virginia, bounded on the NW. by Blue Ridge, separating it from Augusta and Rockingham; on the NE. by the western part of Orange; on the E. by Louisa and Fluvanna; on the S. by James river, separating it from Buckingham; and on the W., or rather SW., by Nelson. Length from SW. to NE. 35 ms.; mean width 20; and area 700 sq. ms. N. lat. 38, and W. lon. 1 30 W. C., intersect very near the centre. The body of this county is drained by the constituent creeks of Rivanna river and Hardware river—the whole

surface sloping SE. towards James river. The southeastern side traversed by a minor Appalachian chain, and the face of the whole county very beautifully diversified by hill and dale, whilst the Blue Ridge affords a fine northwestern border, and the more humble ridges of the southwest mountain decorate the eastern part. The soil, of course, partakes of the variety of feature, from mountain, rocky and steril, to productive river alluvion. Productive soil predominates. Chief towns, Charlottesville, Scottsville, and Warren. Population in 1820, 19,750; and in 1830, 22,618.

Albengua, an ancient strong seaport of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It is surrounded with olive trees, but the air is unwholesome. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 37 ms. SW. of Genoa. Lon. 8 3 E., lat. 44 4 N.

Albinen, a very remarkable village of Switz., in the canton of Valais. It is situated near the baths of Leuk, between Sion and Brieg. It is only accessible by means of ladders.

Albertson's, town in Duplin co., N. C., 369 ms. from W. C., and 90 from Raleigh.

Albigenses, or Albigeois, so called from the province of Abigeois in Fr., a sect of reformers or opposers of the Roman Catholic church in the 12th century. The Albigeois, though most intensely hated and persecuted by the dominant church, survived as a distinct sect until the reformation in the 16th century, and joined the Swiss and Genevan Protestants. Though often historically confounded, the Albigeois preceded and remained distinct from the Waldenses.—See *Waldenses*.

Albion, village in Kennebec co., Me., 645 ms. from W. C., and 92 NE. from Portland.——Village in Oswego co., N. Y.——Village in Edward co., Ill., 87 ms. SE. from Vandalia and 22 NNW. from Harmony, in Ia. This is the principal village of Birkbeck's settlement, and has risen since 1817. In August, 1822, Albion contained about 30 houses, one good inn, two stores, some mechanics' shops, and was rapidly improving.—*National Intelligencer, Sept.* 13, 1822. N. lat. 38 22 W., lon. W. C. 11 5.

Albisola, a small town belonging to Genoa. Lon. 8 20 E., lat. 44 15 N.

Albret, town of Fr., in the dep. of Landes, and late province of Gascony, 37 ms. S. of Bordeaux. Lon. 30′ W., lat. 44 10 N.

Albreda, large village of Africa, at the mouth of the Gambia, where the French have a commercial establishment.

Albright's, town in Orange co., N. C., 320 ms. from W. C., and 70 from Raleigh.

Albufera, a salt water lake, or rather bay, of Valencia, in Spain, lying between the city of Valencia and the mouth of the river Xucar.

Albuquerque, village near Mexico.——Town of Spain, in Estramadura, defended by an almost impregnable castle. It carries on a great trade in wool and cloth, and is 22 ms. SW. of Alcantara. Lon. 7 3 W., lat. 38 50 N.——Town in Santa Fe, or New Mexico, about 50 ms. SSW. from Santa Fe. Pop. 6,000. It is situated on or near the Rio Grande. N. lat. 35 40, lon. W. 28 27 W. C.

Alburg, town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, with a bishop's see, seated on a canal 10 ms. from the sea, and 30 N. of Wiburgh. It has a considerable trade in herrings and corn, and a manufacture of guns, pistols, saddles, and gloves. A great number of eels are likewise taken here. Lon. 9 46 E., lat. 56 50 N.——Town and port of entry, Grand Isle co., Vt., with Lower Canada line N., Missisque bay E., and Lake Champlain W. Pop. in 1830, 1,239.

Alby, ancient Albiga, town of Fr., on the river Tarn, and in the dep. of Tarn. It was the principal city of the Albigi, afterwards the capital of Albigeois, or the country of the Albigenses. The town is 42 ms. NE. by E. of the city of Toulouse, N. lat. 43 56, and almost directly S. of Paris.

Alcala de Guadaiva, town of Andalusia, in Spain, seated on the river Guadaira, 5 ms. SE. of Seville. Lon. 5 16 W., lat. 37 28 N.

Alcala-de-Henarez, large handsome town of Spain, in New Castile, with a famous university, a fine library, and a castle. It is seated on the river Henarez, 15 ms. ENE. of Madrid. Lon. 3 6 W., lat. 40 26 N.

Alcala-de-Real, town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a famous monastery; seated near the river Salado, 6 ms. S. of Seville. Lon. 5 22 W., lat. 37 38 N.

Alcama, handsome town in New Holland. In the environs, they make the best butter and cheese in Holland, and have the finest tulips. It is 17 ms. N. by W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 44 E., lat. 52 40 N.

Alcaniz, town of Spain, in the eastern part of Aragon; the name Moorish, and signifies a *treasury*, 70 ms. SE. of Saragossa. N. lat. 41 3.

Alcamo, town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazaro, at the foot of Mount Bonifati. Lon. 13 52 E., lat. 38 2 N.

Alcantara, small but strong town of Spain, in Estramadura, and the chief place of the knights of that name. It has a magnificent bridge over the Tajo, built by Trajan. It is 42 ms. N. by W. of Seville. It gives name to one of the three great orders of Spanish knighthood. Lon. 6 7 W., lat. 39 20 N.——Town of Brazil, in the province of Maranham.——Town of Spain, in Andalusia. Lon. 5 10 W., lat. 37 40 N.

Alcaraz, Sierra de, mountain of Spain, in the eastern part of La Mancha, separating the sources of the Guadalquiver from those of the Segura.

Alcaraz, town of Spain, on the river Guadamena, or main constituent of the Guadalquiver, and westward of the Sierra de Alcaraz. It is situated about 130 ms. SSE. of Madrid, N. lat. 38 45.

Alcassar, city of Barbary, in the kingdom of Fez. Lon. 12 35 W., lat. 35 15 N.

Alcazar, town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Guadarmena. It has a fortress on a high hill, and lies in a very fruitful country, 100 ms. NW. of Carthagena. Lon. 4 20 W., lat. 38 15 N.

Alcazer Leguer, town in the kingdom of Fez, seated on the straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 30 W., lat. 35° N.

Alcazar de Sal, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle reckoned impregnable. They make fine white salt here, whence the town takes its name. It is seated on the river Cadoan, 15 ms. from the sea, and 35 SE. of Lisbon. Lon. 9° W., lat. 8 18 N.

Alcmaer, city in the kingdom of the Netherlands, about 4 ms. from the sea, 15 from Haerlem, and 18 from Amsterdam.

Alconchon, castle of Spain, on the frontiers of Estramadura, seated on the river Alcaraque, that falls into the Guadiana, 20 ms. S. by W. of Badajoz. Lon. 6 58 W., lat. 38 12 N.

Alcudia, a town of Majorca, consisting of about 1,000 houses, between two large harbors. Lon. 3° E., lat. 39 50 N.

Aldborough, borough in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Eng., on the Ouse river, 15 ms. NW. of York, and 205 N. by W. of London.

Aldborough, borough and seaport of Suffolk, Eng., pleasantly seated in a dale, between a high hill and the sea. A river runs on the SW., and the harbor is tolerably good, but small. It is 40 ms. E. of Bury, and 94 NE. of London.

Aldan, river of Asiatic Russia, in the province of Irkoutsk. It is the great southeastern confluent of the Lena, having its sources in vales of the Stanavoi mountains; and, though flowing directly from that system into the continent, these fountains are, for upwards of 400 ms., within less than 60 from the sea of Ochotsk. The Aldan falls into the Lena about 70 ms. below the city of Yakoutsk.

Aldea, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, 10 ms. SE. of Lisbon, in lat. 38 36 N.

Aldeade Tapacyas, town of South America, in Brazil.

Alden, town, Erie county, N. Y.

Alderbury, village of England, in Wiltshire, 2 ms. from Salisbury, near the Avon, and to the Avon and Salisbury canal.

Alderney, island in the English channel, 18 ms. NE. from Guernsey. It is 8 ms. in compass, and separated from the French coast by a very dangerous strait, called the Race of Alderney. This little island is healthful and fruitful. Central lat. 49 45 N. lon. 2 7 W.

Alderette, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 7 ms. SE. of Portulegre.

Aldie, town, in the southern part of Loudoun co., Va., 12 ms. southward of Leesburg, and by post road 37 ms., SW. by W., from W. C.

Alentejo, or *Alem-Tejo*, which name is derived from its position, "*to the south of the Tagus.*" It is bounded E. by the Spanish provinces or kingdoms of Sevilla and Estramadura, N. by the Tagus, NW. by Portuguese Estramadura, SW. by the Atlantic ocean, and S. by the province of Algarva. Length from S. to N. 150 ms., mean breadth about 60, and area 9,000 sq. ms. In lat. it extends from 37 25 to 39 40 N.; lon. between 7 and 9° W. of London. The Guadiana river enters this province between Badajoz and Elvas, and, winding along its eastern border about 100 ms., becomes, thence to the Atlantic ocean, a limit between Sevilla and Algarva. Nearly parallel to the general course of the Gaudiana, a range of hills traverses Alentejo, westward of which rise two minor rivets—the Sado, flowing northwestward into the Atlantic ocean, and the Zalas, into the Tagus. Nearly the whole surface of Alemtejo is therefore composed of three river valleys, all hilly or mountainous. It is regarded as the least fertile and populated of the Portuguese provinces. Evora (the capital) and Beja are its chief towns.

Alençon, town of Fr., in the late province of Normandy, now in the southern part of the dep. of Orne. It is situated on one of the higher branches of Sarthe river, 30 ms. N. of Mans, and 97 a little S. of W. from Paris. The adjacent country is picturesque, and productive in grain, fruit, and pasturage. Lat. 48 30 N., lon. 0 10 E. of London.

Aleppo, modern capital of Syria, inhabited by a mixture of Mahometans and Christians. Population uncertain, because very differently stated from 100,000 to three or four-fold that number. It is, however, one of the most important Turkish cities in their Asiatic provinces. Similar to Damascus and Jerusalem, Aleppo is situated in a valley, having no outlet to the sea. Its site, indeed, comprises part of that remarkable valley or depression which extends from the Euphrates, nearly parallel to the Eastern coast of the Mediterranean, to and including the Bahr-el-Ahaba, or eastern arm of the Red sea.—See art. *Euphrates*. Aleppo derives its importance from being an emporium between the basin of the Euphrates, eastward, and the Mediterranean, west. Caravans arrive at and depart from it, conveying the merchandise of Armenia, Diarbekar, and other Eastern countries, as well as of the West. By means of these caravans, Aleppo communicates with Bagdad and Persia by Balsora, with Egypt and Mecca by Damascus, and with Europe by Alexandretta and Latakia. This city stands 70 ms. SE. by E. from Alexandretta, about 80 NE. from Latakia, and 170 ms. a little E. of N. from Damascus. Aleppo, in modern times, has taken the place of Palmyra.

Alessandria.—See *Alexandria*, city of Italy.

Alessio, town of Albania, near the mouth of the Drino. N. lat. 42 8, lon. 20 6 E.——Town of Turkish Dalmatia, 25 ms. from Spalatro.

Alet, town of France, dep. of Aude, late province of Languedoc, 15 ms. south of Carcassone.

Aleutian islands, a chain extending from the peninsula of Alaska, in North America, curving something southwardly, but by a general western course, towards Kamschatka, in Asia, through about 30° of lon., along the mean lat. of 52° N., or 1,100 ms. "These islands are divided into several groups, of which the indigenous names are Chao, or the Aleutian, properly denominated by the Russian Negho, or the Andreanovskoi, and Kawalang, or the Fox islands." They are now, however, by custom, comprised under a general term, Aleutian islands. This chain is evidently the higher parts of a mountain system. Almost all the islands contain very lofty mountains. There are also volcanoes, some of which are extinguished, others in activity. These latter are found in the islands of Takawangha, Kanaghi, Atchan, and Oonamak. In this latter island, in that of Kanaghi, boiling springs issue from their frozen soil, in which the natives cook their meat and fish. The climate of the Aleutians is more disagreeable from moisture than cold. Those nearest America produce some pines, larches, and oaks. On the western islands, no wood larger than stunted willows appear, though the verdure presents considerable richness. Population about 1,100, and decreasing—the native language differing from that of the Kamschadales, but with some analogy to that spoken in the Kurile islands.

Alexander, town, Genessee co., N. Y., 8 ms. SSW. Batavia. It is crossed by Tonewanta creek, with several branches; surface varied, soil yielding grain, pasturage, and fruits, with indigenous timber—such as beach, maple, ash, &c. The village

is on Tonewanta creek. Pop. of tp. in 1830 2,331.——Tp., Washington co., Me., 30 ms. N. of Machias. Pop. in 1830, 334.——Vill., southern part of Athens co., O., 7 ms. SSE. of Athens, the co. seat, and 13 NW. of Chester, the co. seat of Meigs county.——Town, southern part of Montgomery co., O.; by post road 73 ms. SW. by W. from Columbus, and 6 ms. below and S. of Dayton.——Extreme southern co. of Ill., occupying the point or peninsula above their junction, and between the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Length from S. to N. 23 ms., mean width about 17, and area 390 sq. ms. The surface near the rivers is generally low, and annually inundated, though rising above flood in the interior. Soil productive. Some cotton has been cultivated; but the summers are too brief to admit that vegetable as a profitable staple in any part of Illinois. Maize, wheat, rye, and oats, are produced in abundance, as are orchard fruits and garden vegetables. In lat. this co. extends from 37 00 to 37 21, and in lon. from 12 8 to 12 32 W. W. C. Pop. in 1830 1,390; in 1840, 3,313.—See *West Alexander*.

Alexandersville, town on Miami river, eastern side, 7 ms. below Dayton, and 18 W. of Xenia. The Ohio canal passes through this village, as do daily lines of stages to and from Cincinnati to Dayton.

Alexandretta.—See *Scanderoon*.

Alexandria, or *Scandèria*, city of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great about B. C. 330. Its ancient splendor and extent are in a considerable degree still attested by its remains, which are concealed, however, to a great extent, by the modern buildings. The modern city occupies a sandy strip of land, formed by the sea, along the ancient mole which once connected Pharos with the continent. Of its two former harbors, the eastern has lost its advantages by the changes which the coast has undergone. The famous Pharos, built on an island now a peninsula, serves as a lighthouse. The present harbor is little else than a roadstead, in which vessels are frequently lost. To the south of the modern city and of the two harbors is the site of old Alexandria. Reduced to a population of 16,000 souls, Alexandria still enjoys many advantages; and, should a regular and at once enlightened and permanent government be established in Egypt, it may again become a place of commercial importance. Its ancient rank it can never again reach. The changes of every kind in the affairs of the world, the improvements in navigation, and finally even the natural mutations effected on the earth, forbid the restoration of a great and exclusive route by the Red sea, the crowning cause which conferred so much magnitude to ancient Alexandria. This city is situated at N. lat 31 11 E., lon. London 29 50 E.

Alexandria, strong and considerable town of Italy, belonging to the duchy of Milan, seated on the Tanaro, 40 ms. S. by E. of Milan. Lon. 8 43 E., lat 44 55 N.——Tp. of Grafton co., N. H., 30 ms. N. by W. of Concord, 72 NW. of Portsmouth. It lies between the townships of New Chester and Orange. Part of the soil produces wheat and maize; but other parts are rocky and sterile. Pop. in 1830 1,083.——Town, Jefferson co., N. Y., opposite The Thousand islands in the St. Lawrence, which in part belong to it. The shore, extending 9 miles, is bold, rocky, and varied. It contains a part of the channel of Indian river, with Mullet, Otter, Hyde, Plessis, and Crooked creeks. Timber: maple, elm, beach, bass, red and white oak, black and white ash, hemlock, pine, &c. It is crossed by the military road from Plattsburg to Sackett's Harbor. Pop. in 1830 1,523.——Town and tp. of Hunterdon co., N. J., 25 ms. NW. of Trenton, and bounded W. by Delaware river. Pop. in 1830 3,042.——Vill., Porter tp., Huntingdon co., Pa.——City and port of entry in the D. C., on the south bank of the river Potomac, about 180 ms. from the ocean. It is the capital of a county of the same name, and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in flour. It has some public buildings—such as an Episcopal church, bank, academy, court-house, &c. The original settlers laid out the streets on the plan of Philadelphia. Eight ms. below the town, on the Virginia bank of the Potomac, where it is nearly 2 ms. wide, is Mount Vernon, the celebrated seat of General Washington. Alexandria is 7 ms. S. from Washington, and 100 ms. N. of Richmond. N. lat. 38 46, lon. W. W. C. 0 3 W.

Population in 1810:

Free white males - - -	2,525
Do females - - -	2,378
All other persons except Indians, not taxed	836
Slaves - - - - -	1,488
Total pop. 1810 - -	7,227

In 1820:

Free white males - - -	2,667
Do females - - -	2,948
Foreigners not naturalized - -	153
Total white pop. - -	5,768
Free colored males - - -	461
Do females - - -	707
Slaves, male - - - -	606
Do female - - - -	829
Total pop. 1820 - -	8,371
Engaged in agriculture - - -	22
Do commerce - - -	331
Do manufactures - -	699

In 1830 there were in Alexandria: white males, 2,656; females, 2,953; colored persons free, 1,371; slaves, 1,261.—Total, 8,241. Pop. in 1840: white males 2,748, white females 3,010, free colored males 664, free colored females 963, male slaves 444, female slaves 630. Total 1840, 8,459.

Alexandria, co. of District of Columbia, comprising that part of the District ceded by Virginia, length 10 ms. from SE. to NW., widening from below the city of Alexandria, where it is a mere point, to 4 ms. opposite the Little Falls, in Potomac river; area about 36 sq. ms.; surface hilly, and soil thin. It is connected with the city of Washington by a bridge. By the census of 1840, exclusive of the city of Alexandria, the population was: males 490, females 483, free colored males and females 235, slaves 300.—Total pop. 1,508.

Alexandria, town and seat of justice, Rapide

parish, Louisiana. Situated on the right bank of Red river, about half a mile below the lower rapids in that stream, and by water 350 ms above New Orleans, and by similar means of conveyance 65 ms. below Natchitoches. This town is mostly composed of a single row of houses along the river. Lat. 31 18 N., lon. W. 15 39 W. C. Pop. about 1,000.——Town in Smith co., Tenn., situated on a branch of Caney Fork river, 45 ms. E. of Nashville, and 12 SSW. of Carthage.——Town in Campbell co., Ky., 75 ms. NNE. of Frankfort.

Alexandriana, town in Mecklenberg co., N. C., 151 ms. SW. by W. of Raleigh.

Alexandrofsskaia, fortified town of Russia, in the Government of Catharinoslas, and situated on the left bank of the Dnieper, about 150 ms. by the river channel above Cherson. N. lat. 47 37, lon. E. London 34 50.

Alfacs, the name of certain islands near the mouth of the Ebro, in the principality of Catalonia, in Spain.

Alfeizerao, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the sea side. Lon. 9 10 W., lat. 39 30 N.

Alfeld, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Hildersheim, 15 ms. SSW. of Hildersheim. Lon. 10 4 E., lat. 51 38 N.

Alfeo, anciently *Alpheus*, river of Greece, in the Morea. This stream is large when compared with the country in which it flows; rises above the ruins of Megalopolis, near where Tripolizza new stands, and flowing NW. about 40 ms. along the Lapithæ mountains, receives many accessary streams from the NE. Suddenly winding to the W. and piercing the mountains, quits the valley of Arcadia, and, traversing Elis 15 ms., falls into the Ionian sea opposite the ancient Strophades, N. lat. 37 40. The Alpheus might be strictly called the river of Arcadia, as it drains that mountain-enclosed valley in all its extent.—See *Morea*.

Alfidena, ancient town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ceteriore. Lon. 14 20 E., lat. 41 48 N.

Alfioum kara-hissar, which signifies "*The black fortress of opium*," town of Asiatic Turkey, famous for the manufacture of that narcotic drug, which forms the principal part of its commerce. It is one of the principal entrepôts between Constantinople and Smyrna.

Alford, town of Eng., in Lincolnshire, on a small brook 6 ms. from the sea, and 20 N. of Boston. Lon. 13′ E., lat. 53 16 N.——Tp. of Berkshire co., Mass., bounded W. by N. Y., and by Egremont tp. S., and West Stockbridge N.; watered by some of the higher branches of Housatonnick river, 12 ms. SSW. of Lenox. Pop. in 1830, 512.

Alfred, tp. and vill., Alleghany co., N. Y., 10 ms. E. of Angelica. Pop. in 1830, 1,416.

Alfordville, town of Robeson co., N. C., 109 ms. SSW. from Raleigh.

Alfred, tp. of U. C., in the co. of Glengary, and is the third tp. in ascending the Ottawa river. ——Tp. and town, York co., Maine, on Mousam river. Pop. of the tp. in 1800, 900; in 1820, 1271.

Algarva, southern province of Portugal, bounded on the N. by a minor chain of mountains, separating it from Alentejo on the E., by the river Guadiana, separating it from the Spanish province of Sevilla, and on the S. and W. by the Atlantic ocean. The mountains, which form the northern limit of Algarva, are severally called Sierra de Monchique, and that of Calderona or Calderao. The name Algarva is Arabic, and signifies "*the Western country*," relative to Sevilla. In from it approaches an oblong, 85 ms. from E. to W., and 25 broad from N. to S.; area about 2,100 sq. ms.; chief towns, Tavira, Faro, Silves, and Lago. Cape St. Vincent, the SW. angle of Algarva, is almost touched by, and Cape Santa Maria, its most southern point, is just traversed by, N. lat. 37°; the most northern part is in lat. 37 25. In lon. from London, it lies between 7 20 and 9° W. The climate is much more temperate than that of the bordering province of Alentejo. Vines, figs, almonds, and olives, abound. Pop. in 1830, 113,000.

Algezira, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the straits of Gibraltar; but at present in a mean condition, the harbor being decayed. It is 10 ms. NW. of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 22 W., lat. 36 14 N.

Algher, or *Alceri*, town of Sardinia, on the NW. coast, with a bishop's see. Lon. 8 40 E., lat. 40 40 N.

Algiers, recently a State of Barbary, now in possession of Fr. For general view of, we refer to article *Africa*, head *Algeria*.

Algeria, name now given by the French to their recent conquests in Africa. The city of Algiers was taken by the French on July 26th, 1830, after 18 days of siege. On the 21st of January, 1837, the subjoined appeared in the Philadelphia Gazette: "Algiers.—The European population of Algiers, and the other places on the coast of Africa in the possession of the French, has increased between the 1st of January and the 1st of July, 1836, from 11,565 to 12,903. Of this number the men are reckoned at 6,949; the women at 2,633; and children at 3,321. The population of Algiers by natives is as follows: French, 3,434; English, 824; Spaniards and Portuguese, 2,757; Italians, 741; and Germans, 506. The proportions are different in other places. Thus, at Oran the number of Spaniards and Italians is increased, whilst that of the English is diminished. At Bona the English preponderate. In no part does the French population yet equal that of all the other Europeans. The troops and natives are not included in these returns." The city of Algiers stands at N. lat. 36 48, lon. 3 1 E. of London, and almost exactly S. of Santani, in the island of Majorca, and of the extreme northeastern angle of Spain. The city rises in the form of an amphitheatre, at the extremity of a fortified anchoring ground, unsafe during a northern wind. The vicinity is diversified with hills and dales. According to some authors, the territory of Algiers is less sandy and more fertile than that of Tunis, but in fact the interior country is very imperfectly known. Pop. of the city, 80,000.

Algheri, gulf of, in the western coast of the island of Sardinia, N. lat. 40 30.——Town and seaport of the island of Sardinia, on the gulf of the same name, carries on a greater trade in corn than any other place of the island of Sardinia. Pop. 7,000. Its port cannot admit large vessels, but the spacious and fortified harbor of Porto-Conte, at 2 ms. to the E., might contain several fleets.

Algonquins, nations of Indians, W. and NW. from Lake Superior, and around the heads of the Mississippi, Winnipeg, and Assiniboin rivers.

ALGUAZIL, literally "*the minister of justice*," Spanish, from the Arabic. In English, constable comes nearest amongst executive officers to Alguazil. The word pronounced as if written Alguazile.

Algydim Shalo, mountains of Asia. The Ural system terminates between the sources of the Tobol and the Russian post of Orskaia. From that point it gives off two chains of elevated land; one to the E., which, traversing the steppe of the Kirguis, is known by the Kirguissan, name Ula-Tau, or the "Great Mountains," as far as the river Ishim, and from Ishim to Irtysh is called, in Russian, "Alginsky," and in Kalmuc, "Algydim-Shalo." Another chain, also, of moderate height, takes a direction, under the name of Moguldshar, towards the lake Aral, passing between it and the Caspian sea, and is supposed to be continued, under the name of the mountains of Mangislak, or Turcomania, as far as Khorassan. It is the Algydim-Shalo, and its continuation northwestward by the Ulatan, which unites the Uralian and Altaian systems in a distance of about 700 ms., in a direction of NW. and SE. From the northeastern slope of these connecting mountains, rise the numerous sources of Tobol, Ishim, and Irtysh rivers. On the opposite side the mountains flank one side of the basin of the Aral and Caspian seas.

Alhama, town of Spain, in Granada. A little below it are hot baths, accounted the best in Spain. It is seated on a valley, surrounded by craggy mountains, 25 ms. SW. of Granada. Lon. 3 24 W., lat. 36 56 N. The name Alhama is Arabic, and signifies "*hot baths*." The Spaniards regard this town as the most elevated in Europe. One half the year it is buried in snow, and the other exposed to scorching heat.

Alhambra.—See *Grenada*, the city.

Alicant, seaport of Spain, in Valencia, remarkable for its excellent wine, and the fertility of its soil, which produces excellent fruits, and plenty of rosemary of an extraordinary size. It is seated on the Mediterranean, on a bay of the same name, 85 ms. S. of Valencia. Lon. 5' W., lat. 38 16 N.

Alicata, town and port of Sicily, on the Salso river, 7 or 8 ms. from the sea. It is situated on the SW. side of the island 75 ms., almost directly W. of Syracuse. Lat. 37 4 N., lon. 14° E. of London. The harbor, though small, is much frequented. The town is famous for pastry and macaroni.

Alicudi, a small and westernmost island of the Lipari group. It is sometimes called Alicuri. Pop. 250.

ALIEN, a person born in and owing allegiance to one country, though residing in another. In the United States the regular steps necessary for an alien resident to become a citizen, are, 1st, actual residence two years at least before admission; 2d, declaration made before, and recorded by, competent authority, of renunciation of allegiance to any foreign State or sovereign, and *bona fide* intention to become a citizen of the United States; 3d, if an alien applicant, who, in any foreign State, held any hereditary title or order of nobility, he must, in his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, renounce all such titles, &c. These rules are general, and many minor rules and exceptions stand on our statutes. —See Digest Laws U. S., Book 7 of Aliens, pp. 312, 317.

Alkmaar, town of North Holland, 6 or 7 ms. inland from the North sea. It is environed by gardens, orchards, canals, avenues, and meadows. About 16 ms. N. of Harlem, and 25 ms. S. of the Helder, and on the great canal from the Helder to Amsterdam. Pop. 9,000.

Allahabad, city of Oude, in Hindostan proper, seated at the confluence of the two great rivers the Ganges and Jumna. It was founded by the emperor Acbar, who intended it as a place of arms, but its fortifications will hardly resist the battering of a field piece. It is 470 ms. NW of Calcutta. Lon. 82 0 E. lat. 24 45 N.

Allah-Shehr, ancient Philadelphia, town of Asiatic Turkey, in the Pachalic of Aidin, about 90 ms. E. of Smyrna. Pop. 12,000. N. lat. 38 28.

Allburg.—See *Alburg*.

Allchurch, village of Worcestershire, Eng. It has an almshouse founded in 1580, and the Roman Ickneld street passes through it. The bishop of Worcester had formerly a palace here; and the church, several parts of which are of Saxon architecture, contains many antique monuments. It is 5 ms. E. by N. of Bromsgrove.

Allegan, co. of Mich., having Ottawa and Kent cos. N., Barry E., Kalamazoo and Van Buren S., and Lake Michigan W., area about 600 sq. ms. N. lat. 42 36, and lon. 9 W. of W. C., intersect in it. It is traversed by and nearly all drained by the river Kalamazoo. Pop. 1840, 1,783.——Town, and seat of justice, Allegan co., Mich., situated on Kalamazoo river; by postroad 161 miles a little N. of W. from Detroit.

Alleghany, river of Pa. and N. Y., the main constituent of Ohio river. In strictness of the principles of physical geography the Alleghany is the Ohio, of which Monongahela is only a main branch. By the Shawnees the Alleghany was called Palawa Thepika. The remote sources of this stream are in Potter and McKean cos., Pa., from whence, flowing northward, they unite in the SE. angle of Cattaraugus co,, N. Y., over which it curves 40 ms., and re-enters Pa. on the line separating McKean and Warren cos. Inclining to a general course of SW. over Warren and Venango, receives in the latter a large confluent French creek from the NW., again bends to SE., which latter course it maintains to the mouth of Mahoning, near the centre of Armstrong co., having, in the intermediate distance, received from the eastward Clarion river and Red Bank creek. Once more inflecting to the SW., and receiving from the eastward, with several creeks, the large confluent Kiskiminitas, flows on to its junction with Monongahela to form the Ohio at Pittsburg. The entire length of the basin of the Alleghany is 173 ms. along very near lon. 2 0 W. of W. C.; mean breadth 70 ms., and area 12,110 sq. ms., or very nearly double that of the Monongahela. The position of this river is admirably calculated to render it a great navigable chain of intercommunication. The main volume is a boatable stream at Hamilton, in the State of N. Y., within 25 ms. from the navigable water of Genessee river at Angelica. French creek becomes navigable at Waterford, with a portage of only 14 ms. between

that point to the navigable waters of Lake Erie. These lines are too obviously available to be overlooked. Already the great line of Pa. canal and railroad passes down the Conemaugh and Kiskiminitas to the mouth of the latter, there crosses the Alleghany by an aqueduct, goes down the right bank to opposite Pittsburg, where another aqueduct introduces the line of canal into that city. The water of the Alleghany is much more pure and limpid than that of the Monongahela. In lat. the Alleghany basin lies between 40 0 and 42 26 N.

Alleghany, one of the chains of the Appalachian system. It is an unanswerable objection to giving the name of Alleghany to the whole system that it is applied to a particular chain in Va., Md., and Pa. From the basin of the Kenawha to that of the western branch of the Susquehanna, through four degrees of latitude, the Alleghany is a dividing ridge between the waters flowing towards the Atlantic and those pursuing an opposite course into the Ohio. The ridges which, as links, form the chain of Alleghany are not very distinctly defined, though the entire chain constitutes so remarkable a feature in the geography of the U. S. The length of the Alleghany chain of mountains, from Monroe co., Va., in the valley of Kenawha, to Centre co., Pa., is about 300 ms. The height varies, but may be safely assumed at a mean of 2,000 feet. Similar to all other chains of the Appalachian system, that of Alleghany does not rise into peaks, but stretches in parallel ridges, which, to the view from either side, present gently rounded or swelling knolls, or elegantly defined lines, which bound the horizon. The component material of the Alleghany is mostly grauwacke, although limestone and other rocks occasionally occur. This chain is rich in iron and bituminous coal. Some ridges have naked summits, but this feature is rare, the ridges being generally clothed with timber in all their height. A few mountain plains, table lands on the small scale, with good arable soil, occur, but mostly the soil of such *plateuus* are rocky and barren, some are swampy. Along the whole chain oaks, pines, and hemlock, are the most abundant forest trees.

Alleghany, co. of N. Y., bounded W. by Cattaraugus, NW. by Genessee, NE. by Livingston, E. by Steuben, and S. by McKean and Potter cos., Pa. Length from S. to N. 40 ms.; mean breadth 28, and area 1,120 sq. ms. It is nearly equally divided by Genessee river, which, rising in Pa., winds northwardly through Alleghany. Much of the soil is alluvian, and the residue varied, hill and dale; generally more adapted to grazing than to grain crops. Pop., 1820, 9,330; in 1830, 26,218; In 1840, 40,075; lat. between 42 0 and 42 37.

Alleghany, co. of Pa., having Washington co. S. and SW., Beaver NW., Butler N. and Westmoreland E. Length from E. to W. 32 ms.; mean breadth 18, and area 575 sq. ms. The face of this co. is in a peculiar manner diversified. The Alleghany river enters from the NE., and the united streams of the Yough and Monongahela from the SE., and the whole waters uniting at Pittsburg form the Ohio. The latter, winding to NW., traverses 14 ms. of the western part of the county. To the rivers may be added Chartiers and some smaller creeks, contributing to fertilize the fine vales, which, though not spreading between mountains, are the depressions of swelling hills, productive to their highest summits. In the bosom of these hills lie inexhaustible strata of the finest bituminous coal. Excellent building stone and limestone abound. In fine, it may be doubted whether another spot of the globe of equal extent surpasses, and certainly very few can equal in combined advantages Alleghany co., of Pa. Pop., 1820, 34,921, and in 1830, 50,552; and in 1840, 81,235. Chief town the city of Pittsburg. Lat. from 40 14 to 40 31 N. lon. 3 W. of W. C. passes about 1 m. below the city.

Alleghany, extreme western co. of Md., bounded by Washington co. of Md., E., by Potomac river, separating it from Va., S., by a N. and S. line separating it from Preston co., Va., W., and by Somerset and Bedford cos., Pa., N. Extreme length along the Pa. line, 65 ms.; the breadth is very irregular; on Randolph and Preston cos. of Va. it is about 35 ms.; at Cumberland about 7; and the mean may be assumed at 12½; superfices 800 sq. ms. This co. is traversed by the main chain of the Alleghany mountains, which discharges the higher branches of the Yough to the NW., and those of the N. branch of the Potomac southwardly into that stream. The entire face of the co. excessively broken and rocky, but with much excellent arable valley land, and some even on the mountain plains. In the bowels of the mountains of this county bituminous coal of the very best quality abound; which, when the improvements on both roads and canals, already in progress, are completed, must become of immense value. Iron ore, also, is found in great abundance. The national road commences under that title at Cumberland, the seat of justice for this county, which place, on the completion of the Ohio railroad and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, must become a great interior depot. The relative heights may in part be seen by the subjoined element. Cumberland stands elevated 537 feet above tide level in lower Potomac, and following the national road westward 9 miles, to Frostburg, the rise is 1,255 feet, and at the highest summit, where the road passes, 2,278 feet above tide level. In lat. this co. extends from 39 16 to 39 44, and in lon. W. of W. C. from 1 18 to 2 30. Pop., 1820, 8,654; in 1830, risen to 10,609; and in 1840, 15,686.

Alleghany, co. of Va., bounded by Botetourt SE. and S., Monroe SW., the Alleghany mountains, separating it from Greenbriar, W., by Bath N., and Rockbridge NE. Length from NE. to SW. 28 ms., mean breadth 18, and area 500 sq. ms. This co. occupies a high mountain valley, drained by several of the higher branches of James river, lying between lat. 37 35 and 38 0 N., and central lon. 3 W. of W. C., and rising to a mean level exceeding 1,000 feet above the ocean tides. The seasons of this co. are essentially influenced by mountain exposure and by relative height. Chief town, Covington. Pop., 1830, 2,816.——Bridge, town, McKean co., Pa., postroad 210 ms. NW. Harrisburg.

Allegranza, one of the Canary islands, lying to the N. of Graciosa, and to the E. of St. Clare. There are several castles that defend the harbor.

Alemance, town, Guilford co., N. C., 77 ms. NW. of Raleigh.

Allen, town, Alleghany co., N. Y., postroad 276 ms. W. Albany.——Vill., Cumberland co., Pa., 16 ms. from Harrisburg.

Allen, a southern and border county of Ky.; bounded W. by Simpson, NW. and N. by Warren, NE. by Barren, E. by Monroe, and S. by Smith co., Ten. Length from N. to S. 23 ms.; mean width 17, and area about 400 sq. ms. It is drained in a northwestern direction by Big Barren branch of Green river; chief town Scottsville; N. lat. 36 45, and lon. W. C. 9 10 W. intersect near the centre of this county. Pop. in 1820, 5,327, in 1830, 12,970.——County of Ohio, bounded by Mercer W., Vanwert NW., Putnam N., Hardin E., Logan SE., and Shelby S. This county occupies a table land, from which flow, NW., the sources of Auglaize river, W. those of St. Mary's river, and S. those of Miami river. Though flat, the soil is very productive. It is nearly a square of 24 ms. each side, and contains 554 sq. ms. The Miami canal runs the whole length of this county, nearly along its western border. Pop. in 1830, 578, but in 1837 was estimated at 4,000. N. lat. 40 40, and lon. W. C. 7 10, intersect in this county.——County of Indiana, bounded by Adams and Wells S., Huntington and Whiteley W., Noble and De Kalb N., and Paulding and Williams, of Ohio, E.; area 624 sq. ms. N. lat. 41, and lon. 8 W. of W. C., intersect in it. Chief town Fort Wayne. Pop. in 1840, 5,942.

Allendorf, small town in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, remarkable for its salt works and three stone bridges. It is seated on the Weser, 15 ms. E. of Cassel. Lon. 9 59 E., lat. 51 19 N.

Allensville, Mifflin co., Pa., 76 ms. NW. from Harrisburg.

Allen's Ferry and town, Warren co., Ten., by postroad 76 ms. SE. by E. from Nashville.

Allen's Fresh, town in Charles co. Md., by postroad 43 ms. southward of W. C.

Allen's Settlement, town in Natchitoches parish, La., by postroad 252 ms. N. W. from N. Orleans.

Allentown, Merrimack co., N. H., E. of Suncook river, 11 ms. SE. of Concord.

Allensville, town in Mifflin co. Pa., by postroad 76 ms. northwestward of Harrisburg.

Allenton, town in Montgomery co., N. C., by postroad 123 ms. SW. by W. of Raleigh.——Vill. in the southern part of Wilcox co., Ala., 19 ms. to the southward of Canton, the county seat.——Vill. in the northern part of Green co., Ky., 15 ms. northwardly from Greensburg, the county seat.

Allentown, Lehigh co., Pa.—See *Northampton*, postown.

Aller, river of Germany, and principal confluent of the Rhine, rises in Brunswick and Hanover, traverses the latter, and joins the Weser near Verden. Its western branch (the Leine) passes the city of Hanover.

Allier, river of Fr., and one of the main and extreme constituents of the Loire; rises in the Cevennes mountains, and, flowing northwardly, traverses the ancient Auvergne and Bourbonnais, unites with the Loire from the eastward, near Nevers. Length, by comparative courses, about 200 ms.——Dep. of Fr., nearly commensurate with the ancient Bourbonnais. It is traversed from S. to N. by the Allier river, and extends eastward of the latter to the Loire. Central lat. 46 30. Moulins, on the Allier, is the capital, standing about 180 ms. a little E. of S. from Paris. Pop. of the dep. 285,300, and of Moulins 14,500.

Allmacarron, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Murcia, at the mouth of the Guadalantine, near the Mediterranean, 20 ms. SW. of Carthagena. Lon. 0 56 W., lat. 37 28 N.

Alloa, commercial town on the Frith of Forth, Scotland, about 20 ms. higher up the river than Leith, and 5 ms. E. of Stirling. It consists of one spacious street, well paved, and shaded with rows of lime trees. Here is a custom-house for the convenience of shipping in this part of the north, and it is the resort of all the coal vessels in the neighborhood. It has a glass-house and some other manufactures. Lon. 3 45 W., lat. 56 10 N.

Allodium, landed property held in absolute independence of any superior, and is the contrast of feudal landed property. In the United States, it is generally supposed that lands are mostly allodial; but this must be taken with much restriction, as all lands in the United States are liable to taxation and taxes laid by the Government—a full acknowledgment that they are, if not by words of law, yet by operation of law, really held in fee.

Allouettes, point in the St. Lawrence river, at the mouth of the Saguenay river.

Alloway Creek, and two townships of Salem co., N. J. The creek falls into the Delaware river 6 ms. S. of Salem, the county seat. Alloway town situated near the head of the creek, 8 ms. a little S. of E. from Salem.

All-Saints Parish, Georgetown, S. C.

Allum Bank, town in Bedford co. Pa., 131 ms. W. from Harrisburg.

Almagro, town of Spain, in La Mancha, 15 ms. SE. of Ciudad Real, and about 110 ms. almost exactly S. of Madrid.

Almaguer, city of Quito, South America, 20 ms. S. from Propayar. N. lat. 1 56, W. lon. W. C. 0 6.

Almanac, from the Arabic, and literally "The Calendar." Amongst modern and cultivated Caucassian nations, "The Almac" is a real treatise of popular astronomy, and one of the most precious fruits of printing.

Almandrel, town of South America, on the coast of Chili.

Almanza, town of New Castile, 50 ms. SW. of Valencia. Lon. 0 56 W., lat. 38 54 N.

Almeda, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on the Tajo, opposite Lisbon. Lon. 9 4 W., lat. 38 33 N.

Almedia, town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-montes, on the confines of Leon, 17 ms. NW. of Ciudad Rodrigo. Lon. 6 15 W., lat. 40 45 N.

Almeida, fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Coa. Lon. 8 15 W., lat. 40 38 N.

Almendvalaio, town of Spain, in Estramadura, near the borders of Portugal. Lon. 5 6 W., lat. 38 36 N.

Almeria, seaport of Spain, in the province of Granada, on the river Almeria, 62 ms. SE. of Granada. Lon. 2 0 W., lat. 36 51 N.

Almirante, town in Walton co., Fa., 60 or 70 ms. NE. by E. of Pensacola.

Almond, town in Alleghany co., N. Y., 12 ms. NE. of Angelica. Pop. in 1830, 1804.

Almoro, town of Indostan, capital of Kumaoon, and situated between the Kalee and another branch of the Gogra, and on the southern slope of the Himaleh mountains, about 200 ms. NE. by E. of Delhi. N. lat. 29 30, and very nearly on lon. 80 0 E. of London.

Alna, town in Lincoln co., Me., 54 ms. NE. from Portland.

Alnwick, the county town of Northumberland, Eng., on the river Alne, is a populous well built town, with a town-house. It is 30 ms. N. of Newcastle, 26 S. of Berwick, and 305 N. by W. of London, Lon. 1 30 W., lat. 55 25 N.——Tp. in Northumberland co., U. C., lies in the rear and N. of Haldimand.

Alnwich, a town of Wales, on the NW. coast of Anglesea, with a harbor for small vessels. In 1768, when the Parys mines were opened, it did not contain above six houses; but now they amount to more than 2,000. It is 25 ms. W. of Beaumaris, and 275 NW. of London.—See *Parys*.

Alost, town of Flanders, on the river Dender, in the midway between Brussels and Ghent. Lon. 4 12 E., lat. 50 58 N.

Alpnach, or *Alpnacht*, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Unterwalden, 20 ms. SW. by W. of the city of Schwitz, and 5 ms., in a like direction, from Stanz.

Alps, the highest mountains in Europe, separating Italy from France and Germany. They begin on the side of France towards the Mediterranean, between the territory of Genoa and country of Nice, and terminate at the Gulf of Carmero, which is part of the Gulf of Venice. They consist of lofty chains of mountains, ranging one upon another, with only narrow valleys between. They are composed of stupendous rocky masses, 2, 4, and even 6 being piled upon each other, and from 4,000 to 15,600 feet high. There are few passes over them, and those of difficult access. Swisserland takes up a good part of these mountains, or rather the valleys between them.

Table of the heights of the principal separate peaks and elevated valleys of the Helvetian Alps.

	Feet.
Plain of St. Gothard	6,816
Feuda, mountain of St. Gothard	8,819
Prosa, do. do.	8,816
Highest part of the pass of the Grimsel towards the Vallais	7,155
Jungpanhorn	13,739
Schreckhorn	13,397
Finsteraarhorn	14,116
Wetterhorn	12,217
Eiger	13,086
Pennine Alps.	
Mount Blanc	15,689
Col de Balme	7,625
Mount Breven	8,358
Mount Buet	10,106
Priory of Chamouni	3,354
Montanvert	6,106
Convent of St. Bernard	8,006
Velan, the highest peak of St. Bernard	11,011
Mount Rossa	15,552
Mount Cervin	14,784
Breit Horn	12,813

Comparison of the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the mountains of Scandinavia.—The following comparison between the three great chains of European mountains, the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the mountains of Scandinavia, has been made by Professor Schouw, of Copenhagen. The Pyrenees lie between 42 and 43½° N. lat.; the Alps between 43½ and 48°; the mountains of Scandinavia between 58 and 71°. The Alps and Pyrenees are consequently at an almost equal distance between the equator and the north pole; the Scandinavian chain extends to the polar circle; the Pyrenees are not more than a degree of latitude in breadth; the Alps occupy four degrees and a half; the Scandanavian mountains thirteen. It is clear that these last must present a greater variety of temperature, and have, in general, a much colder climate. In longitude the Pyrenees extend from 16 to 21°, the Alps from 22½ to 35°, and the Scandinavian mountains from 22½ to 48° from the meridian of Ferro. The heights are well known of the Alps and Pyrenees, but those of the more remarkable of the Scandinavian chain never having before appeared in print, we insert them at length.

	Feet.
Sulitelma	5,800
Areskutan	4,500
Syltop	5,500
Tronfield	5,300
Sneehætten	7,100
Pikhætten	6,400
Lodalskaabe	6,200
Loniseg	6,200
Norde Skagestarlting	7,100
Soendre Skagestarlting	7,600
Kobleting	6,800
Magnafield	6,800
Justedelsbrœr	5,500
Subetind	5,600
Hallingjockel	5,400
Aartrig	5,200
Folgefond	5,000
Gousta	5,800

See article *Mountains*.

Alps, lower dep. of Fr, bordering on the Maritime Alps, and comprising much of the ancient province, and extending between the rivers Ubaye and Verdon, branches of Durance, and by the smaller confluents of these streams the whole department is watered. The slope westward. Digne is the capital. Pop. 153,000.——Upper dep. of Fr., separated from lower Alps by the Ubaye river. This department is bordered on the E. by the Cotian Alps, separating it from Piedmont. It is in some measure commensurate with the late province of Dauphiny. It is drained by the higher sources of the Isere and Durance rivers. Gap is the capital. Pop. 125,329.

Alpuxares, high mountains of Granada, in Spain, near the coast of the Mediterranean, inhabited by the Moriscoes, who carefully cultivate the ground, which produces excellent wines and fruits.

The mountains known in Spain by the Moorish term Alpujarras, or Alpuxares, is the same known from the Spanish language "Sierra de Nevada," or mountains covered with perpetual snow.—See article *Sierra de Nevada*.

Alresford, a town in Hampshire, Eng. It has about 200 houses, two principal streets, which are

large and broad, and a small manufacture of linseys. It is 18 ms. ENE. of Southampton, and 57 WSW. of London. Lon. 1 1 W., lat. 51 6 N.

Alsace, a late province of Fr., bounded on the E. by the Rhine, on the S. by Switzerland and Franche Comte, on the W. by Lorrain, and on the N. by the palatinate of the Rhine, now included in the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine; which see.——Tp. Berks co., P., on the E. side of the river Schuylkill. Pop. in 1810, 1,275, in 1820, 1,640.

Alsen, an island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, or entrance into the Baltic, between Sleswick and Funen. It has nothing remarkable but two castles, and is 100 ms. W. of Copenhagen. Pop. 16,000.

Alsfeld, an ancient town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, 12 ms. NW. of Marburg. It is an ancient town, and its inhabitants were the first of this country who embraced the Reformation. Lon. 9 0 E., lat. 50 55 N.

Alsheda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, near which a gold mine was discovered in 1738.

Alsop's Tavern, post town in Spottsylvania co., Va., 76 ms. from Richmond.

Alstead, town in the northern part of Cheshire co., N. H., 14 ms. N. of Keene, and 50 ms. a little S. of W. from Concord. Pop. in 1830, 1,559, and in 1840, 1,454.

Alston-Moor, town in Cumberland, Eng. Near this town are extensive lead mines. It is 20 ms. E. by S. of Carlisle, and 303 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 14 W., lat. 50 54 N.

Altaian, mountains. This term has been erroneously applied to the whole great central chain of Asia, which, near the Aral lake, branches northeastward by east, and reaches the sea of Ochotsk to the NW. from the mouth of the Amur river, at N. lat. 56. The distinctive name of Altai, or Altay, is properly given to that part of the chain W. from the Selenga river. Thus restricted, the Altaian mountains form, nevertheless, an immense range of upwards of 1,400 ms. in length, rising in some places to 10,000 feet. This chain is pierced by the southern sources of the Irtysh, Oby, and Yenisei rivers, which rise on the elevated valley between the Altaian mountains and those of Bogdo.

Altai, is a term so very generic it is with difficulty clearly understood. Under it are included, not only the "*greater and lesser Altai*," but also those of Kolyvane, Oorman, Kutzneek, the Syanian chain, the Baikal chain, with those of Nertchinsk, Daooria, Thian Chan, and on the far east the chains of Iblanoi and Stanavoi. "All the mountains of the south of Siberia," says Malte Brun, "from the Irtysh river to the W. side of Lake Baikal, belong to the central plateau, and great chains with which it is connected or crowned." This view is no doubt correct, as the sources of the Irtysh, Oby, and Jeneisey, all rise on the central plateau, and in their northern course pierce the Altai.

Altamahah.—See *Alatamahah*.

Altamura, town of Italy, in the province of Terra-di-Barri, of the kingdom of Naples, about 50 ms. NW. by W. of Tarento, and 150 ms. a little S. of E. from Naples. Pop. about 1,600.

Altamira, town of Mexico, on the border between Vera Cruz and San Louis Potosi, on the N. side of the bay of Tampico, and near the Gulf of Mexico. N. lat. 22 26, W. lon. W. C. 21 11.

Altamira, river of Mexico, rising near the city of San Louis Potosi, and, flowing E. 150 ms., joins the Moctezuemo, or Tula, and forms the bay of Tampico.

Altamont, town of Naples, in Calabria Citerior, 15 ms. NW. of Basignano. Lon. 16 22 E., lat. 39 50 N.

Altamura, town of Naples, in the territory of Bari, at the foot of the Appennines. Lon. 16 58 E., lat. 51 6 N.

Altar, town of Mexico, in Sonora, on the river Ascension.

Altena, town of Germany, belonging to Prussia, in Westphalia, on a branch of the Roer river. It is famous for the manufacture of iron-wire, needles, pins, and thimbles. Pop. about 3,400. Distant 50 ms. S. of Munster.

Altenburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Peleisse, 20 ms. S. of Leipsic. Lon. 12 28 E., lat. 50 59 N.

Altenberg, town of Transylvania, 18 ms. S. of Weissemburg. Lon. 23 15 E., lat. 46 0 N.

Altmuhl, river of Germany, in Bavaria, rising between the rivers Neckar and Rezat, or Regnitz, about 30 English ms. to the W. of Nuremberg, and flowing thence, by comparative courses, SE. about 100 English ms., falls into the left bank of the Danube at Kelheim. This river has gained great consequence from its valley having along it the southern part of the Bamberg canal.—See *Bamberg*.

Altenburg, or *Owar*, town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 15 ms. S. of Presburgh, and 40 SE. of Vienna. Lon. 17 13 E., lat. 48 0 N.

Altenburg, or *Oldenburg*, an ancient town of Germany, in Holstein.

Altesson, town of Piedmont, between the rivers Dore and Stura, near Lauvenerie. Lon. 7 20 E., lat. 44 36 N.

Altezey, town and castle of Germany, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, 15 ms. SW. of Mentz. Lon. 8 12 E., lat. 42 40 N.

Altkirch, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, on the river Ille, 45 ms. SSW. of Strasburg. Lon. 7 20 E., lat. 47 40 N.

Altmore, town of Ireland, in the co. of Tyrone, 7 ms. NW. of Dungannon. Lon. 6 45 W., lat. 55 43 N.

Alton, town in Hampshire, Eng., seated on the river Wey. It has a famous free-school, a large manufacture of plain and figured baragons, ribbed druggets, and serges de Nismes; and round the town are plantations of hops. It is 18 ms. ENE. of Southampton, and 48 WSW. of London. Lon. 0 56 W., lat. 51 22 N.——Tp. in Strafford co., N. H. Pop. about 1,000.——Incorporated town of Madison co., Ill., situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river, about 2½ ms. above the mouth of the Missouri. N. lat. 38 55, lon. 13 8 W. of W. C., and about 16 ms. nearly due N. from St. Louis, and 15 northwestward from Edwardsville, the county seat. It is advantageously placed as a commercial depot, and has already assumed much of the character suitable to its position. There were in it, as early as 1837, three printing offices,

with several churches and schools, wholesale and retail stores, four large hotels, &c. Pop. in 1840, including Alton city and Upper Alton town and precincts, 4,450.

Altona, flourishing seaport of Germany, in the Duchy of Holstein, commodiously seated on the Elbe, in the vicinity of Hamburg. The Danes built it in that situation that it might rival Hamburg in commerce. Altona is separated from Hamburg by the Alster, a creek from Stormaria. Lon. 9 52 E., lat. 53 37 N.

Altorf, town of Germany, formerly in the territory of Nuremburg, with a famous university, a library, and a physic garden. It is 10 ms. SE. of Nuremburg. Lon. 11 22 E., lat. 49 20 N.——Town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 20 ms. NE. of Constance, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 9 30 E., lat. 47 50 N.——Town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Uri, seated near the mouth of the river Russ, on the lake of Lucerne, 20 ms. SE. of Lucerne. Lon. 8 25 E., lat. 46 55 N.

Altringham, town in Cheshire, Eng., 10 ms. E. of Warrington, and 180 NW. of London. Lon. 2 32 W., lat. 53 23 N.

Alva-de-Tormes, a considerable town of Spain, in Leon, with a strong castle, seated on the Tormes, 12 ms. SE. of Salamanca. Lon. 5 4 W., lat. 41 0 N.

Alvarado, large river of Mexico, with a town of some consequence at its mouth, in Vera Cruz; it is formed by the Alvarado proper and Rio Blanco, the latter rising from the eastern slope of the Peak D'Orizabs, and nearly W. of the city of Vera Cruz. The Alvarado enters the Gulf of Mexico at N. lat. 18 50 W. Lon. W. C. 18 40.

Alveston, village in Gloucestershire, Eng. On the top of a hill, near the Severn, is a large round camp, called Oldbury, where several antiquities have been dug up. It is 8 ms. N. by E. of Bristol.

Alumets, les, on the Ottowa river, above the Rapids, which are higher than riviere du Nord.

Alured Cape, in the tp. of Clarke, U. C., N. side of Lake Ontario.

Alzira, town of Spain, in Valencia, on the river Xucar, 17 ms. S. of Valencia. Lon. 0 10 E., lat. 36 6 N.

Amacusa, small island of Japan, lying to the southwest of the large island of Kiusu, or Ximo.

Amadan, or *Hamadan*, town of Persia, 200 ms. NE. of Bagdad. It is the ancient Ecbatana. Lon. 47 4 E., lat. 35 15 N.

Amadia, trading town of Asia, in Curdistan, belonging to the Turks; seated on a high mountain, 40 ms. SE. of Gezira. Lon. 41 5 E., lat. 36 5 N.

Amak, island in the Baltic, near Copenhagen, from which it is separated by a canal.

Amal, town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, with a good harbor on Lake Wenner, 175 ms. SW. of Upsal. It carries on a great trade in timber, deals, and tar. Lon. 12 40 E., lat. 59 0 N.

Amalfi, an ancient town in the Citerior Principality of Naples. Flavio Gioia, who is said to have invented the mariner's compass, about the beginning of the 14th century, was a native of this town. It was here, also, that in 1137, the Pandects of Justinian were recovered. It is seated in a charming country, on the western coast of the Gulf of Salerno, 13 ms. SW. of Salerno. Lon. 14 45 E., lat., 40 26 N.

Amanbia, river of South America, rising between the Parana and Paraguay, and falling into the former at lat. 24°.

Amanda, tp. in Fairfield co., O. Pop. in 1820, 1,221.

Amandasville, village in Egbert co., Ga.

Amand, St. town of Fr., in the dep. of Cher, and late territory of Bourbonnois, seated on the river Cher, 20 ms. S. of Bourges. Lon. 2 30 E., lat. 46 45 N.——St. town of Fr., in the dep. of the North, and in the late French Flanders, seated on the Scarpe, 7 ms. N. of Valenciennes. Lon. 3 35 E., lat. 50 27 N.

Amantea, seaport town of Naples, in Calabria Citerior, near the bay of Eufemia, 20 ms. SW. of Cosenza. Lon. 16 10 E., lat. 39 12 N.

Amarms, mountain of Turkey, in Asia, now the Almadagh, is a branch of the Taurus, separating Cilicia from Syria, and having but two narrow passes, one towards the Euphrates, and the other close to the sea. The first is the ancient Amanian defile, (*Pylæ Amaniæ*,) the other the defiles of Syria,

Amapalla, seaport of North America, in Guatemala, seated on a gulf of the same name, 220 ms. SE. of Guatemala. N. lat. 12 50, W. lon. W. C. 11 56.

Amapalla, or *Fonseca*, large bay or gulf of N. America, between the province of Guatemala and Nicaragua. N. lat. 12 0, lon. W. C. 11 0 W.

Amaro, Juan, town of Brazil, in the Captain Generalship of Bahia, on the Pannaco river. S. lat. 13 20, E. lon. W. C. 36 50.

Amasia, ancient town of Natolia, the birthplace of Strabo, the geographer. It is the residence of a bashaw, and gives its name to the province it stands in, where there are the best wines and fruits of Natolia. It is seated near the river Cassalmack, 36 ms. N. of Tocat. Lon. 36 0 E., lat. 40 31 N.

Amastro, Amassera, or ancient *Amastris*, town of Turkey, in Asia, province of Anatolia, situated on the coast of the Black Sea, 200 ms. NE. by E. from the northern mouth of the Bosphorus.

Amasura, Amazura, or *Amaxura*, small western river of Fa., interlocking sources with those of St. John's and Hillsborough rivers, and falling into the Gulf of Mexico opposite to an island of the same name, about 45 ms. NNW. from Tampa Bay, at N. lat. 28 25.

Amathas, now *Limasol*; which see.

Amatitlan, town of Central America, on the coast of the Pacific ocean, 4 or 5 ms. NW. of Guatemala.

Amaxichi, principal town of the island of Santa Maura, ancient Leucadia, situated on the NE. side of the island, about 10 ms. SW. of the entrance into the Gulf of Arta. N. lat. 38 48, lon. 20 45 E. of London.

Amazon, or *Orellana*, a great river of South America, which has its source in Peru, not far from the Pacific ocean. The principal of the tributary streams are the Napo, Japura, and Negro, from the N.; the Tocantinas, Xingua, Tapajos, Madeira, Jurus, Intay, Grand Para, Gualaga, and Lauricocha, from the S. The Amazon, including all its confluents and their tributaries, drains an

area of more than 2,800,000 sq. ms. It enters the Atlantic ocean under the equator; lon. E. W. C. 28°. Very erroneous opinions prevail in the U. S. respecting the relative extent of the basins of the Mississippi and Amazon, and also upon the comparative length of the two streams. Measured by steps of 100 ms. along its valley, the Mississippi, by either the Missouri or Yellow Stone rivers, is about 2,500 ms. in length. The Amazon by the Madeira is 2,300 ms., by the Tunguragua 2,600, and by the Grand Para 2,900 ms., measured also by comparative scale. In respect to the area drained, the rank of the Amazon is still more imposing. The Mississippi basin stretches from the sources of the French Broad to those of Maria's river, 1,700 ms., with a mean width of 800 ms.; superfices about 1,300,000 sq. ms. The basin of the Amazon, from the head of the island of Ioanna to the sources of the Lauricocha, is about 2,100, the mean width exceeding 1,400 ms.; consequently, this immense basin extends to near 3,000,000 sq. ms.

Amazonia, a vague term to designate all the interior regions of South America watered by the Amazon river, and yet inhabited only by the native tribes of savages. It was discovered in 1580 by Francisco Orellana, who sailed down the river Amazon to the Atlantic. Observing companies of women in arms on its banks, he called the country Amazonia, and gave the name of Amazon to the river. But this was probably a fiction, for M. Condamine could perceive no such women.

An bassador, the highest title of national representatives which one sovereign power can send to another; ambassador *ordinary* when permanently resident at a foreign court, or *extraordinary* when sent on a special mission. The most ample title given to these ministers is ambassador extraordinary or minister plenipotentiary. Legates are really ambassadors, as the term *legate* means messenger—hence delegate. Legate, as a title, has been especially applied to the ambassadors of the Pope of Rome to foreign States. Legates *a latere* are counsellors or assistants of the Pope, and must be a cardinal or bishop; legates *de latere* are not necessarily cardinals. The persons of ambassadors are by all civilized nations held sacred, and necessarily, as they are the links to reunite as well as unite nations, and as their mission is almost invariably that of peace. The three terms, ambassador, legate, and minister, are from roots signifying messengers, servants, representatives, &c.

Ambelakia, town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, and in the vale of Tempe.

Amber, village, Onondago co., N. Y.

Amber Bay, of Yucatan, on the coast of Honduras. N. lat. 19 40, W. lon. W. C. 11 50.

Amberg, handsome town of Germany, capital of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria. It has a strong castle, and is seated on the river Ills, 40 ms. E. of Nuremburg. Lon. 12 7 E., lat. 49 20 N.

Ambert, town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne, seated on a beautiful valley on the river Ore. It is 21 ms. E. of Issoire, and 300 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3 50 E., lat. 45 25 N.

Ambergrease Key, island in the bay of Honduras, on the coast of Yucatan. N. lat. 18 50, W. lon. W. C. 11 48.

Ambleside, town of Westmoreland, Eng., on Winandermere, 13 ms. NW. of Kendal, and 271 NNW. of London. Lon. 3 6 W., lat. 54 28 N.

Ambleteuse, seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Picardy, 8 ms. N. of Boulogne, defended by a battery of cannon. Lon. 1 41 E., lat. 50 49 N.

Amboise, town of France, in the dep. of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, seated at the confluence of the Loire and Masseo. It is 12 ms. E. of Tours, and 118 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0 54 E., lat. 47 25 N.

Amboy, or *Perth Amboy*, city and po. town, Middlesex co., N. J.; has a good harbor, and finely situated for a seaport, lying open to Sandy Hook. It stands on a point at the junction of Raritan river and Arthur Kill sound, 35 ms. SW. of N. Y. city, and 74 NE. of Philadelphia. A railroad connects it with Camden, opposite Philadelphia. Pop. in 1810, 715, in 1820, 898, and in 1840, 1,303.

Amboy, South, tp., Middlesex co., N. J., lying S. of Amboy bay. Pop. in 1810, 3,041, in 1820, 3,406.

Amboy, bay between South Amboy and Staten Island, formed by the union of the Raritan and Passaic rivers.

Amboyna, an island of Asia, in the Indian ocean, with a garrison town of the same name. It is the chief of the Moluccas, and remarkable for the quantity of cloves and nutmegs it produces. The English and Dutch had factories here at the beginning of the 17th century, but the Dutch expelled the English. Lon. 127 0 E., lat. 4 0 S.

Ambresbury, town in Wiltshire, Eng., 6 ms. N. of Salisbury, and 78 W. of London. Lon. 1 40 W., lat. 51 11 N.

Ambrym, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 168 12 E., lat. 16 10 N.

Amedabad, a large and populous city of Hindostan, and the capital of the province of Guzerat. It is one of the best fortified places in India, but was taken by General Goddard, in 1780, from the Poonah Mahrattas, to whom it was restored in 1783. It stands in a beautiful plain, on the banks of a navigable river that falls into the Gulf of Cambray, 321 ms. N. of Bombay. Lon. 72 37 E., lat. 22 58 N.

Amednagur, city of Hindostan, in the Deccan, once the capital of the Soubah of the same name, which now is better known by that of Dowlatabad. This city was the residence of the Emperor Aurungzebe, during his conquest of the Deccan and the Carnatic. It is 181 ms. by Poonah from Bombay. Lon. 75 0 E., lat. 19 10 N.

Ameland, island of the kingdom of Holland, appertaining to and lying north of the province of Friesland. It lies also NE. from the Zuyder sea, and 20 ms. N. of Lewarden. N. lat. 53 3, and lon. 5 20 E. of London.

Amelia, an episcopal city of Italy, in the State of the Church, in the duchy of Spoletto, 20 ms. SW. of Spoletta, and 45 N. of Rome. Lon. 12 30 E., lat. 41 33 N.——Co. of Virginia, having Cumberland co. or the Appomattox river NW., the Appomattox or Powhatan N., the Appomattox or Chesterfield NE., Dinwiddie SE., Nottaway S., and Prince Edward SW. Length 30 ms., with a mean width of 10; area 300 sq. ms. Pop. in 1820, 11,106, in 1830,

11,031, and in 1840, 10,320.——Court-house and town, Amelia co., Va., 40 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond. N. lat. 37 18, lon. W. C. 1 W.——island in the Atlantic ocean, coast of E. Florida, S. from Cumberland island. Lat. 30 35 N., extending 13 ms. from the mouth of Nassau to St. Mary's rivers, with a mean width exceeding a mile.

Ameliasburg, tp. in the co. of Prince Edward, U. C.; is the westernmost tp. of that co., bounded by the carrying place, which leads from the head of the bay of Quinte to Lake Ontario, and is washed by the waters of the bay and the lake.

AMERICA.—This continent, with Greenland and intermediate islands, extends from Cape Horn, S. lat. 55°, to head of Baffin's Bay, 77 0 N.; indeed we might say 80 0 N., or through 135 0 of lat. With the use of maps, the only means we possess to effect the purpose, it is not practicable to decide to any great nicety the land area of large surfaces with so irregular outline; but we presume that the following tabular views will give good general knowledge of the physical and political subdivisions of America.

It may be noted in advance that, in regard to latitude, the extreme northern part of South America is very near the middle, north and south, that sub-continent extending to very near 12 degrees of N. latitude. The relative adjectives of North and South, to distinguish the two great American expansions, give very erroneous ideas of their real comparative positions, which are more correctly northwestern and southeastern.

South America has area, in sq. ms.—

North of the equator - -	1,188,000
Equator to S. lat. 10 0 - -	1,892,000
South lat. 10 0 to 20 0 - -	1,540,000
Do 20 0 to 30 0 - -	1,079,000
Do 30 0 to 40 0 - -	633,000
Do 40 0 to 50 0 - -	239,000
Do beyond 50 0 - -	50,000
Total area - - -	6,621,000

Of this expanse 1,188,000 lie north, and 5,433,000 sq. ms. lie south of the equator. Within the Torrid zone spreads within a small fraction of 5,000,000 sq. ms. of South America, and beyond the southern tropic about 1,616,000 sq. ms. It may be remarked that South America stretches 9 degrees of lat., or upwards of 600 ms. further S. than the southern island of New Zealand, and that this austral extension of South America is the most extended habitable region of the Southern Hemisphere of the earth.

North America has area, in sq. ms.—

South of lat. 10 0 N. - -	35,000
N. lat. 10 0 to 20 0 - -	460,500
Do 20 0 to 30 0 - -	593,300
Do 30 0 to 40 0 - -	1,655,000
Do 40 0 to 50 0 - -	1,937,200
Do 50 0 to 60 0 - -	1,777,000
Do 60 0 to 70 0, including Greenland - - - -	2,009,000
Do above 70 0 - - -	303,000
Total of N. America and Greenland	8,770,000
Add area of South America - -	6,621,000
Total area of America - -	15,391,000

North America, including most of the islands of the West Indies, will have in the Torrid zone, sq. ms.—

In the West Indies - - -	90,000
On the Continent - - -	1,710,000
Area of North America in the Torrid zone - - - -	1,800,000
Area in the N. Temperate zone -	5,920,240
Area in N. Frigid zone - -	1,049,760
Total of North America as above -	8,770,000

Comparative extent of America with the other great sections of the earth.

Africa, sq. stat. ms. - -	10,802,000
Asia, including Insular Asia, Australia, including Polynesia, &c., Europe, Continental and Insular America, sq. stat. ms. - -	15,134,300

North America, including most of the Archipelago of the West Indies, *Les Antilles* of the Fr., has area in the Torrid zone, sq. ms.—

In the West Indies -	90,000	
On the Continent -	1,710,000	
Total land area of N. A. in the Torrid zone -		1,800,000
On the Northern Temperate zone - -	5,920,000	
On the Northern Frigid zone - - -	1,050,000	
		6,970,000
Total area of North America, as above		8,770,000
Area of South America - -		6,621,000
Area of all America, as above -		15,391,000

General physical and political view of America.

Casting a comprehensive view over America, from the extreme S. to the extreme N., the whole continent has the aspect of being divided into two very unequal slopes or inclined planes; the most extensive towards the Atlantic, and the narrowest falling towards the Pacific ocean. This great feature is particularly striking in South America. In a distance of upwards of 5,000 ms. from Cape Froward, or western mouth of the straits of Magellan, to the Gulf of Panama, the greatest breadth of the western slope between S. lat. 35 0 and 40 0, and between S. lat. 4 0 and 6 0, at either place very little exceeds in breadth 100 ms.; nor would the entire western slope average above, if as much, as 70 ms. breadth from the Andes mountains to the Pacific ocean. From these elements, it is shown that the two slopes of South America are very nearly as 19 to 1.

Though in North America the slopes are not so very unequal, yet even in the latter the difference is very remarkable. In a distance of 1,200 ms., from the Bay of Panama to that of Tehuantepec, the width of the western slope in the broadest part falls under 100 ms., and is fully estimated at 50 ms.; mean breadth or area 60,000 sq. ms. Thence, northwards, the western slope widens rapidly, and though the northwestern part of North America is but imperfectly known, we may safely assume for the western slope one-third of

the whole surface, or about 2,923,000 sq. ms. Combining both sub-continents, we have for the slopes, respectively—

S. A.,	western,	350,000;	eastern,	6,271,000
N. A.,	western,	2,923,000;	eastern,	5,847,000
Summary		3,273,000		12,118,000

In this tabular view we are shown that nearly three-fourths of all America has an inclination towards the Atlantic ocean.

The direction and great inequality, in regard to area of the American slopes, gives a character to its physical geography very distinct from that of any of the great sections of the eastern continent. Passing over the features of Africa which are peculiar, all the great slopes of Europe and Asia do not materially incline from N. and S., except that of eastern Asia. The latter, as particularly alluded to in article Climate, presents a remarkable resemblance to eastern North America; and, as also noticed, the respective effects on meteorology are very remarkably similar.

Mountains of America.—The great Western systems, for it certainly admits of doubt whether the mountains of North and South America are really one system, as already noticed, range along or at no great distance from the western coasts of both sub-continents. It is probable that many peaks of the mountain systems of both continents remain not only undetermined as to height, but also unnamed. That this is the case in regard to the southern Andes of South America admits of no rational doubt. Those mountains, advancing from S. to N., begin to appear in S. lat. 52 0, and ranging not greatly E. or W. of 70 W. lon. of London, and rising far above the region of perpetual snow, it is only in lat. 16 0 S. we find the Sorata rising to 25,250, and in 17 0 S. the Illismani to 24,450 feet above the surface of the Pacific ocean, or a mountain system extending through about 2,700 ms. remains imperfectly known. Whereon the great elevation, from whence issue the remote southern sources of the Amazon and the northwestern of Rio de la Plata, we behold in the Sorata and Illismani the highest measured summits of America the prominent elevations of a mountain nucleus.

The Andes system, though less elevated northwardly from Sorata, is thence in continuity—inflecting to NNW., and in several lateral chains, stretches over upwards of 1,300 miles to a near approach to the Gulf of Guayaquil, S. lat. 3 0. Northward of the latter point the Andes again present an immense volcanic nucleus, approaching the equator, and in the Chimborazo and neighboring peaks rise from 18,000 to 21,440 feet above the Pacific ocean. Again the Andes depress; but for general purposes we may regard the system as continuous 700 ms. in South America, and 1,500 in North America, or 2,200 ms. from Chimborazo to the great nucleus of Mexico, where again we find peaks rising from 15,000 to upwards of 17,000 feet above either ocean. From the Mexican to the northern extreme of the system the elevations are very imperfectly known, but are perhaps sufficiently so to justify the remark that it rises no more to the vast height of the nuclei we have designated. If extended to the Northern ocean, the great mountain system before us will reach 4,000 ms. northward of the Mexican nucleus, and taken with all its inflections from the Straits of Magellan, extends in continuity 10,200 ms., and, if length and elevation are combined, is the principal mountain system of the earth. The less prominent systems will be noticed in their respective places.

Rivers of America.—The very peculiar structure of the whole continent of America, and range of its primary mountain system or systems, produces a not less remarkable physical law of its rivers. The inequality in the two opposing slopes has a corresponding inequality in the rivers. The very extreme brevity of the western rivers of South America, is contrasted in those of the eastern slope of that continent by one, the Amazon, the far most extensive river of the earth, and by another, the Plate, rivalling the Mississippi of N. America, and the Orinoco, an immense river in itself, were it not compared to the two former. In strictness, America has but two systems of rivers, having respectively their rise in the great system of its mountains, but such a latitude would be rather too generic, and for precision a more specific classification is necessary. We have in S. America the minor river systems of the West or Pacific; the southeast from the straits of Magellan to St. Roque; the northeast from Cape St. Roque to the Orinoco river, inclusive; and the northern from the gulf of Dragonsmouth, or Cape Paira, to the gulf of Darien.

The Pacific system, extending the whole length of S. America, presents only a series of comparative brooks, mere torrents from the Andes. The southeastern system, commencing with the straits of Magellan, and having thence, in a distance of 1,200 ms. to the outlet of the Plate, beside many smaller streams, the rivers Desire, Camaiones, Sicu Leuvu, Negro, or Cosu Leuvu, Colorado, and Salado. At S. lat. 35° opens the wide bay or estuary of the Rio de la Plate. This bay is the oceanic outlet of, in some respects, the most remarkable river of the earth. Directly under the southern tropic, and opposite the bay of St. Sebastian, the sources of the river Tiete, a confluent of the Parana, and of course one of the higher sources of the Plate, rise within less than 50 ms. from the Atlantic ocean, and yet flow directly inward towards the heart of the continent; and what enhances the interest of such physical structure, almost on the same latitude with that of the sources of Tiete river, those of Pilcomayo, a western confluent of the Parana, rise within 50 ms. from the Pacific ocean, and also flow inwards towards the heart of the continent. The two river sources indicated are, however, only chosen in order to show more distinctly the peculiar features of the Plate basin; but it may be observed that, on the side of both oceans, and between the 20th and 30th° of S. latitude, the respective sources of the Plate flow inwards towards each other, having their lowest depression in the deep channel of Parana. A great error as to the relative surface drained by American rivers, has been perpetuated by several authors. The extent drained by the Mississippi and its confluents has been stated as the greatest of all rivers. The respective basins of the Mississippi and Plate, measured by the rhombs, do not differ essentially

from 1,100,000 sq. ms., nor from each other, whilst the basin of the Amazon, exclusive of the Tocantinas, measured in the same manner, amount to 2,600,000 sq. ms., or considerably more than the Plate and Mississippi taken together.

The southeastern slope of S. America contains, besides many of less note, two other rivers northeastward from the basin of Plate; these are the St. Francisco and Parmaiba. Indeed, whilst analysing the natural basins of S. America, in strictness an eastern one ought to have a place, as about the southern tropic, and on the margin of the Atlantic ocean, and westward of Rio Janeiro, a system of mountains rises which, in broken chains and ridges, follows very nearly a northern direction to within less than a degree of latitude from the equator, to the eastward from the mouth of the Tocantinas river. Though not very elevated in any of its parts, this system is very distinct, and separates the great interior valley of the continent from what might with propriety be called the Brazilian slope of America. The physical character of this slope is mountainous, and very strongly contrasted with the immense interior plains.

Passing the eastern slope of S. America, we are led into the most extended of all river basins, that which might be called by pre-eminence the Amazonian. The extreme sources of the Madeira are S. of S. lat. 20°, and those of the Rio Negro N. of N. lat. 3°, or the breadth of the basin amounts to 23° of lat., or very near 1,600 ms., and along S. lat. 5°, the greatest breadth from the Brazilian mountains; lon. W. of London 46° to the Andes at the extreme western sources of the Lauricocha 78 30 W. of London, or 31½° of lon. and about 2,500 statute ms. In form and outline the Amazonian basin has a very remarkable approach to a circle of 1,800 ms. diameter. The area, however, including all the outline, exceeds the vast space of within very near 2,600,000 sq. ms. If we allow the whole land area of the earth to amount to, in round numbers, 45,000,000 sq. ms., the Amazonian basin will embrace rather more than the one-seventeenth part. Excluding deserts and frozen tracts, the really habitable surface by man, to any density worthy of notice, is fully estimated at 30,000,000 sq. ms.; therefore, as the Amazonian basin is all habitable in a high degree, it embraces the one-eleventh part of the habitable earth. The sub-basin of Tocantinas embraces about 300,000 sq. ms., which, if deducted from that of the Amazon, would still leave to the latter 2,300,000 sq. ms., or equal to the next two largest river basins, those of Plate and Mississippi united. In brief, there is no other physical feature of the earth which so far exceeds in magnitude all others of its kind as does the basin of Amazon.

A minor system of mountains or elevated table land crosses S. America about the mean lat of 2° N., giving source in nearly the whole breadth of that continent, where 30° of lon. wide, to the extreme northern confluents of the Amazon on one side, and on the other, to those of the rivers of Guyana, the Orinoco, and Magdalena. The general descent of the northern slope of S. America, as shown by its rivers, is inclining a little E. of N. The rivers of Guyana are brief, but followed by the Orinoco, a river which, if estimated from the extent of its basin, 400,000 sq. ms., would rank amongst the great rivers of the earth. But, besides the extent of its basin, and magnitude of its volume, the Orinoco is remarkable from the peculiarities of its physical features. On the elevated region between Guiana and Venezuela, and in the mountains of Juraguaca, a river is formed from numerous sources, which, pursuing a general southwestern course of about 400 ms., under the name of Orinoco, divides into two streams, one of which continues the name of Orinoco, and the other by the name of Cassiquiare, assuming a course of a little W. of S. 200 ms., unites with the Rio Negro, and is of course one of the constituents of the Amazon. By these interlocutous streams there is an uninterrupted water channel up the Amazon, and rivers Negro and Cassiquiare, and down the Orinoco, and of course in the reverse direction. This very remarkable inland river connexion was well known and delineated on maps long after discovery, but from such departure from the ordinary laws of rivers, it was deemed afterwards erroneous, and rejected. Amongst the many services performed by Alexander Humboldt to the science of geography, one of the most important was the verification, by personal observation, of the connexion by river channel between the basins of Orinoco and Amazon. Received now as a fact, yet the various maps before me, on which the point of separation of the waters is laid down, are very far from near accord as to the geographical position.

Senex, London, 1712, 1 30 N. lat, lon. 63 30 W. London.

Black, Edinburgh, 1841, 2° N. lat., lon. 64 30 W. London.

Tanner, Philadelphia, 1841, 3° N. lat., lon. 61 20 W. London.

Distance inland from the nearest oceanic coast, that of Cumana, about 500 ms., and from the Guyana coast, 600 ms.

The next, and the only large river except the Orinoco, which drains the northern slope of S. America, the Magdalena, has its sources by two great branches, the Cauca on the W, and the proper Magdalena E., in the great mountain nucleus within 1° of the equator, above Popayan. The sources and 400 or 500 ms. of the course of the Cauca, are from 50 to 100 ms. of the Pacific coast, from which it is separated by an elevated chain of the Andes. The Magdalena is a more considerable stream than the Cauca, but the channels of both are deep mountain ravines of between 600 and 700 ms. comparative course before their union in the province of Magdalena, about 100 ms. above the influx of their united waters by several mouths into the Caribbean, between the cities of Carthagena and Santa Marta. The Magdalena closes the list of S. American rivers. A deep gulf of upwards of 200 ms., which, under the name outwards of the gulf of Venezuela, and inwards of the Lake of Maracaybo, indents the northern coast of S. America, but which appears as a deep basin surrounded on all sides, except a comparative narrow opening into the Caribbean sea, by a mountainous rim, leaving a circular slope of from 50 to 100 ms. between the mountains and margin of lake and gulf. From the mountains of Maracaybo to the estuary of the Orinoco, in a distance of 500 ms., the northern coast of S. America is composed of a rugged mountainous chain, from which mere

creeks rush towards the Caribbean sea, and inland flow the northern confluents of Orinoco. Such are the general structure of this sub-continent, and we now proceed to notice its political divisions. Here we must premise, that so fluctuating are the revolutions, and uncertain, either the outlines or internal statistics of the provinces, that the subjoined tabular view cannot be vouched for beyond mere estimates.

COLOMBIA.

Provinces.	Sq. ms.	Pop.
Isthmus	20,400	90,000
Magdalena	52,200	249,000
Cauca	47,700	192,000
Equator	62,400	310,000
Guayaquil	13,300	80,000
Tulia	31,800	163,000
Cundinamarca	73,000	375,000
Venezuela	44,500	370,000
Boyaca	197,000	444,000
Assuay	256,000	192,000
Apure	31,200	158,000
Orinoco	366,000	148,000
	1,195,500	2,671,000

PERU.

Provinces.	Area, sq. ms.	Pop.
Truxillo, NW. on Pacific ocean	70,000	255,000
Janin } W. along Pacific ocean	26,000	210,000
Lima } W. along Pacific ocean	35,000	197,000
Ayacucho } W. along Pacific ocean	32,500	170,000
Arequipa, SW. on Pacific ocean	31,000	167,000
Puno } SE. bounding on Bolivia	26,000	300,000
Cuzco } SE. bounding on Bolivia	59,000	348,000
Nueva Castilla, NE. inland, on both sides of the Ucayale river. It is yet Indian country	76,000	90,000
	354,500	1,737,000

BOLIVIA.

Provinces.	Area, sq. ms.	Pop.
Charcas, S.	26,000	190,000
Potosi, W.	70,000	330,000
Santa Cruz de la Sierra, E.	321,000	160,000
La Paz, NW.	48,000	300,000
Cochabamba, central	17,000	220,000
	482,600	1,200,000

EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

Provinces.	Area, sq. ms.	Pop.
Para, northern part of Brazil	1,180,000	120,000
Maranham, NE. on Atlantic	98,000	140,000
Piauhi, NE. between Maranham and Pernambuco	96,000	60,000
Ceara, NE., on the Atlantic between Piahui and Rio Grande do Norte	58,000	300,000
Rio Grande do Norte, on the Atlantic, NE. from Ceara	18,000	70,000
Parahyba, between Pernambuco and Rio Grande do Norte	23,000	190,000
Pernambuco, an immense province, extending from the Atlantic ocean, between Parahyba and Minaes Geraes, up St. Francis river; and in all its length 860 ms., and in lat. from 7 20 to 16 degs.	46,000	620,000

EMPIRE OF BRAZIL—Continued.

Provinces.	Area, sq. ms	Pop.
Alagoas } Two small provinces; Alagoas N., and Sergipe S. of St. Francis, directly above its mouth. The former bounded inland by Pernambuco, and the latter by Bahia.	10,000	200,000
Sergipe } Two small provinces; Alagoas N., and Sergipe S. of St. Francis, directly above its mouth. The former bounded inland by Pernambuco, and the latter by Bahia.	8,000	80,000
Bahia, on the Atlantic ocean, E. of Pernambuco and Minaes Geraes	206,000	520,000
Minaes Geraes, large inland province, chiefly on the branches of St. Francis, and inland from Espiritu Santo and Bahia	177,000	780,000
Goyas, very large province on the basin of Tocantinas	284,000	80,000
Mattagrosso, southwestern part of Brazil	514,000	60,000
Espirito Santo, on Atlantic, north of Rio Janeiro	13,000	30,000
Rio Janeiro, SE. on Atlantic	23,000	340,000
San Paulo, S., between Paraguay and Atlantic	231,000	380,000
San Catharina, southern, on Atlantic	23,000	30,000
San Pedro, or Rio Grande, extreme south	52,000	130,000
	3,060,000	4,000,000

ARGENTINE, OR BUENOS AYREAN PROVINCES.

Provinces.	Area, sq. ms.	Pop.
Tarija, extreme north, on Potosi and Charcas, in Bolivia	27,000	40,000
Salta, southward of Tarija, on the sources of Vemejo river	82,000	50,000
Tucuman, S. and SW. from Salta	74,000	45,000
Rioja, south of Tucuman and east of Chili	17,000	20,000
Catamarca, between Rioja and Santiago	26,500	40,000
Santiago, southeast of Tucuman, and east of Catamarca	25,000	60,000
San Juan, east of Chili, and between Mendoza and Rioja	27,000	34,000
Cordova, a very large province, having San Juan and Mendoza W., Catamarca and Santiago N., Santa Fe E., and San Louis and Buenos Ayres S.	83,500	75,000
Santa Fe, east of Cordova and west of Paraguay river	33,000	30,000
Entre Rios, between Paraguay, and Uruguay rivers	30,000	15,000
Mendoza, east of Chili, and south of St. Juan	56,000	38,000
San Louis, between Mendoza and Buenos Ayres	27,000	16,000
Buenos Ayres, between St. Louis and Santa Fe and the Atlantic ocean, and southwest from the Rio de la Plata	95,000	120,000
Corrientes, between Entre Rios and Parana river, and between Paraguay and Uruguay rivers	34,000	30,000
Missiones	34,000	25,000
Indian country, Grand Chaco, southwest from Buenos Ayres and San Louis, and south of Mendoza	105,000	
	780,000	638,000

CHILI.

	Sq. ms.	Pop.
Chili, a narrow, but very fertile strip between the Andes mountains and Pacific ocean, extending from S. lat. 16 to 45 degrees; in no part quite 200 ms. wide, though upwards of 1,300 in length, and bordering eastward on the Buenos Ayrean provinces	91,000	800,000

BANDA ORIENTAL, OR CISPLATINE REPUBLIC.

	Sq. ms.	Pop.
This country is bounded W. by the Uruguay river, separating it from Entre Rios and Corrientes, in the Transplatine republic; by the province of San Pedro do Rio Grande, in Brazil, NE.; by the Atlantic ocean SE.; and by the great bay of Rio de la Plata S. Greatest length from Monte Video, on the south, to its northern angle, 600 ms.; average breadth, 150 ms. -	90,000	50,000

PARAGUAY.

	Area, sq. ms.	Pop.
This country, remarkable for position and political condition, is bounded S. by Parana river, separating it from Corrientes, in the Transplatine republic; E. by the Parana river, separating it from San Paulo, in Brazil; N. by Matto Grosso, in Brazil; and W. by Paraguay river, separating it from Gran Chaco. Greatest length from N. to S., 500 ms.; mean breadth, 200 ms.: area, 100,000 sq. ms. Extends in lat. from 20 20 to 27 30 S. - -	100,000	200,0000

GUYANA.

Provinces.	Area, sq. ms.	Pop.
Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice — British Guyana, bounded by the Atlantic ocean N.; by Dutch Guyana E.; and Venezuela W. General slope to the northwards.	16,000	103,000
Surinam, between the Corantin and Marowine W., and between 3 and 5 degs. and 20 mins. N. Slope almost due N. Dutch Guyana -	42,000	57,000
Cayenne, or Eastern Guyana, extending on the Atlantic ocean from the Marowine to the Oyapok river; bounded W. and NW. by Dutch Guyana, and E., S., and SW. by Brazil, French Guyana - / -	40,000	18,000
	108,000	178,000

SUMMARY OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Political section.	Area, sq. ms.	Pop.
Colombia, or northern S. America -	1,195,000	2,671,000
Peru, bordering on Pacific, but for the greater part in the basin of Amazon. Lat. from 3 to 20 degs. S, -	354,500	1,737,000
Bolivia.—This extensive region occupies the counties drained by the extreme southwestern sources of the Amazon, and northwestern of the Plate. Lat. 12 to 23 degs. S. -	482,000	1,200,000
Brazil.—The most extensive continuous surface of productive soil ever held under one sovereignty. In lat. sweeping from 3 degs. N. to 33 degs. S. - - -	3,060,000	4,000,000
Argentine provinces.—Chiefly in the basin of Plate, and in lat. from 23 to 41 degs. S. General slope SE. -	780,000	638,000
Chili.—This fine land, stretching along the Pacific, is amongst the most delightful portions of the earth. Lat. 16 to 45 degs. S. -	91,000	800,000
Banda Oriental, though bordered SE. by the Atlantic, has a general slope towards the Uruguay, westward -	90,000	50,000
Paraguay.—This remarkable country is composed of two slopes; one eastward towards the Parana, and the other westward towards the Paraguay. It is represented as a country of surpassing beauty and fertility. Lat. 20 20 to 26 degs. S. -	100,000	200,000

SUMMARY OF SOUTH AMERICA—Continued.

Political section.	Area, sq. ms.	Pop.
Guyana.—The provinces, three in number, French E., Dutch in the middle, and English W., occupy a slope between 1 and 7 degs. N. lat., and having a very near due north slope to the Atlantic - .	108,000	178,000
Patagonia.—This general term designates S. America to the southward of S. lat. 40 degs. If we extend to Cape Horn, it reaches 56 degs. S. Beyond S. lat. 40 degs., the slope forming Chili, becomes broken into islands and peninsular points; and on the Atlantic side the coast is characterized by extensive elliptical bays. The interior country is imperfectly known, but probably not so barren as represented. In one respect, Patagonia is very remarkable; it spreads a habitable land surface many degrees nearer the southern pole than even the southern island of New Zealand -	600,000	30,000
	6,560,000	11,504,000

Remarks on the preceding synoptical view of South America.

It may be noticed that there is a comparatively small discrepancy between the aggregate area by the zones and that by the provinces; but as both are general, we may assume for the habitable surface 6,000,000 of sq. ms., or nearly double that of all Europe. South America, in proportion to extent, is unquestionably the most habitable continuous section of the earth, and at the same time the most thinly peopled. It is true the numbers of inhabitants given in the table are in a considerable degree conjectural, but probably rather too high than exaggerated. When we turn from the aggregate to the provinces, and compare surface with population, we every where see that *man* is only beginning to appear, and the aggregate does not amount to 2 to the sq. m. The already organized and inhabited parts of the United States of North America, on 1,000,000 of sq. ms., sustain 17,000,000 of people; South America, with a like density, would sustain upwards of 100,000,000. Europe, exclusive of Scandinavia and extreme northern Russia, on about 3,000,000 of sq. ms., sustains 200,000,000 of people, or 66 to the sq. m. If, therefore, South America was peopled equal to the aggregate of Europe, with the exclusions stated, the former would possess a human mass of 400,000,000. There is, however, no risk of overrating its capability when estimating 150 to the sq. m. on South America. Such is at the same time the madness of mankind, that on that unequalled continent the greatest efforts have been made on reciprocal destruction, and it may be doubted whether it is gaining or declining in aggregate population.

North America.—The line of demarcation between North and South America has never been precisely determined. Politically, the two small provinces of Panama and Veragua are included in South America, though physically northward, or rather westward of the narrowest part of the isthmus of Darien, between the bays of Panama and

Mandingo. When, however, swept into a general view of the continent, these two provinces are of very minor importance; we therefore commence our particular view of North America with the province of Costa Rica. It may be remarked that the meridian of Washington City strikes South America not two degrees E. of Panama gulf.

The term isthmus has been loosely applied to the whole or a part of the remarkable and irregular band which, with alternate contractions and expansions, extends from the Gulf of Panama to that of Tehuantepec, in NW. by W. direction, on a direct air line about 1,200 ms. The general character of the whole continent is in no one of its minor parts more strikingly maintained than in this peninsular section; along which, though not in regular systems or chains, the Pacific coast is mountainous, giving source to innumerable rivers and creeks flowing towards the Atlantic side of the continent. Some of these rivers are of no mean length of course or magnitude of volume, and amongst which may be named St. Juan, the outlet of the Lakes Leon and Nicaragua, Bluefields, separating the province of Nicaragua from Honduras, Gold river, in Honduras, falling into the Caribbean sea by several mouths near Cape Gracios à Dios, the Roman, Acasabastlan, flowing into the Gulf of Dulce, and thence into that of Anatiqua, Balize Main and Sumasinta flowing into the Gulf of Terminos.

Tabular view of the isthmus, including Central America, or Guatimala, and with Chiapa, Tabasco, and Yucatan, taken provincially.

Province.	Sq. ms.	Pop.
Veragua.—This province, though included politically in S. America, is physically in N. America. Its general range is from E. to W.; bounded W. by Costa Rica; E. by Panama; S. by the Pacific ocean; and N. by the gulf of Nicaragua, in the Caribbean sea. Length from E. to W. 150 ms.; mean breadth 70 ms.; area 10,500 sq. ms. Santiago, the capital, 8 17 N. Lon. 81 20 W. London. Surface very mountainous -	10,500	80,000
Costa Rica.—Bounded NE. by the Caribbean sea; E. by the province of Veragua; S, and W. by the Pacific ocean; and N. by a chain of mountains, separating it from the province of Nicaragua. General range NW. by W., and SE. by E., 300 ms; mean breadth 80, and area 24,000 sq. ms. Costa Rica is remarkable amongst the Isthmian provinces, as having its entire slope southwardly towards the Pacific ocean. It is crossed nearly centrically, by lat. 10 degs. N., and lon. 6 30 W. of W. C. - -	24,000	140,000
Nicaragua.—Bounded SE. by the Caribbean sea; S. by a chain of mountains, separating it from Costa Rica; SW, by the Pacific ocean; NW. by the province of Guatemala; and N. by a chain of mountains, separating it from Western Honduras; and NE. by Bluefield's river, separating it from Eastern Honduras. The western part, or about 10,000 sq. ms., has a slope towards the Pacific ocean; but the residue, or about 60,000 sq. ms., chiefly occupied by the remarkable valley of St. John's, inclines southeastwardly. The head of lake Nicaragua, near the centre of the province, is in N. lat, 18 degs.; lon. 6 degs. W. of W. C. - -	80,000	400,000
Honduras.—Bounded S. by Nicaragua; W. by Vera Paz; and N. and E by the Caribbean sea. This province lies in a form approaching a triangle; base 500 ms. from the mouth of Bluefield's river to the gulf of Anatique; greatest breadth, 250; area, 62,500 sq. ms. The slope is towards the Caribbean sea, and the rivers flow, like radii, from a common centre. The interior border of this large province, in a distance of 500 ms. from the Amatique gulf to Bluefield's sound, is but little known, as is the case, indeed, with most part of Honduras and Nicaragua. Honduras extends in lat. from 12 to 16 degs. N., and in lon. from 4 to 11 degs. W. of Washington City - - -	62,500	300,000
Guatemala.—The province so specially called, is a long narrow strip of 450 ms. in length, along the Pacific ocean, stretching from Honduras to Oaxaca, of Mexico; the breadth inland in no part exceeding 60 ms.; mean breadth about 40 degs., and area 18,000 sq. ms. Interior mountainous and volcanic; extending in lat. from 3 20 to 17 degs. N., and in lon. from 11 to 17 degs. W. of W. C. - -	18,000	200,000
Vera Paz, has Honduras E., Nicaragua SE., Guatemala S., Chispa W., and Yucatan N. In form it has a rude approach to a circle; area, 20,100 sq. ms. Its lower depression, and the recipient of its rivers, is the gulf of Amatique. The slope is eastward. Lat. 15 degs. traverses it nearly centrically; lon. between 11 and 14 degs. W. of W. C. -	20,100	120,000
Chiapa.—inland province Guatemala to the S. and SW.; Vera Cruz N.; Tabasco E.; and the river Sumasinta, separating it from Yucatan, S.; and on the SW. it touches Vera Paz; slope eastward, and drained by the sources of the rivers Sumasinta, San Pedro, and Tabasco. Greatest length from SE. to NW., 230 ms.; mean breadth 75 ms., and area 16,500 sq. ms. Lat. from 15 degs. to 17 40 N.; lon. from 14 degs. to 16 40 W. of W. C. - -	16,500	130,000
Tabasco.—Small province on the same slope with Chiapa, having the latter S., Vera Cruz W., the Gulf of Mexico N., and Yucatan E Length from E. to W. 150 ms.; mean breadth 60 ms.; and area 9,000 sq. ms. Lat. from 17 20 to 18 40 N. It is traversed by the rivers Tabasco and San Pedro, and separated from the peninsula of Yucatan by the Sumasinta -	9,000	55,000
Yucatan usually called the peninsula of Yucatan, though such a physical adjective name is rather fanciful, as the country lies with a not very rude approach to a parallelogram of 400 ms. by 200 ms.; the area amounts to at least 70,000 sq. ms., extending from 16 degs. to 21 25 N., and in lon. from 9 to 14 degs W. of W. C. An accurate survey of this very peculiar country has never probably been made. Its interior and northern parts are devoid of rivers of any considerable size. It would appear that much of the surface is desert, or at least arid. The Sumasinta, a considerable stream, bounds Yucatan on the SW.; and on the SE. the Balize Main, and some smaller streams are within its limits, but the country, with upwards of 1,000 ms. of sea coast, is, in proportion to distance, very devoid of harbors -	70,000	520,000

SUMMARY OF ISTHMIAN OR CENTRAL AMERICA.

Provinces.	Area,	Pop.
Veragua	10,500	80,000
Costa Rica	24,000	140,000
Nicaragua	80,000	400,000
Honduras	62,500	300,000
Guatemala	18,000	200,000
Vera Paz	20,100	120,000
Chiapa	16,500	130,000
Tabasco	9,000	55,000
Yucatan	70,000	520,000
	310,000	1,945,000

REMARKS.—We must premise that in regard to the surface of these provinces, we have to depend on the best maps; but though vague as to outline, we trust that the general summary is not far from accurate. As to the population we cannot vouch, though probably rather above than below the actual number of inhabitants. Here we have the same sparseness of population as characteristic of most part, and comparatively with the general surface of Europe of all America. On a surface nearly as extensive as France and the British islands taken together, we have 6 persons to the sq. m., whilst twenty fold more, on a like surface, would be far from its capability of support. From the ruins found within its limits, there probably was a time when more than 100,000,000 of human beings existed where our present estimate is perhaps overcharged.

MEXICAN REGION.

Provinces.	Area in sq. ms.	Pop.
Oaxaca, the most southern Mexican province, bounded E. by Guatemala, NE. and N. by Vera Cruz, W. by Puebla, and S. by the Pacific ocean. Lat. 15 40 and 18 40, lon. 17 to 21 degs W. of W. C. Slope towards the Pacific ocean; surface mountainous; and only river, the small torrent Rio Verde	33,600	600,000
Vera Cruz, the most southeastern Mexican province, bounded SE. by Guatemala, E. by Chiapa and Tabasco, E. and NE. by the Gulf of Mexico, on the extreme N. by San Louis Potosi, NW. by Queretaro and Puebla, and S. by Oaxaca. It is a long slip of 500 ms. along the gulf, with a width in no part more than 70 ms., and mean width about 50 ms.; area 25,000 sq. ms. Lat. from 17 to 22 degs. N., and lon. from 15 10 to 22 degs. W. of W. C. Though numerous torrents rush in the rainy season from the interior mountains, Vera Cruz has no river of any consequence; the principal ones being Huasacualco, on the extreme E., and on the extreme N. the Tula	25,000	250,000
Puebla, bounded W. by Mexico, N. and NE. by Vera Cruz, E. by Oaxaca, and S by the Pacific ocean. It is a narrow province, rising from the Pacific ocean to the extreme table land which it crosses, and reaches to within 30 or 40 ms. of the Gulf of Mexico. General direction nearly N. and S. Extending in lat. from 16 to 20 30 N., and in lon. from 20 to 22 degs. W. of W. C.	20,000	820,000
Mexico.—This province, from which the whole country derives its general name, like Puebla, rises from the Pacific ocean to the interior table land. Mexico includes the deep, though elevated porphyritic mountain valley of Tenochtitlan, and the most elevated mountain peaks of N. America. Extending in lat. from 16 30 to 20 10 N., and in lon. from 16 20 to 20 30 W. of W. C. The valley in which the city of Mexico stands gives source to the Tula river, and the mountain rim around the valley to the rivers Zacatula and Tololotlan, usually called Rio Grande; the former falling into the Gulf of Mexico, and the two latter into the Pacific ocean. The province of Mexico ranges 260 ms. in length from N. to S., with a mean breadth of 120 ms.; area 33,200 ms.	33,200	1,300,000
Michoacan, under the Spanish political nomenclature, Valladolid; bounded NW. by Xalisco, or Guadalaxara, N. by the river Tololotlan, separating it from Guanaxuato and Queretaro, E. and SE. by Mexico, and W. by the Pacific ocean. Extending in lat. from 18 to 20 30 N., and in lon. from 22 30 to 27 degs. W. of W. C. Length from NW. to SE., 300 ms.; mean breadth, 85 ms.; area, 25,500 sq. ms. This province, even in the Mexican region, is remarkably devoid of rivers. The slope is towards the Pacific ocean	25,500	450,000
Queretaro—Bounded SE. by Puebla, by Mexico S., Michoacan SW., Guanaxuato W., Potosi N., and Vera Cruz NE. In lat. from 20 to 22 degs. N., and in lon. from 21 to 23 degs. W. C. This province is crossed by the Tula river, the only stream it contains worthy of notice. Greatest length from E. to W, 150 ms.; mean breadth, about 100 ms.; and area, 15,000 sq. ms	15,000	230,000
Guanaxuato—This small, but very important section of the Mexican region, has Jalisco on the W., Potosi N., Queretaro E., and the river Tololotlan S., separating it from Mechoacan. It is very nearly a square of 80 ms. each side, or 6,400 sq. ms. The city of the same name is at N. lat. 21 4, and lon. 100 56 W. of London, 23 50 W of W. C. This province is on the table land, at a general elevation of about 6,000 feet above the ocean level	6,400	450,000
San Louis Potosi, Zacatecas, New Leon, and all that part of Taumaulipas lying S. of the Rio Grande, forms a country bounded W. by Jalisco and Durango, S. by Guanaxuato, Queretaro, and Vera Cruz, E. by the Gulf of Mexico, and NE. by Rio Grande del Norte river. Extending in lat. from 21 40 to 27 40 N., and in lon. from 21 to 26 degs. W of W. C In length, 400 ms. from N. to S., with mean breadth 180, area 71,600 sq. ms.	71,600	600,000
Jalisco, the Spanish Guadalaxara, has Michoacan S., Guanaxuata SE., Zacatecas E., Durango N., Cinaloa NW., and the Pacific ocean W. Extending in lat. from 19 to 23 40 N., and in lon. from 24 to 29 degs. W. of W. C. Length 320 ms., mean 220, area 70,840 sq. ms. This country is traversed by the Tololotlan river, and contains the Chapala lake, the largest of the Mexican region, but otherwise is very devoid of water courses	70,840	800,000
Northern provinces of Mexico, an immense thinly peopled, and not very accurately known country, lies generally northward of the provinces named in this synopsis, and between the northern tropic and N. lat. 40 degs. This great re-		

MEXICAN REGION—Continued.

Province.	Area in sq. ms.	Pop.
gion, under the names of New Mexico, Cahahuila, Chihuahua, Cinaloa, Sonora, Upper California, and Lower California. This region is bounded by the United States Pacific territory on the N., Texas NE., other Mexican Territories SE. and S., and by the Pacific Ocean W. The length from S. to N. is nearly 1,300 ms. It contains two great rivers, Rio del Norte E., flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, and a much more extensive and important stream, the Colorado, (Red river) of California. Besides these two rivers, Northern, like Southern Mexico, is in a great degree void of water courses. On so great an extent, the area being about 970,000 sq. ms., no general character can be otherwise than deceptive - - -	970,000	950,000

SUMMARY OF MEXICAN REGION—Continued.

Provinces.	Area, sq. ms.	Pop.
Oaxaca - - - -	33,600	600,000
Vera Cruz - - -	25,000	250,000
Puebla - - - -	20,000	820,000
Mexico - - -	33,200	1,300,000
Mechoacan - - -	25,500	450,000
Queretaro - - -	15,000	230,000
Guanaxuato - - -	6,400	450,000
San Louis Potosi, &c. - -	71,600	600,000
Xalisco - - - -	70,800	800,000
Northern provinces of Mexico -	970,070	950,000
Total -	1,281,100	6,450,000
Add Isthmian provinces in aggregate	310,600	1,945,000
Amount of Spanish North America -	1,591,700	8,395,000

Remarks on Spanish North America.

Here we have a space on the western and most temperate side of the continent of very nearly 1,600,000 sq. ms., on which, as far as the document is correct, there exists only a distributive population of a fraction above 5 to the sq. m. If we allow the estimate to be one-half too low, still the void is fearful. The space is more than equal to all Europe westward of the Vistula and the Dnieper, and on which now exist little, if any, less than 100,000,000. There is no hazard of exaggeration in allowing for Spanish North America a capability of supporting 75,000,000 or 80,000,000 of inhabitants. We may here refer to our remarks on South America, which, when combined with what we have now observed, will call the reader's attention to the great space on the habitable earth now merely commencing to be inhabited by the Spanish and Portuguese nations. We now proceed to a synopsis of Anglo-Saxon North America.

Texas.—This name, pronounced according to our orthography, I need not explain, but as the x, in Spanish, has the power of our aspirated h, the word would be Tehas. There are but three sides of Texas, the boundaries of which are determined by Nature and national treaties. On the south it has the Gulf of Mexico; the Sabine river and a meridian line from lat. 32° to 33° N. on the east, and continuing that line to Red river; thence, up Red river about 400 ms., to the 100th deg. of lon. W. of London, or nearly on 23° W. of W. C. On the NW., W., and SW., the limits are not simply vague, but altogether unfixed. The Texians claim to the Rio Grand, which, in all reasonable probability, they will maintain, and therefore assuming that boundary and a southwestern imaginary line from the point on Red river where crossed by the 100th deg. W. of Greenwich to the Rio Grande. Thus limited is the country we shall regard and treat as Texas, extending in lat. from the mouth of Rio Grande N. lat. 26 0 to 33 30 on the Red river, and in lon. from 16 30, on Sabine river, to 27 30 on Rio Grande. As most of the outlines are tolerably well delineated, the area can be stated with considerable approach to accuracy. The greatest breadth, in a N. and S. direction, 557 ms. from the mouth of Rio Grande to the northwestern angle, on Red river. The greatest length, in an E. and W. direction, about 700 ms.; the area not differing essentially from 180,000 sq. ms.

The general slope of Texas is to the SSE., though that part of Red river binding it on the N. is very generally to the E., whilst Sabine river flows, by general course, from N. to S. Bounded on the W. by Rio Grande, N. by Red river, and E. by the Sabine, and traversed in the general direction of its slope by the Trinity, Brassos, Colorado, Guadaloupe, and Nueces, Texas might be well called "*The Country of Rivers.*" With a country not much less extensive than France, and with much soil of great fertility, and a climate unsurpassed as to salubrity, and with 400 ms. of seacoast, abounding in harbors, which, if not of great depth, are sufficiently so for all commercial purposes, Texas is destined to become a flourishing State amongst civilized nations.

The position of Texas gives it great commercial advantages, as its climate and variety of soil enable its inhabitants to produce an immense variety of vegetable staples. The prevailing winds being from the west and northwest, the climate is cold, when compared with the latitude, but coming from a dry, and, in autumn, an arid expanse, it brings health and vigor on its wings.

UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

As each of the States and Territories of the United States will be particularly noticed under their appropriate heads, only a general synopsis will be given here in connexion with other parts of the continent. In this synopsis, the course will be from South to North, in order to preserve a view of the relative position of the States in regard to climate.

EXTREME SOUTHERN.

States.	Area, sq. ms.	Pop. 1840.
Louisiana - - -	48,320	352,411
Mississippi - - -	46,500	375,651
Alabama - - -	52,000	590,756
Florida - - - -	55,000	54,477
Georgia - - - -	62,000	691,392
South Carolina - - -	33,000	594,398
	296,820	2,659,085

CENTRAL SOUTHERN.

States.	Area in sq. ms.	Pop.
Arkansas	52,000	97,574
Tennessee	42,800	829,219
North Carolina	51,000	753,419
	145,800	1,680,212

CENTRAL NORTHERN.

States.	Area in sq. ms.	Pop.
Missouri	64,000	383,702
Illinois	53,480	476,183
Kentucky	40,500	779,828
Indiana	36,670	685,866
Ohio	44,000	1,519,467
Virginia	68,600	1,239,847
Columbia	100	43,712
Maryland	9,356	469,239
Delaware	2,100	78,085
Pennsylvania	47,000	1,724,033
New Jersey	8,320	373,306
	374,120	7,773,268

EXTREME NORTHERN.

States.	Area in sq. ms.	Pop.
Iowa	64,260	43,112
Wisconsin	72,000	30,945
Michigan	56,610	212,267
New York	46,100	2,428,921
Connecticut	4,760	309,978
Rhode Island	1,200	108,830
Massachusetts	7,800	737,699
Vermont	8,000	291,948
New Hampshire	9,490	284,575
Maine	33,220	501,793
	303,440	4,950,068

SUMMARY OF THAT PART OF THE U. S. TERRITORY ALREADY (1842) ORGANIZED INTO STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Geographical position.	Extent, sq. ms.	Aggregate pop.	Pop. to sq. m.
Extreme southern	296,820	2,659,085	9 nearly.
Central southern	145,800	1,680,212	11 do
Central northern	374,120	7,773,268	21 do
Extreme northern	303,440	4,950,068	16 do
	1,120,180	17,062,633	16 do

Remarks.—The order pursued in the foregoing synoptic tables in adopting the ranges from W. to E., has the advantage of showing more conclusively relative population, as the more densely inhabited sections on the Atlantic side are combined with the new and more thinly settled interior. Under the head of the United States, other comparative tables are given, to afford means of comparison in reverse order.

United States Western Territory.—We are free o express an opinion that very few persons are aware of the immensity of the domain of the United States between the already organized States and Territories and the Pacific ocean; we therefore, in order to give means of clearer conceptions of this most highly important subject, have constructed the subjoined synopsis:

Geographical section.	Area in sq. ms.
Northward of the Red river, westward of the States of Arkansas and Missouri, and as far northward as where the western boundary of the United States comes to Arkansas river	100,000
Northward of a line drawn from the mouth of Peter's river, of Mississippi, that of Sioux river, of Missouri, and between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers	90,000
Northward of Arkansas river, westward of the Missouri river, eastward of the Rocky Mountains, and southward of N. lat. 49 degs.	315,000
Great Western, Oregon or Columbian Territory, bounded by treaty on N. lat. 42 degs., and by treaty N., by lat. 54 40 E. by the Rocky or Chippewayan mountains, and W. by the Pacific ocean	500,000
Total in the 4 natural sections included above	1,005,000
To which add the space allowed for the future State of Iowa	64,260
	1,079,260

Remarks.—It is not the least remarkable circumstance in our statistics that the entire territory of the United States, from ocean to ocean, is divided into two not very unequal great sections by a line drawn as follows: commencing on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Sabine river, and thence along the western border of the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, what probably will be Iowa, to the mouth of the Yancton Sioux river, and thence due north, along lon. 20 0 W. of W. C. to our northern border. Limiting the western section to 1,000,000 sq. ms., would leave a territory of 640,000,000 acres. In regard to soil the western is not equal to the eastern, but there is no space of the former which would not support five or six fold more than the mean population of the eastern, as shown by our general summary. If we assume so high a mean as 60,000 sq. ms. for each State, still, 16 or 17 States may, no doubt will, be formed westward of the dividing line we have delineated. By actual calculation it is N. 76 W., and within a very small fraction of 1,700 statute miles from the mouth of the Kanzas, on the western border of the State of Missouri, to the mouth of Columbia river.

As another illustration of the immensity of the territory of the United States, taken in its utmost extent, we may observe that the bearing of the mouth of the Columbia river, from W. C., is a very little above N. 80 0 W., and distance 2,500 ms., and the mid-distance is near the Great Bend of Missouri river, and by air distance 550 ms. above St. Louis.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Provinces.	Area, sq. ms.	Population.
Upper Canada	100,000	336,460
Lower Canada	250,000	549,000
New Brunswick	27,700	119,500
Nova Scotia	18,742	142,600
Prince Edward's island	2,131	32,300
Newfoundland	35,900	61,000
Bermudas	19	8,862
Total	434,492	1,249,722

These seven provinces comprise those parts of British North America in which settlements to

any extent worthy notice have been made. It is true there are scattering posts, forts, and factories, in the great northern regions beyond the Canadas, but are so few, so small, and so far scattered, as to render the expression in a general sense correct that New Britain is yet, as to whites, uninhabited. As to the soil and climate of those regions, both are no doubt misrepresented. If we were to suppose Northern Europe to be now discovered, by the southern nations, from the shores and peninsulas of the Mediterranean and Euxine seas, many extensive tracts now densely populated would be represented as unfit for human habitation. Northern North America, however, has a stronger resemblance to Northern Asia than to Northern Europe; and, though not as favorable to human habitation as the latter, it is more so than the former portion of our earth. The extent, on the land surface of the sphere, cannot be stated with any confident accuracy, as much of the extreme northern parts are imperfect, some altogether unknown, but 2,000,000 sq. ms. would no doubt be within the actual extent.

Russian America.—If British North America is imperfectly known, Russian America is still more so. Lying between 55 0 and 72 0 N., and between lon. 64 0 and 92 0 W. of W. C., the area, as near as it can be ascertained, is about 525,000 sq. ms.; of this large country the extreme northwestern part of the American continent, the coasts, and they imperfectly, are the only parts known to our geography. As is the case in regard to both continents, the western side of America is of much milder temperature than is the eastern; therefore, it is probable that Russian America is more habitable than are regions in the same latitude towards the Atlantic ocean.

Danish America, Including Iceland.—Under this head comes the desolate Greenland, spreading from lat. 60 0 N. to an unknown extent towards the Pole. It is, indeed, far from determined whether Greenland is a body of land or a congeries of islands. It is with some diffidence we state its extent at 800,000 sq. ms.

Geographical section.	Area in sq. ms.	Population.
South America - - -	6,560,000	11,504,000
Isthmian America - -	310,600	1,945,000
Mexican Provinces - -	1,591,700	6,450,000
Texas - - - -	180,000	250,000
United States organized - -	1,120,200	18,158,766
United States unorganized - -	1,079,300	200,000
British Provinces organized -	434,500	1,249,000
British territory unorganized -	2,500,000	200,000
Russian America - - -	525,000	20,000
Danish America or Greenland -	800,000	10,000
Iceland - - - -	35,000	51,000
Total - - -	15,134,300	40,037,766

Remarks.—If we compare all America with all Asia, we find, besides the very near equality in regard to extent, some other points of resemblance which, however, apply more particularly to North America. "The two continents, only separated by the comparatively narrow Straits of Beering, are under the Northern polar Circle, spread out beyond that circle into naked, low, and desolate plains, over which winter reigns 10 months in the year. The really habitable parts of both continents are south of lat. 60 0, and to a great degree of 50 0. There is much more of unproductive steppes or deserts in the centre of Asia than in that of America, and therefore the latter is capable of a still more dense population. By reference to the summary table of Asiatic population, it will be seen that on that continent there are, from the latest authorities, upwards of 600,000,000 of inhabitants, showing by comparison the capabilities of America.

Some may be startled at the statement that Asia has, with 15,000,000 sq. ms. of surface, a distributive pop. of about 44 to the sq. m., whilst America, on an equal surface, and in aggregate soil superior, has only about 2 6-10. Confining our views to America, there are some extremely interesting contrasts. If we take the organized section of the United States alone, we have on the one-fifteenth part of the surface the forty-five-hundredths of the pop. of the whole continent. Were we to limit the habitable part of America to 12,000,000 sq. ms., and allow each a surface populated equal to the organized section of the United States, the aggregate would be nearly 195,000,000; but taking all Anglo-Saxon organized America, we would have—

	Sq. ms.	Inhabitants.
Texas - -	180,000	250,000
Organized U. S. . -	1,120,200	18,158,766
Organized Brit. Am.	434,500	1,249,000
Total - - -	1,734,700	19,657,766

Here we have already a distributive population of a fraction above 11 to the square mile; which density, on 12,000,000 sq. ms., would give an aggregate of 132,000,000; an amount which, upon the data of former increase, the Anglo-Saxons will themselves reach a few years after the end of the current century. This productive nation has now, on about the one-seventh part of 12,000,000 sq. ms., very nearly the one-half the numerical pop. of the continent; and, if we superadd moral to physical force, the disparity is still greatly more in favor of the Saxon family. Great must be the changes in the course of things to prevent conquest and colonization from following increased means of power, and therefore it is no hazard to anticipate a still further comparative increase of powers in the hands of those whose moral force is so decidedly superior to the other sections of the pop. of America, and that power in hands which never yet has suffered their means to remain unemployed.

America, post., Alexander co., Ill., on the right bank of Ohio river, 15 ms. above its mouth.

Amersfort, town of Holland, in Utrecht. It has a trade in beer and tobacco, and goods from Germany are shipped here for Amsterdam. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Embs, 10 ms. ENE. of Utrecht.

Amersham or *Agmondesham*, borough in Buckinghamshire, Eng., on a vale between woody hills, 26 ms. NW. of London.

Amesbury, town in Essex co., Mass., about 4 ms. from Newburyport, and 50 ms. NE. from Boston. It is a flourishing place, being situated on a navigable river.

Amesbury or *Ambresbury*, a town in Wilt-

shire, Eng., 6 ms. N. of Salisbury and 77 W. of London.

Amesville, town, NE. part of Athens co., Ohio, 12 ms. northeasterly of Athens, and 25 ms nearly W. from Marietta. Township, 1841, 1481.

Amewell, tp. of Hunterdon co, N. J., about 34 ms. NE. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1810, 5,777, in 1820, 6,749.

Amhara, town and province of Abyssinia, to the south of Begamder, and watered by the higher Nile. Lat. 18 30 N.

Amherst, town and tp. of Hampshire co., Mass., 8 ms. eastward of Northampton, and 85 ms. W. of Boston. Amherst college was founded in 1821 and incorporated in 1825. Expenses of students from $93 to $118 per annum. There are two parallel courses of study, one for ancient and the other for modern languages. The Amherst Academy and Mount Pleasant institutions are also in this tp. Pop. 1810, 1,554; in 1820, 1,622; and in 1830, 2,631.——Tp., Erie co., N. Y., 7 ms. E. of Buffalo.——Town of Lorain co., Ohio, in Amherst tp. It is situated on the S. Ridge road 8 ms. westward of Elyria, 137 ms. a little E. of NNE. from Columbus. In 1837 the tp. pop. about 1,000.——Town of Nova Scotia, Cumberland co., on Chignetto bay, 80 ms. a little W. of N. from Halifax.——Island, in the co. of Ontario, U. C., formerly called Isle Tonti, contains about 16,000 acres; it lies opposite to Ernest town and part of Fredericksburg, in Lake Ontario, towards the entrance of the bay of Quinte. ——Tp. and post of N. H., Hillsborough co. The Aurean academy was founded here in 1790. It is situate on a N. branch of the Southegan 53 ms. NW. of Boston, and 60 WSW. of Portsmouth. Lon. 71 33 W. lat. 42 54 N. Pop. in 1810, 1,554; in 1820, 1,622; in 1830, 1,655; and in 1840, 1,565.——Co. of Va., having the Blue Ridge, or Rockbridge, NW., Nelson NE., James river, or Buckingham and Campbell, SE., James river, or Bedford, SW., being 22 ms. in length, with 19 ms. in breadth, or 418 sq. ms. The face of the country is agreeably diversified by hill and dale, and abounds in excellent spring water. The soil, like the features of the country, admits of great variety, but is in many places extremely productive. Central lat. 37 30 N. lon. W. C. 2 10 W. This city lies directly W. from Richmond. Pop. 1820, 10,426.——C. H. and town, seat of justice Amherst co., Va. 102 0 W. from Richmond, and 15 ms. NNE. of Lynchburg. N. lat. 37 31, lon. 2 2 W. of W. C.

Amid, ancient Amida, a city of Upper Messopotamia, called "*Kara-Amid*," or *Black-Amid*, by the Turks, and now usually denominated Diarbekr, from the name of the country in which it is situated. It stands amid mountains, near the Tigris, about 150 ms. SW. of Arzroom, and 150 NE. from Aleppo. Lat 37 56 N. lon. 40 0 E. of London.

Amiens, a large and populous town of France, in the department of Somme. Three branches of the river Somme pass through this city, and afterwards unite. It has manufactures of linen and woolen cloth, which employ in the city and adjacent country 30,000 people. It is 20 ms. SE. of Abbeville, and 75 N. of Paris. Lon. 2 18 E. lat. 49 54 N.

Amikoues, river of the, runs into Lake Huron from the N. shore, E. of the Missassaga river.

Amissville, village and po. town, Culpeper co., Va., 100 ms. NNW. from Richmond, and 80 SW. from Washington.

Amite, river of the States of Miss. and Lou., rises within the former, in Franklin and Amite cos., about 40 ms. a little S. of E. from Natchez, and flowing nearly a S. course 30 ms. in Miss., enters Lou., in which latter the general southern course is maintained 35 ms. to the influx of the Cornite from the NW. The united stream thence curves 20 miles to the influx of Iberville from the W., from whence the channel is continued in an easterly direction about 25 ms. into Lake Maurepas, after an entire comparative course of 105 ms. Schooners drawing 5 feet water are navigated from Lake Pontchartrain through the pass of Manchac, Lake Maurepas, and Amite, to Galveston, at the mouth of Iberville.

Amite, co. of Miss., drained by and named from the Amite river, bounded by Wilkinson co., Miss., W., Franklin N., Pike E., and the parishes of St. Helena and East Feliciana S. Length from E. to W. 30, breadth from S. to N. 24, and and area 720 sq. ms. Surface moderately hilly, with good bottom and interval land, but the great body of the co. is covered with a pine forest. Central lat. 31 12 N. lon. 14 0 W. from W. C. Pop., 1820, 6,859; in 1830, 7,934, 1840, 9, 511.

Amity, town, Orange co., N. Y., 15 ms. a little S. of W. from Goshen, and 28 ms. SW. from Newburg.——Town of Washington co., Pa., situated on Banes' Fork of Ten Mile creek, 10 ms. S. of Washington, the co. seat, and 248 westward of Harrisburg.——Town, western part of Trumbull co., Ohio.——Town of Knox co., Ohio, in Pike tp., 8 ms. NE. of Mount Vernon, the county seat, and 53 ms. NE. of Columbus. The post office name Democracy.

Amlwich, town of Wales—See *Almwick* and *Pary's copper mine*.

Ammercot, fort in Hindoostan proper, in a very extensive and sandy desert, between the Indus, the territories of Agimere and Moultan, and the Puddar. It is 190 ms. N. by E. of Tatta.

Amol, a town of Asia, in Usbec Tartary, seated on the river Gihon, 60 ms. W. of Bokhara. Lon. 64 30 E., lat. 39 20 N.

Amorgos, an island of the Archipelago, fertile in wine, oil, and corn. It is 30 ms. in circumference, and 67 ms. N. of Candia. It is the ancient Amorgos, one of the Cyclades, situated about midway between Stampalia and Naxos. N. lat. 36 45, lon. 26 0 E. of London.

Ammon, Jupiter Ammon, an ancient temple of Africa, stood on a oasis supposed the modern Siwah. The name is derived by Hodgson from *Aman*, Berber word for water.

Amonoosuck, *Upper* and *Lower*, names of two rivers of N. H., both of which rise in the White mountains, and fall into the Connecticut river, about 30 ms. apart.

Amoskeag falls, in the Merrimack, 15 ms. below Concord. A canal has been completed around these falls, the descent 48¼ feet, in a distance of half a mile.——Town in Hillsborough co., N. H., on Merrimack river, 16 ms. southward and below Concord. This place takes name from a fall of 48

feet in the river, round which there is a navigable canal and locks.

Amotape, village of Peru, near the Gulf of Guayaquil, and between Tumbez and Piura. S. lat. 40 50, W. lon. W. C. 3 46.

Amoyambo, a town of South America, in Tucuman.

Amour, river of Asia, whose source is in Siberia; it runs E. through Chinese Tartary, and falls into the channel of Tartary, or La Perouse's strait. N. lat. 53 30. The Amour is formed by two great branches, the Amour proper and the Sangheri. The Amour is the northern and largest branch, and rises in central Asia, interlocking sources with the Selenga and Lena. Lon. 110 0 E. lat., 50 0 N.; flowing a little S. of E. about 1,000 ms. It receives the Sangheri from the SW. The united stream turns to NE., and, after flowing in that direction 400 ms., falls into the channel of Tartary. The basin of this great river is about 1,200 by 400 ms., and comprises an area of 480,000 sq. ms., lying between N. lat. 43° and 56°. It is entirely within the Chinese empire.

Amoy, an island on the SW. coast of China. The English had a factory here, but abandoned it on account of the impositions of the inhabitants.

Ampampetoca, Bombetoc, or *Bambatooka*, town and bay of Madagascar, on its northwestern coast; both are more usually called Bambatooks. The town was in 1791 capital of the kingdom of Se claves. The bay and town lie 250 ms. SE. of Mayotta island, the southern Comoro. S. lat. 7 0, lon. 47 0 E. of London.

Ampelaki, village of Greece, on the island of Colouri, the ancient Salamis; situated near the ferry from the city of Athens, and contains about 80 houses, inhabited principally by Albanians. N. lat. 37 55.

Amphictyones, from, it is supposed, the personal name of Amphyction, King of Athens, B. C. 1497-1487, who instituted that remarkable Congress of Deputies, representing their respective States in general assembly, which remains known in history under the title of "*Amphictionic Council.*" If we regard the probable etymology of the term, we may well suspect that the monarch derived his own name from the assembly, rather than the contrary.

Amphipolis, town of Turkey, in Europe, now Jamboli, on the river Strymon, the modern Strumona, 70 ms. NE. of Salonichi. Lon. 24 16 E., lat. 41 38 N.

Amplepuis, town of Fr., in the dep. of Rhone and Loire. It is celebrated for its wines, and is 16 ms. E. of Roanne.

Ampsaga, river of northern Africa, now called by the Arabs Wed-el-Kibeer, "*Great river*," and from the same source comes Guad-al-quivir.—See *Gaudalquivir*. "Ampsaga," says Hodgson, "appears to have been derived from the Berber word sagar, *wood*, with the particle am, or *woody river*"—Am-sagar. According to information given to Mr. Hodgson, its banks abound with wood, especially pine. On one of its branches (the Rummel) stands Constantine, the ancient Cirta.

Ampthill, town in Bedfordshire, Eng., between two hills, but in a barren soil. It is 6 ms. S. of Bedford, and 45 NW. of London. Lon. 0 30 W., lat. 52 6 N.

Ampurias, seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the mouth of the river Flovis, 60 ms. NE. of Barcelona. Lon. 3 6 E., lat. 42 5 N.

Amras, very strong castle in Germany, seated in the Tyrol, 2 ms. SE. of Inspruck. It is remarkable for a rich library adorned with the portraits of many learned men. Lon. 11 29 E., lat. 47 9 N.

Amsterdam, large, rich, and populous city of Holland. The exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the harbor is one of the largest and finest in Europe, where a vast number of merchant ships may always be seen; though there is a bar at its entrance, which is, however, a great security against foreign enemies. The foundation of this town is laid upon piles, driven into a morass, and under the stadthouse alone are 13,000. The streets are spacious and well paved, and most of them have canals, with rows of trees on each side. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Amstel and Wye, 65 ms. N. of Antwerp, 175 E. by N. of London, 240 N. by E. of Paris, and 560 NW. of Vienna. Lon. 4 50 E., lat. 52 23 N. In addition to the immense canals previously executed in the kingdom of the Netherlands, one of primary importance has been recently formed from the Helder to Amsterdam. The canal from the Helder to Amsterdam is amongst the most astonishing works ever executed by man. A large portion of the route lies over a tract as low or lower than the ocean level at high tide. The object was to enable vessels of burden to reach Amsterdam, and by a route avoiding the embarrassment of transhipment. The whole length of the canal, from the city of Amsterdam to the Helder, is 48 ms.——Island in the South Indian Ocean, between the Cape of Good Hope and New Holland. S. lat. 38 15 E., lon. London 153 20.

Amsterdam, New, capital of Berbice, in Dutch Guyana. N. lat. 6 20, E. lon. W. C. 19 45. This town stands at the mouth of Berbice river, about 150 ms. a little N. of W. from Paramaribo.

Amsterdam, vill. and tp. in Montgomery co., N. Y. Pop. of the tp. in 1840, 5,333. The vill. of Amsterdam, N. Y., stands on a rapid declivity, and the Chuctenanda creek, which passes it, falls 120 feet in 100 rods from the Mohawk river. Pop. of the tp. in 1830, 3,354.——Town in Botetourt co., Va., 5 ms. S. of Fincastle, and by postroad 204 ms. W. of Richmond.

Amyraldism, from Amyraldus, or Amyrault, of Fr., who taught the doctrine of universal grace in the 17th century. The doctrine of Amyraldus was not that all would be saved, but that God gave power to all persons to be saved by belief in Christ.

Amu, river.—See *Jihon*.

Amur.—See *Amour*.

Amwell, village near Ware, in Hertfordshire, famous for giving rise to the New river, which supplies London with water.——Tp. in Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 1,673, in 1820, 1,825.

Ana.—See *Annah*.

Anadir, considerable river of Siberia, in Asia, that falls into the sea of Kamschatka. The Anadir rises in the country of the Tchoutshi, and issues from a lake at N. lat. 68 2 E., lon. 169 0, and, pursuing a southeastern course of about 400 ms., falls into the Gulf of Anadyr, or the Anadir Skaia gulf, N. lat. 65 0, E. lon. 177 34. The Anadyr

is a broad but shallow river, and is the boundary of two different climates and soils. All the country to the N. of this river is almost completely barren and destitute of vegetation, while the country on the S. is clothed in verdant pasture, or crowned with lofty forest trees.

Anadoli, or *Anatolia*.—See *Natolia—Asia*.

Anagni, a small town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma; a bishop's see, 32 ms. E. of Rome. Lon. 13 25 E., lat. 41 56 N.

Anahuac, an original name for a large part of the region now comprehended under the general name of Mexico. Anahuac designated before the Spanish conquest all that tract of country contained between the 14th and 21st degrees of N. lat. Independent of the Aztecan empire of Montezuma, the little republics of Tlascala, and of Cholollan, the kingdom of Tezcuco, or of Acolhoacan, and that of Mehuacan, which comprised a part of Valladolid, belonged to the plateaus or table lands of Anahuac.

ANAM, literally "*Southern country*," in relation to China. This term has been placed on many of our maps to designate eastern Siam, Tsiampa, Camboja, Cochin China, and Tonquin.—See articles *Asia*, *Siam*, *Cochin China*, *&c.*

Anamoaka, or *Amsterdam*, one of the Tonga islands, in Polynesia. S. lat. 20 30, lon. 172 30 W. of London.

Anapa, city of Russia, in Circassia, situated on the NE. coast of the Black Sea, about 50 ms. SE. from the outlet of the straits of Taman, or Kaffa, into the Black Sea. N. lat. 44 40. This place was taken possession of in 1784, retaken by the Russians in 1807, and given up by treaty in 1812. It was again taken by the Russians in 1828, and finally ceded to Russia, September, 1829. It was an open slave market for the Turks; contains about 3,000 inhabitants, one-third Turks, the residue Circassians, Armenians, and Greeks.

Anarghia, town of Russia, in Mingrelia, on the eastern border of the Black Sea. Lat. 43 20, lon. 46 30 E. of London.

Anas.—See *Guadiana*.

Anastacia, or *Anastatia*, island of Fa., on the Atlantic side, extending 18 ms. SSE. from the harbor of St. Augustine to Matanzas inlet, with a breadth not exceeding half a mile at a mean. It is a low, sandy, and ocean-beaten reef, separated from the main land by one of the *rigolets* so common on the Atlantic and gulf coasts of the United States. As laid down on Tanner's United States, the signal tower on the northern end of the island is at N. lat. 29 50, W. lon. 4 29 of W. C.

Anatolia.—See *Natolia*.

Anauri Pecu, or *Arauni Pecu*, river of Portuguese Guayana, falls into the N. side of the estuary of the Amazon, nearly on the equator. Lon. W. C. 26 0 E.

Anacopir, the capital of the nation of the Abkhas, on the river Makai, which falls below it into the Black Sea.

Anattom, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 170 9 E., lat. 20 10 S.

Ancurano, town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 5 ms. N. of Ascolia, and 82 NE. of Rome. Lon. 13 29 E., lat. 42 48 N.

Ancaster, small town in Lincolnshire, Eng., 15 ms. S. of Lincoln. It was anciently a Roman village, on a Roman highway, and lies under a hill abounding in antiquities.——Tp., lies to the southward of Dundas street, and is bounded on the E. by Barton and Glanford, U. C.

Ance Grand, part of the island of Martinico, on northern coast.

Ance, grand bay, name of several bays of Guadeloupe, and some other islands of the West Indies.——Petite, 5 ms. S. from Cape François.

Anchor Point, E. side of Cooke's inlet, NW. coast of North America.

Ancenis, town of Fr., seated on the Loire, in the dep. of Lower Loire, and late province of Bretagne, 20 ms. E. of Nantes. Lon. 1 5 W., lat. 47 15 N.

Anclam, town of Germany, in Pomerania, on the river Pene, 20 ms. S. of Grispwald. Lon. 14 2 E., lat. 53 52 N.

Ancober, territory on the gold coast of Guinea, having a river of the same name flowing through it, the banks of which are adorned with lofty trees. On the western bank is a populous village.

Ancocus, creek of N. J.—See *Rancocus*.

Ancona, province in the Ecclesiastical State.——Ancient town and citadel of Italy, on the Gulf of Venice, in the marquisate of Ancona. It is 116 ms. N. by E. of Rome. Lon. 13 35 E., lat. 43 38 N.

Andalusia, province of Spain, 250 ms. in length, and 150 in breadth. It is bounded on the S. by Granada, on the W. by Algarva and the Atlantic, on the N. by Estramadura, and on the E. by Murcia; the Guadalquiver runs through its whole length; and is the best, most fertile, and trading part in Spain. The capital is Seville.——Town in Bucks co., Pa., 96 ms. from Harrisburg.

Andaman Islands, on the E. side of the entrance into the bay of Bengal. This group extends from N. to S. between latitudes 10 30 and 13 30, and in lon. 93 0 E. of London. When we on a general map connect the relative position of the Andamans with the continent of Asia, and with the Nicobar group and Sumatra, it seems evident that the mountains of Anoupectomiou, bounding Burmau on the W., the Andamans, Nicobar, and Sumatra are all parts of the same system or ridge. The inhabitants of Andaman are negroes in the lowest savage state.

Andaye, fortified town of Fr., in the dep. of the Lower Pyrennees, and late territory of Basques, famous for its brandy. It is situate at the mouth of the river Bidassoa, opposite Fontarabia, Spain, 18 ms. SW. of Bayonne. Lon. 1 45 W., lat. 43 25 N.

Ancram, or *Gallatin*, tp. in Columbia co., N. Y., remarkable for its extensive iron works; about 20 ms. SE. from Hudson. Pop. in 1820, 3,147. The bar iron of Ancrum is in great demand at $120 per ton, a higher price than is at present (1823) paid for any imported iron. No other pigs are used at the West Point foundary for the heavy guns (32 and 42 pounders) casting for the U. S. navy.—[Silliman's Journal of Science, vol. vi., No. 1, p. 185.]

Andely, town of Fr., in the dep. of Eure, and late province of Normandy, parted by a paved causeway into little towns called Great and Little Andely, a mile from each other. Great Andely

is in a valley, on the little river Gambons. It is 20 ms. SE. of Rouen, and 60 NW. of Paris. Lon. 1 30 E., lat. 49 20 N.

Andernach, ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 10 ms. NW. of Coblentz. Lon. 7 22 E., lat. 50 29 N.

Andero, St., seaport of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay. It is 60 ms. W. of Bilboa. Lon. 4 30 E., lat. 43 25 N.

Anderson, a western district of South Carolina, lying between the Savannah and Saluda rivers, having Pickens district NW., Saluda river separating it from Greenville NE., Abbeville, SE., and the Savannah river separating it from Elbert and Franklin counties, Ga., SW., in form of a rhomb of 28 ms. each side, and area about 800 sq. ms.; slope SSE., and mostly drained into Savannah river. Central lat. 34 30, lon. 5 40 W. of W. C. Pop. in 1830, 17,169, and in 1840, 18,493.——Co. of Ky., bounded N. by Franklin, W. by Spencer, S. by Washington and Mercer, and E. by Kentucky river, separating it from Woodford. Though bordered on one side by Kentucky river, the greater part of Anderson is drained westward by the north fork of Salt river. N. lat. 38 0, and lon. 8 0 W. of W. C., intersect near the centre of this county; chief town Lawrence. Pop. in 1840, 5,452.——Co. of E. Ten., having Roane co. SW., Morgan NW., Campbell NE., and Knox, or Clinch river SE. It is about 30 ms. long, with a mean breadth of 25, extending over 750 sq. ms. Cumberland mountain traverses this county, and protrudes several spurs from the main ridge; it is, therefore, mountainous, broken, and rocky, though possessing much good soil; it is also well watered and healthy. Central lat 36 10 N., lon. W. C. 7 30 W. Pop. in 1820, 4,674, 1840, 18,493.

Andersonburg, village in Perry co., Pa., 37 ms. N. from Harrisburg

Anderson's Store, village in Caswell co., N. C., 56 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Anderson's Creek, Ia., separates Perry and Spencer counties, and falls in the Ohio at and below Troy.

Andersontown, village in Madison co, Ia., 20 ms. from Indianopolis.

Andersonville, town in Hancock co., Miss., 43 ms. SE. from Monticello.——Village in Pendleton district, S. C., by the post route 152 ms. NW. from Columbia. It is situated at the efflux of the Seneca river into the Tugaloo, or upper Savannah river. N. lat. 34 30, W. lon. W. C. 5 45.

Andes, town in Delaware co., N. Y., 15 ms. S. of Delhi, 55 W. of Kingston. Pop. of tp. in 1830, 1,860.

Andes, or Cordilleras, chain of mountains in South America, which, running from the most northern part of Peru to the straits of Magellan, are the longest and most remarkable in the world. They divide the whole southern part of America, and run a length of 4,300 ms. They are much superior in height to any other known mountains, those of the Gangetic Hindoostan excepted; for the plain of Quito, which may be considered as the base of the Andes, is elevated nearly as far above the sea as the top of the Pyrenees; and they rise, in different places, more than one-third above the Peak of Teneriffe, once thought to be the highest land in the ancient hemisphere. The Andes may literally be said to hide their heads in the clouds; the storms often roll and the thunder bursts below their summits, which, though exposed to the rays of the sun in the torrid zone, are covered with everlasting snow. The Andes are not composed of one continued, but of many collateral ridges, with, in many places, very wide and elevated valleys.

The following are the most elevated peaks of the Andes of which we possess scientific measurements:

North America.—See general article *America*.

	Feet.
Mount St. Elias	12,680
Oregon mountains	13,000
Long Peak	15,000
Iztaccihuatl	15,700
Orizaba	17,371
Popocatapetl	17,710
Volcano of Colima	9,186
Mount Fairweather	8,940
Toluca, the city	8,818
Isla Huanca, town of	8,481
Perote, the town	7,723
Mexico, city	7,410
Pueblo, city	7,198
Durango, city	6,841
South America.	
Sorato	25,250
Illimani	24,350
Chimborazo	21,441
Disca Cassado	20,892
Corcobado	20,000
Cayambe Ureu	19,386
Antisana	19,149
Tajora	18,898
Cotopaxi	18,891
Arequipo, volcano of	18,373
Illinissi	17,238
Sangui	17,136
Tunguragua	16,500
Potosi, Cerro de	16,037
Pichincha	15,930
Potosi, Mines of	15,912
Carquirazo	15,540
Merida, Nevada of	15,201
Tacorra, village of	14,250
Potosi, the city	13,668
Huessos, city	13,600
Huancavelica, Mines of	13,600
Assuay, Plains of	13,125
Puno, city of	12,832
Tiaguanaco	12,812
Chiquito, or Titicaca, Lake of	12,703
La Paz, city of	12,200
Caharapata	11,641
Choto, Mines of	11,560
Tupisa, city of	10,000
Quito, city	9,540
Chuquisaca	9,331
Bogata, city	8,818
Duido, Volcano of	8,467
Cochabamba, city	8,448
Riobamba, city	8,441
Cuanaranca	6,420
Tumiriquiri	6,250
Popayan, city	5,825
Venezuela, chain of mountains	5,000

South America—Continued.	Feet.
Bergantin mountains - - -	4,500
Iconozo, natural bridge of - -	2,930
Carracas, city - - - -	2,860

The accuracy of the commonly received opinion that the mountain system of the Andes of South America and the Anahuac of Mexico are only continuations of each other, is very problematical.

All the climates of the earth are included in the summits, plateaus, slopes, and planes of South America. Indeed, many of its most elevated peaks are above the region of vapor, and, of course, above that of snow. Vegetation partakes of all these extremes of temperature, and gives all the varieties, from the most tender tropical plant to the lichen of the polar regions. The highest points yet reached by man in South America were attained in the Andes by Humboldt and Bompland. By their own calculation, those intelligent travellers ascended to 19,300 feet, and there found the summit of Chimborazo towering above them 2,140 feet. The limit, according to Humboldt, of perpetual congelation under the equator is 15,700 feet, and about 700 feet lower than at lat. 20 0 N. Between the tropics, and below an elevation of 5,000 feet, lies the region of plantains, cassava, cocoa, maize, indigo, sugar, cotton, coffee. The cereal gramina, such as wheat, rye, &c., with the apple and many other European vegetables; but above that elevation large trees begin to disappear. Some kinds of grasses grow as high as 15,000 feet, but above that height lichens close the last vestige of vegetable life, and leave the still higher regions to eternal frost.

Andorra, Republic of, comprised in a valley of the Pyrenean mountains, and lying within Spanish Cerdagne. The capital, Andorra la Bella, is situated at N. lat. 42 30, long. 1 26 E. from London, and almost directly between Thoulouse, in France, and Barcelona, in Spain, 80 ms. distant from each. The republic of Andorra occupies a mountain valley or basin 21 ms. long and 18 wide, drained by one of the higher branches of the Segré river. Beside the capital, it contains about 20 small towns or hamlets, and a population of 10,000 or 12,000. Surrounded by rugged, and, in many parts, precipitous mountains, this valley is secluded from the adjacent provinces of both Spain and France; politically presenting the singular phenomenon of a small republic existing for many centuries between two great kingdoms, each claiming it nominally, and yet permanently independent of both. In a religious point of view, Andorra depends on the See of Urgel, to which it was attached in A. D. 819 by Louis I, (Louis le Debonnaire of France.) Excessively jealous of any exercise of power on the part of Spain, the Andorrese, though as a nation Spaniards, are governed as a republic, and, by a curious mixture of rights, are admissible to office under the Spanish Government in army, church, and state. Secluded in their mountain recess, these primitive republicans have not even a name in most geographical works, though claiming individual existence before the dissolution of the Saxon Heptarchy, or the commencement of Russia at Great Novogorod.

Andover, borough in Hampshire, Eng., a manufacture of shalloons, and having a considerable trade in malt. A navigable canal passes hence to Southampton water. It is situated near the river Ande, 10 ms. N. by W. of Winchester, 63 W. by S. of London. Lon. 120 W., lat. 51 14 N. ——Town, Oxford co., Me., 61 ms. W. of Augusta. Pop. in 1830, 399.——Town, Merrimac co., N. H., 18 ms. N. W. of Concord. Noyes's Academy is located in this tp. Pop. 1830, 1,324. ——Town, Windsor co., Vt. Pop. 1830, 975. ——Town of Mass., in Essex co. Here is an excellent academy, called Philips's Academy, with, in 1820, about 140 students. Its funds amount to $50,000, and its establishments to one principal and three assistants. Also manufactures of paper and gunpowder. It is situate on the Shawsheen, 20 ms. WSW. of Newburyport, and 22 NNW. of Boston.——Town, Tolland co., Con., 15 ms. E from Hartford. Pop. 1820, 100.—— Town of Sussex co., N. J., 50 ms. N. from Trenton, and 40 ms. WNW. from N. Y.—— Town, Alleghany co., N. Y., 285 ms. W. from Albany.——Furnace and town, Warren co., N. J., 10 ms. SE. from Newtown.——Town, SE. corner of Ashtabula co., O., about 25 ms. SSE. from Jefferson, the county seat, and 30 NNE. from Warren, in Trumbull co.

Andreanovskoie islands are the western part of the Aleutian isles, towards Asia. The principal islands are Attou, Kiksa, Amgatka, Bokoovoi, Kanaga, and Andaschi. They belong to Russia. N. lat. 52 30 passes nearly along the Andreanovskoie group. See *Aleutian*.

Andrewsbridge, town, Lancaster co., Pa., 40 ms. from Harrisburg.

Andrews, St., city in Fifeshire, Scotland, with a university; at the bottom of a bay, on the level top of a small hill, extending E. and W., having an open prospect of the German ocean. It is 30 ms. NE. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 45 W., lat. 56 18 N.

Andrews, town, SW. part of Richland co., O. At this point the State roads from Mansfield to Delaware and from Sunbury intersect, 22 ms. from Bucyrus, and 16 from Mansfield.

Andria, town of Naples, in Bari, with a bishop's see, 4 ms. S. of Barletta. Lon. 16 32 E., lat. 41 25 N.

Andrichou, town of Austrian Poland, near Cracow.

Andros, island and town in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are of the Greek church, and have a bishop and several monasteries. The principal riches of this island consist in silks, and the fields are very pleasant and fertile; being planted, grow with oranges, citrons, mulberries, pomegranates, and figs. Lon. 25 30 E., lat. 37 50 N.

Androscoggin, in some maps called the *Amariscoggin*, a considerable river in N. H. and Me. It rises in the former in Coos co., and, flowing ESE., enters the latter in Oxford co., where it turns S. and SE., and unites with the Kennebec river about 18 ms. from the ocean, after passing through the richest part of Me.

Anduxar, town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadalquiver. Anduxar is amongst the most industrious, and manufacturing towns of Spain. It is situated on the right bank of the river, over which is a bridge of fifteen arches, which forms so much of the road from Anduxar to Jaen, 22 ms. distant. This town stands very nearly on the intersection of N. lat. 38° and lon. 4° W. London.

Anegada, (*drowned island*,) one of the Eng. Virgin islands. Lat. 18 40 N., lon. 64 7½ W. of London. See *Virgin islands*.

Anet, town of Fr., in the dep. of Eure and Loire, 8 ms. N. of Dreux.

Angara, the local name of that part of the great river Yenisei, below the Baikal sea, to about N. lat. 60. "The Angara is so limpid a river, that the pebbles at the bottom are seen in a depth of several fathoms. When it issues from the Baikal lake, its bed, generally from two to four hundred yards in breadth, is, for the space of a mile, so confined amongst the rocks, that the smallest boats cannot pass along safely without the strictest precaution; and its waters, dashing against the stones, make a noise like the ocean in a storm."—*Malte Brun*. See *Baikal*, *Yenisei*, *&c.*

Angazija, or *Great Comora island*. See general art. *Africa*, under the particular head of *African islands*.

Angelica, town and seat of justice of Alleghany co., N. Y., situated on Angelica creek. N. lat. 42 18, W. lon. W. C. 1 3. Pop. 1820, 1,510.

Angelo, St., small but strong town of Naples, in Capitana, 5 ms. N. of Manfredonia, and 2 from the sea. Lon. 16 13 E., lat. 41 40 N.

Angelos, populous and trading town of Mexico, with a bishop's see. The air is excellent, and the land abounds in corn. It is 62 ms. SE. of Mexico. Lon. 92 22 W., lat. 19 30 N.

Angers, ancient town of Fr., in the dep. of Maine and Loire, and the late province of Anjou. It is seated near the confluence of the Sarte and Loire, and is divided by the Maine into two parts: the western, extending into the plain, and the eastern, which rises on the acclivity of a hill. It is 50 ms. E. of Nantes, and 175 SW. of Paris. Lon. 0 35 W., lat. 47 30 N.

Anghiera, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the east side of the lake Maggiore, 30 ms. NW. of Milan. Lon. 8 40 E., lat. 45 42 N.

Anglesey, island, and the most western co. of N. Wales. It is 24 miles in length, 14 in breadth, and sends two members to Parliament. It is in the diocese of Bangor, is divided into six hundreds, containing two market towns and 74 parishes. It is separated from Caernarvonshire by a long and narrow strait called the Menai. That part of the island which borders this strait is finely wooded, recalling to the mind its ancient state, when it was the celebrated seat of the Druids. Vast quantities of copper are procured from a famous mine in Pary's mountain. In the NW. part of the island is a quarry of green marble, intermixed with that curious substance called asbestos.

Angol, town of S. America, in Chili, 155 ms. N. of Valdivia. Lon. 72 59 W., lat. 37 36 S.

Angola, kingdom of Africa. See art. *Africa*. ——Town, Erie co., N. Y., 307 ms. W. from Albany.

Angouleme, town of Fr., in the dep. of Charente and late province of Angoumois. It stands on a mountain surrounded by rocks. The river Charente runs at the foot of it. There were formerly fine paper manufactories in its environs. It is 20 ms. W. of Limoges, and 250 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0 14 E., lat. 45 39 N.

Angostura, town of S. America, in Colombia on the Orinoco river. N. lat. 8 E., lon. W. C 13 5 W.

Angoumois, late province of Fr., bounded on the N. by Poitou, on the E. by Limosin and Marche, on the S. by Perigord, and on the W. by Saintonge. It is now comprehended in the dep. of Charente.

Angora, city of Natolia, in the territory of Amasia, formerly Ancyra, computed to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It is a Greek archbishop's see, and remarkable for some remains of antiquity. Here they breed goats; the hair is of a fine white, almost like silk, which they work into the finest stuffs, particularly camlets. It is 212 ms. SE. of Constantinople. Lon. 32 5 E., lat. 39 30 N.

Angra, the capital of Terceira, one of the Azores. It is a bishop's see, and the residence of the governor of the Azores. Lon. 27 7 W., lat. 38 39 N.

Angra do Ilheo, the Walvrisch of the Dutch, bay of SW. Africa. S. lat. 23.

Angra de St. Ambrosio, cape of SW. Africa. S. lat. 21.

Angra Frio, cape of SW. Africa. S. lat. 19.

Angra de los Reyes, city of Brazil, in Rio Janeiro. Lon. 44 11 W., lat. 23 4 S.

Anguila, the most northern of the Caribbee, 30 ms. in length and 10 in breadth. Its productions are tobacco, maize, and sugar. Lat. 18 12 N., lon. W. C. 12 40 E.

Anguilla, one of the Bahama islands. NW. of the island is the Anguilla Bank, or Cayos de los Paques. Lat. 23 36 N., lon. W. C. 1 50 E.

Anguille, cape, on the west coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 47 57 N., lon. W. C. 17 30 E.

Anhalt, house of, in Germany, divided into three branches, each giving name to a duchy. Anhalt Dessau consists of several detached territories, on the banks of the Elbe and the Mulda. It contained in 1822 a population, according to Hassel, of 56,290 inhabitants. Dessau is the capital. Anhalt Bernburg, to the W. of Dessau, and much smaller in extent, contains a pop. of about 40,000. Anhalt Koethan, detached from and to the W. of the two others. Pop. 34,000.

Anian, straits of uncertain of existence, though so often named by geographers.

Anjenga, or *Angengo*, seaport of Indostan, in the province of Travancore, about 80 ms. NW. from Cape Comorin, and 100 SSE. from Cochin.

Annabona, or *Bonanno*, island of Africa, in the Atlantic ocean. S. lat. 1 45, lon. 15° W. of London, and about 230 ms. a little S. of W. from Cape Lopez Gonsalvo. It is about 20 ms. in circumference, surface high, climate healthy, and soil fertile.

Ann Arbor, town and seat of justice Washtenaw co., Mich., situated on Huron river, by post road 42 ms. W. from Detroit. N. lat. 42 18, lon. W. C. 6 45 W.

Annals, from *annus* a year, a species of history by which the events are arranged under the year in which they have occurred.

Annapolis, river of Nova Scotia; runs into the bay of Fundy. It is navigable for ships of any burden 10 ms., and 15 ms. for those of 100 tons. ——Co. of Nova Scotia, on Annapolis river.

Annapolis Royal, seaport of Nova Scotia, on the river and bay of Annapolis. The port is one of

the finest in the world, from 5 to 18 fathoms deep, and large enough to contain several hundred ships. This city was the Port Royal of the French, and was founded as early as 1608. Lon. W. C. 10 38 E., lat. 44 49 N.

Annapolis, city, Anne Arundel co., Md., on the S. bank of the Severn, 30 ms. S. from Baltimore, 40 ENE. of Washington. It is the seat of the State government. Shipping in 1815, 2,553 tons. Pop. in 1820, 2,260. Lat. 38 58 N., lon. W. C. 0 31 E. Annapolis was first called Providence by the early colonists, but by act of Assembly, April, 1650, changed to the name it bears—so called in honor of the lady of the lord proprietary. Pop. 1840, 2,792. Annapolis was made a city by charter 1708, Aug. 16, and remains the seat of government of Maryland.——Vill., Jefferson co., O., 152 ms. ENE. from Columbus. This place was formerly called New Salem. It is on the road from Steubenville to New Philadelphia, 16 ms. NW. of the former.

Anne Arundel, co. of Md., having Patuxent river SW. and W., the Patapsco river NE., Chesapeake bay E., and Calvert co. S. It is 60 ms. in length from SE. to NW., with a mean width of 12 ms.; area 720 sq. ms. Face of country in general rolling rather than hilly. Chief town Annapolis. Cent. lat. 39° N., lon. W. C. 0 20 E. Pop. 1820, 27,165; in 1830, 28,295; and in 1840, 29,532.

Annobona. See *Annabona*.

Annecy, town of Savoy, in the duchy of Genevois, seated on the river Sears, and on a lake of its own name, about 10 ms. long, and 4 broad. It is 70 ms. S. of Geneva, and 22 NE. of Chamberri. Lon. 65 E., 45 52 N.

Ann Harbor, town, Washtenaw, Mich.

Annonay, town of Fr., in the dep. of Ardecey, and late province of Dauphiny, formerly a fine manufactory for paper. It is seated on the confluence of the rivers Cances and Deumes, 12 ms. SW. of Vienna. Lon. 4 10 E., lat. 44 10 N.

Ano-Capri, principal town of the island of Capri, in the bay of Naples, about 15 ms. a little W. of S. from the city of Naples.

Anow-pec-too-mion, or *Yoomadong*, mountains of Asia, rising from the Bay of Bengal at Cape Negrai, extend northwards between the basins of Inawaddy and Brahmacpootra rivers, and beyond our accurate geographical knowledge, no doubt merges into the great central system of Himalaya.

Anson, town, Somerset co., Me., on the Kennebec river, 12 ms. NW. of Norridgewock. Pop., 1840, 1,941.——Co. of N. C., having Chesterfield district, S. C. S., Mecklenburg co. W., Rocky River, or Montgomery, N., Yadkin river, or Richmond, NE. and E. It is about 33 ms. long, with a mean width of 23, extending over 760 sq. ms. The face of the country is broken, and rather mountainous. The river lands are fertile, but the uplands are of a thin and unproductive soil. Chief town Sneedsborough. Central lat. 35 0 N. lon. W. C. 3 15 W. Pop. 1820, 12,534; in 1830, 14,085; and in 1840, 15,077. ——Gold mines and town, Anson co., N. C., about 140 miles SW. by W. of Raleigh.

Anspach, town in Germany, in Franconia, and capital of the margravate of the same name. The palace at Anspach, which is near the castle, has a remarkable cabinet of curiosities. It is seated on a river of the same name 25 ms. SW. of Nuremburg. Lon. 10 47 E. lat. 49 20 N.

Anstruther, borough on the SE. coast of Fifeshire, 25 ms. NE. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 34 W. lat. 56 15 N.

Antequiero, town of Spain, in Granada, divided into the upper and the lower. The upper is seated on a hill and has a castle, the lower stands in a fertile plain, and is watered with a great number of brooks. There is a large quantity of salt in the mountain, and 5 ms. from the town a spring famous for the cure of the gravel. It is 25 ms. N. of Malaga. Lon. 4 30 W. lat. 37 1 N.

Antequiera, town of North America, in New Spain, in the province of Guaxaqua, 75 ms. SE. of Guaxaqua.

Anthony's Nose, point of land projecting over the Hudson river, above 50 ms. N. of N. Y. It is a part of the highlands between West Point and Fishkill.

Anthony's Kill, river of N. Y., empties into the Hudson, from the W. 7 ms above the Mohawk.

Antides, seaport of France, in the late province of Provence, now in the department of Var, with a strong castle. Lon. 7 13 E. lat. 13 35 N. Its territory produces excellent fruit. Seated on the Mediterranean, 9 ms. W. of Nice.

Anticosti, a barren island of North America, lying in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 64 16 W. lat. from 49 0 to 52 0 N.

Antietam, small river in Washington co., Md., which falls into the Potomac near Shepherdstown.

Antigua, one of the English Leeward islands in the West Indies, about 20 ms. in length and breadth. This island, having no rivers and but few springs, or such as are brackish, the inhabitants are obliged to preserve the rain water in cisterns. The air here is not so wholesome as in the neighboring islands, and it is more subject to hurricanes. It has excellent harbors. The chief produce is sugar. The capital is St. John. It is 60 ms. E. of St. Christopher's. N. lat. 17 17 lon. W. C. 16° E.

Antilles, the name which the French give to the Carribee islands, discovered by Columbus in 1492. See *Indies West*.

Such is the general opinion, but the name preceded, curious as it may appear, the discovery of the West Indies by Europeans, and was applied, from a previously conceived idea, to that archipellago. On the rude existing maps and charts of the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, an island or group of islands is found represented by name ANTILIA. Such representations prove that long before the age of Columbus ideas were entertained of lands lying westward of Europe and Africa, and a relative name given, which, when those lands were really disclosed, was naturally applied; hence the origin of the general term Antilles.

Antio, promontory of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, near which a harbor has been lately made. It takes its name from the ancient city of Antium, the ruins of which extend over a long tract of land.

Antiocha or *Antioch*, an island in the Mediterranean near Sardinia, taken from his Sardinian

majesty by the French, in February, 1793, but evacuated soon after.

Antioch, now *Anthakia*, an ancient and celebrated town of Syria, of which it was formerly the capital. It is seated on the river Orontes, now called Assi, 15 ms. E. of the Mediterranean and 40 SW. of Aleppo. Lon. 36 45 E. lat. 35 17 N.

Antiochetta, town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, with a bishop's see, opposite the Island of Cyprus. Lon. 32 15 E. lat. 36 42 N.

Antiparos, the ancient Olearos, an island of the Archipelago, 2 ms. W. of Paros. It is only a rock 16 miles in circuit, yet in some parts it is well cultivated, and produces as much barley as serves a small village. It has a grotto, which is one of the greatest curiosities in nature; it appears to be about 80 yards high and 100 broad, and the roof forms a pretty good arch, which entertains the eye with a vast variety of figures of a white transparent crystalline substance. Lon. 25 44 E. lat. 37 8 N.

Antis, tp. and town, Huntingdon co., Pa., 160 ms. W. from Harrisburg and 222 from W. C.

Antivari, town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a Greek archbishop's see, 10 ms. N. of Dolcigno. Lon. 19 10 E. lat. 42 19 N.

Antoina de Behar, town and capital of Texas, situated on the St. Antonia river. Lat 29 30 N. lon. W. C. 21 30 W.

Antoine, St., town of France, in the department of Isere, and late province of Dauphiny, seated among the mountains 13 ms. E. of Lyons. It has a celebrated abbey. It is 5 ms. NE. of St. Marcellan.——One of the Cape de Verd islands, 15 ms. from St. Vincent. It is full of high mountains, whence proceed streams of excellent water, which render the land very fruitful. The principal town is seated among the mountains. Lon. 25 0 W. lat. 17 0 N.

Antin, village of Fr., in the department of the North, remarkable for having in its vicinity many manufactories of glass and the most extensive coal mines in Fr.

Antrim, co. of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel, on the W. by Londonderry, on the N. by the ocean, and on the SE. by Down. It is 46 ms. in length and 28 in breadth, and is pretty fruitful. It contains 56 parishes.——Capital of the co. of Antrim, at the N. end of the lake Lough-Neah. It is a poor place, 13 ms. W. of Carrickfergus. Lon. 6 6 W. lat. 54 43 N.——Town and tp. in the northwestern part of Hillsborough co., N. H., 30 ms. a little S. of W. from Concord. Pop., 1840, 1,225.——Town in the northwestern part of Guernsey co., Ohio, on the road from Cambridge to Cadiz, 25 ms. SW. by W. of the latter, and 16 ms. NE. by E. of the former. It is the seat of a literary institution entitled "The Philomathean Literary Institute."

Antwerp, city of Brabant, capital of the marquisate of the same name. It lies in a low, marshy ground on the Scheldt, 24 ms. N. of Brussels. It is the third city in Brabant, large and well built, containing 22 squares, and above 200 streets, all straight and broad. It is 22 ms. N. of Brussels, 22 NE. of Ghent, and 65 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 28 E. lat. 51 13 N.——Town, Jefferson co., N. Y., 35 ms. NE. from Sackett's Harbor and 40 SW. from Ogdensburg.

Anville Island, in the Gulf of Georgia, on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 49 30 N. lon. W. C. 45 30 W.

Anvil, tp. of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 2,322. This tp., before the separation of Lebanon from Dauphin, belonged to the latter, and in 1810 contained 2,601 inhabitants.

Anzerma, town and province of Popayan, South America, where there are mines of gold. The town is seated on the river Coca. Lon. 75 25 W. lat. 4 58 N.

Anzico, *Anzicana*, *Anteca*, or *Great Angeca*, interior country of Western Africa. Malte Brun places this country to the eastward of Loango; and it is remarkable that on Senex's map, and also E. of Loango, a country is laid down thus: "Kingdom of Macoco, or Anzico," and placed immediately S. of the equator, and 20 0 E. of London; on some of the branches of the Congo or Zaire river from 700 to 800 ms. inland.

Anzin, village of France, near the Valenciennes, remarkable for its glass works and the most extensive mines of mineral coal in France.

Aousta, town of Piedmont, capital of a duchy of the same name, at the foot of the Alps, on the river Doria, 50 ms. NW. of Turin. Lon. 7 30 E. lat. 45 48.——Duchy of Piedmont. It is a valley 30 ms. in length, fertile in pastures and all sorts of fruits.

Apalachian mountains.—See *Appalachian.*

Apalachicola river.—See *Appalachicola river*,

Apamea, or *Afamea*, town of Syria, on the river Assi, 35 ms. S. of Antioch. Lon. 36 56 E. lat. 34 32 N.

Apanomia, town of the island of Santorina, in the sea of Candia. It has a spacious harbor in the shape of a crescent, which is so deep that there is no anchorage. Lon. 25 59 E. lat. 36 18 N.

Apee, one of the new Hebrides, near Mallicolla, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 168 32 E. lat. 16 46 S.

Apenrade, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, with a citadel, seated at the bottom of a gulf of the Baltic sea, 27 ms. N. of Sleswick. Lon. 9 38 E. lat. 55 6 N.

Aphamea.—See *Apamea.*

Aphiom Karrahissar, town of Natolia, called Aphiom. It produces a great deal of opium. Lon. 31 48 E. lat. 38 35 N.

Api, island of the Sandwich group.

Apia, harbor in Upolu, one of the Navigators' islands.—See *Navigators' Islands.*

Apiochama, river of Peru, runs N. of La Paz into the Beni.

Apocrypha, from the Greek, literal meaning to conceal, but usually applied to those Jewish books admitted as canonical by the Roman Catholic Church, but refused that rank by the Protestants, though by the latter often bound in the same volume with those books regarded as inspired.

Apogee, from γη, the earth, that part of a planet's orbit the most distant from the earth; the term is mostly applied to the moon, in opposition to *Perigee*, or nearest the earth.

Apolima, island.—See art. *Navigators' Islands.*

Apolda, town of the duchy of Saxony, usually called Saxe Weimar, remarkable chiefly for its cloth manufactures. Pop. 3,000.

Apolubamba, province of Peru, in La Paz, N. of Larecaja. Pop. 30,000, chiefly civilized Indians. Chief town St. Antonia.

Apostles, the Twelve, lie off the southern cape, which makes West bay, in Lake Superior.——Group of islands in the straits of Magellan. Lat. 52 34 S. lon. W. C. 1 54 E.

Appalachee, river of Georgia, one of the main sources of the Oconee, rising in Jackson and Gwin cos., and flowing SSE. about 60 ms., falls into the Oconee between Morgan and Greene cos.

Appalachicola, river of the U. S. The basin of the Appalachicola is remarkable, as forming the connecting link between the waters which flow into the Gulf of Mexico and those which enter the Atlantic ocean. The Appalachicola is formed by two streams, the Chattahoochee and the Flint rivers. The former rises in the Appalachian mountains at N. lat. 35 0, interlocking with the sources of Tennessee, Oakmulgee, Oconee, and Savannah rivers; and flowing SW. by S. through 2 0 of lat., turns thence nearly due S. to N. lat. 30 45, where it receives the Flint. The latter, an inferior stream to the former, has its sources in the angle between the Oakmulgee and Chattahoochee rivers at N. lat. 33 40, flowing SW. by S. 200 ms. unites with the Chattahoochee and forms the Appalachicola. This latter fine river flows a little W. of S. to N. lat. 29 50, having an entire course of about 70 ms. Its mouth is into St. George's sound. The basin of the Appalachicola affords an inland navigable expanse of 400 ms. in length, with a mean width of 150 ms., and having an area of about 20,000 sq. ms. Though interrupted by some falls and many shoals, the rivers Chattahoochee and Flint are navigable almost to their sources; and schooners of considerable size ascend the Appalachicola to its head. Cotton, tobacco, grain, tar, and lumber, are the common staples of this basin.

Appamattox, river of Va., rising in Buckingham and Prince Edward counties, and joining the James river near City Point.

Appanee, river of U. C., running through the front of the tp. of Camden, divides Fredericksburg from Richmond, and empties itself into the bay of Quinte, at the Mohawk settlement.

Appanage, from *panis food*, estate assigned to younger sons.

Appennine, mountains of Italy, commence in the kingdom of Sardinia, where the Col. de Tende separates them from the Alps, and separates also the sources of the Po from those of the Var; thence the Appennines extend NE. by E. about 80 ms., leaving a very narrow slip between them and the Mediterranean, to immediately north of Genoa, where the mountains inflect to SE. 250 ms., and in that direction continue to about E. from Rome, giving source on one side to rivers, such as the Santerno, Tronto, Pescara, Sangro, and Ofanto, whose waters are discharged into the Adriatic, and on the other discharging from their flanks the Arno, Ombrone, Tiber, and Volturno, towards the Mediterranean. Hence the Appennines inflect a little more to the S., and extend about 200 ms., where they embranch—one, or the western, gradually inflecting to SW. 200 ms., terminates in Cape Spartivento. The other, or eastern, terminates in Cape Leuca. The Appennines in all their length divide Italy into two slopes. The Appennine mountains are evidently continued in those of Sicily, including Etna. In their range, and though compared with the Alps of moderate height, the Appennines exert a marked influence on the climate or rather climates of Italy. See *Italy*.

Appenzell, canton of Switzerland, entirely enclosed within that of St. Gall or St. Gallen. This was one of the original Thirteen Cantons, and the last which united itself to the Swiss Confederacy. That event took place in 1513, and during 285 years, up to 1798, the union was known as "The Thirteen Cantons." During this period Appenzell comprised the territory yet so called and St. Gall. The latter, now a separate and independent canton, entirely surrounds Appenzell. See *St. Gall*. Appenzell in its present limit contains only 147 sq. ms. and 53,000 inhabitants.

Appenzel, town and capital of the canton of the same name, is situated on an Alpine spur, near the extreme sources of the Thur river, 25 ms. a little E. of S. from Constance, and 50 ms. a little S. of E. from Zurich. N. lat. 47 20, lon. 9 16 E. of Loudon.

Apple Creek, town, St. Genevieve co., Mo., 80 ms. S. from St. Louis.

Appleby, co. town, Westmoreland, Eng., on the river Eden, by which it is almost surrounded, and is 10 ms. SE. of Penrith, and 266 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 34 W., lat. 54 34 N.

Appleton, plantation and tp., Lincoln co., Me. Pop. in 1810, 316; in 1820, 510.

Appling, co. of Ga., bounded W. by Irwin, N. by Tellfair and Tatnall, E. by Wayne and Camden, and S. by E. Fa. The northern part is drained by Saltilla and the southern by Suwannee rivers. It is generally level, and in that side towards Fa. swampy. Cent. lat. 31° N., lon. 5 30 W. from W. C. Area uncertain. Pop. 1820, 1,264; 1840, 2,052.

Applington, town and cap., Columbia co., Ga. N. lat. 33 35, lon. W.-C. 5 35 W.

Appomattox river. See *Appamattox*.

Appoquinimink, creek, Newcastle co., Del., runs into Delaware bay, 2 ms. below Reedy island. It rises in Cecil co., Md., and, flowing nearly due E. 15 ms., is one of the natural channels which have claimed attention as affording the means of opening a canal between Delaware and Chesapeake bay.——Tp., Del. Pop. in 1810, 3,559; in 1820, 3,388.

Apsis, to connect, in astronomy, that line which unites the greatest and least distances of a planet from the sun. See art. *Astronomy*.

Apt, ancient town of Fr., in the dep. of the mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence. There are many fine Roman antiquities, and it is seated on the Calaron, 20 ms. N. of Aix, and 25 SE. of Orange. Lon. 5 30 E., lat. 43 51 N.

Apulia, the E. side of the kingdom of Naples, on the Gulf of Venice. It is divided into three provinces, whose modern names are Capitana, Bari, and Otranto.——Town, Fabius tp., Onondago co., N. Y.

Apure, or *Apuri*, river of S. America, in Colombia, the great northwestern branch of the Orinoco. This river has its numerous sources in the Venezuelian Andes, from 6½ to 10° N. lat. It is

very remarkable that some of the branches of the Apure rise within less than 30 ms. from the Gulf of Maricaibo, and others equally near the Caribbean sea, at the Gulf of Triste, and flow from the ocean inland. The valley of the Apure is in form of a triangle, base 400 and altitude 200, and comprising 40,000 sq. ms. The provinces of Varinas and Venezuela are chiefly drained by the confluents of the Apure. The Apurimac is the great western branch of the Grand Para. It rises in the Andes at S. lat. 16, and 5° E. from W. C., and within 80 ms. from the Pacific ocean. With a general comparative course nearly N. of about 500 ms., it joins the Grand Para at S. lat. 10 40. The province of Guancauelica is chiefly drained by this river.

Apuremac, Urubamba, or *Aquillibamba,* river of S. America, is thus noticed by Malte Brun: "The Ucayal, both under the latter name and that of the Apurimac, traverses mountain ranges almost inaccessible, deserted forests, and vast solitudes." As laid down on our maps, the Apurimac proper is the main southwestern constituent of the Ucayal, and having its extreme fountains near the intersection of S. lat. 16 and lon. 72° W. of London, and thence upwards of 400 ms. along the interior gorges of the main spine of the Andes, the whole uniting at S. lat. 13 and lon. 76° W. of London; thence, under the name of Apurimac, the united waters assume a northeastern course of 200 ms., to its union with the Paro or Beni, to form the Ucayal. See *Beni.* Though the waters of the Apurimac find their final discharge into the Atlantic ocean by the Amazon, the extreme southern fountains rise within less than 50 ms. from the Pacific.

Aquca Negra, small town of Italy, in the Mantuan, on the river Chiesa, 12 ms. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10 25 E., lat. 45 12 N.

Aquanshicola, creek, Northampton co., Pa.; rises in Ross tp., W. from the Wind Gap of the Delaware, flows a little S. of W. about 25 ms., and falls into the Lehigh, immediately above the Lehigh Water Gap.

Aquia, small town upon Aquia creek, Stafford co., Va. It is about 45 ms. below the city of Washington.

Aquila, town of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Ulteriore, with a bishop's see and a castle. An earthquake happened here in 1700, by which 24,000 persons were killed. It is seated on the Poscara, 52 ms. NE. of Rome. Lon. 13 39 E., lat. 42 20 N.

Aquileia, formerly a trading town of Italy, in Venitian Friuli. It was seated near the Gulf of Venice, 57 ms. NE. of Venice. Lon. 13 8 E., lat. 46° N.

Aquino, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora. It was the birthplace of the Roman satirist Juvenal, and is 30 ms. NW. of Capua. Lon. 13 50 E., lat. 41 36 N.

Arabia, country of Asia, bounded on the N. by the ancient Mesopotamia, on the E. by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus, on the S. by the Indian ocean, and on the W. by the Red sea and Egypt. See head of Asia, art. *Arabia.*

Arabian Gulf. See *Red Sea.*

Aracan, city of, and capital of the country so called, is situated at lat. 21 10 N. and lon. 93 5 E. of London, at the head of a small gulf extending northward from the bay of Bengal, and about 400 ms. SE. by E. from Calcutta.

Aracan, country of Asia, SE. from Bengal. See head of Asia, art. *Aracan.*

Araguay, river of Brazil, the SW. branch of the Tocantinas.

Aral, basin of, is the SE. part of the greater basin of the Caspian. The Aral receives from the Belur Dag mountains the two great rivers Amu and Sihon. The sources of these streams are scattered from N. lat. 36 to 50, or through 14° of lat., or about 1,000 ms. The slope from the Belur Dag towards the Aral is about 400 ms. in mean width; therefore, this fine arable tract comprises 400,000 sq. ms. Sandy deserts prevail between the Aral and Caspian seas. The Aral basin is nearly commensurate with Independent Tartary. ——Lake of Asia, 200 ms. E. of the Caspian sea. It is 300 ms. in length, and in some places 150 in breadth. It lies between 58 and 62 of E. lon., and between 42 and 47 N. lat. The Aral has no outlet, and its water is salt.

Arande de Duero, handsome town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero, 42 ms. E. of Valladolid. Lon. 3 30 W., lat. 41 40 N.

Ararat, high mountains of Asia, in Armenia. The mountain, or rather system of mountains, known under this name, forms the table land and prominences from which flow the higher sources of the Euphrates and Tigris southwardly; those of the Kur towards the Caspian, and the Escharuk and some smaller rivers into the Euxine sea. The system, very imperfectly known as a whole, bears numerous local names. To the north, the mountains of Tsheldir and Djanik separate Armenia from the Euxine sea. In height, many of the Ararat chains seem to equal those of Caucasus. Snow sometimes falls, even on southern declivities, in June, near Erzeroon. The chains of Tauris, connected with those of Ararat, protruding from the westward, enter Armenia near the cataracts of the Euphrates. The Niphates, Zagros, and Masius mountains of the ancients are all ramifications of the great Armenian nucleus.——Mountain in N. C., about 9 ms. NW. of Bethany, in Stokes co. This is a very lofty mountain, which affords from its top a very extensive view of the adjacent country.——Town, Patrick co., Va., by post road 200 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Aras, ancient *Araxes,* is the great southern branch of the Kur, rising in the Caucasus mountains, a short distance E. from Arzroum, and interlocking sources with the Euphrates and Kur, and with some smaller streams flowing into the Black sea, pursues a course nearly E. about 300 ms., falling into the Kur at Dsehvat. The valley of the Aras is along N. lat. 40°, but, from the elevation of its sources, the country is cold. Similar to the Kur, the Aras, being a mountain stream, flows with great rapidity, and affords but little aid to navigation.

Arassi, maritime and populous town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 5 ms. SW. of Albenguay. Lon. 7 56 E., lat. 44 2 N.

Arava, fortress of Upper Hungary, situated on a river of the same name, 72 ms. NW. of Cassovia. Lon. 20 E., lat. 49 30 N.

Arau, or *Aarau,* in Swisserland, derives its

name from the river Aar, on which it is seated. It is 27 ms. W. of Zurich. Lon. 7 50 E., lat. 47 25 N. It is now the capital of the canton of Argau.

Arauco, province of S. America, in Chili, lying between the rivers Biobio and Calacalla or Valdivia, extending along the Pacific ocean from S. lat. 36 to 40°, and inland indefinitely. This is the original Aracania, which produced the Aracanians, who were the first native nation of America which opposed an effective resistance to the Spaniards. Valdivia is the capital.

Araza, river of S. America, rising at S. lat. 11°, flows first upwards of 100 ms. northward, and thence NE. 300 ms., is lost in the Amazon, S. lat. 2 30, and is the next great confluent above the Madeira. Yurba, Yutay, and Yavari, regularly follow the Araza, advancing up the Amazon. These four rivers rise in the same region, and, curving alike, at a distance of 30 or 40 ms. from each other, have each a course of about 400 ms. In some maps, they are all made to flow from one common source, the Roguaguada lake; and, again, the latter is made to communicate with the Para, a branch of the Ucayal. It may be doubted whether any such conformation exists in nature. That part of S. America is yet very imperfectly known.

Arbe, episcopal town of the republic of Venice, in an island of the same name, on the coast of Dalmatia, from which it is five miles distant.

Arbela, town of Asia, in Curdistan, where Alexander fought the last battle with Darius. It is about 60 ms. SE. of Mousul. Lon. 42 25 E., lat. 35 5 N.——Town, Lancaster co., Pa., 47 ms. E. from Harrisburg.

Arberg, town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, on a kind of island formed by the two branches of the Aar. It is 10 ms. NW. of Bern. Lon. 7 5 E., lat. 47° N.

Arbois, populous town of Fr., now in the dep. of Jura, lately in the province of Franche-Comte, famous for its white wines. It is 22 ms. SW. of Besançon. Lon. 5 40 E., lat. 46 55 N.

Arbon, ancient town of Swisserland, on the S. side of the Lake Constance, in Thurgau. The majority of the inhabitants are Protestants. It is 12 ms. SE. of Constance. Lon. 9 30 E., lat. 47 30 N.

Arbroath. See *Aberbrothwick*.

Arburg, or *Aarburg*, town of Swisserland, in Argau, seated on the Aar, with a citadel cut out of a rock, 12 ms. E. of Soleure.

Arcadia, town of the Morea, near the gulf of the same name, and in the province of Belvedere, 22 ms. N. of Navarin. Lon. 21 42 E., lat. 37 24 N.

Archangel, seaport of Russia, capital of the government of the same name. It was the only seaport of Russia for many years, and was first resorted to by the English in 1553. Great part of the city was burnt to the ground in 1793; but it is now rebuilding with neatness and even elegance. Archangel is seated on the Dwina, 4 ms. from the White sea, and 400 NE. of Petersburg. Lon. 39 E., lat. 64 34 N.

Archer, town in the village of Hanover, North tp., northern part of Harrison co., O., 8 ms. a little W. of N. of Cadiz.

Archipelago, most probably from *garchê*, principal, and *pelagos*, sea, though other etymologies are given; but all agree that the term applies to the sea, and not to islands in that sea. In ancient times, and in general in modern times also, Archipelago designates that part of the Mediterranean between Greece and Asia Minor, having to the E. Asia Minor, Thrace N., Macedonia NW. and W., Thessaly and Greece proper W., and the Mediterranean sea S. Length 400 ms. from the island of Rhodes to the Thracian coast, and breadth about 150 ms.

Archville, town, Ohio co., Va., 407 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Arcis-sur-Aube, small town of Fr., in the dep. of Aube, and late province of Champagne, seated on the river Aube, 15 ms. N. of Troyes. Lon. 4 12 E., lat. 48 32 N.

Arco, town and castle in the Trentin, on the river Sarca, 15 ms. SW. of Trent. Lon. 11 12 E., lat. 46° N.

Arcole, town in the northeastern corner of Geauga co., O., half a mile west of the line between Geauga and Ashtabula co., about 20 ms. NW. by W. of Jefferson, the co. seat of the latter.

Arcos, town of Spain, in Andalusia, on a craggy rock, at the foot of which runs the Gaudaleto, 28 ms. NE. of Cadiz. Lon. 5 46 W., lat. 36 52 N.

Arcot, city and capital of the Carnatic, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is 73 ms. W. by S. of Madras, and 2 17 E. by N. of Seringapatam. Lon. 79 E., lat. 12 30 N.

Arcuiel, village of Fr., 3 ms. S. of Paris, remarkable for an aqueduct, which is thought to equal the works of the ancient Romans. It was built in 1624 by Mary de Medicis; its water is distributed into different parts of Paris.

Ardebil, one of the most famous and ancient towns of Persia, 25 ms. E. of Tauris. Lon. 48 20 E., lat. 38 15 N.

Ardeche, dep. of Fr., part of the late province of Dauphiny.

Ardenburg, town of Dutch Flanders, 10 ms. NE. of Bruges. Lon. 3 30 E., lat. 51 16 N.

Ardennes, dep. of Fr., part of the late province of Champagne, so named from the famous forest of that name.

Ardennes, forest on the river Meuse, between Thionville and Liege.

Ardrah, small kingdom of Africa, in Guinea, extending round the Gulf of St. Thomas. It has a town of the same name. N. lat. 6 5, lon. 3 5 E. London.

Ardres, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Straits of Calais. It is 8 ms. S. of Calais. Lon. 1 59 E., lat. 50 50 N.

Arebo, or *Arebon*, town on the slave coast of Guinea, at the mouth of the river Formoso. The English had once a factory here, as the Dutch have still. Lon. 5 5 E., lat. 6° N.

Arekea, seaport of the Red sea, 55 ms. from Susquam.

Aremburg, town of Westphalia, capital of a co. of the same name. It is seated on a river 22 ms. S. of Cologne. Lon. 7 3 E., lat. 50 22 N.

Arendahl, a small but neat seaport town of Norway, on the Seagerrac sound, 50 ms. NE. of Christiansand.

Arensburg, town of Westphalia, on a hill in the county of the same name, by the river Roer, 50

ms. NE. of Cologne. Lon. 8 20 E. lat. 51 25 N.——Seaport in the isle of Oesel. It is included in the Russian government of Riga. Lon. 25 40 E. lat. 50 15 N.

Arenshard, tract in the duchy of Sleswick, containing the greatest part of the famous rampart built by the Danish King Gotric, in the beginning of the ninth century, as a defence against the irruptions of the Saxons. It extends across the country about 9 ms. in length.

Arenswalde, town of the new marche of Brandenburg, on the lake Slauin. Lon. 15 52 E. lat. 53 13 N.

Arequipa, episcopal town of South America, in Peru, seated on a river in a fertile country 290 ms. S. by E. of Lima. Near it is a dreadful volcano. Lon. 75 30 W. lat. 16 40 S.

Arezzo, ancient episcopal town of Tuscany. It is seated on a mountain 15 ms. W. of Citta di-Castello. Lon. 12 0 E. lat. 43 27 N.

Argau, or *Aaargau*, from German: signifying District of the Aar; in Fr., Argovie. It was a former dependent territory on, but since 1798, and more especially since 1814, an independent canton of, Switzerland, bounded on the E. by Zurich, NE. by Zug, by Lucerne S., by Berne, Soleure, and Basil, W., and on the N. separated from the grand duchy of Baden by the Rhine. The name is derived from the river Aaar, which traverses the canton from SW. to NE. See Aaar. Argau contains about 700 sq. ms. and 150,000 inhabitants. The surface slopes northwardly towards the Rhine. Central lat. 47 25 N. Aran is the capital.

Argences, town of France, seated on the river Meuse, now in the department of Calvados, lately in the province of Normandy, 10 ms. E. of Caen. Lon. 0 2 W. lat. 49 12 N.

Argens, small river of southern Fr., which rises in the southern valleys of that chain of mountains which separates the departments of Var and lower Alps, and thence, by a general southeastern course of about 70 ms. over the former department, falls into the Mediterranean to the SW. of Frejus.

Argentine Republic or *Buenos Ayres*, the provinces of, are: Cordova, Mendoza, San Juan, Santiago del Estero, Salta, Tucuman, Rioja, Catamarca, San Louis, Corientes, Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Entre Rios, Missiones, and Provincia Oriental.—See art. *America*. North American Review vol. 54, p. 237.

Argentan, town of France, in the department of Orne, and late province of Normandy. It is seated on an eminence, in the middle of a fertile plain, on the banks of the river Orne, and carries on a considerable trade in lace. It is 12 ms. NW. of Seez, and 110 W. of Paris. Lon. 0 5 E. lat. 48 45 N.

Argenteuil, town of the Isle of France, on the Seine, 5 ms. NW. of Paris. It is a very beautiful place, with a fine vineyard; and in the environs they have quarries of the plaster of Paris. Lon. 2 22 E. lat. 48 52 N.

Argentiera, barren island of the Archipelago, which takes its name from the silver mines in it. There is but one village in the island, and it has no water but what is kept in cisterns. Lon. 23 10 E. lat. 36 50 N.

Argentiere, town of France, in the department of Ardeche and late province of Provence, 5 ms. SW. of Aubenes, and 17 0 W. of Viviers. Lon. 4 22 E. lat. 44 30 N.

Argetnon, town of France, in the department of Indre and late province of Berry, divided into two parts by the river Creuse. It is 37 ms. SW. of Bourges. Lon. 1 38 E. lat. 46 35 N.

Argis-Dag, mountain.—See articles *Caucasus* and *Tauris*.

Argos, city of Greece. This is amongst the most ancient cities in the world, retaining its primitive name. It stands on a plain near the Inachus, now Planitzai river, in the Morea, 8 ms. NNE. from Napoli di Romania, and about 25 SSW. from Corinth. N. lat. 37 45, E. lon. 22 50.

Argostol, or *Argostoli*, of the isle of Cephalonia, opposite Albania; it is the best harbor in all the island, and the proveditor resides in the fortress, which is 5 ms. distant.

Arguin, island and fort of Africa, on the coast of Zahara, 30 ms. SE. of Cape Blanco. Lon. 17 5 W. lat. 20 30 N.

Argun, river of Asia, which in part divides the Russian from the Chinese empire. The Argoun or Argun, as usually written, is the same river, otherwise called the Kerlon Pira, Kerton Pira, &c. It is the main constituent of the Amur, rising in the same mountainous region, giving source to the Selenga and Schilka rivers, and flowing by comparative courses northeasterly about 1,000 ms. joins the Schilka to form the Amoor. The valley of this river lies between N. lat. 42 0 and 48 0. In a distance, following its channel, of 450 or 500 ms. it constitutes so much of the boundary between Russian Asia and China. See article *Amur*.

Argun, town of East Tartary, on the frontiers of the Chinese empire. There are mines of silver and lead near it, and a pearl fishery in the river Argun. Lon. 103 56 E. lat. 42 30 N.

Argyle, tp. Washington co., N. Y., on the E. side of the river Hudson, S. of Kingsburg, and contained in 1820 2,811 inhabitants.

Argyleshire, co. of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Invernesshire, on the E. by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, on the S. and W. by the Atlantic ocean, by which it is broken into islands and peninsulas. Its extent is very considerable, being not less than 90 ms. in length, and 70 in breadth. This county affords a very wild prospect of hills, rocks, and huge mountains, piled upon each other in dreadful disorder, bare, bleak, and barren to the view; or covered with shagged heath, which in summer is variegated with an agreeable bloom of a purple color. These high grounds, though little fitted for cultivation, afford excellent pasture.

Argyro-Castro, city of European Turkey, in Albania, situated in a very mountainous district, about 40 ms. NE. by E. from Butrinto, and 9 ms. N. from Libokavo, According to Hobhouse, it contains 20,000 inhabitants, chiefly Turks. Though environed by high mountains, Argyro-Castro occupies part of a very fruitful vale, watered by the ancient Celydnus, now Voussa river. It is supposed to be the Hadrianopolis of the Romans.

Arhusen, seaport of Denmark, in N. Jutland, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Baltic Sea,

at the mouth of the Guds, and surrounded by forests full of game. It is 25 ms. S. of Wiberg. Lon. 9 50 E., lat. 56 5 N.

Arian, one who follows the doctrines of Arius of the Church of Alexandria, in the 4th century; who held Christ to be the greatest of created beings, though infinitely inferior to the One Self-Existent Deity; and that the Holy Ghost was created by the power of the Son or Christ.

Ariano, town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see; 15 ms. E. of Benevento, and 10 0 NW. of Trevico. Lon. 15 19 E., lat. 41 8 N.——Town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, on a branch of the river Po, 22 ms. NE. of Ferrara. Lon. 12 8 E., lat. 45 0 N.

Arica, seaport of Peru, 550 ms. SE. of Lima. Here the treasure brought from Potosi is shipped; and there are many farms employed in the cultivation of Guinea pepper, in which it has a great trade to Lima. Lon. 71 6 W., lat. 18 27 S.

Aripo, town on the west coast of Ceylon, at the mouth of the river Sarunda. To the east of it is a pearl fishery. Lon. 80 25 E., lat. 8 42 N.

Arkansas, river of the U. S., which rises in the Chippewan, or Rocky mountains, about lat. 40 0 N., lon. W. C. 37 0 W., and joins the Mississippi river at lat. 34 0 N., lon. W. C. 14 0 W. This great river has a general or comparative course of more than 1,300 ms., and by its windings exceeds 2,000 ms. It receives numerous branches, the principal of which are the Canadian Fork, Negracky, and Poteau. The Arkansas flows through, and gives name to the State of the same name.

In the present state of geographical science, it is impracticable to fix with adequate precision the area of the valley of the Arkansas, but an approximation to accuracy may not be entirely unsatisfactory. From the mouth to a distance of 250 ms., the valley is confined very nearly to the mere bed of the river. It then widens, and embraces a region of about 600 by 300, and with a superficies of 180,000 sq. ms. The far greater part of this immense surface is open grassy plains. It is traversed by the Masserne mountains in a direction from NE. to SW. The entire length of the Arkansas, by comparative courses, is about 1,200 ms.

The geographical position of the valley of Arkansas is between N. latitudes 34° and 42°. By actual calculation, this river has a general course S. 65° E. about 1,300 ms. in a direct line. The river of Europe having the greatest analogy as to relative physical position with the Arkansas is the Danube. The latter has a general course S. 82° E. 1,470 ms. Though of nearly double the length of the Ohio valley, that of Arkansas comprises a lesser surface, from its more confined width. In regard to variety of feature, Arkansas valley comprises all the extremes of massive mountains near its source to low and annually overflown alluvian around its efflux into the Mississippi.

Arkansas, State of the U. S.; bounded on the N. by the State of Missouri, on the E. it is separated from the States of Tennessee and Mississippi by the Mississippi river, on the S. it has Louisiana, SW. Texas, and W. the Indian and unappropriated territory of the U. S. Geographically, it lies between 33° and 36½° N. lat. Length from S. to N. 243 statute ms. nearly; mean breadth along N. lat. 35 0 230 ms., which gives an area of 55,890 sq. ms.

Arkansas is naturally divided into three distinct sections. The east section, along the Mississippi, White, St. Francis, and Arkansas rivers, is mostly level, and in winter and spring, except the margin of the streams, liable to inundation. With some prairie, this east section is covered with a dense forest. The soil, where arable, is very productive, The middle section, watered by the higher branches of White river, by the main volume of Arkansas, the higher branches of Ouachitta, and by Red river, is broken, in part, rather mountainous, and presenting extensive prairies. The west and northwest section is mountainous, with extensive prairies. Though an interior region, Arkansas is in a high degree supplied with navigable streams. Beside the Mississippi, which forms the eastern boundary, St. Francis rises in Missouri, and, flowing south, enters Arkansas, over which it flows 120 ms., falls into the Mississippi about 60 ms. above the mouth of White river. The latter, a much more considerable stream, rises in the south part of Missouri by two great branches, White river proper and Black river, which, uniting in Arkansas, flows below the junction 120 ms., and falls into the Mississippi 15 ms. above the mouth of Arkansas river. Though impeded by shoals, the Arkansas is a navigable river far above the limits of the State to which it gives name. The Ouachitta rises, by numerous branches, in the Masserne mountains, between Arkansas and Red rivers, and is navigable at high water with boats of considerable size; by the bends 200 ms. within Arkansas. Red river traverses the extreme southwest angle of the State. It may be doubted whether, in this large State, there is one spot 100 ms. from a navigable water course. The St. Francis, White, and Arkansas rivers form navigable channels within the State into the Mississippi; whilst the Red river and its confluent, the Ouachitta, leave the State, traverse Louisiana, and finally join the same great recipient. The mineral wealth of Arkansas has been too imperfectly developed to admit definite notice. The immense salt prairies or steppes of the interior give a brackish taste to the water of Arkansas. Numerous salt springs are scattered over the country. Indications of lead and iron are numerous. Some lead has been smelted, but not in large quantity. As a whole, Arkansas may be regarded as a barren country, though, scattered over the entire extent, tracts of exuberantly fertile soil occur. If we compare it with Louisiana, and from what I have seen of both these two regions they appear remarkably similar in the relative extent of arable to unproductive soil in each, respectively, the cultivateable surface would be about as one to four. The difference of latitude and elevation give to the respective sections of Arkansas a much greater range of temperature than from its extent could be expected. Cotton can be cultivated to advantage on the south and southeast sections; but advancing up the streams, and rising to a much higher elevation, the temperature falls, and small grain succeeds well. On the whole, the climate of Arkansas may be considered as excessively variable; that of the south resembles Louisiana, whilst towards the north and west the seasons approach those of Missouri. Amongst the curiosities of Arkansas may be par-

ticularly mentioned the hot springs. These fountains, with a temperature near that of boiling water, are 47 ms. SW. by W. from Little Rock, on the Arkansas, and near the main stream of Washitau. They became a place of resort for invalids about 1800, and have increased in reputation. The adjacent country is rocky, sterile, and mountainous, the water pure, and air elastic, affording a most delicious retreat from the summer and autumn temperature of Louisiana and southern Arkansas. The Washitau is navigable with steamboats to within 30 ms. of the springs.

Population in 1820.

In 1820, it was politically divided into the following counties, which had the number of inhabitants annexed to each, respectively:

Lawrence	5,602
Phillips	1,201
Arkansas	1,260
Pulaski	1,923
Clark	1,040
Hempstead	2,248
Miller	999
	14,273

This population is composed of—

Free whites, males	6,971
Do. do. females	5,611
Total of whites	12,582
Free people of color, males	44
Do. do. females	15
Male slaves	820
Female do.	797
All other persons except Indians, not taxed	18

In 1830 the classified population stood as follows:

Whites.

Ages.	Males.	Females
Under 5 years of age	3,020	2,782
5 to 10	2,021	1,897
10 to 15	1,626	1,494
15 to 20	1,272	1,225
20 to 30	2,835	2,012
30 to 40	1,820	1,087
40 to 50	876	528
50 to 60	434	301
60 to 70	209	107
70 to 80	69	31
80 to 90	12	9
90 to 100	1	3
100 and upwards	0	0
Total	14,196	11,476

Of these, 10 were deaf and dumb, and 8 blind.

Ages.	Free colored.		Slaves.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 10 years of age	27	17	846	803
10 to 24	17	13	814	836
24 to 36	23	10	395	399
36 to 55	17	7	192	193
55 to 100	3	6	47	51
100 and upwards	1	0	0	1
Total	88	53	2,293	2,283

Of colored persons, 4 were deaf and dumb and 2 blind.

Recapitulation.—Whites, 25,671; free colored, 141; slaves, 4,576; total, 30,388.

By the census of 1840, the population of Arkansas, as stated in the census tables for that year, stood thus:

Whites.

Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	8,607	8,108
5 to 10	6,331	5,853
10 to 15	5,077	4,869
15 to 20	3,863	3,911
20 to 30	8,532	5,881
30 to 40	5,129	3,317
40 to 50	2,751	1,715
50 to 60	1,194	805
60 to 70	523	357
70 to 80	162	113
80 to 90	35	30
90 to 100	4	3
100 and upwards	3	1
	42,211	34,963
	34,963	
Total whites	77,174	

Ages.	Free colored.		Slaves.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10	77	67	3,450	3,302
10 to 24	56	60	3,514	3,358
24 to 36	62	35	2,069	1,930
36 to 55	34	32	890	849
55 to 100	16	21	182	174
100 and upwards	3	2	14	3
Total free colored and slaves	248	217	10,119	9,816
			9,816	
			19,935	

SUMMARY.

Whites	77,174
Free colored	465
Slaves	19,935
Total	97,574
White persons who are deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	18
Do. deaf and dumb, 14 to 25	11
Do. do. do. over 25	11
Do. whole number deaf and dumb	40
Do. blind	26
Do. insane and idiots at public charge	9
Do. do. at private charge	36
Slaves and colored persons who are deaf and dumb	2
Do. blind	8
Idiots and insane at private charge	13
Do. at public charge	8
Whole number of persons employed in:	
Mining	41
Agriculture	26,355
Commerce	215
Manufactures and trades	1,173
Navigation on the ocean	3
Do. on canals, lakes, and rivers	39
Learned professions	301
Universities or colleges.	
Do. students in.	
Academies and grammar schools	8
Do. scholars in	300
Primary and common schools	113
Do. scholars in	2,614
Pensioners for revolutionary and military services	24
Total number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read and write	6,567

Population of Arkansas in 1840, *by counties.*

Counties.	Free white persons.		Free col. persons.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	
Arkansas	571	409	3	2	174	187	1,346
Benton	1,081	969	2	8	79	89	2,228
Chicot	650	455	3	6	227	227	3,806

POPULATION OF ARKANSAS—Continued.

Counties.	Free white persons.		Free col. persons.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Crittenden	621	475	5	6	227	227	1,561
Carroll	1,439	1,268	-	-	61	76	2,844
Conway	1,455	1,240	4	1	92	100	2,892
Crawford	2,201	1,413	21	13	293	325	4,266
Clarke	884	73-	-	-	338	349	2,309
Desha	662	493	15	21	211	196	1,598
Franklin	1,213	1,044	3	5	191	209	2,665
Green	795	741	-	-	26	24	1,586
Hot Spring	908	747	2	1	114	135	1,907
Hempstead	1,634	1,289	25	27	989	947	4,921
Izard	1,186	1,013	-	-	69	72	2,340
Independence	1,643	1,503	8	1	257	257	3,669
Jackson	662	596	4	2	152	124	1,540
Jefferson	891	660	2	3	514	496	2,566
Johnson	1,520	1,319	1	2	286	305	3,433
Lafayette	346	209	1	-	861	783	2,200
Lawrence	1,335	1,227	3	3	124	143	2,835
Madison	1,413	1,279	-	-	35	48	2,775
Marion	649	572	37	28	18	21	1,325
Monroe	437	349	1	1	76	72	936
Mississippi	515	387	-	-	276	234	1,410
Pike	457	403	-	-	61	48	969
Phillips	1,474	1,151	10	7	480	425	3,547
Pulaski	2,389	1,572	53	52	675	609	5,350
Poinsett	655	598	-	-	34	33	1,320
Pope	1,406	1,220	6	3	109	106	2,850
Randolph	1,387	936	2	5	114	102	2,196
Sevier	1,098	978	4	5	356	369	2,810
Scott	866	676	12	9	60	71	1,694
Searcy	474	459	-	-	-	3	936
St. Francis	1,145	987	2	-	181	184	2,499
Saline	874	788	-	-	221	178	2,061
Union	1,059	922	1	1	438	468	2,889
Van Buren	814	645	-	-	27	32	1,518
White	467	374	-	-	43	45	929
Washington	3,387	2,859	8	11	427	456	7,148
Total Ark.	42,211	34,963	248	217	10,119	9,816	97,574

Arkansas, co. of the State of the same name, lying on both sides of Arkansas river, having Chicot co. S., Clark W., Pulaski NW., White river or Philips co. NE., and the Mississippi river E. Length from N. to S. 60 ms., mean width 40, and area 2,400 sq. ms. This co is traversed obliquely from NW. to SE. by the Arkansas river; and the White river, bounding it to the NE., renders the lower part subject to annual overflows. The Bayou Barthelany, and Boeuf rivers, branches of the Washita, rise in the S. part, flow S. over Chicot co., and enter La. The W. side rises into eminences, but the body of the country is level. (For lat. and lon. see next art.)

Arkansas, town and seat of justice for Arkansas co., State of Ark. This is the same village formerly called "The Post of Arkansas," and was founded by the French in 1685. It stands on the N. bank of Arkansas river, at N. lat. 34°, lon. W. from W. C. 14 25. The site is a high narrow bluff of poor soil, with the inundated flats of White river in the rear. Distant about 100 ms. SE. from Little Rock, and by the bends of the river 50 ms. from the Mississippi.

Arkiopolis, vill. and seat of government Ark. Ter., on the right bank of Arkansas river, about 100 ms. above its mouth. It is now called *Little Rock*; which see.

Arklow, seaport of Ireland, in the co. of Wicklow, 13 ms. S. of Wicklow. Lon. 6 5 W., lat. 52 42 N.

Arles, ancient city of Fr., in the dep. of the mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence. The country around is very pleasant, and produces good wine, vermilion, manna, oil, and fruits. It is seated on the Rhone, 12 ms. SE. of Nismes. Lon. 4 42 E., lat. 43 41 N.

Arlesheim, handsome town of Swisserland, in the bishopric of Basle, where the canons of that city reside.

Arlington, Bennington co., Va., about 12 ms. N. of Bennington. Pop. 2,000.

Arlon, an ancient town of the Austrian Netherlands, now dismantled. It is seated on a mountain 10 ms. NW. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 56 E., lat. 49 45 N.

Armagh, co. of Ireland, bounded on the E. by Down, on the W. by Tyrone and Monaghan, on the N. by Lough Neagh, and on the S. by Louth. It is in length 32 ms., and in breadth 17, contains 49 parishes, and sends six members to Parliament. ——City of Ireland, once a considerable town, now a small village; but it gives name to a co., and is the see of an archbishop, who is the primate of all Ireland. It is 45 ms. SE. of Londonderry. Lon. 6 34 W., lat. 54 27 N.——Town of Centre co., Pa.——Town, Indiana co., Pa., 163 ms. W. from Harrisburg.

Armagnac, late province of Guienne, in Fr., 55 ms. in length and 40 in breadth. This province, with Gascony, is now included in the dep. of Gers.

Armenia, a large country in Asia, bounded on the W. by the Euphrates, on the S. by Diarbeker and Curdistan, on the E. by Schirvan, and on the N. by Georgia. It is one of the most fertile countries in Asia, being watered by several large rivers. Part of it belongs to the Persians, and part to the Turks. The inhabitants are much attached to commerce, and undertake long journeys to carry it on. They are Christians, and have a patriarch and an archbishop. Polygamy is not allowed among them. The country in general is full of mountains and valleys, lakes and rivers, and produces rice, cotton, flax, melons, and grapes.

Armenian, similar to Jew, is a national term of the most remote antiquity, and still continues to designate a distinct people, who have for many ages lost their political existence; and, what is remarkable, what remains of them in their original country, and those scattered over much of the Eastern continent, generally live in primitive patriarchal society, or in large families, under the government of the oldest members, and in a state of happy concord. Politically, the Armenians are foreigners in that country, bearing their name. Scattered over Asia and Eastern Europe, addicted to and skilful in manufactures and commerce, they have prospered in every country from Hungary to China. They find their way to places inaccessible to Europeans: they traverse the elevated plains of Tartary, and reach those watered by the Niger. The religion of the Armenians is that of the ancient Eastern Church, and, like the Greeks, they admit the marriage of their clergy. Two great patriarchs rule the Armenian Church: one resides at Esthmiazin, in the province of Erivan, or Persian Armenia, supposed to have under his spiritual jurisdiction 150,000 families; the other patriarch resides at Jis, in the Lesser Armenia of antiquity, having under his spiritual direction

20,000 families. The whole nation supposed still to amount to 1,700,000 persons.

Arminians, sect, so called from Hermansen, or Arminius, of Holland, who flourished in the latter part of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century, and whose fundamental doctrine was, that man could in his earthly life attain to and fall from a state of grace.

Armentiers, town of Fr., in the dep. of the North Flanders, seated on the Lis, 8 ms. NW. of Lisle. Lon. 3 3 E., lat. 50 40 N.

Armiers, town of Fr., in the dep. of North Hainault, seated on the Sambre, 20 ms. S. of Mons. Lon. 4 3 E., lat. 50 7 N.

Armiro, town of Macedonia, on the Gulf of Velo, 30 ms. SE. of Larissa. Lon. 23 22 E., lat. 39 30 N.

Arms Cross Roads, town, Ontario co., N. Y., 184 ms. W. from Albany.

Armstrong, co. of Pa., having Westmoreland and Allegany SW., Butler W., Venango NW., Jefferson NE., and Indiana E. and SE. It is about 35 ms. in length, with a mean width of 20, extending over 700 sq. ms. The Allegany river intersects this co., winding from the NW. angle in an elliptical curve to the SW. The face of the country is hilly, rocky, and broken, though much of the soil, particularly that of the river bottoms, is composed of a fertile loam. Chief town, Kittaning. N. lat. 41°, and lon. 2 30 W. from W. C., intersect in this co. Pop. 1820, 10,324; 1830, 17,695; and in 1840, 28,365.

Armstrong's, Montgomery co., Ala., town, 95 ms. from Cahaba.

Armuyden, seaport of the kingdom of Holland, in the island of Walcheren, now inconsiderable, the sea having stopped up the harbor. The salt works are its chief resource. It is 3 ms. E. of Middleburg. Lon. 3 42 E., lat. 51 31 N.

Arna, seaport of Andros, an island of the Archipelago, with a good port.

Arnay-le-Duc, town of Fr., in the dep. of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy. It is seated in a valley, near the river Arraux, 25 ms. NW. of Baune. Lon. 4 26 E., lat. 47 7 N.

Arneberg, town of Germany, in Brandenburg, on the Elbe, 3 ms. from Werbern, taken by the Swedes in 1631.

Agneda, seaport of Peru, 25 ms. N. of Lima.

Arnheim, strong town of Holland, in Gelderland, capital of the quarter or co. of its name, on the Rhine, 8 ms. N. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 54 E., lat. 52 2 N.

Arno, river of Tuscany, which rises in the Appennines, and, passing by Florence and Pisa, enters the Gulf of Genoa a little below the latter town. The valley of the Arno and that of the Ombrone drain the greatest part of the grand duchy of Tuscany.

Arnsheim, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 8 ms. from Kreuzenach.

Arnstadt, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle, a palace, and three churches; seated on the Gera, 11 ms. S. of Erfurt.

Arpent, former French unit of land measure, containing a square of 100 Fr. perches. The arpent differed, as did the foot, in different provinces of France; but the arpent of Paris, adopted in Louisiana, and still used in that State as well as in Arkansas and Missouri, is to the U. S. statute acre as 512 to 605. The arpent, as a measure of length, is 29.10 Gunter's chains, or 192.06 English feet.

Arques, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Seine, on a river of its name, 4 ms. SE. of Dieppe.

Aroostook, river of Me., interlocking sources with those of the Penobscot, about N. lat. 46 20, and flowing thence by a very winding channel, but general comparative NE. course of from 90 to 100 ms., falls into the western side of St. John's river, and a few ms. within New Brunswick, at N. lat. 46 45.——Co. of Me., called from and including the river of same name; boundaries unknown; had, by the census of 1840, a population of 9,413, of whom 1,876 were residents N. of St. John's river.

Arraciffe, seaport of Brazil, in the province of Pernambuco. It is built on a narrow channel, with a castle to defend the entrance, and is esteemed the strongest place in all Brazil. Lon. 36 10 W., lat. 8 20 S.

Arracan, "called by the natives," says Malcolm, "Rekhein," from which evidently comes the name in our books, is a province of Asia, which, according to the author above quoted, "is bounded N. by the river Naaf, and by a line from near its sources eastward to the A-nou-pec-too-miou mountains, which divide it from Burmah, down to Cape Negrais; on the W. is the bay of Bengal. Length about 470 ms. Breadth never exceeds 100, and in places only 10; average about 60 ms. It is estimated to contain about 17,000 sq. ms. The population is usually given in books at 300,000, but by the last official returns is only 237,000. It is divided into four districts, viz: Akyab, Ramree, Sandoway, and Aeng. About 1783 Arracan was conquered by the Burmans; but in the last, indeed only war yet waged between the British and Burmans, this country was conquered, and at the peace ceded to the British. If extended to Cape Negrais, Arracan stretches from N. lat. 16° to near the northern tropic.

Arragon, province of Spain, bounded on the N. by the Pyrenees, W. by Navarre and the Two Castiles, S. by Valencia, and E. by Valencia and Catalonia. The country, though abounding in rivers, is in want of good water. It is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit, near the rivers, but in other places dry and sandy. It produces saffron, and there are many mines of salt. Saragossa is the capital.

Arrah, town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, 33 ms. W. by S. of Patna.

Arran, island of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, to the S. of the isle of Bute. Among the rocks are found iron ore, spar, and great variety of beautiful pebbles. On the coast are many wonderful caverns, which often afford shelter to smugglers. The principal place is Lamlash.

Arras, fortified city of Fr., capital of the dep. of Pas de Calais, and an episcopal see. It is seated on the Scarpe, 22 ms. WNW. of Cambray. Lon. 2 46 E., lat. 50 17 N.

Arriege, dep. of France, containing the late provinces of Couserans and Foix. Foix is the capital.

Arrière Ban, answering to "*Levy en Mass*," the calling out of the whole military force from

Ban, a proclamation, and *rear*, or whole from front to rear.

Arroe, small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, between the islands of Funen and Alsen. Lon. 10 20 E. lat. 55 10 N.

Arrojo-de-St. Servan, town of Spain, in Estramadura, 8 ms. S. of Merida and 25 E. of Badajoz. Lon. 6 20 W. lat. 38 36 N.

Arta, ancient seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It carries on a considerable trade, and is seated on the river Asdhas, 70 ms. NNW. of Lepanto. Lon. 21 20 E. lat. 30 28 N.

Artois, late province of the French Netherlands. It now forms part of the department of the Straits of Calais.

Aruba, island near Terra Firma, in South America, subject to the Dutch. Lon. 67 45 W. lat. 12 30 N.

Arve, rapid river of Savoy, which rises in Faucigny, and joins the Rhone below Geneva. It has a cataract near Salenche, in Savoy. Its fall is said to be above 1,100 feet, rushing with great noise and violence from a prodigious impending rock. See *Arpenas*.

Arun, river of Sussex, Eng., which, meandering through a beautiful country, falls into the English Channel, below Arundel.

Arundel, borough in Sussex, Eng., on the side of a hill on the Arun, where small ships may ride; 68 ms. SSW. of London. Lon. 0 29 W. lat. 50 55 N.——Tp. of York co., Me., along the Saco river, about 20 ms. from York. Pop. in 1810 2,731; in 1820, 2,478.

Arwangen, castle and village of Swisserland, on the river Aar, over which it has a covered bridge.

Arzilla, ancient seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. It is 50 ms. SSW. of Tangier. Lon. 6 3 W. lat. 35 30 N.

Arzina, river of Russian Lapland, into a bay of which, in 1553, two English ships (which had penetrated as high as 72 0 N. lat. to Spitsbergen) were forced by stress of weather, and their crews were frozen to death.

Arzroum, usually called Erzerum. See *Erzerum*. Mr. Morier, in his travels, spells this name Arzroum, no doubt with more propriety than the common orthography.

Asaph, St., city of Flintshire, Eng., on the river Elway, where it unites with the Clyde; and over both is a bridge. It is a poor place, of note only for its cathedral. It is 24 ms. W. of Chester and 203 NW. of London. Lon. 3 36 W. lat. 53 12 N.

Asbury, town Warren co., N. J., 85 ms. NNW. of Trenton.

Ascension, barren uninhabited island in the Atlantic, 600 ms. NW. of St. Helena. Lon. 14 18 W. lat. 7 40 N.——Parish of Lou., lying along both banks of the Mississippi river, having Assumption and St. James SE., the Atchafalaya river SW., Iberville NW., and the Amite river NE. It is 40 ms. long from NE. to SW., with a mean breadth of 10; area 400 sq. ms. The face of this parish is an almost undeviating plain. The soil is exuberantly productive, though, the margins of the rivers excepted, liable to annual submersion. Staples, sugar and cotton. Chief town Donaldsonville. Central lat. 36 6 N. W. lon. 14 0 W. C. Pop. in 1820, 3,728, and in 1840, 6,951.

Aschffenburg, town in Germany, 40 ms. E. of Mentz. Lon. 9 5 E. lat. 50 40 N.

Aschraff, town of Persia, of Nazanderan, and on the Caspian sea, about 80 ms. W. of Astrabad.

Ascoli, populous town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, on a mountain, at the bottom of which runs the Fronto, 80 ms. NE. of Rome. Lon. 13 29 E. lat. 42 44 N.

Ascoli-di-Satriano, episcopal city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on a mountain 70 ms. E. of Naples. Lon. 15 50 E. lat. 41 1 N.

Aseer, or *Aseergur*, strong fortress of the Soubah of Candish, in the Deccan of Hindooston, 20 ms. NE. of Burhanpour. Lon. 76 E. lat. 21 35 N.

Ashantee, nation and country of Africa, in Upper Guinea, and traversed by the meridian of London. It lies between the mountains of the Moon and Atlantic ocean. The limits or political subdivisions of Ashantee are very imperfectly known. In the geography of Larenaudiere, Balbi, and Huot, it is thus noticed. It is one of the most powerful kingdoms of the western region of Africa. About twenty States pay tribute to the supreme head, which gives to the country the title of empire. Extent 1,800 sq. leagues, (14,000 sq. ms.) The physical character of the Ashantins approach much more nearly to the Ethiopian than to the pure negro; number about 1,000,000. Coumassie, or Coomassie, the capital, is situated in N. lat. 6 40 lon. 2 0 W. of London, and about 140 ms. inland from the Cape Coast Castle. See *Africa*.

Ashborn, town in Derbyshire, Eng, seated between the rivers Dove and Compton, 10 ms. NE. of Utoxeter and 130 NNW. of London. Lon. 1 44 W. lat. 53 3 N.

Ashborough, village Randolph co., N. C., about 80 ms. W. of Raleigh.

Ashburnham, tp. Worcester co., Mass., about 50 ms. WNW. of Boston. Pop. 1,000.

Ashburton, borough in Devonshire, Eng. It is seated among the hills (which are remarkable for tin and copper) near the river Dart, 19 ms. SW. of Exeter, and 193 W. by. S. of London. It has a handsome church. Lon. 3 50 W. lat. 50 30 N.

Ashby, town Middlesex co., Mass. It is in the NW. tp. of the co., on the N. H. line, 47 ms. NW. from Boston.

Ashby de la Zouch, town in Leicestershire, Eng. A canal is now made from this town, which communicates with the Coventry canal. Ashby is 13 ms. S. of Derby, and 115 NNW. of London. Lon. 3 50 W. lat. 50 80 N.

Ashden, village in Essex, Eng., 3 ms. NW. of Saffron Walden.

Ashfield, town in the SW. part of Franklin co., Mass., 113 ms. W. from Boston.

Ashford, tp. of Windham co., Conn., lying principally between Bridgelows and Mounthope rivers.——Town in Kent, Eng., has a large church that was formerly collegiate. It is seated on the river Ash or Esh, 24 ms. SE. of Maidstone and 57 of London. Lon. 0 52 E. lat. 51 4 N.——Windham co., Conn., town, on the heads of Shetucket river, 30 ms. NE. from Hartford.

Ashe, co. of N. C., forming the NW. angle of

that State, having Buncombe SW., Burke S., Wilkes SE. by E., and part of Va. N., and part of Tenn. W. It is 64 ms. long, from SW. to NE., with a mean width of 12 ms., area 768 sq. ms. The surface of the co. is hilly, and even mountainous. The air is pure and healthy, and the soil in part productive. Chief town Jefferson. Central lat. 36 20 W. lon. W. C. 4 40. Pop. 1820, 4,335, and in 1840, 7,467.

Ashland, posttown Richland co., Ohio, 14 ms. NE. from Mansfield, the county seat, intersecting at this point, a road from Paris, Huron co., to Wooster, Wayne co., 21 ms. NE. by E. from the former and 20 ms. NW. by W. from the latter place.

Ashraff. See *Aschraf*.

Ashtabula, small river or Creek of Ohio, in the co. of Ashtabula, about 30 ms. in length, and flows into Lake Erie.——Co. of Ohio, forming the NE. angle of that State, having Trumbull S., Geauga W., Lake Erie NW., and part of Penn. E. It is 28 ms. in length, and 25 in breadth, extending over an area of 700 sq. ms. The face of this country is hilly; the soil is, however, fertile, and well wooded and watered. Jefferson is the chief town. N. lat. 41 45 and lon. from W. C. 4 0 W. intersect in the western part of this co. Pop. 1820, 7,382, and in 1840, 23,724.——Town, Ashtabula co., Ohio. The village is on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Ashtabula creek, 40 ms. SSW. from Erie, Pa.

Ashton under-Line, village of Eng., in Lancashire, 7 ms. E. of Manchester, with a manufactory of cotton and an iron foundry.

Ashville, town Buncombe co., N. C. The village stands on French Broad, 40 ms. NW. from Rutherfordton and 273 W. from Raleigh.——Village, St. Clair co. Ala., about 70 ms. a little E. of S. from Huntsville.

Ashwell, village of Eng., in Hertfordshire, on the river Rhee, which issues from a rock at the south end of the town. Near the church are the remains of a Roman camp, which consists of 12 acres of land, enclosed by a deep ditch, and formerly a rampart. It is 4 ms. N. of Baldock.

ASIA, the cradle of human society and of civilization, has an extent very nearly equal to that of America, though contrary to the latter in regard to outline. America having a length great in proportion to breadth, whilst Asia has a rude advance towards a rhomboidal outline. The origin of the name is now matter of conjecture. In antiquity, a small province of Lydia, inhabited by a people called Asiones, is supposed to have by extension been adopted for the entire continent. It is evident that, physically speaking, Europe is only a mere extension of Asia. The Ural system of mountains, which conventionally separates the two continents is only the spine of two slopes, one drained eastward into the basin of the Oby, and the other westward into the basins of the Wolga and Petchora; of course, the system of mountains is common, and its strongly marked features and direction nearly north and south render it a convenient limit, but has no natural claim to such distinction. As usually traced on our maps, the residue of the limits between Europe and Asia are still less founded on any physical principle, such as by the rivers Kama, Wolga, Don, and sea of Asoph. One more natural is, however, coming into use. On Black's General Atlas, Edinburg, 1841, from the southern extreme, or rather bifercation of the Uralian mountains, or head of Ural river, the latter is made the boundary to efflux into the Caspian sea near Gurief, thence along the western shores of the latter sea to the extension of the Caucassian mountains, in Cape Apsheron, and thence along these mountains to the Euxine. The residue by the Euxine, Bosphorus, Marmora sea, and Hellespont, into the Mediterranean, is natural and common to most, if not all systems of geography. Adopting the separating demarcation traced on Black's map of Asia, the latter loses about 300,000 sq. ms., or a strip of 1,200 ms. in length, by a mean of 250 ms. in breadth.

The diminution stated above detracts little, comparatively, from Asia, as that continent still contains an area of rather above 15,000,000 of sq. ms., or very nearly the one third of the land area of the earth. The longest line that can be drawn over it would be extended from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to those of Beering, and, by actual calculation, would measure 8,125 ms. N. 66 32 E. In breadth, Asia extends in a direction very nearly N. and S. 5,212 ms. from the Point of Malacca, N. lat. 1 0 to Cape Severo Vostochnoi, N. lat. 76.

Separated in a distance of 1,400 ms. from Africa by the Red Sea, and only connected with that continent by the isthmus of Suez, Asia has this great peninsula to the southwest, and Europe northwest. On all other sides Asia spreads its immense extent unconnected with other continents. On the extreme northeast, the narrow straits of Beering is followed by America; from which latter protrudes the peninsula of Alaska, and which latter is evidently prolonged in the chain of Aleutian islands. Southwardly from the Aleutians, the two continents seem to retire from each other, Asia southwestward and America southeastward. By a curious resemblance, both continents branch into peninsulas approaching the torrid zone; the former, however, altogether terminating before reaching the equator, whilst the latter, after shrinking at N. lat. 8 0 to an isthmus little more than 20 ms. wide, again spreads into a continent containing upwards of 6,000,000 of sq. ms., but, gradually narrowing beyond S. lat. 6 0, finally terminates at S. lat. 53 30.

Advancing southwardly from the Aleutian islands, Asia is bounded by the Pacific ocean, but indented by deep gulfs and peninsular protrusions, and covered from the main ocean by numerous islands. The sea of Ochotsk, enclosed on the east by Kamschatka, southeast by the Kurile islands, and south by the island of Saghalian; sea of Corea, or Japan, having Manasthuria, or Corea on the west, and on the ocean side the insular chain of Japan. The Yellow sea, or Whang-hai, (Eastern sea,) has China west, and the Loochoo chain and great island of Formosa as ocean barriers. Southward from Formosa extends the comparatively immense Chinese sea, filling the space from the northern tropic to the equator, 1,600 ms., with a mean breadth of at least 600 ms., and with its two gulfs of Tonquin and Siam spreading over rather more than a million of sq. ms., and having the Philippine group east, Borneo southeast, and the extreme southern protrusion of Africa southwest.

Passing the peninsula of Malacca and the island of Sumatra, we enter the wide triangular Gulf of Bengal, having on N. lat. 8 0 a breadth of 1,400 ms., but gradually narrowing northwardly, terminates at N. lat. 22 0, and at the common estuary of the Ganges and Brahmapootra. Into this gulf protrudes the northwestern part of the island of Sumatra, which is again followed by the Nicobar and Andaman islands. On the southwestern side of the Gulf of Bengal the fine island of Ceylon seems a continuation of Indostan: The Arabian sea follows Indostan, opening into the Indian ocean between Cape Comorin and the African coast by a mouth 2,000 ms. wide, and extending northwards from N. lat. 8 0, having Indostan N. E., Africa and Arabia SW., the coast of Beloochistan N., Arabia, NW., and the extreme eastern Africa W. From the Arabian sea protrudes, northeastward of Arabia the deep Persian Gulf, terminating on N. lat. 30 0 by the estuary of the Euphrates; from the western side opens the Gulf of Aden, narrowing to the Straits of Babel Mandeb, and then again opening into the long and narrow Red sea, which, stretching 1,400 ms. to N. lat. 30 0, and within 60 ms. of the Mediterranean, completes, with the isthmus of Suez, our survey of the great outlines of Asia from the straits of Beering to the sea of Kara, or its eastern, southern, and western boundaries.

On the northern side, though Asia has no inland seas to compare with those connected with the Pacific and Indian oceans, still its shore along the Frozen ocean is much indented. The sea of Kara separates both Europe and Asia from the island of Nova Zembla, and is rather more European than Asiatic. By a long peninsular elongation of the Uralian system, the sea of Kara is separated from the gulf of Oby; the latter, truly Asiatic, is the recipient of the immense volume brought down from the Altoian mountains by the Irtish and Oby united. With another narrow intervening peninsula, the gulf of Oby is followed by that of the Yenisei, or Jenisey, receiving from the same remote regions of Altai a mass of water little, if any, inferior to that of the Oby.

The sea of Kara and gulfs of Oby and Jenisey, with their intervening peninsulas, are all crossed by N. lat. 70 0. With the latter gulf, the coast of Asia assumes a course rather N. of NE., about 600 ms. to the Cape Cevero Vostechnoi, or Taimura, N. lat. 78 0, the most northern extreme of the eastern continent. Eastward of Cape Taimura, the coast of Asia inclines to SE. by E. to the mouth of the river Anabara, and thence eastward to the mouth of the large river Lena, and thence to Beering's strait, with a slight inclination southwardly, the general course is eastward.

It is an interesting problem to compare the outline of Asia with that of America.

The following tabular view was taken by steps of 200 ms., of course rejecting the minute indentings of small bays and the projections of minor capes or head lands.

	Miles.
Beering's straits to Cape Lopatka, or southern part of Kamschatka	1,400
Around sea of Ochotsk to mouth of Amur river	2,200
From mouth of Amur river to the southern point of Corea	1,600
Around the Whang-hai, or Eastern sea, to mouth of Yellow river	1,600
From mouth of Yellow river to point of Cambodia	2,400
Point of Cambodia, around Gulf of Siam, to point of Malacca	1,400
Point of Malacca to the mouth of the Ganges	2,000
Mouth of the Ganges to Cape Comorin	1,500
Cape Comorin to the mouth of the Indus	1,400
From mouth of the Indus to that of Euphrates	1,400
Mouth of Euphrates to straits of Ba-bel-Mandeb	2,400
From straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to head of Red sea	1,500
Head of Red sea to NE. angle or bay of the Mediterranean	500
Bosphorus, at Constantinople	800
Along southern and eastern shore of Black, or Euxine sea	800
Along Caucassian mountains to the Caspian	600
Shores of the Caspian to mouth of the Ural river at or near Gurief	700
Along Ural river and Uralian mountains to the sea of Kara	1,800
Sea of Kara to Cape Cevero-Vostochnoi, or Taimura	1,000
From Cape Taimura to Beering's strait	2,600
Entire outline of Asia	29,600

SUMMARY.

Eastern Asia, from Beering's strait to point of Malacca	10,660
Southern Asia, from point of Malacca to straits of Bab-el-Mandeb	8,700
Western Asia, from straits of Bab el-Mandeb to sea of Kara	6,700
Northern Asia, from sea of Kara to straits of Beering	3,600
	29,600

In order to preserve connexion and to facilitate comparison, we here insert the outlines of America, commencing at the same point and measuring from the same method of 200 ms. step, and avoiding minute entering and re-entering angles.

	Miles.	Miles.
Beering's strait to point of Alaska	1,300	1,300
Point of Alaska to mouth of Columbia river	2,500	3,800
Cape San Lucas from mouth of Columbia river	2,000	5,800
Around Gulf of California river to mouth of Santiago river	1,800	7,600
Santiago river to bottom of the Gulf of Panama	2,200	9,800
Gulf of Panama to mouth of Guayaquil river	800	10,600
Guayaquil river to straits of Magellan	4,000	14,600
Through straits of Magellan into Atlantic ocean	400	15,000
Straits of Magellan to mouth of the Plate river	1,400	16,400
Mouth of Plate river to Cape St.. Roque	2,700	19,100
Cape St. Roque to mouth of the Amazon	1,200	20,300
Mouth of Amazon to that of Orinoco	1,100	21,800
Mouth of Orinoco to bottom of the Gulf of Darien	1,400	22,800
Gulf of Darien to mouth of Guasacualco river	2,200	25,000
Guasacualco to Rio Grande del Norte	600	25,600
Rio Grande del Norte to mouth of Mississippi	800	26,400
Mouth of Mississippi to Florida point	700	27,100
Eastern coast of North America from Florida point to St. Lawrence river	2,600	29,700
Mouth of St. Lawrence, around Labrador, to bottom of James's bay	2,400	32,100
Bottom of James's bay to Bothier gulf	1,600	33,700
Northern coast of North America to McKenzie's river	1,200	34,900
McKenzie's river to Beering's strait	1,200	36,100
SUMMARY.		
Western coast of North America	-	9,800
Western coast of South America	-	5,200
Eastern coast of South America	-	7,800
Eastern coast of North America	-	9,300
Northern coast of North America	-	4,000
		36,100

Thus we find that America, with very nearly equal area, from its great length compared with its breadth, has a much greater perimeter than Asia. At a hasty glance, no strong general resemblance would appear between the two continents, but the more closely they are examined the more strongly do their analogies appear. Both continents spread fan-shaped to the north, and terminate in sharp angular points south. If with Asia we connect the islands of Austral Asia and the insular continent of Australia, (New Holland,) a general physical arrangement common to both becomes not only apparent but demonstrative. It is true the land connexion of Asia with Australia is broken into islands, but the insular chain of Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombock, Flores, the Lamblem group, and Timor, in their range supply the place of the irregular isthmus between North and South America. It is also peculiarly remarkable that the insular range, connecting Asia and Australia, is almost exactly parallel to the isthmian connexion of America. Again: a line drawn from North Cape of Europe to Cape Howe, the southeastern point of Australia, is exactly parallel to one drawn from Icy cape, in North America, ranging along the western side of that continent, and with its general course passing along the American isthmus over the Gulf of Panama, and thence over South America to the Atlantic ocean, near the island of St. Catharine. Were we not restricted by the necessary brevity of our articles, the list of these analogies could be greatly enlarged, but we may observe that the two latter lines deflect from the meridians 39 40.

When sketching the outlines of Asia, we might, without any severe stretch of system, have traced another limit by the Caspian sea and Elwend mountains, and thence to the common mouth of the Euphrates and Tigris, at the head of the Persian gulf, as the Caucassian countries westward from the Caspian sea, Armenia, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, and Arabia, have as much natural connexion with Africa and Europe as with Asia. In reality, geographical science is entangled by conventional subdivisions at variance with those of nature. Though compelled to speak of them as Asiatic, in what may be called an artificial system, we shall treat the regions of Caucasus, Elwend, and Arabia, as physically distinct.

Arabia, African in character, is detached from the residue of Asia by the Arabian or Persian gulf and Euphrates river, and from Africa by the Red sea. On the NW. it protrudes its deserts towards the Mediterranean. Though inhabited by people more or less civilized from the earliest ages, the interior of Arabia remains but partially known. Having no deep bays or rivers of any consequence, and in great part composed of arid deserts, the usual

inciting causes of exploring a country is here wanting, whilst its forbidding asperities contribute to repulse enterprises of war, commerce, or travelling. The extent has been estimated at 1,000,000 sq. ms.; and, by inspection of good maps, this area appears to approach correctness. Arabian population must be a matter of excessively vague conjecture.

The name by which this large land section of the earth is known in our books is found in the Jewish Scriptures. It may be doubted, however, whether it was ever general among its own inhabitants, many of whom call Beni Kitrim, or Son of the East; and they also call it adjectively Djezeyret-el-Arab, or the peninsula of the Arabs. Turks, Persians, and some other neighboring nations, call it Arab-estan, or country of the Arabs. From the very dawn of history to the present time the people ofthis region have been divided into tribes moreor less mutually hostile. Mahometanism rose in one of these tribes A. D. 622, and for a brief period united them into one sovereignty, but the nature of the country and manners of the people were adverse to permanent union, and therefore, politically speaking, it is very probable Arabia differs little at present from its aspect during the reigns of David and Solomon, (B. C. 1,056 to 975,) and for ages still earlier. The sectarian divisions which rose in the first age of Islamism remain in existence, such as the Zeidites in Yemen, the Abadates in Oman, Schiites on the Persian gulf, and the Messekhilites in Hedjaz.

One general character seems to be inherent in the government of Arabian society—a kind of mingled patriarchal and military subjection to Imans and Scheriffs. Innumerable tribes, partially sedentary and partly nomadic, as described in the Book of Genesis, still exist in primitive simplicity. These tribes occasionally unite in a kind of republic, but except under the immediate successors of Mahomet no other instance has occurred of a union in one body politic of all Arabia.

From Ptolemy down to the present time the accredited division of Arabia has been in European works, into three parts: Arabia the Stony NW., Arabia the Desert NE., and Arabia the Happy SE. These divisions, founded on very vague data, serve to confuse instead of to instruct. From Balbi we give the following political divisions, derived by that author from those in use by the natives of the Hedjaz, or *the country of pilgrimage*, comprising the whole southwestern part of the peninsula, the same as Arabia Petrea, or *The Stony*, of our maps to the frontiers of Yemen. Oman composes the eastern Arabia. Hesse, or El-Açа, extends northwestward from Oman from the bottom of the Persian gulf to the mouth of the Euphrates; and, lastly, Bahya, or *Bar-Arab*, as named by the Arabians themselves, comprises the immense interior desert. These divisions are, of course, very general and indefinite as to their interior lines of separation. Their origin is a loose application of physical features, and unsanctioned by any acknowledged political boundaries.

The great general sameness of this country, its as general sterility, and destitution of rivers, strip it of that interest excited by nature where clothed in a more attractive garb. Over a space so large as Arabia, and admitting a considerable population, it is curious, indeed, to find not a stream deserving the title of river. The great outlet of the Euphrates and its confluent rivers touch as under the name of Scat-el-Arab, but cannot be regarded an Arabian river.

The mountains of Arabia are moderate in elevation, nor can much of the country be called mountainous. The chains towards the western coast appear to be granitic. Those in the SW., in the opinion of Niebuhr, have a volcanic character. If metallic matter, to any great amount, exist in these mountains it is neglected, perhaps unknown to a people nomadic and pastoral.

Mecca and Medina, cities made famous by one of those men whose footsteps on the earth are too deep to be effaced, will receive a brief notice in their places. Mascate or Muscat, in the southeastern part of Arabia, capital of Oman and of a Mahometan sovereignty of considerable political power, is now the most important city of that peninsula. It would answer no useful purpose to swell our articles by giving names which most probably the natives themselves never heard pronounced; we therefore proceed to give Balbi's tabular statements, rendered doubtful in many respects by himself. If on 1,000,000 sq. ms. there are 12,000,000 of people, the asperity of the country must be most palpably exaggerated in most geographical works, and which we believe to be the case.

Tabular view of the population and political divisions of the Arabian peninsula, changing sq. leagues to sq. ms.

All Arabia 1,000,000 sq. ms., pop. 12,000,000.

Hedjaz, including Djeidah (Djudah) and Comlida, pop. 47,000, with the cities of Jermbo, pop. 3,000; Medina 8,000, and Moileh 2,000.

Yemen, comprising Sama, Beit el-Fakih, and Abon-Arich, with aggregate pop. of 37,000, Damar 20,000, Moku 7,000, and Aden 3,000.

Hadramaout, or *Hadramut*, containing cities of Makalla, pop. 1,500, Sahar 1,500, Kechim 3,000, Morebat 3,000, Terim 15,000, Chhibam 20,000, and Doan 2,000.

Oman, containing the cities of Mascate, 60,000, Sohar or Oman, 10,000.

Hese Hadjar, or *El Haca*, with the cities of Bahr al-Khyma, pop. 4,000, El-Katyf 6,000, El-Fouf or El-Hoghouf 15,000, El-Koneyt or Grain 10,000, and Lahsa or Hadjar 15,000.

Bahia, or *Bahr Aral*, or *Nedjed*, cities Aneseh, pop. 2,000, and El-Derreych 5,000.

El-Dahna, the desert, with the principal nomadic tribes; Anasehs, pop. 200,000, Chararats 10,000, Wahabites 300,000, Beni-Szahbers 30,000, Mahoualy 30,000, and Amasehs 10,000.

Bahrein islands, in the Persian gulf; Bahrein, pop. 15,000, Arad 5,000, Menaina 5,000, and Maharay 2,000.

Syria and *Palestine*, forming one physical region, and that amongst the most remarkable of the earth. A chain of distinct though moderately elevated mountains embranch at N. lat. 33 0 from the great Caucassian system; and assuming a course of SSW., very nearly parallel to the eastern

coast of the Mediterranean, and within from 10 to 40 ms. from that sea, terminates in Mount Sinai. The Orontes of the ancients, now the Aazyr, is the only stream of much consequence which flows from the western flanks of this mountain chain, the Lebanon of the Scriptures, and discharged into the Mediterranean. On the eastern side the small streams around Damascus and the Jordan of Palestine, though as rivers scarcely deserving names in a general view, deserve most serious attention from the causes which have given them celebrity, and from their being so highly characteristic of the physical section to which they belong. Of these interior rivers, the Jordan is discharged in the Lake of Asphaltiles or Dead sea; which, if recent measurements are correct, is the deepest water surface of the earth. Besides the Dead sea there are numerous smaller lakes in the same region without issue to the sea. The whole of Syria and Palestine, being an embranchment of the arable physical section of Caucasus, a part of the former stretches eastward of the Jordan and Dead sea, but is followed to the eastward by the extension of the Arabian deserts, as is Palestine towards Egypt. About N. lat. 31 30 terminates the arable land of both sides of the Dead sea.

In length Syria and Palestine comprise about 5 0 *lat.*, with a mean breadth of at most 100 ms., area 35,000 sq. ms. More space is usually assigned to Syria, but is only gained by including uncultivateable deserts towards the Euphrates. The eastern and southern parts are on every physical principle confounded with the Arabian sands.

The Arabs, some few, are sedentary and agricultural, but most of them are now as they were from the dawn of history, robbers. The inhabitants are mixed. The Turcomans and Koords congregate around Aleppo, and wander over Diarbeker. More southwardly the Druses, Metualis, Ansaries, Maronites, and others of lesser note, form independent tribes, continually more or less mutually hostile. Palestine is occupied by Arabs, Turks, Jews, and a few Europeans. All these semi-barbarous tribes, diverse in language, manners, and religion, and without any political tie, are in a state of anarchy, which appears from past history to be irremediable. Yet this same singular country has at all times sustained an intrepid, intellectual, and most influential people. The parents of our arts, and still more of our religions, lived and died there, and their dust mingles with its soil. Include with it Arabia, and on it rose, and on it still exist, the Jewish, Christian, and Mahometan religions.

Turning our view to the north, we discover Scanderoon, or Alexandretta, subjected to earthquakes, one of which, as late as 1822, laid it in ruins. Antakiah, or Antioch, once the capital of the empire of the Seleucidæ, and in aftertimes of Roman Asia, rivalling Rome itself in population and wealth, scarce now preserves the skeleton of former grandeur. About 60 ms. eastward from Antakiah brings us to Aleppo, the entrepôt between the Mediterranean and Euphrates, still rich and flourishing, though severely visited in 1822 by the same earthquake which ruined Antakiah. Hamer, higher up the Orontes, and 100 ms. from Antakiah, maintains the rank of a commercial city. This place was the birth place of Abul-Feda, Arabian prince and geographer. One hundred ms. SW. from Hama, and on the Mediterranean, we find Tripoli, the Tarabolis of the Orientals; a city with a defective port, unhealthy vicinity, and population of 16,000.

At the eastern foot of Mount Libanus, amidst a fertile plain, and watered by the Barady (Pharphar of the Scriptures) and numerous other gushing channels, stands, if not the most, surely amongst the most, interesting cities of the earth, Damas, or Damascus, the El Cham of the Orientals. Damas was a city before Jerusalem, and through all the changes of thirty centuries, has remained a city. Very different from other cities of Asiatic Turkey, it is clean, well built, streets paved, with paved side walks. Houses, streets, and walks occupied by 200,000 industrious, manufacturing, and commercial people. It is an immense entrepôt, with monuments of architectural grandeur and imposing construction, to give it rank with the finest cities of Europe. N. lat. 33 29, lon. 36 25 E. of London.

Sidon, which preceded Tyre, has also survived the once commercial queen; the former still a town of 7 or 8,000 souls, the latter a poor fishing village. Of the maritime towns of Syria, the most important at present is St. John D'Acre, formerly Ptolemais, about 100 ms. SW. from Damascus, and 80 NNW. from Jerusalem. This place, so famous in the Crusades, has gained recent celebrity from the calamities of war.

We have already named the people of Syria, but may add a few observations more in detail. The Maronites, formed into a Christian sect in the seventh century of our era, named from the convent of Saint Maron. Their doctrines partake of both the Roman and Greek churches, and is probably more primitive than either. Their priests are permitted to marry. They inhabit the district of Libanus, called Kesraoun, about lat. 34° N., and between Mount Lebanon and the Mediterranean sea.

Southwardly from the Druses, and also between Mount Lebanon and the Mediterranean, reside the Druses, Mahometans, usually regarded, though in fact professors of no particular religion, and equally opposed to both Mahometans and Christians. The number of the Maronites and Druses have been each estimated at 120,000.

The two chains of Libanus and Anti-Libanus, advancing from N. to S., gradually incline to the westward, and both terminate near the Mediterranean sea, a little above N. lat. 33°, leaving a long narrow intervening valley, inhabited by the Metualis, Mahometans of the sect of Ali, and violently opposed to the Turks, from the combined motives of religion and politics.

Passing Anti-Libanus in a southern direction, we enter Palestine, and find ourselves on the fountains of the Jordan, the *Charia* of the Arabs, and in the ancient and fertile Galilee, now Saphat, or Szaffad, from its principal city, the ancient Bethulia. We are now on ground where every name is the text for a history. Crossing the Lake Genesaret, or sea of Galilee, on our right we see Zabania, once Tiberias; and still farther in the same direction rises Mount Tabor, and behind it, concealed in sycamores and olive trees, Nazareth, now

Nassa, still containing a population of 2,000. From this village the Saviour of mankind derives one of his titles. Mount Carmel lies behind, and before spreads the smiling plain of Esdrelon.

From the Lake of Tiberias to the Dead sea, the Jordan pursues a general course very nearly S., having on its right one of the most fertile tracts of Palestine, and the Scriptural Sichem, Neapolis, now Naplous or Sychar. Here every name calls us back to patriarchal days. Advancing still southward, and leaving the fertile plains, we are led into the gorges of arid mountains, and to Jerusalem, the El-Kouds, or Beit-el-Mukaddes of the Arabians, and, along some of the gorges, to a distant view of the Dead sea and mountains of Moab.—See article *Jerusalem*.

At 6 ms. S. of Jerusalem, on a mountain covered with olive trees and vines, stands Bethlehem, and to the E. of both of those cities, so deeply engraven on the history of the world, and in the deep vale between the mountains of Judea and Moab, extends the Dead or Asphaltic sea.—See *Dead sea*.

About lat. 31° the mountainous range, which in its ramifications forms the region comprising Syria and Palestine, terminates in deserts inhabited by Bedouins.

Retracing our steps from the Arabian deserts, and once more gaining the ranges of Mount Libanus, we enter into one of the favored by nature of the physical sections of the earth; which, taken in its full extent, reaches from the mouth of the Euphrates to the Caspian sea, Caucassian mountains, and Euxine sea, and westward to the Bosphorus, Marmora, Hellespont, and Mediterranean. In lat. this region extends from 36° to 42° N., and in lon. from 26° to 50° E. of London, and containing at least 400,000 sq. ms.

One of the ramifications of the great mountain range of southern Europe, interrupted by the Hellespont, rises in Asia, and extending SE. by E. 600 ms.; partially ranging with the opposite coast of the Mediterranean, approaches within 50 ms. of that sea, in the ancient Cilicia. From this range declines two slopes; one, the smallest and narrowest, towards the Mediterranean, drained by numerous short but rapid rivers, of which the only ones of much note are the Sarabat, ancient Hermus, and Meander, now Minder. The Euxine, or northern slope of Asia Minor, does not, in all its extent, fall directly from the Caucassian mountains, as the centre of that peninsula is one of those elevated basins without outlet, comprising much of the ancient Lycia and Phrygia. Though spreading over more than two-thirds of what is properly Asia Minor, and containing, with many lesser streams, the comparatively large rivers, ancient Sangaria, now Sacaria, and ancient Halys, now Kizil Irmak, it is less celebrated, and perhaps less favored by nature, than is that descending in a lower latitude towards the Mediterranean.

The mountain system we have noticed reaches and is traversed by the Euphrates river almost exactly at N. lat. 38°. Before reaching the Euphrates, the mountain system has commenced to incline to E. and NE. by E., and following the latter course 400 ms. eastward of the Euphrates, and separating the higher sources of that great river from those of the Tigris, reaches the high crown of Armenia in the celebrated local summit of Ararat. Traversed by numerous lateral chains, the country containing the higher sources of the Euphrates, Tigris, Aras, or Kur, and some small but rapid rivers flowing into the Euxine, is the most elevated part of the great region under review.

As regards human residence, in an excursive view of the whole surface, we find the rivers Euphrates and Tigris issuing from mountains and fertile vales. One of the most important cities of this great country, rich in metals, and exhibiting traces of extinct volcanoes, is Diarbeker, flourishing by its manufactures of morocco and silk, and containing a population of 70,000 or 80,000. Mardin, 20 ms. SE. from Diarbeker, equally industrious, though with not more than one-third of the population. Orfa, by some authors supposed the Ur of the Chaldees and the Greek Edessa, still a city of 40,000 or 50,000 inhabitants, industrious and commercial. Mousol, at N. lat. 36 20, and 250 ms. lower down the Tigris than Diarbeker, and which gave name to one of its fabrics, muslin, occupies both sides of the river, and is united by a bridge of 16 arches; pop. about 16,000. It is the entrepôt of the adjacent region. Carsten Niebuhr regarded the eastern side of this city as the site of ancient Nineveh. If so, and probability is in favor of its being so, it is one of the most ancient of cities. In its environs, on the mountain El-Kosh, rises the monastery of St. Mathew, the apostolic seat of the Catholic Nestorian patriarch, on whom depends the Christian population of 300 villages.

If we cross the Tigris, we find ourselves in that country between that river and the Elwend (ancient Zagros) mountains, which derives its name from its inhabitants, the Kurds, Coords, or Curds, a nation who claim descent from the Uzbecs, and perhaps are descended from a mixture of Parthians, Tartars, and Persians. The Koords are peculiarly warlike. Those of them who are within the Ottoman empire and west of the Elwend, are more sedentary than those in Persia, and though nominally subject to Turkey, are ruled by their own chiefs and laws or customs. Their country, peculiarly fertile, is productive in rice, wheat, barley, sessamum, various fruits and gall nuts, as also tobacco. On the frontiers of Persia roam predatory and ferocious tribes. The only towns of note are Djezireh, on a sandy island of the Tigris, in very near mid-distance between Mousol and Diarbeker; Djoulamerk, or Gialamerk, on the Zab, 80 ms. eastward of Djezireh; Amadiah, about 100 ms. N. of Mousol, the capital of a principality which it is said can bring to the field 40,000 men, and in which stands upwards of 100 strong castles. There is, indeed, good reason to regard all Turkish Asia, including Koordistan, as offering, in a social and political condition, a very strong resemblance to most of Europe about from 500 to 700 years past, if not to a much later period.

Descending the Euphrates and Tigris below N. lat. 36 0, we behold them spreading from each other, and then gradually reapproaching, leaving between them as low down as lat. 34 0 an expansion of the Arabian desert. The former river, indeed, below its great southeastern inflection near lat. 36 0, has the deserts along or near its banks through upwards of 700 ms. of the lower part of its course. About 300 ms. above their junction,

these two noble rivers leave the hilly regions, and, winding through alluvial plains, and opposite Bagdad, the intermediate space not exceeding 20 ms., is cut by natural and artificial channels. Bagdad, the great and mysterious Bagdad, founded in A. D. 762 by Abu Jaafar al-Mansoor, the second Abasside Khalif, stands on the eastern bank of the Tigris, at N. lat. 33 20, long. 44 24, E. of London about 70 ms., N. of Hillah, on the Euphrates, and 300 ms. NW. of Bassa, on the Shat-el Arab. Bagdad was, from its foundation until taken by the Mongols in 1258, the seat of the most powerful empire then in western Asia, rich, flourishing, and commercial, and the seat of arts and sciences, and which still retains a population of 80,000 or 100,000, and is still the principal entrepôt of these regions.

Hillah, on the Euphrates, contended for by many writers as occupying the site of Babylon, is a city of some 15,000 or 20,000 inhabitants, and considerable commerce. We are here on ground which, it is probable, in the long course of ages has been every part occupied by towns and cities, and was no doubt more flourishing 3,000 years past than at present. Below the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, the united stream is called by the people of the country Shat-el-Arab, and receives from the Elwend and Louristan mountains two considerable confluents, the Haweeza Ahwas, (*Ulai of the Prophet Daniel,*) and the Karoon. On the right bank of the Shat-el Arab, and about 60 ms. above the Persian gulf, stands the important city of Bassora, Bassa, or Bussorah, with a population of 60,000.

Before leaving the important region we have been reviewing, we cannot repress some reflections on the now barbarous condition of its people, and how much natural advantages may be vainly and profusely spread when man is not prepared to render them available. Here are connected countries containing more area than do all the British islands, France, and Spain, which latter, taken together, contain a population of 75,000,000 to 78,000,000. Were this great physical section of western Asia as well peopled, at least 80,000,000 of inhabitants would exist upon its surface. It ought, from its soil, climate, fine rivers, and admirable position between Asia, Europe, and Africa, to command the eastern continent. But blasted by war, religious fury, and misgovernment of every kind, misery and barbarism reigns from age to age. Stupid tyranny in the Turkish rulers; excursions of barbarous, ferocious, and even savage bands, maintain enduring uncertainty of the present and future, which we may regard as an insuperable obstacle to even incipient prosperity. Disorder and weakness for good, but powerful for evil, characterises every branch of administration. Oppression and fermentation in the provinces; bands of robbers on every road; insurrection on every quarter; ambitious and powerful neighbors; disunion of society every where prevailing; and, finally, no power of repressing wrong in existence—such is the political condition of one of the tracts most abundantly supplied by nature which exists on our planet.

Though we cannot make ourselves accountable for its entire accuracy, we give, as the best attainable, the following tabular view of Asiatic Turkey in

Turkey in Asia—area, 480,000 *sq. ms.; population,* 12,000,000.

ANATOLIA OR ASIA MINOR.

Provinces or Pachalics.	Chief towns.	Pop.
ANATOLIA	Koutaiah	60,000
	Brusa	50,000
	Ghuzel-Hissar	30,000
	Antalia or Satalieh	20,000
	Afioum-Kara-Hissar	50,000
	Angora	28,000
	Kastamouni	12,000
	Boli	8,000
ADANA	Adana	6,000
CARAMANIA	Alaya	2,000
	Konieh	30,000
	Ak-Shehr	10,000
	Ak Seral	15,000
	Nikde	5,000
	Kir Shehr	3,000
MARACH	Kaisarieh	5,000
	Marach	3,000
	Ain-tab	20,000
	Kars	2,000
	Malafa	6,000
SIVAS	Sivas	20,000
	Juzghat	16,000
	Amasiah	25,000
	Tocat	40,000
TREBIZOND	Tsouroum	3,000
	Trebisond	40,000
	Iriseh	30,000
	Gonnia	3,000

TURKISH ARMENIA.

Provinces.	Chief towns.	Pop.
ERZEROUM	Erzeroum	70,000
	Kara Hissar	12,000
	Ipsera	1,500
	Keifi	2,000
	Khenes	2,000
	Mavrevan	2,000
	Meginghird	3,000
	Melezghird	3,000
	Passin	3,000
	Tehman	2,000
	Tortoum	2,800
VAN	Van	50,000
	Betlis	12,000
	Bayezid	10,000
KARS	Kars	3,000
	Erdehan	3,000
	Ketchik	2,000
	Kughizman	2,000
	Khodjevan	2,000
	Ketchvan	2,000
	Sarsuchad	2,000

SYRIA OR CHAM, WITH PALESTINE.

Provinces.	Chief towns.	Pop.
ALEPPO	Aleppo	120,000
	Killis	12,000
	Scanderoon	4,000
	Antakiah (Antioch)	10,000
TRIPOLI	Tripoli	16,000
	Latakia	5,000
ACRE	St. Jean D'Acre	20,000
	Bairout	12,000
	Caiffa	2,000
	Saide	6,000
	Tabariah	4,000
	Nasra, or Nazareth	2,000
DAMAS	DAMASCUS	200,000
	Hamah	100,000
	Napaloosa	60,000
	Gaza	4,000
	JERUSALEM	30,000
	Tadmor	2,000
	Ramla	10,000
	Jaffa	4,000

TURKISH KOORDISTAN.

Provinces.	Chief town.	Pop.
CHICHREZOUR	Caratcheolan	30,000

MESOPATAMIA, OR ALGEZIRA, WITH IRAC ARABIA.

Provinces.	Chief towns.	Pop.
DIARBEKER	Kara-Amid	70,000
RACCA	Raka	3,000
	Orfa	30,000
	Bir	3,000
MOSSOUL	Mossoul	60,000
	Badjevanln	1,200
	Harounaja	1,500
BAGDAD	Bagdad	80,000
	Meched-Ali	7,000
	Mesched Hossein	8,000
	Ana	3,000
	Nisibin	1,000
	Mardin	27,000
BASSORA	Bassorah	60,000
	Coma	5,000

ISLANDS USUALLY CONSIDERED AS APPERTAINING TO TURKISH ASIA.

Islands.	Pop.
Tenedos	7,000
Metelin (Lesbos)	50,000
Scio	20,000
Ipsara or Psara	2,000
Samos	20,000
Stankio	4,000
Nicarler	1,500
Patmos	500
Rhodes	30,000
Cyprus	80,000

General view of the Persic region, Beloochistan, Cabulistan, Herat, Boukhara, Khiva, Khokan, and Turcomania.

Bounded W. by Turkish Asia, NW. by the Caucassian countries, and northward by the Caspian sea and Russian Asia; E. by Mongolia, Thibet, and Indostan, and S. by the Indian ocean and Persian Gulf, extends regions of immense extent, and presenting great variety of climate, with the extremes of soil, from sandy deserts to tracts of unsurpassed fertility. Extending in lat. from 25 to 40° N., and in lon. from 44 to 72 E. of London. Greatest length 1,700 ms., in a direction of SE. and NW., between Cape Monge, on the SE., to Mount Ararat, on the NW. Measured by the rhombs, the area of this great region amounts to about 1,100,000 sq. ms. In regard to its physical and political sub-divisions, the description cannot be other than very general; there are, however, features in its physiognomy too strong and distinct to be mistaken. Though bounded on the E. by the noble volume of the Indus river, and on the W. actually giving source to numerous confluents of the Euphrates and Tigris, the Persic region is in a very remarkable degree devoid of rivers. The central part, indeed, including full the one-half of the whole surface, is a desert of rock and sand, elevated, dreary, and desolate.

Beloochistan, the ancient Gedrosia, and the Makran of the Arabians, extends along the Arabian sea about 600 ms., and fills the southern part of the space between the basin of the Indus river and the Persian Gulf, and mountains of Kerman. Provincially, as laid down on Black's Atlas, Beloochistan contains Lus on the extreme SE., Jhalawan, Sarawan, and Cutch Gundava, northeastwards towards the Indus, Mukran, or Makran, in the centre, and on the W., Bushkurd and Kobeetan. Traversed on the eastern side by the Hala mountains, a ridge of the Suleiman system, and on the W. by the Bushkurd ridge, this country, similar to most other parts of the physical section to which it belongs, is very devoid of permanent rivers, though generally composed of an inclined plain, sloping towards the Indian ocean. Soil in most part sterile, if not desert, but meliorates towards the north, where it is bounded by the more elevated Cabul or Afghanistan. Such streams as traverse this country are mere torrents in the rainy season, dryed up in summer and autumn. The physical character of the country is Arabian, as though in most part sterile, many of its valleys smile in the richest verdure. The scorching heat of summer warded off the inhabitants by the shade of date, orange, and other trees, affording at once shelter and nourishment. Like all other countries inhabited by civilized people, and where water is scarce, irrigation supplies partially natural fertility. Lying between N. lat. 25½ and 30°, and declining southwardly, and without stagnant water, Beloochistan is amongst the most salubrious sections of Asia.

Nationally, it presents its connexion with Persia and Indostan. The name is Persian, and means "*The country of the Beloochis,*" a people speaking a dialect of the Persian language. The Beloochis are, however, only the principal, and not by any means the exclusive inhabitants. Another people, who use a Hindoo dialect, the Brahouis, occupy a part of the country. Both nations are Mahometans, of the sect of Omar, and both are represented by travellers as stout, tall, robust, well-proportioned, intelligent, and hospitable; also amongst the most warlike of Asiatic nations. Government a limited monarchy.

Caboul, or *Afghanistan*, extends northwards from Beloochistan, and westward from Indostan. This elevated, and in great part mountainous country, lying between N. lat. 28 and 38°, is composed of three inclined plains. The west side, drained by the Hindmend, or Helmund river, forming a basin of 116,000 sq. ms., without oceanic outlet. Though on European maps outlines are traced defining the political sections of this, as of other parts of Asia, it is probable, from all testimony, that the inhabitants themselves have little respect for boundaries not preserved by military force. As limited on Black's Atlas, 1841, Afghanistan or Caboul is bounded S. by Beloochistan, W. by the Great Persian desert, NW. by the mountains of Khorasan, N. by Toorkmania (Turkestan) and Tartary, and E. by the great river Indus. The area about 250,000 sq. ms. The outlines, except on the Indus, vague. The southwestern side, embracing full one-fourth part, is desert, with very partial exceptions. Near the mouth of the Indus, a chain of mountains rises, and, following the general course of the Indus northwardly by different chains under the general title of Suleiman mountains,

traverses Beloochistan and Afghanistan through 10° of lat. 26 36, until, mingling with and confounded with the Hindo Koosh mountains: the latter forming part of the great southern mountain band which, under numerous local names, crosses the whole eastern continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. That part of this immense system, the ancient Paropamisus, and Hindoo Koosh of modern geography, which is comprised in northern Afghanistan, is composed of lateral chains, which, at about N. lat. 35 and 68° E. of London, form a nucleus of mountain ridges and gorges, from which issue and flow southwestwardly the sources of the Hindmend, northwardly those of the Amou Deria, or Jihoon, and eastwardly those of the Cabool, or Peshawur branch of the Indus. Independent of its mountains, this part of Afghanistan is elevated and exposed to severe winter cold, a character which it partakes with northern Persia and Khorasan. Over the whole, summer heat is as excessive as winter cold. These countries have, in all historical ages, been inhabited by warlike nations, and have shared in the mighty political revolutions. Invaded and traversed by the Macedonians under Alexander, possessed in turn by Greeks, Syrians, Tartars, or Turks, Persians, and Mongols, and recently invaded by the British, it is possessed by a people we call Afghans, who, however, are its ruling, but not exclusive people. Beloochis, Uzbecs, Tadjics, Hindoos, Persians, and others, trade with and mingle with the Afghans.

Afghan is one of those foreign and imposed terms unknown, except through other languages, to the people to whom it is applied. The term is Persian; the people call themselves *Pooshtoon*, and plurally *Pooshtaunch*. They are Mahometans of the Sonnite sect, but lax in discipline, and tolerant to other religious professions. In regard to society and government, not only the Afghans, but those over the whole Persic region, have strong resemblance to the condition of European nations during the dark ages; an observation which may be extended with the utmost propriety to respective civilization.

Provincially, Afghanistan is divided into Seistan on the SW., Sewistan SE., Caboul in the centre, Damaun towards the Indus, or between that river and Suleiman mountains, Kohestan and Ghorant on the north side, and Herat or Eastern Khorasan NW. All the northern part, from the Indus to the borders of Toorkmania, in a distance of above 600 ms., is an immense congeries of mountains. In brief, Afghanistan, were its inhabitants united under one efficient Government, would be amongst the most defensible sections of the earth; and, divided as they are into tribes, such is the nature of their country that its conquest is in reality hopeless.

Persia is another of those national terms bestowed by foreigners, and loosely applied to regions physically different, and in regard to inhabitants in manners, language, and government, and never, except by momentary conquest, even nominally united into one sovereignty, rendered vague politically by the permanent features of nature, which opposed irremovable obstacles to national union. If under the name of Persia we embrace the regions to which the term is usually applied, we have before us a country, or rather countries, of great extent, between two deserts. The great system of mountains so often already mentioned, forming a massive nucleus between the Caspian, Euxine, and Mediterranean seas, and from which extend westward the mountains of Armenia and Asia Minor, northwestward those particularly designated Caucasus, southeastward the Elwend, (ancient Zagros,) and eastward chains which extend between the Caspian and great salt desert of Yezed, forms the already noticed Hindoo-Kosh. The Elwend in various chains extends from Tauris and Ararat southeastward, discharging from its southwestern flanks the numerous confluents of the Tigris and Lower Euphrates, and thence, continuing the same direction, between the Persian gulf and desert of Yezed, to the Indian ocean and western borders of Beloochistan, and slightly inflecting eastward, is continued to its junction with the Suleiman system, near the delta of the Indus. The distance from the mouth or delta of the Indus to Mount Ararat is about 1,800 ms., of which 600 are over Beloochistan, and the residue in Persia. The northern ramification, from the nucleus of Ararat to the western border of Beloochistan, 1,200 ms., forms Persia into a rude approach to a semi-ellipse, with a wide central desert.

Provincially, Persia contains on the extreme NW. Azerbijan, Ghilan, and Persian Koordistan: in the central, West Irak Adjerni, (ancient Media;) between Elwend proper and mountains of Louristan, the province of Louristan; and towards the common mouth of the Euphrates and Tigris, Khusistan, (the ancient Susiana;) northeastwards from the Persian Gulf, Fars, or Farsistan, (ancient Persia proper,) from which comes our common name for the whole region, and which is followed towards Beloochistan by the provinces of Laristan, along the Persian Gulf, and Kirman, between Laristan and the internal desert.

On the northern side of the desert, and eastward from Ghilan, extends the low and unhealthy province of Mazanderan, followed eastward by Khorasan, the ancient Hyrcania, and Parthia.

To exhibit one feature illustrative of the real physiognomy and physical character of Persia, it may be noted that the desert spreads from N. lat. 30°, or extreme northern border of Farsistan and Kirman, to N. lat. 36°, or southern border of Khorasan. In brief, a general name could not easily be given to any other equal continuous section of the earth so completely dissevered, as to its minor parts and in regard to human association, as Persia. Confining the term, however, to the really habitable sections, we have in the native Iran an extensive and very diversified country, on which great empires have risen and fallen—a country on which nations have always existed who have greatly influenced the history of Asia. With mountains of no slight elevation, valleys presenting the most enchanting scenery and most abundant fertility, and saline deserts of vast extent, no general description will apply. In the northwestern provinces, the winters are long and severe; in the southern, the elevation of the surface compensating low latitude, the seasons are mild and uniform, and native poets have employed one of the finest of languages in its praise. Ispahan, in the centre, and Shiraz, in the south, were long the capitals of modern Persia; but for nearly a century

past, Teheran, at lat. 35 42 N., lon. 51 21 E., in the mountains of Demavend, has possessed the palace and presence of the Schah.

Similar to Beloochistan and Afghanistan, Persia is inhabited by various tribes; and the nature of the country has produced two classes, the sedentary and nomade or roving. The settled people, under the name or title of *Tadjiks*, cultivate the fields, and reside in the cities. The Afchars and Cadjars are nomades who rove over the intermediate country between the Caspian and northwestern Persia, towards and in the recesses of the mountains Elwend and Ararat. The famed Turcomans range over northern and northeastern Persia as far as the river Amou Deria. The Koords give name to Koordistan, and, mingling with others, who, under different names, are probably different only in name, as in America, the same savage or barbarous people are thus rather confused than designated. Persia is peculiarly remarkable, as inhabited by people in almost every stage of civilization. The proper Persian have been, and not inappropriately, called the French of Asia, particularly as to manners.

The government, such as it is, of these regions is feudal, in the worst sense. Military despotism is the main principle; and, truly Asiatic, the land and people are regarded as the property of the sovereign. This accounts in part for the choice of nomadic life, as it is only the sedentary population who are crushed by the sovereign power. Without regular laws, fixed tribunals, internal industry protected by legal authority, roads or means of safe transportation, or commerce which would deserve the name, or indeed any institution respected by an enlightened and united people, Persia, as a nation or general government, exists rather in name than fact. Lying between two great Powers, Great Britain and Russia, it is protected from both rather by deserts, craggy mountains, and great extent of territory, than by any internal moral or physical force.

Khorasan, or, as often named from its strong capital Herat, comprises northeastern Persia and, in most part, the ancient Hyrcania and Parthia. The most formidable armies of Central Asia have come from these provinces. Sometimes connected with Persia, but much more frequently separate and hostile, Herat now claims independence from both Persia and Afghanistan.

Independent Tartary, Tsorkmania, or *Turkistan, Bokhara, Kharism, Kirguis, &c.*

To the NE. from Persia and N. of Afghanistan extends a country of vast extent, having the Caspian sea W., the Beloor mountains E., and the Russian steppes N., reaching from N. lat. 35 0 to 55 0, and with a mean breadth of at least 600 ms. and area of upwards of 1,000,000 sq. ms. To this region we have bestowed the title of Independent Tartary, and that not incorrectly, as, except by the Mongols, it never has been held subject to foreign conquerors. It made the centre of the empire, as it was the native country of Tamerlane. Russia is now pressing on Tartary, but only as a reflux of time; for more than two centuries Russia was tributary to the Khans of Tartary, and her grand dukes bowed their necks and crouched at the feet of the grand Khan. There is no other vulgar error of our books more gross than confounding the real Tartar, or more properly Turk, with the Mongols. The Tartars differ as much from the Mongols, by form, feature, structure of body and head, as the Caucasian Moor from the negro. The Tartar, tall, well-formed, with features and head on the European model, hair curled, and, like the beard, long and abundant, is remarkably distinguished from the misshapen, stoop-shouldered Mongol, with his square visage, projecting cheekbones, coarse and thinly scattered hair, and chin nearly deprived of beard. Though only separated by the Beloor mountains, the respective countries inhabited by the two races, compose two great physical regions as contrasted as are the two people. The great table land of Mongolia, the real centre of Asia, has been already noticed, stretching from the Palcati lake to the great wall of China, Kinghan mountains, and sources of the Argoun. Tartary or Turkestan, sloping from the Beloor mountains westward, seems, as it does in fact, in the double regard of features and inhabitants, physically speaking, commences Europe, and the more by its numerous rivers and fertile soil. The two noble streams of Gihoon, now Amou Deria and the Sihoon or Sir-Deria, deriving their sources from the ancient Imaus, now Beloor mountains, pour their volumes into the Aral lake or sea. Here we have the Sogdiana, and Margiana of the Greek writers, the Mawaralnahr of the Arabians, and, crossing the Amou, we are in the modern Bokhara, and, despite of war and revolution, and over the sea of ages, a country still well peopled, rich, and the most powerful of those States, included under the title of *Independent Tartary*. Here, coming from the east, is the first country in a distance of 2,000 ms., where the traveller can be cheered by cultivated fields, flowing rivers, canals of irrigation, and cities exhibiting the creations of a civilized society. Two travellers habituated, one to the life of man in Eastern Asia, and the other to that of Western Europe, and meeting on their way from their respective native countries, in the city of Bokhara, if they spoke a common language, would express widely different opinions on the social and intellectual condition of Tartary. The European, if he formed his judgment on what Europe *is*, would regard Tartary as barbarous; but if he judged from what Europe *was*, from the 5th to the 10th century of the Christian era, would pronounce Bokhara, Samarcand, Balk, Khiva, and Urghenz, flourishing cities. The Asiatic, after traversing the desolate Mongolia, would have the most exalted ideas of the regions westward from the Beloor mountains. It is not without melancholy reflections that we can, even in imagination, scan a country which has struggled in all ages against barbarian conquerors, a country which, from its position and natural advantages, would seem destined to enjoy in itself prosperous civilization, and prolong towards Europe the connexion between the eastern and western sides of the Eastern continent.

The following tabular view of the Persic region is given on the authority of the geography of Larenaudiere, Balbi, and Huot, but without guaranteeing its entire accuracy, as there does not exist in any such countries statistical element to enable

even the natives to form satisfactory statements of numbers in regard to population or extent of territory.

PERSIC REGION.

Provincial section.	Principal cities.	Pop.
ADERBIDGIAN	Tauris	100,000
	Maragha	15,000
	Ardebyl	4,000
	Khoi	25,000
GHILAN	Recht	60,000
	Rudbar	3,000
MAZANDERAN	Sari	20,000
	Aster-Abad	1,500
	Tarabad.	
	Balfouch	25,000
IRAC-ADJEMI	Teheran	140,000
	Ispahan	200,000
	Kachan	30,000
	Hamadan	30,000
	Casbin	40,000
	Zenghian	15,000
	Sultanieh	2,000
	Bourougherd	12,000
KURDISTERN	Kermanschah	15,000
	Senna	10,000
KHUZISTAN, including LOURISTAN.	Shuster, (ancient Susa)	15,000
	Khorremabad	2,000
	Diffoul	15,000
	Enetian	3,500
FARSISTAN or FARS and LARISTAN.	Schiras	52,000
	Lar	12,000
	Fesa	18,000
	Djaroun or Kazeroon	4,000
	Djerd	35,000
	Daragherd	4,000
	Firouz-Abad	2,000
	Busheer or Aboucher	10,000
KIRMAN	Kirman	30,000
	Krook or Krouk	6,000
	Minal	1,500
	Gumroum or Raym	20,000
KHORASAN	Meshed or Mushed	80,000
	Nishapoor	10,000

BELOOCHISTAN.

Provincial section.	Chief cities.	Pop.
SARAVAN	Kelat	20,000
CUTCH GUNDAWA	Gundava	8,000
DJHALAWAN	Khozdar	3,000
LUZ or LUS	Beila.	
MEKRAN or MUKRAN	Kedje	15,000
KOHISTAN	Bunpoor.	

AFGHANISTAN OR CABOOL.

Provincial section.	Chief cities.	Pop.
CABOOL	Cabool	80,000
LOUGHMAN	Dir and Batchaour.	
JULALABAD or DJELAL	Abad-Julalabad or Djelal-Abad.	10,000
GHIZNIE or GAZNA	Ghiznee	7,000
	Sourmoul.	
CANDAHAR or KANDAHAR.	Candahar	100,000
PECHAWUR	Peshawur	100,000
	Attock	6,000
BALK	Balk or Balch	7,000
	Maimana	2,000
	Kounadouz	18,000
	Khooloom	40,000
	Andkhoo or Andkhou	1,500
	Talikhan.	
SESTAN, Western Afghanistan.	Jullalabad or Doosbak	10,000
MOULTAN, part W. of Indus river.	Dera-Ismael Khan	5,000
	Dera Ghazee Khan	20,000
HERAT or EASTERN KHORASAN.	Herat	100,000

INDEPENDENT TARTARY.

Provincial section.	Chief cities.	Pop.
BOKHARA, GREAT	Bokhara	60,000
	Karchi or Nakhcheb	40,000
	Samarchand or Samarsand.	60,000
	Kara-Koul or Karakool	30,000
CHERSABES or CHERI SEBZ.	Chehri-Sebz	4,000
KHOKHAN	Khokhan	50,000
	Tachkend	20,000
	Khodjend	40,000
HISSAR	Hissar	20,000
RAMID	Ramid	25,000
KOULAB	Koulab	15,000
ABIGHERM	Abigherm	10,000
BADAKSHAN	Badakshan	10,000
DER WAZEH	Derwazeh	10,000
KHIVA or KHRISHMA	Khiva	16,000
	Ghurulen	3,000
	Ourghendz	8,000
OUZBECS ARALIANS	Konrat	8,000
KIRGHIZ or KIRGEES	Do	8,000
KAFIRISTAN	Do	8,000

Summary of the Persic Region and Independent Tartary.

Region.	Sq. Eng. ms.	Pop.
Persic Region proper	470,000	9,000,000
Beloochistan	150,000	7,000,000
Afghanistan	222,000	7,000,000
Herat	85,000	1,800,000
Independent Tartary	860,000	2,500,000
	1,727,000	27,300,000

We have now taken a cursory survey of a region, nominally a part of Asia, which, however, were our artificial subdivisions made with due regard to physical limits, would be considered and named as a whole in itself. The only land surface which unites the Caucassian region to Asia is that between the southern shore of the Caspian and the head of the Persian gulf, about 500 ms., whilst the land space is upwards of 1,500 between the northern shore of the Caspian sea and that of Karia. Thus we discover Europe, as far as land is concerned, threefold more directly connected with the great body of Asia than is the Caucassian region.

Independent, therefore, of the countries we have reviewed under the names of Arabia, Palestine, &c., Asia rises from the Frozen ocean, Pacific ocean, Indian ocean, and the Persian gulf and Caspian sea, to a great central table land. From this immense plateau falls four slopes: one northwards, towards the Frozen ocean, the second to the eastward, into the Pacific ocean, the third southwardly, into the Indian ocean, and the fourth westward, towards the Caspian.

The great table land of Mongolia is bounded northwards by the Thian Chan system of mountains, westward by the Beloor, (ancient Imaus,) and S. by the Kuen Luen system. To the E. it is open to the seas of China and Japan. From it no stream of water issues to the N., W., or S. Placing ourselves mentally on the verge of the Thian Chan, very near mid-distance from the Gulf of Petehellee and the sources of Ural river in the Ural mountains, and also very near mid-distance from the head of the Gulf of Bengal and that of Obey, and you have a central spot upwards of 1,400 ms. distant from any sea. Within this radius of

1,400 ms. the Baikal sea, comparatively only a large lake, covers more area than do all the residue of water surface within its sweep.

Thus placing ourselves, we have around us the most extended continuous land of the earth, and we may regard ourselves amid the most stupendous natural scenes. Towards the northern pole descends the great slope of Northern Asia; on every side mountains, stretching away towards the far distant recipients of their rivers, except to the south and eastward, whence spreads the frozen deserts of Shamo or Cobi, perhaps the highest plateau of the globe. At great distances from each other on these wastes spread small saline or brackish lakes, into which flow small rivers, along which the few fertile spots and shrubby appearance of the only trees which rise near their banks render desolation more gloomy. This is, however, the character of the central table land of Asia, through upwards of 2,000 ms. from the Kuen Luen to the Siolki mountains, or from the sources of the Indus and Amou Deria rivers to those of the Argoun or upper Amur, with a varying width from 3 0 to 10 0 lat.

Towards the north the central plateau is in some degree, but with less sterility, extended beyond the Thian Chan mountains to the lower Altai, and on the W. giving source to the Irtysh, in the centre to the Oby, and E. to those of the Selinga and Argoun and Kirton Pira branches of Amur. The wide space between the Thian Chan and Lower Altai mountains, and in E. and W. direction between the Beloor and Siolki, over 50 0 lon. on the mean N. lat. 47 0, or through 2,000 miles, is traversed by branches of the two bounding mountain systems, dividing it into extensive natural basins. Of these basins is Soongarie on the W., and, though as large as France, is without river outlet. Soongarie is followed eastward by the country of the Eluths, of little less extent, but drained by the upper Irtysh and upper Oby. The Eluths are, with an intervening mountain chain, followed by the Kalkas Mongols, who roam over the immense regions drained by the Selinga and higher confluents of the Amur. These three great sections comprise the "Thian Chan Pelou," or "*Country beyond the Thian Chan*," of the Chinese.

Advancing eastward of Mongolia and Thian Chan-pe-Lou, the central table land terminates, and the Altaian system, cut through, as it is in the Russian province of Nertchinsk, or rather in passing from the country of Kalkas Mongolia into Nertchinsk, by the Selinga river, is continued by the names of Stanovoy and Yablonoy, or by other local names as the mountains of Daouria, Khiniggan, and the Lamoertes, until the system is terminated, or more probably only interrupted by Beering's strait. These chains limit, and, by their ramifications, indicate, and in part separate the great northern river basins of Asia; that of the Oby on the W., Jenissey in the centre, and that of the Lena on the E. All these basins and many smaller ones, terminating beyond the Arctic circle in level, and in the short summer marshy, and winter frozen and naked plains, make the indefinite, vast, and desolate Siberia. If we include with Siberia Mongolia and the intervening countries, this part of the earth is distinguished by one physical fact from all others: that is, from the great elevation of Mongolia from lat. 40 0 to 60 0 N., the temperature of winter is little, if any, less rigorous than is the same season along the Arctic ocean above lat. 65 0. The favorable climate is, from these circumstances, above lat 50 0 N., and from thence to 60 0 N.

Great attention has been paid by geographers to the mountain systems of Asia, which range eastwardly and westwardly, whilst the systems which have their direction from SW. to NE. have been neglected, though the latter is little, if any, less prominent.

Amongst the men who have contributed most to bring order out of confusion, as regards physical geography, by elevated, expanded, and correct views, Alexander Humboldt stands at the head. After his return from America, for the geography of which he performed the most profound services, he turned his attention towards Asia, that most extended and most elevated continent of the earth, and to which Europe is only a peninsula. The view is here drawn to the cradle of mankind, according to all our records, sacred and profane. The animated movement recently assumed by all the sciences since their mutual aid and dependence, have been discovered and made available, have produced the most happy results on geography. Comparing the great features of nature with the facts of general history, the great mountain systems, enclosing between their regions, inhabited by different nations, have served to determine the origin and direction of the intervening valleys, painful of access from one to the other, have had on nations by enchaining society into groups, a greater influence than horizontal distance. Routes open to either, or both commerce and invasion, by rivers and arms of the sea, have been so long discussed as to admit them as elements in history; and yet systems of mountains, equal in all cases, and much more so in some instances, have been strangely overlooked. The movements of emigrations, the mutations of political power, operating in directions and with subdivisions apparently capricious, have strong light reflected on them by the development of mountain geography.

Again: to obtain any knowledge of climate deserving the name of science, it has always been requisite to study prevailing winds, the relations of land and water, the slopes and inclinations of land surface, the range of the great continental coasts, the mass and direction of mountain systems, with their elevation and that of their intervening valleys. Recently, and only recently, has it been acknowledged that the surface of the earth is only half defined by any spherical projection, globular or plane, if the vertical relations of height are neglected.

Geology comes forward in aid of geography in uniting into the same system and formation those parallel chains which, until the present age, appeared as unconnected with each other. Regarding the chains as the merely most prominent parts of the wrinkles of the earth which, with varying elevation above the surface, we may consider as giving the aspect without reality of interruption. This law is manifested by mountain elevation in the same direction, when we apply scientific principles to their investigation. Thus by methods

truly founded on the phenomena of our globe, we subdivide continents into sections endowed with precise characters illustrative of both geography and history, and order produced where confusion long reigned.

The surface of Central and Eastern Asia has remained in a similar state of uncertainty with the history of its inhabitants. An accurate knowledge of the great features of nature in those immense regions must precede, and then direct, the study of events attending the progress of humanity. The rise, progress, and decline of nations, present the vast image of a protracted battle, which, to follow and comprehend the detail, demands profound knowledge of the field of contention.

We now proceed to give a brief sketch of the classifications of the features of natural physiognomy, established by Humboldt on the general surface of Eastern and Central Asia.

We may premise that, on a connected view of both, that on the southern side the mountainous character of Asia is extended into Europe, whilst along the northern side of the former spreads an immense plain, which, only interrupted by the Uralian mountains, is stretched into Europe even to the NE. of France. The prodigious groups and chains of the enormous mountains of Asia and Europe, stretching over the eastern continent in nearly its greatest length, may be classed and examined in four systems, which, proceeding from N. to S., are the Altaian, Thian Chan, Kuen Luen, and Himalaya.

The Altaian system, commencing about 60 0 lon. E. of London, and lat. 47 0 in the steppes of the Kirguis, ranges, with inflections and under different names, to the straits of Beering. Its first range of about 300 ms., SE. by E., is over the steppe to where it merges into the Beloor Dagh, (ancient Imaus.) Then assuming a nearly eastern course of 600 ms. along the mean lat. of 49 0, is traversed by the Irtysh, or outlet of Lake Zaizan, thence 200 ms in a like direction to the passage of upper Oby, and still with the same general course, but with a semicircular curve northwards, under the local name of the Syansk, or Sayamen mountains, is at 200 ms. traversed by the Sayansk or upper Jenesei river, and again at a distance of 800 ms. from the Oby, traversed by the Selinga river, near Kiachta and Selinghinsk. From its first rise in the steppes of Kirguis, this system is known as the Urgan Daba, and evidently united to the Uralian by the Algydim chain, thence towards the Intysh, as the Resha, and between the Oby and Selings, as the lesser Altai, or, as already stated, the Sayamen mountains, eastward of the Selinga, at a distance of 1,800 ms. from the steppes of Kirgui, the Altaian, assuming the name of Yablonoy, and in a direction of NE. by E. 1,500 ms., separat ng the sources of the Lena from those of the Amur, reaches the sea of Ochotsk; thence, in a NE. direction, under the name of Stanovoy, in different fragments, and distance of 2,000 ms., is terminated, or more probably, only interrupted, by Beering's straits, having a range on the sphere of upwards of 5,000 ms., and stands amongst the greatest mountain systems of the earth.

The Thian Chan, from a Chinese term, meaning "*The mountains of Heaven*," branches from the Beloor system, at about 69 0 or 70 0 E. lon. London, and thence, pursuing the mean lat. of 42 0 towards Hami 1,000 ms., apparently sinks to the level of the desert, but, as probable from the aspect of the country, it is the desert which rises to the height of the mountains. This conclusion receives great force from the circumstance that, in the same general direction, the distinct mountain character again appears, and continues 1,500 ms. to the sea of Japan, passing to the north of Pekin and of the great wall of China, rising in many places to peaks covered with perpetual snow. It is interesting to find the Caucasus system, westward of the Caspian, stretching in the same direction and on near the same latitude. It remains to be decided their disjunction or connexion.

The very elongated basin between the Thian-Chan and Altai is open, or nearly so, on the west, but is traversed partially by ramifications of both bounding systems in many places, and NE. of Pekin is crossed by a transversal chain, the Siolki of our old maps, but the King-han of the Chinese. The Thian-Chan system passes over 60 0 of lon. on the mean lat. of 42 0 N., or above 3,000 ms. This system is the real northern buttress of Mongolia, as from its northern flanks rise the Irtysh, Oby, Jenisei, and Kerton Pira, or Upper Amur, all flowing northwardly, and passing the Altai at very distant parts, except the Amur, find their farway recipients in the Frozen ocean.

The Kuen Luen system of mountains emerges from the nucleus above Cashmir. With its elevated summits and peaks, under the mean lat. of 35 0, to Khookou Nor lake, and to the sources of the Blue and Yellow rivers, and thence eastward, enclosing between it and Thian-Chan the great desert of Shami or Cobi. The desert of Cobi and all the residue of the wide-spread table land of Mongolia is directly contrary to the Thian-Chan-pelou, open to the east, as the latter is to the west. The Kuen Luen, indeed, expires in central China, leaving the space open along the Pacific ocean from the Thian Chan to the Himalaya. On the western extreme Mongolia and Little Thibet are closed by the Beloor system, which, emerging from the nucleus of Cashmir, extends northwardly, and, passing the Thian-Chan, separates the sources of the Yarkand river from those of the Amou Deria (Oxus) and the Sihoon rivers.

These are the mountains which separate the ancient Khotan from Thibet. Khotan, where, from good authority, the worship of Boodh was in operation at the earliest dawn of history, and from whence, at a more recent period, it slowly penetrated Thibet and Indostan.

Himalaya system of mountains is, from all analogy, the continuation of the mountains of southern Europe, as the Pyrenees, Alps, and Balcan, and also those of Asia Minor, Persia, and Afghanistan. Speaking of this prodigious system, Malte Brun observes: "That part which forms the northern boundary of India is a continuation of the same range with that west of the Indus, known among the Afghans by the name of Hindoo Koosh. To the east of the Indus it increases in height, and assumes a character of additional grandeur from that circumstance and from its great extent in both directions. It forms, in fact, one of the most sublime features in the structure of the old continent, and, in fine, of the globe. Here a long range of

summits, covered with perpetual snow, presents itself to the Hindoo, who has in all ages raised to it an eye of religious veneration. All the names by which it is distinguished are derived from the Sanscrit term *Hem*, signifying snow. Hence have risen Imaus, and Emodus among the ancients, and the Himalah, Himadri, Himachal, and Himalaya of the moderns. The old Hindoo root, Hem, brings also to mind the Hemus of Thrace, Hymettus of Attica, the Mons Imanus of Italy, and the Saxon Himmel."

"All the mountains of these regions, and the masses of elevated land betweeen them, are, in Hindoo mythology, called Meroo-Soo or Soo-Meroo, and Kailasam, names so renowned in the E. that they reached, and were, with some difficulty in regard to orthography, introduced into European works by the Greeks and Romans. These names designate the Indian Olympus, the native dwelling of gods and men. These mountains and elevated plains, rich in the precious metals, furnished in the time of Herodotus and of Ctjesias, that quantity of native gold and of auriferous sand, which gave rise to the fables of ants, which amassed stores of this precious metal and of fountains from which it flowed or bubbled up. These golden mountains of the Indians obtained names of similar meaning among the Mongols and the Chinese, such as Altai-Alin-Tepa and Kin-Shan."

Malte Brun expressed a doubt whether the Himilaya did or did not extend eastward of the Bramapootra, but Humboldt removed that doubt, and gave the following brief delineation of the Himalaya:

"The Himalaya separates Thibet from the valley of the Indus. It approaches so near the Kuen Luen, between Kashmir and Ladak, that the two systems seemed blended into one body. To the west of Djawahir (N. lat. 30 0 lon. 84 0 E., and about 250 ms. NW. from Catmandu) it attains the elevation of 8,000 metres, or 26,240 Eng. feet; and, further to the E., near Dhawalaghiri, it rises to 8,700 metres, or 28,536 Eng. feet. The table land of Thibet, comprised between this enormous mass and the Kuen Luen, is very elevated and traversed in various directions by the various mountain ribs protruded from both systems."

Though of much greater occasional, if not general elevation, the Himalaya is not the southern buttress of Mongolia, but yields that rank in geography to the Kuen Luen. Rising in the latter, and flowing towards and through the mighty gorges of the former, advancing from the W. to E., we are successively led to the Indus, Sutledge, Brahmapootra, Irrawaddy, Sahwen, and the Hew-lung Kiang, or river of Cambodia, to where its northern foot is bathed by the Pechu or Upper Blue river, all rising in and flowing southwardly from the Kuen Luen, and having their recipients either in the Arabian sea, Gulf of Bengal, or Chinese sea. Thus far, in a distance of 1,300 ms. from its embranchment out of the mountain nucleus of Little Thibet or Kashgur, the Himalaya, cut into fragments by the rivers of Southern Asia, extends along the southern slope of that continent, but in reaching China in the province of Yunan, and rising eastward of the Hew-lung-Kiang, it becomes a dividing ridge between the sources of the southern confluents of the Blue river, and those of the Lissin-Kiang flowing into the Gulf of Tonquin and those of the Hong-Kiang or river of Canton. With some, though comparatively slight, inflections and numerous peaks rising to perpetual snow, this system crosses China in a distance of 1,200 ms., and along the mean lat. of 25 N. to its final termination on the channel of Formosa.

To the west of Little Thibet, the Hindoo Koosh or ancient Paropamisus continues the Himalaya into Persia, and thence, under local names, such as Elwend and Caucasus, Ararat and others, reaches the Hellespont, and, if followed in Europe, it extends to the Atlantic ocean. This immense system of mountains is the most important of the earth, crossing the eastern continent through 128° of lon., or upwards of 7,000 statute ms., and in length vieing with the Andes of America, but exceeding the latter in extreme elevation. The Himalayas, with all that we have included under the term, is in one respect a physical limit of remarkable character. The observation has been already recorded in this article, that Asia was terminated by peninsular projections to the south; but we now extend it to the whole system of Himalaya. If we set out from the channel of Formosa, and extend our views to the bay of Biscay, we would have, sloping from the Himalaya, India, east and west of the Ganges, Arabia, a large part of Asia Minor, with all Greece, Italy, and Spain, countries also in a remarkable manner devoid of lakes. The range of these peninsulas and their bounding seas correspond to a great exactness with that of the mountain system from which they decline.

These general sketches, however, on the great mountains and intervening valleys of Asia cannot be regarded other than an approach towards the true configuration of that continent. To arrive at any positive conclusion, in detail, on the concordance of different parts of the same system, it would be requisite to examine each by itself. But, historically speaking, such minuteness of geological analysis is unnecessary; the mountains exert their influence on society, independent of their constituent material. In an investigation of the united geographical and geological structure of Asia, another great fact comes forward. The very elevated and extended regions of central Asia must be contrasted on the western side by a depression still more remarkable, since at its lowest level, the surface of the Caspian sea, it is some hundred feet below the level of the general ocean. Similar to the table land of Mongolia, the Caspian depression has no river or any other aquatic outlet. These two physical sections have a common limit in the Beloor (Imaus) mountains, through 15° of latitude, or about 1,000 miles. In their combined length, they reach from the Siolki mountains, in Asia, to the sources of the Wolga, in Europe, or through 90° of lon. The basin of the depression, including the confluents of the Aral with those of the Caspian, comprises an area of 1,400,000 sq. ms.; and the plateau of Mongolia, at the lowest estimate, yields a continuous surface of 2,500,000 sq. ms. of land, without oceanic connexion, with a length from the sources of the Wolga to the Siolki mountains of 4,500 ms. The rivers rising in and flowing westward from the Beloor mountains, such as the Oxus or Amoo, the Jihoon and Sarasoo,

with several others, are either discharged into the Aral or lost in sandy plains or smaller lakes. This generally fine slope, falling westward from the Beloor mountains towards the Caspian and Aral, is the *Scythia Intra Imaum* of the ancient Greeks and Romans, and the (it is probable) far more ancient Turkestan of its own inhabitants, the Mawaralnahr of the Arabians, and the Independent Tartary of modern European geographers.

Passing eastward of the Beloor mountains, we are on the great central plateau of Asia. Along the western regions of this table land, from lat. 38 to 48° N., or 700 ms. from S. to N., and between the Kuen Luen and Urgan Daba mountains, with a breadth, east and west, varying from 300 to 500 ms., spreads Chinese Turkestan, or, as known to us, Little Bucharia, on the S., and Soongaria N.—a country of mountain, plain, and valley, and supplied with numerous streams, lost in interior lakes of brackish water. Of the rivers, the Yarkand, flowing eastward about 600 ms. comparative course, is the principal. Elevated and bleak as it is, this region, with a tolerably fertile soil, possesses in some degree a settled population, with whom, under the name of Kalmucs, commences the Mongolic race. The Chamern-Daban mountains, a chain extending to the southeastwards, from the Altaian to the Thian Chan, separating Soongaria and Little Bucharia from the country of the Eluths and sources of the Irtysh and Oby rivers, is one of those lateral chains which contribute to form the basins of central Asia.

Bounded on the N. by the Thian Chan, and S. by the Kuen Luen, and spreading about ENE. over 40° of lon., on the mean lat. of 44°, extends the great and desolate expanse of Mongolia, to which, if we add Little Bucharia, we have a distance of 2,300 ms., with a mean breadth of 500, from which no stream flows, and on the much most extensive part none deserving the name of a river exists. One-third, at least, is utter desert. On this region, houses, fields, cities, or roads, in the form we possess these objects, never did nor ever can exist. On this expansive plateau, where human beings appear, they are nomades, living on horseback, or in movable tents. They are not savages, but they are barbarians: so they are now, and so must they remain; and the observations made in the article *Africa* may be repeated, as respects Mongolia; and both ought to be regarded as composed of islands separated from each other by deserts.

Dzoungaria, or Soongaria is a general name in our books for more than one country of central Asia, and is also a name, with several others, for the southwestern branch of the Amur river. Great Dzoungaria is a natural section—a mountain basin already noticed.

Crossing the Kinghan or Siolki mountains, we are on the remote sources of the Amur, and on the eastern slope of Asia. Still, however, in passing from Mongolia, properly so called, we find its physical features continued into Mandshuria and the neighboring province of Nertchinsk, and in some degree, northwards, into Irkoutsk and Kolyvane. As a summary, we may regard central Asia as a series of basins enclosed by mountainous rims, as, though on very reduced scales, we may instance Bohemia in Europe, and in America that in which the city of Mexico stands. Similar to the continent of which they form a part, the mountain basins of Asia are of immense extent; some have river outlets, but, as we have already shown, others have not. As it has been observed that all these sections of Asia have a very strong resemblance to the features revealed to us by the telescope on the face of the moon, again we may observe that from the immense mountain rims of central Asia flow the fountains of rivers, as radii from a common centre. From the Thian issue northwardly the higher sources of the Irtysh, Oby, and Jenisei, which, carrying their volumes through the Altaian, carry their far winding streams to the Northern ocean. From the Imaus or Beloor issue the fountains of the Oxus, Jihon, and Sarasoo, and, though finding their recipient in the Aral, flow down that great slope terminated by the Caspian.

The most remarkable, however, of the basins around Mongolia, which have an oceanic recipient, is that between the Kuen Luen and Himalaya, extending from west to east, along the mean lat. of 34° N., through 34° of lon., or about 2,000 ms. This great physical section has a strong resemblance to many of the mountain basins of America. It is divided by transversal mountains into many sub-basins, but all having a southern inclination. Kafferistan is the western of these sub-basins, giving source to the river Kashgur, or northwestern branch of the Indus. The main Indus and its southern branch, the Sutledge, rise north of and pierce the Himalaya. Flowing in directly opposite directions, the Indus and Bramapootra rise in Great Thibet, their fountains only separated by the Koorum ridge. The higher branches of the Indus and Little Thibet are nearly commensurate. That already great river above the Himalaya, swelled by numerous streams from the Kuen Luen, Koorum, and Himalaya, pierces the latter about 100 ms. above Attock, assumes a SSW. direction, and in a course of about 1,000 ms., separating Afghanistan and Beloochistan from Indostan, enters the Indian ocean very nearly under the northern tropic, having received the Sutledge about mid-distance from the Himalaya to to its mouth.

Great Thibet, stretching between the Kuen Luen and Himalaya, northwards of Indostan and Nepaul, separated from Setchuen, in China, by the Yong-Ling mountains, and, beside the Brahmapootra, giving source to the rivers Irrawaddy, Salawen, Hew-lung, Kiang, and Blue river; on the mean lat. of 33° N., through 28° degrees of lon., or about 1,600 ms., with a mean breadth of 400 ms.; area 640,000 sq. ms. The minute geography of this extensive and rather well-peopled country is defectively known to us, and of course defectively delineated on our maps. The inhabitants belong to the yellow or Mongolic race, and are subject to China.

The great southern slope of Asia, between the Kuen Luen and Himalaya, terminates with Thibet. The Yung-ling chain, which separates China from Thibet, is evidently only a part of a great transversal system, continued along western China, and thence by the Siolki until combined with the Stanovoy. In the opposite direction, there is as little doubt but that the same system is continued

to Cape Negrais, as in the mountains of Anoupectomiou, of Arracan. Taken as a whole, this counter system, ranging with the general course of the Pacific coast of Asia, is in length upwards of 3,000 ms. To the north of the Himalaya, it is a divisionary boundary between the plateau of Mongolia and the immense slopes of China and Mandshuria. It also separates two grand divisions of the yellow race—the roving Mongol from the sedentary Chinese and Mandshoo. It is therefore not only a physical but a political and national limit. The Chinese, from all concurrent testimony, have been sedentary beyond the credible limits of their own history. The same case is probable in the history of the Mandshoo; whilst on the opposite or western side of the Siolki the nomadic state of society has prevailed through all historical periods.

It is remarkable that if we extend our view from the continent to the islands of eastern Asia, we must be struck with the parallelism of Kamschatka, the Kurile chain of islands, the chains of Japan, Loochoo, and Philippines, with the Siolki system of mountains. We may, on these physical data, regard Chin India, China, and Mandshuria, as parts of an immense slope, with its lower depression in that chain of semi-inland seas called, respectively, advancing from south to north, sea of China, Tunghay, (Eastern sea,) Japanese sea, and sea of Ochotsk. On these principles, the chains of islands and peninsula of Kamschatka are the prominent parts of a transversal system of mountains.

Between the Hindoo-Koosh mountains and Pacific ocean, two immense triangular peninsulas are protruded towards the Indian ocean—Indostan on the west and Chin India to the east. Both are physical sections, abounding in rivers and productive in soil, and also in an eminent degree calculated for the sustenance of human society. Both are countries in which man had reached a certain degree of civilization in the most remote antiquity, and has retained much of the character of cultivated beings. Separated by the Brahmapootra river, Indostan is inhabited by a branch of the Caucassian family; whilst those of Chin India belong to the yellow Mongolic race, as low as N. lat. 10°, where commences the Malay.

Encased, if I may use the expression, by the Altaian mountains, the Beloor W., Himalaya and embranchments SW., and by the great bays of the Pacific ocean E., spreads an extent of upwards of 5,000,000 sq. ms., subdivided into four natural sections: the great, elevated, and desolate Mongolia W., Mandshuria NE., Chin India SE., and in the centre China, spreading E. of Mongolia, SW. of Mandshuria, and SE. of Chin India. To these continental subdivisions may be added the Japanese islands, including Saghalian and Jesso, Japanese group proper, Loochoo, Formosa, Hainan, and the large group of the Philippines. All taken together, and soil and climate taken into consideration, this southeastern part of Asia is fully adequate to sustain double the population of Europe. With great national distinction of feature, structure, and character, the yellow Asiatic inhabits these widely spread regions, continental and insular. Thus has southeastern and central Asia been, in all historical ages, possessed by one, and that one the most numerous, race of mankind. From causes shown under the head of climate in this treatise, there is at least 10° of Fahrenheit between the mean temperature of the eastern and western sides of both continents of the northern temperate zone of the earth, the eastern being so many degrees colder than the western. As the difference stated arises from causes inherent in the present condition of our planet, the effects must continue durable as that condition.

"The northern and western part of China," says Malte Brun, "have a far colder climate than the countries of Europe which are situated in the same parallels of latitude. The elevation of the land, and the snows, (he should have added prevailing western winds,) which for the greater part of the year prevail on the central mountains of Asia, contribute to produce this difference of temperature. The extremes of heat and cold are much greater at Pekin than at Madrid, though the latitude is much the same." If the latitude is nearly the same, the relative height above the ocean, of the two cities, is very different. Madrid is on ground at least 1,800 feet above the ocean, whilst it is not probable that the site of Pekin is one-sixth of that elevation; therefore, as far as height is concerned, Madrid ought to be several degrees colder than Pekin. But, though lower as regards the earth's surface, the cold at Pekin, and of course the winter, is more severe than at Madrid. "At Pekin there are, properly speaking, but two seasons, winter and summer. According to Father Amyot, the mean term of the greatest heat is 121° Fahrenheit; and that of the greatest cold, 63° below zero; the mean temperature of the year, 55°."

"Though, as Italy, Corea is exposed to a very cold climate. This is produced, as some have supposed, by mountains, which, however, cannot be the cause of difference, since Italy is also mountainous; but because the Corean mountains are higher, *and the physical position altogether different from that of Italy*. In effect, Italy is sheltered from northern winds by the Alps and their prolongation; and more, are separated from these mountains by the valley of the Po, and on the NE. by the sea, whilst nothing similar is presented by the relative situation of Corea, which latter peninsula is exposed on the NE. to all the influence of the sea of Japan, which communicates with those of Jesso and Ochotsk; and to the N. there is nothing to shelter Corea from the winds coming from the high mountains of Asia. What we here state, applies particularly to the northern part of Corea, where the surface, during winter months, lies buried under deep and durable snows. The southern part is exposed to very high temperature."*—And also to a very low one, ought to have been added.

In these extracts we have some important truths stated, but to account for the phenomena, we have a most glaring confusion of ideas. In respect to relative position on their respective continents, great difference is stated to exist between Italy and Corea; whilst a single glance on a map of the earth is sufficient to show that very few, if any other two physical sections of the earth, have more in common. They stand on opposite sides of the conti-

*Larenaudiere, Balbi, and Huot's geography, vol. 2, p. 152.

nent, but in range, relatively and specifically, they are in a very prominent degree similar. But, in the extracts, Italy is represented as having a mild climate, because in one direction it is sheltered from mountains by the sea; and, on the contrary, Corea is very cold, because in the same NE. direction it is exposed "to the seas of Japan, Jesso, and Ochotsk." The difference of climate between Italy and Corea, and that between Spain and northern China, is no doubt correctly drawn. The causes, however, could not have been clearly, if at all, known to the writer. Those causes are in themselves common to both the great continents of the northern hemisphere of the earth.—See article *Climate*.

If, in fine, we engrasp the whole eastern continent in one sweep of vision, we have before us, from the extreme southeastern part of Asia to the southwestern of Europe, a chain of deep gulfs and inland seas, with intervening large protruding peninsulas. This chain of alternate land and water extends very nearly, at right angles, to the extreme southeastern and northwestern coasts. In the interior of the continent the systems of mountains, both longitudinal and transversal, obey in a remarkable manner similar directions. Examining and comparing the opposing coasts, both we behold are indented by deep inland seas and lined by numerous islands and peninsulas. Carry your examination closer, and you will find both extremes of the continent drained by many large, and a very great number of smaller rivers; you will find the soil of each extreme productive, habitable, and densely inhabited. You will every where on these extremes find marks and monuments to show a long established and high degree of civilization.

What at a cursory glance would appear doubtful, would, however, by inspection on a general map, be found correct, is that, along N. lat. 40°, from the eastern shores of Japan to the westernmost of Spain, the Imaus, or Beloor mountains, is almost exactly on the mid-distance between the extremes. This discovery will naturally call attention to the range of the Beloor system, and lead on to another very important fact in physical geography. Examining the Beloor southward, or following its general range in that direction, it will be found crossing the Kuen-Luen and Himalaya, and in the Suleiman range, continued W. of the Indus, to the Indian ocean. Returning to the proper Beloor, and advancing northwards, it will be found to pass and throwing off the Thian Chan to the E. and pass and touching the Altaian, turn to the NW. under the name of Algydim Shalo, reach and be continued to the Frozen ocean under the name of Ural. Thus combining the parts of this remarkable system, we find it extending form the Indian to the Frozen ocean, and from the northern tropic to near the Arctic circle, in a direction with some intermediate inflections, almost exactly N. and S., and not crossed by a single stream, great or small. Including Austral Asia, Australia, and the eastern islands of Asia, with that part of the latter continent eastward of the Beloor, it will be found that this system divides the eastern continent into two very nearly equal sections of something above 15,000,000 of sq. ms. each.

Crossing both the Beloor and Himalaya obliquely, extends an immense desert zone, which on the NE. commences in Mandshuria, and including Mongolia in its greatest extent; interrupted only by the well-watered countries near the Himalaya and Beloor, but spreading wide in Persia, hardly interrupted by the southern extreme of the Euphrates' basin; sweeping thence again over Arabia, is crossed in comparative narrow lines by the Red sea and Nile basin; and thence, spreading over northern Africa, forms the immense Sahara to the Atlantic ocean. With such slight interruptions, this zone of desert extends through 140° of lon., separating from each, by wide spaces, the two great productive and habitable regions already noticed.

The long cultivated tracts, the abodes of civilization on each side of this desert zone, do not in the aggregate differ materially in extent, and, as may be seen under various articles, very essentially in estimated population. Nor do the extremes differ in climate according to latitude. The climates of southern China and northern Africa do not greatly differ in mean temperature. The mid-land and northern provinces of China, are exposed to extremities of cold, altogether unknown on western Europe, on lats. of 10, 12, 15, and even on the coasts, 20° higher lat. The mountain systems, deserts, prevailing winds, and other phenomena noticed, being permanent features, ever have, and ever must coeval with their existence, not simply influence, but determine the relative destiny of man on this planet.

The great extent of Asia, its most prominent physiognomy, its eastern Mediterranean seas, and its insular groups, which we have thus briefly surveyed, present to us several physical sections, which, commencing on the NE., we take in order, and first:

Mandshuria, nearly commensurate with the basin of the Amur, though embracing also a narrow slope towards the Japan sea, and on the southward reaching to the Yellow sea, and there bounding on Corea. Its general limits are Kingham mountains on the W., Stanovoy mountains and sea of Ochotsk N., channel of Tartary, or La Peyrouse straits, and sea of Japan E., and S. by Corea and China. General length 1,100 ms. from the Yellow sea to the Stanovoy mountains and sea of Ochotsk; mean breadth, at least 700 ms.; area, 770,000 sq. ms.; extreme lats., 40 and 55° N. In comparative geography, this extent rather exceeds that of western Europe, from a line drawn from the head of the Gulf of Venice to the mouth of the Vistula, including the British islands. Compared with the territory of the United States, Mandshuria about equals the area eastward of the Mississippi river to the mouth of Illinois, and thence with the latter river and Lake Michigan.

The Mandshures are of the Tongoosic race, congenerate with the Chinese, and for nearly two centuries past have been the ruling people in China. On a space so great, however, as that included under the general name of Mandshuria, different nations and languages must exist; but, as in Europe, the whole population of the former evince by form, feature, and color, a common family. The Mandshures have a more direct resemblance to the Mongols than have the Chinese, as in common appearance they appear as a mixed people between their two congenerate nations; and, in re-

gard to civilization, their relative character would give them a similar place. By Europeans, the people of this great region are called Mant-Choo-Tartars, with an absurdity rendered glaring by a single glance on a map. Western Mandshuria and Tartary are separated by a distance as great as that from the latter into France and Spain, whilst in features of race the difference is still more extreme. It is probable that the term Mantchoo is itself an epithet; the people call themselves Oven. Palas, as quoted by Malte Brun, observes in his Memoirs on the Mongolic nations, "The Daoorians are Mantchoos mixed with Mongols. Several tribes, such as the Dutcheri, on the banks of the Amoor, about the middle of its course, the Solons, on the Argoun, and others, seem to differ only in slight marks of civilization.

The Mantchoos, under the name of Nieutché, before the twelfth century, subjugated the Leaos, or Khitans, to whom they had been before tributary. In 1115 they invaded the north of China, and there founded the dynasty of Kin, and from whence they were expelled by the Mongols, in the thirteenth century. The dynasty of Ming, founded in China 1368 by Tehu-Yuen-Tchang, or, as better known to us by the name of Hong-Voo, rose on the ruins of the empires of Zingis-Khan and that of the Mantchoos. The founding of this dynasty restored China to more than former grandeur; and the family of Hong-Voo held the sceptre until 1640. Then commenced that revolution which eventuated in once more placing the northern over the southern branch of their common race, and commencing the reigning dynasty of Tching. Zun-Chin, the last emperor of the previous dynasty of Ming, had given dissatisfaction to his subjects, and a rebellion rose in the province of Setchoun, under a rebel Licongtse. The emperor and family perished. A war had waged for some time before with the Mantchoos, and an able Chinese general (Usanguey) was then on the northern border of China, but, so far from submitting to the usurper, offered peace and the throne of China to the Mantchoo general on condition of aiding him to punish the murderer of his sovereign. The conditions were accepted and fulfilled. After a war of several years, Licongtse was defeated, dethroned, and put to death. The Mantchoo general died before the contest was determined; but, in 1649, his son (Chunchie) was placed on the throne; his reign was, however, one of war and confusion; but his death, in 1661, gave the throne to the greatest man who has ruled China since the reign of Hong-Voo, Kang-Hi, who sat on the throne 62 years, and died in 1723. The short reign of Yong-Tching closed in 1735, and gave the crown to Kien-Lung who bore it 62 years.

Before their conquest of China, if we can with any propriety call it a conquest, the Mandshures were a civilized and agricultural people, and living under written laws. Much more warlike, though greatly inferior in number and the arts of civilized life to the Chinese, we need not be surprised to find the Mantchoo power sunk into Chinese. Their dynasty has already greatly exceeded the mean period of those of China, and now in contest with far the most formidable invaders with which they had ever to contend, sweeping revolutions are far more than probable.

On our maps and in our books, Mandshuria is represented as distinct from China, though subject to the same sovereign. This has, however, not been politically the case for nearly a century past. In the reign of Kien-Lung, Mandshuria was formed into three extensive provinces—Ching-King, Hing-King, and He-Loung-Kiang, all declared parts of as incorporated with China: thus forming one empire.

Southwardly from Mandshuria, westward of Japan, and east of the Yellow sea and of China, protrudes the peninsula of Corea, called by the Chinese Kaoli, and by the Mantchoos Solho, is only tributary to and not a part of China. It is ruled by its own hereditary monarchs, but who receive their investiture from Pekin. In its interior administration, therefore, Corea is an independent sovereignty. According to Hamel, it is much more densely populated than China, and on an area of 88,750 sq. ms. sustains a population of 15,000,000, or 170 to the sq. m. In manners, customs, and appearance, the Coreans differ little from the Chinese, though the language of the two countries differ materially.

Passing the Yellow sea and great wall, we enter the ancient and immense China. But before speaking of this truly interesting region, let us pause upon the most stupendous production of human labor, and the only one of all the works of man which forms a land-mark on a map of the earth—the great wall separating China from Mandshuria and part of Mongolia, and by its extension Corea from Mandshuria. It is to diminish our conceptions of this great work to state its commencement on the Yellow sea. In its original state, the wall extended from the mouth of the Yalo river, in a NNW. direction, 200 ms., to meet another wall, which reached from the eastern branch of Soongaria river to the western side of the Yellow sea, 400 ms. These more eastern, perhaps less massive, walls joined on the Yellow sea, that one called by pre eminence the great wall. Thus taken together they commence, by a stupendous abutment on the western side of the Yellow sea, and from this point stretch their gigantic arms; the Mandshurian and Corean to the NE. and E., and the Chinese to the W. The latter traversing plains, high mountains, deep valleys, and rapid rivers, until it finally terminates on the high table land of Mongolia, after a length of between 1,300 and 1,400 ms. along the mean latitudes of 39 and 40°. Adding together the three sections of this truly surprising production, the aggregate length falls but little short of 2,000 ms. Since the union of China and Mandshuria, and the extension of Chinese power over Mongolia, the walls have, in losing their importance, went to decay; but enough remains, and for countless ages must continue to remain, to attest the dense population and resources of ancient China.

A review of the Chinese walls intrudes upon us the reflection that these walls, their relative position and historical connexions, all combine to exhibit an astonishing resemblance between the ancient political relations of Rome and China. Each had more northern and more warlike nations to press upon; and each, after the struggles of ages, with the aid of numerous armies and long and massive walls, resisted their enemies, but both

were subjected in the end. In this comparative view there are two circumstances in their history greatly in favor of China. The Asiatic empire much longer resisted their invaders than did the Romans. The Romano-Italian people mingled with and lost their identity in great part amongst the Celtic and Teutonic masses. New languages were formed on the peninsulas and islands of western and southern Europe. New names of places were adopted and applied to new political divisions. In Asia, the passive Chinese yielded to the political sway, but never to any great amount mingled with the more warlike Mantchoo. This non-amalgamation was in a great degree attributable to the overwhelming superiority of numbers on the side of the Chinese, since in their general character, and probably language, the two nations did not, it is probable, differ more, if so much, from each other as do many of the now existing European nations united under one sovereignty.

China proper comprises that immense slope of SE. Asia between the Yellow sea on the N. and gulf of Tonquin S., and between the Tung-Hay or Eastern sea and Chinese sea E., and the desert table land of Mongolia W. Beside innumerable smaller rivers, China is drained on the extreme NE. by the Peibo, and thence S. and W. by the two vast central rivers Hoan-Ho, or Yellow river, and Yang-tse-Kiang, or Blue river. The mountain system of Kuen-Luen terminates between the Yellow and Blue rivers, about 300 ms. above their mouths, into Whang-hay, or eastern sea. Not so the Himalaya, which crosses southern China and terminates only on the channel of Formosa, leaving all the fountains of the Blue river to the N., but passing the Himalaya, we are in the valley of the Hong-Ki Ang, or river of Canton, which, were it not on the maps between the Blue and May-Ki-Ang rivers, would itself be regarded a great river. From its western to extreme eastern sources the river of Canton is 800 ms. in length, along the mean latitude of the northern tropic, and just S. of that latitude, opening into the fine and so renowned bay of Canton, of about 80 ms. in length and 50 ms. in breadth. Hong-Kiang is the last of the great rivers of this slope, which is altogether within the limits of China. The Lisein-Kiang, a river of from 500 to 600 ms. of course, rises with the Hong-Kiang, in the province of Yunan, but assuming a southeastern course, leaves China, and crossing Tonquin, falls into the gulf of the same name, by several mouths.

With very little departure from fact, China proper extends from 20 to 40° N., and from 93 to 124° E. of London. As regards relative longitude with the United States, the two countries lie very nearly on opposite sides of the globe, and in not very different latitudes. With a rude approach to a circle, the mean diameter of China a little exceeds 1,200 ms., and the area safely calculated at 1,300,000 sq. ms. Amongst the problems which divide geographers, and render their science uncertain, none is more discrepant in results than the one on the population of China. Under its own particular head we shall give more detailed tabular views; in this place we may observe, that if we give credit to their own document, (and why should we not?) China contains an aggregate population exceeding 350,000,000. We have two States of the United States, which, taken together, comprise an area of 12,500 sq. ms., and an aggregate population of 1,047,700. These States are Massachusetts and Connecticut, which, by the preceding element, contains a distributive population of 80 to the sq. m. Were China only peopled as dense, the amount would then be 104,000,000. It cannot, however, be any violence to probability to allow to China a population three-fold more dense. The excessive population of China, five centuries past, was noticed and recorded by Mark Paul. China, with no interruption from war, which could in any manner worthy notice affect population, has had, since the Mandshurian dynasty was established, near two centuries to cultivate the arts of peace. During the last 2,000 years, according to statements found in native writers, the population never fell much below 50,000,000. The following data is taken from the records of actual enumerations:

In the 1st century of our era	59,600,000
A. D. 740, under the Tang dynasty	48,144,000
A. D. 1393, under Hongvoo, (Tshu-Yuen-Chang)	60,546,000
A. D. 1491, under Hiao-Tsong	53,281,000
A. D. 1578, under Van-Lie	61,000,000

European geographers and statistical writers have evinced a disposition, difficult to account for, to underrate the population of China. Martucci, resident many years in China, gave the population in 1790 at 143,000,000.

Mr. Thomas, an English merchant, also long resident in China, allowed 146,000,000.

Abel Remusat, again a resident of several years in China, gives 140,000,000.

Adrian Balbi estimates 170,000,000.

Lord Macartney, Sir George Staunton, and others attached to the British embassy to China in 1793, states, from Chinese authorities, a population of 333,000,000; and Malthus and Moreau de Jonnes have adopted the latter estimate. The most recent authorities more than sustain the highest estimates, and raise the aggregate population to at least 360,000,000. Confining our views to China proper, and allowing to it an area of 1,300,000 sq. ms. and an aggregate population of 300,000,000, the distributive population would then be 230 to the sq. m. If again we allow to the whole empire a superficies of 6,500,000 sq. ms., and 360,000,000 of inhabitants, the distributive population will be only 55 to the sq. m., which is far within the limits of credibility; the more, as in this estimate are included the very densely populated provinces of China proper.

Whatever may have been the former or present population of China, that country, from all concurrent testimony, held one of the earliest civilized families of mankind. The advance of the Chinese, according to our ideas, has been slow; and in the higher branches of science they are no doubt far behind the Europeans and their colonies; but even in science they are far in advance of the Europeans four centuries past. On the mathematical sciences the Chinese are prevented from progressing, by an obstacle, let it exist where it may, to all human improvement anywhere; that is an opinion that they have already made sufficient progress. We cannot, however, easily overrate the merit of the Chinese in works of general

utility, or what provides for the wants and comforts of life. Their superiority in the fabrication of certain stuffs. Their dying on cloth and on porcelain can only be compared with their care and skill in the construction of canals, roads, and bridges; levelling down elevations and making of gardens. The art to produce, prepare, and weave silk into the finest stuffs, is amongst them lost in the morning mist of time. Their cotton cloths are every where admired, and have sustained their renown for ages. Their household utensils are remarkable for lightness, simplicity, and solidity. From the earliest stages of their history they could forge and manufacture metals, make musical instruments, and cut and polish the hardest of the precious stones. The polarity of magnetized iron was known in China more than twenty centuries past. Engraving on wood, and as a natural process, stereotype printing were known and practised there 900 years ago. They have almanacs in their libraries executed in this manner, and thus ancient. Gunpowder, and other inflammable explosive substances, for the purposes of war and artificial fireworks, were known in China some centuries before either known or used for similar purposes in Europe. May we not grant the probability of a supposition of Abel Remusat, that bombs and lancing of large stones, the art of performing which they used against and communicated to the Mongols in the thirteenth century, may have come from the Chinese into Europe in the succeeding century?

The Chinese nation possesses the virtues and vices, or, in other words, the qualities of a people habituated, from time immemorial, to implicit obedience, and who have been agricultural, manufacturing, and mercantile from the earliest ages. This vast people have their individual character. Beyond the reach, or at least coeval with their history, knowledge was held by them in the highest honor. Far more free than was the common lot of Asiatic nations from military despotism, and ignorant of the odious distinction into castes, the very base of civilization in Indostan, China presents the image, comparatively, of a happy country, when its condition is contrasted with surrounding nations. European authors have in general evinced reluctance in receiving evidence in favor of China as regards its arts, civilization, institutions, and government. We may, indeed, admit something for coloring on the part of men who have resided in China, and still much will remain undeniable to attest the soundness of principles which have supported this great people through a period of time more than equal to that which the people of the western side of the same continent have oppressed history by their revolutions.

"Filial piety," says Remusat, "is particularly held sacred in China; respect for parents is in some measure transformed to adoration, and, by divers ceremonies, prolonged far beyond the term of their lives. That veneration and obedience due to the sovereign and magistrates are softened and ennobled by the sentiment of filial piety. Though polygamy is permitted, or at least tolerated amongst the Chinese, marriage is not with them, as with Mussulman nations, a vain ceremony. A single wife, even where more is admitted, holds the rank and exercises the rights of mistress of the family, and the other wives are considered as domestics in her service, and act by her orders in the administration of the household. But, paramount to all other traits in the character of Chinese society, there is no privileged class—no caste. Every man who has obtained the requisite education, may aspire to the highest public office short of the imperial. To confer this advantage, years of study, severe examination, and certificate (diploma) is necessary. Such diploma is obtained by giving proof of knowledge, more or less profound, of their classic books, laws, and history; and, thus obtained, the certificate becomes the only title by which is regulated the order of candidates aspiring to public employment. Rank in society is therefore, in China, based on literary acquirement and fitness for the office sought. In the order of esteem in which professions are held, literary superiority comes first, then laborers, artisans, and merchants. This order, founded on long habits of public opinion, can only be disturbed occasionally by the influence of wealth."

In all countries, China as elsewhere, moral and political theories are in advance of practice; but in every country the theory must, with varying power, influence the practice, hence the vital importance that the theory should be sound, and that the constitution of society should be based on rational principles. However much their forms of government and modes of society may differ from our own forms and modes, we must acknowledge that there must be much of excellence in a system which has covered so extensive a country with innumerable populous cities, roads, canals, bridges, and teeming population, with all the conveniences of cultivated life; and all by their massiveness and antiquity, appearing durable as time.

Independent of wars of less consequence, China has had, since the early part of the 13th century, to sustain two invasions from their congenerate nations of Mongols and Mandshures. Under the sons and grandsons of Zenghis Khan, the empire was overran, and for about a century the deeply implanted civilization of the Chinese had to struggle with the barbarism of these invaders. Their very great superiority in number and scale of civilization prevailed; the Mongols sunk into the mass, and a native emperor was chosen, the great Hong Voo, whose family, that of Ming, ruled China 280 years, until succeeded by the Mantchoo dynasty of Tsing, now reigning. Under this latter race, China has had a prosperous period of nearly two centuries. The Tsings were firmly seated in 1661, and one fact in their history stands unparalleled. From 1661 to 1799, or through a period of 138 years, three emperors, Kang-Hi, Yong-Tsing, and Chen-Lung, ruled over the greatest aggregation of human beings ever united under one sovereignty. Three consecutive reigns, averaging 46 years.—See *China* proper.

Southwardly from China, and between the bay of Bengal W., sea of China E., and the sea of Austral Asia S., stretches a peninsula which, as it extends southwardly, is again divided into two subpeninsulas, that of Malacca and Cambodia. Taken as a whole, this region is the "*India beyond the Ganges*" of our older geography, but the "*Chin India*" of Malte Brun. It has probably never received from its own inhabitants a common name, or been united under one nation or one sovereign-

ty. In latitude, it extends from the straits of Sincapore N. lat. 1° to 27°, but with very varying width. At N. lat. 16 0 from Cape Negrais, on the Gulf of Bengal, to the Gulf of Tonquin, the breadth is about 800 ms. In the prolonged peninsula of Malacca, about N. lat. 10 0, the breadth has narrowed to 100 ms., or even less. The great irregularity of outline renders a correct calculation of area difficult. According to the Paris geography of Larenaudiere, Balbi, and Huot, Paris 1831, exclusive of Malacca below N. lat. 10 0, Chin India is subdivided into the following political sections :

	Sq. ms.	Inhabitants.
Anam, empire of, east side	154,400	23,000,000
Siam, or the lower part of the valley of Meinam	50,000	3,000,000
British Chin India	73,000	300,000
Burman empire	150,000	6,000,000
Total	427,400	32,300,000

The usual natural division made between Indostan and Chin India is the valley of the Brahmapootra, but commencing at Cape Negrais, we have already noticed the commencement of a mountain system, which we may here repeat, extends northwards, separating Aracan from the basin of the Brahmapootra, and, as far as traced, appears to be the southern extension of a system extending into the extreme northern Asia, under various names. Near the Gulf of Bengal, it is the Anou-pec-toumiou, and is there a real physical boundary, not simply separating two distinct sections of the continent of Asia, but also the yellow man of the eastern side from the Caucassian of the west.

Chin India, sloping southwardly with a slight inclination eastward, is in the former direction drained by the rivers Irrawaddy, Sahwen, or Kuen Duen, Meinam, the vast May-kaung, or Hew-lung-Kiang, and Lie-sien-Kiang. These rivers all issuing from the Himalaya, or Kuen-Luen, flow in deep valleys, between mountain chains, which appear to branch as ribs from the Himalaya. The nations of this part of Asia, though differing from each other in language, religion, and some shades of manners, all belong to the yellow race.

Our knowledge of the interior of this productive, remarkably well watered, and fertile country, remains, in an unaccountable manner, defectively known. Even the sources and courses of the large rivers, Brahmapootra, Irrawaddy, and May-kaung, are confusedly and contradictorally laid down on our maps, and even the seacoasts are defectively traced. The Kemoys chain of mountains, branching from the Himalaya, in Yunnan, or Southwestern China, and thence in the general direction of the May-kaung river and opposite coast of the Chinese sea and Gulf of Tonquin, separates a slope from the other parts of Indo-China. This very productive slope is divided into two political sections, Tonquin on the north and Cochin China on the south. On the western side of the Kemoys mountains, and in the great valley of the May-kaung, the provinces of Laos, Yoodra-Shan, or Cambodia, and of Tsiampa, are parts of the empire of Annam. There is, however, some diffidence in naming the provincial divisions of a country so imperfectly known, and the orthography of its names still more so.

Siam occupies the southern part of the deep valley of the Meinam, and lies between British Indo-China and Annam.

The Burman empire commenced in 1753, and in 1760, at the death of its founder, Alom-Pra, extended along the eastern coast of the bay of Bengal, from the islands of Junkseylon N lat. 9 0 to the mountains of Assam, N. lat. 28 0. Aracan was subsequently conquered and annexed, which carried the northwestern limits of the empire to the estuary of the Brahmapootra. This was the extreme southwestern State of the Tongoosic nations; but in the incorporation of the Aracan, the Burmese brought themselves into contact with a Power dangerous to any State of Asia. In coming to the delta of the Brahmapootra, the Burman power touched that of Great Britain, and, though long delayed, ultimate war was the consequence, and eventuated in placing the two extremes of the Burman empire under the control of a British mercantile company, and placed fragments of the Tongoosic family under the British sceptre.

In our former glances over Asia we swept the great regions west of China and northward of Indostan, such as Mongolia, Dzoungaria, Great Bucharia, Little and Great Thibet, and the country of the Eluths.

Thibet appears an immense mountain valley between the two great mountain systems of Kuen Luen and Himalaya. The very imperfection of our knowledge of this region throws an interesting mystery over its history. Inhabited by nations far advanced in civilization, it is gradually merging into light, and opening to the view of the other nations of the earth. It is the supposed and probable native country of Bouddha, and the yet residence of the Grand Lama—the Pontiff of countless millions, and, amongst others, of the reigning family of China. Though separated by no other barrier than the masses of the Kuen Luen from Mongolia, Thibet presents a very different aspect. Descending from the summits of the Kuen Luen, and advancing southward toward Indostan, we discover broad and fertile mountain valleys extending east and west, but opening southward by the gorges through which flow the great rivers already named, rising within and issuing from Thibet. In these valleys, cultivated from time immemorial by a sedentary people, we find cities which have probably been such for thousands of years. Of these we may name Lassa, the capital, Tassisudon, Eskerdon, and Ladak. The country is, of course, subdivided into provinces, but even the names we can hardly be said to know, and still more uncertain our knowledge of their position and particular relative extent. There are, nevertheless, some general and very important facts in regard to Thibet, known to us with sufficient precision to warrant their insertion in brief detail. The most important of these facts is the language, which, with the physical structure of the people and their color and features, decide the race to which they belong. The Thibetian language is monosyllabic, and, in the absence of particles and inflections, resembles the Chinese language; but in their writing, the Thibetians, like the Europeans, write from left to right, and, also, similar to the Europeans, use two alphabets—one for writing and the other for printing.

The people of Thibet are represented as affable and soft in their manners. Their physiognomy resembles that of the Mongols. The men are strong and muscular, and the women, though with visages of brown, are mild and gentle, and to Europeans rendered pleasing by a teint of red. This people are industrious and commercial. Their peaceful relations extend to China and all other neighboring nations.

Thibet, it is probable, covered as it is on all sides by immense mountain barriers, has suffered less from invasion or destructive foreign inroads than any other country of Asia of any thing approaching its extent. Extending over an area little, if any, under that of Spain, France, and Germany united, the deep recesses of Thibet escaped the ravages of Zenghis Khan and successors, of Tamerlane, and of Nadir Schah, or Kouli Khan, and, as yet, of European conquerors.

For another reason this country has been rendered truly remarkable. It contains the principal seat, and, as already noticed, perhaps the original seat of the dominant religion of the Tongoosic nations. The Dalai-Lama resident near Lassa, is the chief priest of eastern Asia, and the Chinese Government and rulers have shown the depth of their policy by choosing this pontiff as their spiritual head, as, by his means, and supporting this religion, the power of China has become almost peaceably dominant in Thibet. Under pretence of pious protection, Chinese garrisons occupy the principal fortresses and cities; but their arms are only auxiliary to the much more powerful force of religious belief. As far, however, as we have accounts, the domination of China is mild, and under it the Thibetians pursue tranquilly the peaceful arts of life, and their commerce with neighboring nations. With Indostan they exchange the precious wool or down of their goats for cloth and other necessaries. With the Chinese they exchange their lamb skins, musk, and gold dust, for tea and porcelain; and to Nepaul and Bootan they send their rock-salt and borax to purchase rice, copper, and cotton cloths.

We have now glanced over the immense space occupied by the yellow race from the sea of Ochotsk to their utmost residence on the Bay of Bengal; and thence, curving round to the vast valleys and mountains of Thibet, we now, for a few moments, revisit the almost interminable interior, the high and bleak Mongolia.

The great region which we have comprised under a general name is, from every concurring evidence, the most elevated, if compared with extent, inhabited by man. It is not, however, as it is usually represented, a country of plains exclusively. It is over large spaces, in fact, a country of steppes or prairies, or sandy deserts; soil impregnated with salt; small and brackish lakes; but not so utterly desert or devoid of the resources of human life as supposed. But though peopled by a congenerate race, with the sedentary Mandshoo, Chinese, Japanese, and Thibetian, Burman, and others, the Mongol nations, for they are divided into nations, are nomadic or pastoral, in the strictest sense of the terms. On a space more extensive than half of Europe, there are neither houses, cities, or fields bespeaking high civilization or sedentary habits. From this we are not to infer that the Mongols are lawless, ignorant, and wandering barbarians, for such they are not. The life of man there, and property, is protected by written laws—simple, no doubt, but consequently the more easily understood. Modes of society there, as every where else, are shaped by necessity, and permanent as the towering mountains, far spreading steppes, and dreary deserts.

Ferocious in war, the Mongols were united early in the thirteenth century under a single leader, Zenghis Khan, and spread conquest and ruin wider than was ever accomplished by any other people. Under Zenghis, his sons and grandsons, the same people, for the first and last time, ruled from the seas of China to the Carpathian mountains. But their internal policy was too defective to admit the perpetuity of their power. The immensity of their excursions destroyed their own resources. They naturally made their conquered resemble their native country, as if desolation was to their taste. China first shook off their yoke; their power gradually declined in the west. Their very name, once so terrible, ceased to resound for near three centuries beyond their own solitudes. Finally, during the reign of Chen-Lung, the arms and sceptre of China were extended to the Beloor mountains, and the once so formidable Mongol nations are now subject to that empire which five centuries past fell under their ancestors. Russia, at two different epochs subjugated by the arms of the Mongols, and by Tamerlane, now lowers in portentous clouds over Mongolia and Tartary, and remotely over China.

Insular Asia, including the groups of Japan, Loochoo, Philippines, the detached islands of Formosa and Hainan, and the great groups of Austral Asian islands.

Following the course of survey we have pursued over Asia, Indostan ought to come forward in this place, but, in order to keep connected the regions of southeast Asia, we reserve Indostan to the close of our view of the whole continent, and also from the peculiar physical and political facts appertaining to that peninsula, emphatically called India.

By reference to a general map of Asia, it will be seen, that from the extreme southern point of Kamschatka or Cape Lopatka, extends, and in the same general direction, a chain of islands, evidently a continuation of the same physical structure. These islands are the Kuriles, continued by those of Japan, and thence by the Loochoo group, Formosa, and the Philippines, and Borneo, Celebes, and Java, in the same direction.

This most extended chain of islands on the globe, stretches from N. lat. 50 to S. lat. 10°, or upwards of 4,000 ms. In a general view, we may observe that the Kuriles are only the Japanese chain extended. Politically speaking, Japan commences on the N. with Urup and Iturup, the two southern Kuriles, which, with about one-half of Saghalien, all Matsumai, and the Japan islands proper, form the insular empire of Japan. For the general name of this celebrated country, several etymologies have been sought. The whole group is the Zipangri of Mark Paul. In our books, the main island is frequently called Niphon. The Chinese name these islands Yang-hou, "*workshop of the sun*," or *Jepoun*, "*Country of the Rising Sun*."

Probably Zipangri, Japan, and Niphon, are all derived from the Chinese "*Je-Poun*," which, properly rendered into our idiom, would be simply "the country of the Rising Sun," or "Eastern country."

Japan, according to Kaempfer, Galowwin, and other European authorities, is much more carefully cultivated, and according to relative extent, more densely populated than is China. "The coast of Niphon is garnished with rocks and beaten by the waves of a stormy ocean, and soil far from naturally fertile, and often shaken by earthquakes; yet, however, its valleys and plains moistened by a great many rivers, and innumerable rivulets, as also by artificial channels of irrigation, are all made effectual in producing the aliments of life by the industriously applied skill of the inhabitants. The slopes of the mountains, and even of volcanoes, embellished by numerous species of vegetables unknown in European climates, present the pleasing picture of human industry amid the traces of terrific physical revolution. Notwithstanding the excessive cold of their winters, and the scorching heat of their summers, the climate is healthy. The weather is variable throughout the greatest part of the year. Tempests and storms characterize the season of heat; but the abundance of refreshing rains, with skilful labor and abundant manure, countervail the asperities and caprices of climate and natural sterility of soil." The preceding quotation is from Larenaudiere, Balbi, and Huot's geography, vol. 2, p. 114. In the text, the description applies particularly to Niphon, but extended, applies equally well to Kiusiu and Sikokf; and how strikingly similar is the climate to that of the United States, under exactly the same latitudes, between 25 and 45° N.

To decide the race to which the Japanese belong, we again have recourse to their physical form, features, and color, by all of which we discover their brotherhood to the Mandshoo, Mongols, and Chinese. "The Japanese are of middle stature, eyes oblique and small, head wide, nose large, and not very flat, hair long, black, and lank, the whole evincing a mean between the Mongul and Chinese. The language of Japan contains very few Chinese words, and presents no connexion with either the Mandshoo or Kurrillian. The commencement of their annals, as their origin is lost in the obscurity of early ages, perhaps more so, indeed, than is the case with any other civilized nations. What is most probable, amongst the confused facts which make the mass of the history of the heroic age of Japan, is that about the seventh century, before the beginning of our era, a man named Bin-Bou, that is to say "*Divine Warrior*," who came probably from China, arrived in Japan and civilized the natives. If so, by a truly remarkable synchronism, the true history of that country was opened at the same time as that of Greece, and earlier than that of Rome. Bin-Bou, whose name is still held in profound veneration by the Japanese, who regard him as the ancestor of their Dairi or Pontiff. It ought to be understood that there are two sovereigns in Japan, one the Dairi, or High Priest, and the other the Djogoun, or military and civil emperor. The ancient Dairi united both temporal and spiritual power; but, about the middle of the twelfth century, the Djogoun, or general of the army, taking advantage of the intestine commotions in the empire, seized a large portion of power. This natural course once entered on, the effects followed, giving authority to the hand which held the sword, until in 1585 the two powers in the State were fully separated, all civil and military authority vested in the Djogoun, and the Dairi left to the care of religious affairs.

Two religious systems exist harmoniously in Japan. The most ancient is the Siouto, or religious and philosophical compounded system of Confucius. The second, which was introduced into Japan about the first century of the Christian era, is the system of Boudha. Amalgamated with the Siouto are innumerable superstitious customs, favorable to monkish establishments.

In speaking of the national character of the Japanese, travellers have perpetrated their usual contradictions. They have represented this people as proud, suspicious, false, and vindictive, and in the next sentence, perhaps, as temperate, active, polished, and courageous. They agree on their honesty and integrity, and that no people can be less inclined to pilfering. The Japanese have, perhaps, of all people, the least fear of death. State criminals are compelled to open their own bowels, or subject their relations to indelible disgrace.

The Japanese are at once skilful and elegant manufacturers. Their silk and cotton stuffs are much admired, as is their beautiful porcelain. Their interior commerce is very flourishing; and, to give it facility, the Government maintains excellent roads over the whole extent of the empire. These roads are watered during the heats of summer, and all this amongst a people to which the European writers generally regard themselves greatly superior in the arts of life.

Though under the influence of a government as despotic, if not more so, than is that of China, the Japanese are, in their manners, more manly, open, free, and independent, than any nation of continental Asia. The Chinese have bent before the storm of invasion, and, it is but just to say, have regained an erect posture when the pressure had exhausted its force. This was peculiarly the case in the occurrence of the Mongol invasions. Those fierce barbarians completed the conquest of China in 1267, and, after long preparation, invaded Japan in 1281. We have, in Amyott's work from Chinese authors, a full account of this expedition. According to this authority, the Mongols, Chinese, and Coreans, formed a combined army exceeding 100,000 men, of whom, from storms and the swords of the Japanese, there were scarce a sufficient number who escaped death to relate the fate of the great body. Since the destruction of the Mongols and their allies or tributaries in this formidable attempt, a period of 560 years has passed, during which no foreign force has dared to insult Japan. These brave islanders have been left to decide their own disputes, or live in peace, as the case may be, through upwards of five and a half centuries, an example standing alone in the histotory of our planet. Since the revolution in 1585 Japanese vessels no longer visit the harbors of Corea, Mandshuria, China, or India. The empire may be said to possess no marine; and, insulated and isolated, these islanders remain sequestered

within their own shores, and those of the nation who voluntarily go beyond the bounds of the empire are exiled forever, as death awaits if ever again found within its limits. Japan thus presents a spectacle altogether unparalleled of a civilized people, amounting to perhaps above 30,000,000, to whom the other nations are as if on a different orb. The Dutch, under the most severe restrictions, are permitted an annual commercial visit to Nangasaki, in the island of Kiusiu, and are the only foreigners permitted to touch the empire. Separated by only a narrow sea, centuries have elapsed without any, except a very limited, intercommunication between Japan and any of its congenerate nations on the continent of Asia. This exclusive system may, indeed will be, called one of wisdom or folly, according to the preconceived ideas of those called upon to decide its character. There are, however, suggestions excited by the history of European connexions with Eastern Asia, which go far to support the soundness of Japanese policy. When the Christian missionaries first followed or accompanied the Christian sailors, soldiers, and merchants, into Indostan, they opened the road to military invasion, conquest, and subjection. Have we not every reason to conclude that such would have been the case in China and Japan, had not these two Tongoosic nations prudently shut their gates? Are we not justifiable in forming another conclusion: which is, that if, since the beginning of the fifteenth century, when the Europeans first reached with their ships, the seas of India, China, and Japan, they had conducted themselves, when in those regions, with humanity, justice, and due respect, towards the various people and their government, laws, customs, and opinions, that travelling and intercourse of every kind would now be as free and unrestrained amongst Asiatic nations as it is in Europe? In brief, the Europeans wanted nothing but honesty, humanity, and prudence, to have opened Eastern Asia to Europe, and to have reunited China, Corea, and Japan, in relations of amity and civilized intercourse. May we not add that the same sinister causes which have obstructed the accomplishment of objects so benign, have also closed those immense regions, empires, kingdoms, and nations, with their countless millions of inhabitants, to the light of Chiristianity?

When they first opened their missions, and proclaimed themselves as apostles of the gospel, the European missionary met no serious impediment, but what arose from difference of language, in any part of eastern Asia. But too many of them preached peace while, with concealed swords, they were grasping at power, and were detected, banished, and excluded.

Smaller insular groups belonging to China, and inhabited by tribes of the yellow race.

We may close this part of our general sketch of Asia by noticing the insular chain extending from Japan—indeed a continuation of that great chain already noticed, of which Japan itself is only a part. There is a chain of islands long known to exist, but partially, however, delineated on our maps. It is only recently that this chain has excited much attention on the part of European navigators. Under the different enunciations of a native name, this chain has been named Lieikiou, Lieu-Kieu, but now more commonly, and more suitable to our idiom, Loo-Choo. From the most recent information, the Loo-Choo islands are tributary to China, but, like Corea, ruled by native chiefs and laws. Similar to the Japanese and Chinese, the Loo-Chooans are highly civilized, and also, like their congenerate nations, in great part ignorant of the fountain-head of their own history. The Loo-Choo islands became known to the Chinese about the beginning of the seventh century of our era, but were not made tributary to China until in the fourteenth century; and it appears that the dependence falls lightly on the islanders. They were dimly seen by Kaempfer in 1691, but could scarce be regarded as known to Europeans until in the last century. The inhabited islands already placed on our maps amount to about from thirty to forty; but, from well-authenticated accounts, there are numerous others on which, it is probable, no European foot was ever placed. The main Loo-Choo, which gives name to the whole group, is about 70 ms. in length, but comparatively narrow, and, like most of the others of the same range, bordered by islets of coral and steep and rugged rocks; middle lat. 26½ N., and about 350 ms. E. of the provinces of Fuhkien and Chekiang, in China. One and the principal cause why these islands have remained so little known is their extreme difficulty of approach, though good harbors exist between the openings of their rocky shores. When once reached, voyagers give glowing pictures of their beauty. Their hills and mountains are described as in their ramifications forming the most smiling slopes and vales, where the richness of vegetation is brought into activity by a most happy climate, between the northern tropic and N. lat. 30. The most enchanting landscapes follow on every side, with mountain steeps covered with fir, as in Norway, and vales decorated by the orange and mulberry. Agriculture furnishes to commerce tea, pepper, ginger, and other articles. The Chinese boast of having civilized these islanders, which is doubtful, as their language is the same or a dialect of the Japanese. The emperor Kanghi, in 1720, founded a library in the main island, and at Zieuly, the capital of the kingdom, caused a temple to be built in honor of Confucius, and introduced the now prevailing religion of Fo.

The physical qualities of the Loochooans, as well as their language, bespeak descent rather from Japan and Corea than from China.

Formosa, so called by the Portuguese from the beauty of its vegetation and softness of its climate, is an island of Asia, to the eastward from Fuhkien and Quangtung, in China, separated by the strait which unites the Tung-Hay and Chinese seas. This island is traversed by the northern tropic, and named Thaiwan by the Chinese; is 260 ms. long from S. to N., and in form of an elongated ellipse; averages about 60 ms. wide, and comprises an area of at least 15,000 sq. ms. It is traversed in its greatest length by a mountain chain, rising in one peak, if not more, to the height of perpetual snow. It is but partially peopled by the Chinese, who appear not to have known of its existence before 1430. The indigenous inhabitants resemble, by teint and physiognomy, the Malays. It was as late as 1683 that the emperor Kanghi declared Formosa an integral part of his

empire; and up to the present time the authority of China is rather nominal in Formosa.

The length of Formosa, stretching from S. to N., and its mountains following a similar direction, must give very different climates to the opposite sides. The Formosan mountains are of volcanic origin, and the whole island as late as 1782 was shaken and ravaged by an earthquake. Formosa evidently belongs to the physical range of which Japan, Loo-Choo, and Philippines are sections.

Following the series of islands along the southeastern coast of Asia, we must include Hainan, though utterly unconnected with the groups we have been surveying. The southwestern part of the Chinese province of Quangtung is projected southward by a peninsular point, which, with a narrow strait intervening, is followed by the island of Hainan, which, translated from Chinese, is "*south island of the sea.*" It is about 150 ms. long, mean breadth 75, and area 11,250 sq. ms.; cent. lat. 19° N. This is the extreme southern part of China. Though subjected to China for about 1,700 years, and though assimilated in dress, manners, and language, the physical structure of the two people differs so essentially as to argue a different origin. Situated between N. lat. 18 and 20°, constant summer prevails over Hainan, except where some central mountains counteract tropical position.

Such as we have briefly sketched are the immense countries, continental and insular, inhabited by the independent and dependent branches of the Tongoosic race. This race, in regard to voluntary change of residence, is the very opposite of the Caucassian. To roam the earth is the rage of the latter; whilst to remain round their native spot, and near the graves of their parents, enter into the very religion of the Chinese and Japanese, and indeed, to a great extent, with the whole of the yellow Asiatic race. But though, in consequence of their immigration, regarded by their own countrymen at home as exiled vagabonds, there are numerous Chinese, and a few Japanese, scattered over the islands of Austral Asia, and as far as Madagascar. Some of these people reside at the Cape of Good Hope, and on St. Helena form the mass of population. All these are, however, mere exceptions; and no one other circumstance so strongly marks the contrast of character between the two great races who predominate on the opposing sides of the eastern continent as the active spirit of colonization of the Caucassian and the local passiveness of the yellow Asiatic.

Until, however, in the last five, or indeed we might say the last three centuries, the earth presented the curious spectacle of national isolation. During all previous ages, the two great civilized families of Caucassians and Tongoos, occupying the opposing sides of the eastern continent, had merely a confused idea of each other's existence; and when, in the thirteenth century of our era, intercourse commenced, the advance was made by the Caucassians from the west, and for the two and a half succeeding centuries confined to long and painful land journeys from western Europe to eastern Asia. A very great revolution was now commenced. Until the opening of caravan commerce across Asia, impenetrable darkness hung over geographical knowledge. In Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa, nations more or less civilized, had existed from the earliest recorded time; and such was also the case on southeastern continental and insular Asia. Yet this time, measured by accumulated centuries, passed away, whilst the two great civilized masses remained with little more reciprocal connexion than if placed on different planets. And, again, another circumstance adds much to excite reflection on this subject. Ages upon ages had thus passed, whilst neither of the great civilized sections of mankind had gained the slightest knowledge of northeastern Asia, southern Africa, or the immense insular continent of Australia and Polynesia. Again, still more wonderful, a continent was concealed from these cultivated nations, and that continent stretching from one frozen extreme of the earth to the other. This continent was America, upon which, it is now fully proven, a third and detached civilization existed. Thus, five or six centuries past, three masses of mankind, with more or less advance in the arts of polished life, existed on the earth, two of which had a faint knowledge of the existence of the other; whilst the third stood alone and fell alone, leaving its mutilated fragments to excite the painful wonder of the ever-active Caucassian: ever-active, we may repeat; since, take away Caucassian agency, and the dark veil of obscurity, torn away by their hands, would have remained untouched, and under it would still have lain concealed more than half the land surface of the earth.

SUMMARY TABLE OF THE YELLOW ASIATIC RACE.

Political section.	Area in sq. ms.	Population.
China and dependencies	5,450,000	367,000,000
An Nam, empire south of China	154,000	23,000,000
Siam, between An-Nam and Burmah	50,000	3,000,000
Burmah, between An-Nam and Indostan	150,000	6,000,000
British Indo-China	73,000	300,000
Japan	214,000	30,000,000
	6,091,000	429,300,000

This summary table comprises sections which, when aggregated, amounts to very near the one-seventh part of the land area of the earth, and, according to the estimates of population most to be depended on, about one-half the human species. The distributive population here given amounts to only 70 to the sq. m., or about as 7 to 6 compared with the distributive population of Europe.

We close the article Asia with a view of Indostan, or, as frequently called, India. This great country, though very distinct as a natural section, has never been politically, and much less nationally, united in one sovereignty. Conquest, also, by different foreign nations, has also, by deranging territorial limits, and by adopting different names for the same sections, or mutilating domestic names, created great difficulty in its geography. Nature there, as every where else, on regions of great extent, in part laid bases for physical subdivision, which have become also political. Such demarcations cannot be entirely obliterated, but they may be obscured. The subjoined tabular

view was, with some unimportant changes of arrangement, taken from the very valuable Atlas of Adam and Charles Black, Edinburgh, 1841:

"INDIA.—India is situate in the northern hemisphere, between 7 57 and 35 0 N. lat., and between 67 0 and 95 0 E. lon. of London, measuring 1,870 English ms. in its greatest length from N. to S., and nearly as much in its greatest breadth, in lat. 26 N. from the western border of Sinde to the eastern border of Assam. The natural boundaries of India are clearly defined. On the N. it is bounded by the long range of the Himalayas, on the S. by the Indian ocean, on the E. and SE. by the range of mountains (Anoupectoumiou) which separates Assam and Aracan from the Burman empire, and terminates at Cape Negrais, and on the W. by the Suleiman mountains, which extend from the Suffied Kho, near Cabool, to Ras (Point) Monree, and are connected at their northern extremity with the protruding spurs of the Himalaya. The whole country within these extensive limits is, with partial exceptions, either directly governed by the British East India Company, or more or less connected with it as tributary or allied. The superficial area exceeds 1,200,000 sq. ms.

"India has never formed one empire, and has, therefore, not been subjected to any general system of administrative divisions. Different parts of the country, however, have obtained certain popular and geographical names, which are of frequent occurrence, and must, therefore, be mentioned as a necessary illustration of the geography of the country.

"1st. The mountainous region between the sub-Himalayas and the great chain has been called Northern India, and the British portion is known familiarly as The Hills. Northern India comprises the beautiful valley of Cashmere, drained by the river Jylum, the districts of Kunnawar, Gurwal, Kumaonn, the kingdom of Nepaul, the territory of Sikim, and Bootan, or the country of the Deb Rajah.

"2d. The Punjaub, or Punjab, (the country of the Five Waters,) is the region watered by the Indus and its tributaries, the Jylum, Chenab, Ravee, Gurrah, Beeas, and Sutlege. It is divided into two portions by the Salt Range, a chain of hills extending across the bed of the Indus, and forming a table land of considerable elevation on its northern side.

"3d. Rajpootana, called also Rajwara and Rajahstan, (the country of the Rajpoots,) occupies the middle space between the Indus and the Ganges, on both sides of the Aravulli mountains, and extends southward to the Runn of Cutch.

"4th. Hindostan is the popular name of the whole country which extends from the Hills, the Punjaub, and Rajwara, to the frontiers of Bengal, and comprises the Mogul Subahs, or provinces of Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Oude, and Bahar, and the districts or regions of Huriance, Rohilcund, Doab and Bundelcund.

"5th. Bengal, the alluvial plain at the mouths of the Ganges and Brahmapootra, intersected in every direction by their innumerable branches.

"6th. Malwah, or Central India, a table land supported by the Vindya and Aravulli mountains, 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and sloping to the NE.

"7th. Gujrat, or Guzerate, the country on both sides of the Gulf of Cambay, including also the large peninsula of Kattywar, or Cattiwar, which lies between the Gulf of Cutch and the Gulf of Cambay.

"8th. Cutch, or Kachh, a small peninsula to W. of Guzerate, between the Runn of Cutch and the sea.

"9th. Sinde, the region at the mouth of the Indus.

"10th. The Deccan, Dekkhan, or Dukhun, extending from the Nerbuddah, on the N., to the Kistnah and Tumbudrah rivers on the S., comprising the old Mogul provinces of Khandeish, Berar, Arungabad, Bejapoor, or Visiapoor, Beder, Nandere, and Hydrabad. The name, however, is now generally restricted to that province of the Bombay Presidency of which Poonah is the capital, and which lies between the Ghauts and the western border of the Nizam's territories.

"11th. The Carnatic, divided into two regions, styled respectively Payen-Ghaut and Bala-Ghaut, or the lower and the upper, the former comprehending the low maritime plains along the coast of Coromandel, from the Kistnah river to Cape Comorin, the latter comprehending the elevated table land between the eastern and western Ghauts, including Mysore.

"12th. Malabar, a long, narrow strip, between the western Ghauts and the sea, extending 350 ms. to the NW. of Cape Comorin, and including Travancore, Cochin, and the British province of Malabar.

"13th. Canara, continuation of the same strip, northwards from Malabar.

"14th. Concan, or Konkan, a still further extension of the same strip, comprising Malabar and Canara, and stretching from the latter to Guzerate, and formerly included in the Mogul provinces of Arungabad and Bejapoor.

"15th. Gundwana and Orissa, a wild, and, in some parts, unexplored region, between Bengal, the Deccan, and Carnatic; the maritime portion being Orissa, the inland Gundwana, but with no well-defined boundaries between or in any other direction, except the seacoast. The southeastern part of Orissa has been known by the name of the Northern Circars, since it was acquired by the Presidency of Madras, in 1776.

"16th. Assam, the valley of the Brahmapootra, to the NE. of Bengal.

"17th. Aracan, a narrow strip of country to the southeast of Bengal, between the Anoupectoumiou mountains and the sea. The political divisions of India may be arranged into eight classes, as follows:

Political divisions.	Sq. ms.	Population.
First class—Territories directly subject to the officers of the British East India Company:		
1. Presidency of Fort William, Bengal—		
Government of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, with Assam and Aracan -	181,182	60,000,000
Government of Agra, or northwestern provinces, with ceded districts on the Nerbuddah - -	139,395	20,000,000
2. Presidency of Fort George, Madras - - - -	121,982	15,000,000
3. Presidency of Bombay - -	65,142	6,251,000

Political divisions.	Sq. ms.	Population.
Second class.—Princes with whom the British Government have treaties of alliance, offensive and defensive, who have a right on their part to claim protection, external and internal, from the British Government, and grant to the latter the right of interference in their internal affairs:		
Padishah, king of Oude	23,923	2,392,300
Rajah of Mysore	27,999	2,799,900
Rajah of Berar or Nagpoor	56,723	5,672,300
Rajah of Travancore	4,574	457,400
Rajah of Cochin	1,988	198,800
Third class.—Princes with whom the British Government have treaties of alliance, offensive and defensive, but without the right of internal interference, except when required by the princes themselves:		
The Nizam, or king of Hydrabad	88,834	8,882,400
The Guickowar, or King of Buroda in Guzerate	24,950	2,495,000
Fourth class.—Princes mostly tributary, who acknowledge the supremacy of the British Government, and are bound to co-operate with them, but who are supreme rulers in their own dominions:		
Holkar, or Rajah of Indore in Malwah.		
Rajapoot, Princes of Oudipoor, Jeypour, Joodpoor, Kotah, Bondi, Alwar, Bikaneer, Jeysulmere, Kishengurgh, Banswarra, Pertaubgurh, Dungarpoor, Keroli, and Serowi	107,625	10,762,500
Rajah of Bhurtpoor	1,946	194,600
Nawaub of Bhopal	6,772	677,200
Rao of Cutch, or Kachh	7,396	250,000
Rajahs of Dhar and Dewas	1,466	146,600
Rana of Dholphoor, Barree, and Rajah-kairah	1,626	162,600
Rajah of Rewah (in Bundelcund)	10,310	1,031,000
Rajahs of Dhattea, Jhansi and Teshi, (in Bundelcund)	16,173	1,617,300
Rajah of Sawuntwarree in the Deccan	935	93,500
Fifth class.—Princes with promise of guaranty and protection from the British Government, but supreme in their own dominions:		
Ameer Khan, Lord of Tonk, Serouge, and Nimbhasa	1,633	163,300
Patiala, Keytal, Naba, and Jeend-Seiks along the Sutlege	16,602	1,160,200
Sixth class.—Princes with whom the British Government have relations of amity and friendship:		
Maha-Rajah Scindia, in Central India	32,941	3,294,100
Seventh class.—Princes protected by the British Government, with right in the latter to control their internal affairs:		
Rajah of Sattarar, (Both in Deccan.)	7,943	794,300
Rajah of Kalapoor, (Both in Deccan.)	3,184	318,400
Eighth class.—Independent native States:		
Kingdom of Lahore and Moultan, late Runjeet Singh's	150,000	4,000,000
Ameers of Sinde	10,000	2,000,000
Khan of Daoudpootra	10,000	500,000
Kingdom of Nepaut	36,000	2,000,000
Bootan, or country of the Deb-Rajah	20,000	1,000,000
Ninth class.—Possessions of foreign Powers:		
French possessions—Pondicherry, Chandernagore, &c.	500	209,000
Danish—Serampore and Tranquebar	90	35,000
Portuguese—Goa, Diu, &c.	2,000	500,000
Totals of area and population	1,217,632	165,089,500

Here we have a statement from a document upon which we may place reliance, as far as the difficulties can have been overcome in collecting the element, which places before us the most extraordinary circumstance in human history. A mercantile company, under the influence of unity of design, has in less than a century founded an empire on the opposite continent from its metropole—an empire far exceeding 100,000,000 of civilized people, and subjected them to a far more absolute control than can be pretended to by any European monarch over his subjects. We are shown in the following note on what tenure the independence of any State in India is now held:

"The numbers are only approximations, and those of the population are almost entirely conjectural. The Rajah of Mysore has for some years been suspended from his regal functions on account of misgovernment, and his States administered by an AGENT OF COMMISSIONER of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY. *The Rajahs of Sattara and Sawuntwarree*, and some others, have been nearly falling into the same predicament; and the *Ameers of Sinde* have been recently (1839) compelled to enter into a subsidiary treaty with, and virtually to become the subjects of, the British Indian Government. Daoudputra has also recently been added to the list of protected States."

There are two species of experience: one easily and cheaply procured, demanding only observation and reflection—that is, experience from others, which we may reject if we choose; the other is our own, dearly bought, and forced on us, whether we will or not.

Political divisions of Asia, and estimated population.

[It may be, however, noted, that in both respects the geography of this great physical section is vague to a much greater extent than are its natural divisions.]

Political divisions.	Population.
Turkey in Asia	12,000,000
Arabia	10,000,000
Persia	11,200,000
Caucassian region	2,800,000
Russian Asia	12,400,000
Turkistan, or Tartary	7,000,000
Afghanistan	6,000,000
Beloochistan	4,000,000
British Asia	150,000,000
Seikistan, or country of the seiks	4,000,000
Nepaul	2,000,000
Chinese empire	367,000,000
Annam	23,000,000
Siam	3,000,000
Birman empire	6,000,000
Malacca	1,500,000
INSULAR ASIA.	
Ceylon	1,000,000
Japanese archipelago	30,000,000
Sumatra	2,000,000
Java	2,000,000
Borneo	5,000,000
Celebes	1,000,000
Molucca archipelago	500,000
Philippine archipelago	3,000,000
Formosa	500,000
Loochoo archipelago	1,000,000
Maldive archipelago, Laccadive archipelago, Kurile archipelago	50,000
	50,000
Grand total of Asia	668,100,000

Of the Asiatic mass of population it may be

safely decided that the following European nations have control more or less absolute:

Great Britain,	over a population of -	120,000,000
Holland,	do - -	7,000,000
Spain,	do - -	2,000,000
Portugal,	do - -	600,000
France,	do - -	130,000
Denmark,	do - -	30,000
		129,760,000

Asinara, island in the Mediterranean, on the NW. coast of Sardinis, 17 ms. N. by W. of Sassari. It is 28 ms. in compass. Lon. 8 30 E., lat. 41° N.

Askeytom, borough of Ireland, in the co. Limerick, on the river Shannon.

Askrig, town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, Eng., 6 ms. S. by E. of York, and 243 N. of London. Lon. 1 W., lat. 53 55 N.

Asne. See *Esne*.

Asola, town of Italy, in Bresciano, 20 ms. SE. of Brescia. Lon. 10 30 E., lat 45 48 N.

Asolo, town of Italy, in Trevisano, on a mountain 17 ms. NW. of Treviso. Lon. 11 36 E., lat. 45 59 N.

Asoph, sea, anciently the Paulus Mæotis, lying N. of the Black sea, with which it has a communication by the strait of Caffa, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus. This sea, which is sometimes called the sea of Zabak, extends 150 ms. from SW. to NE. Lon. from 35 to 42° E., lat. from 45 to 47° N. The Asoph sea is properly the estuary of the Don; it is shallow and only admits vessels of moderate draught, and, like other small seas of Europe, is probably in a state of progressive desiccation. No rock has been detected in any part of the sea of Asoph. Its waters are turbid and abound in fish. Depth very shallow to a great distance from the banks. In spring and early summer, when the Don and smaller but numerous confluent streams are in flood, the sea rises to a foot or 15 inches above its ordinary height.

Asoph, district of the Russian empire, in the province of Catharinenslaf, including a large tract of territory to the E. and W. of Asoph. Catharinenslaf is the capital.——Late capital of a district of the same name in Asia, seated near the mouth of the Don, to the E. of the sea of Asoph. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Turks and Russians. The branch of the Don, upon which it stands, is now so choked with sand as scarcely to admit the smallest vessel, which renders the place less important than it was formerly. Lon. 41 30 E. lat. 47 18 N.

Aspern, town of Austria, on the left bank of the Danube, below Vienna, famous for a battle fought there May 22, 1809, between the French, under the Emperor Napoleon, and the Austrians; the latter were defeated.

Asperosa, town of Turkey in Europe, on the coast of the Archipelago, 22 miles SE. of Nicopoli. Lon. 24 50 E. lat. 40 58 N.

Asphaltites. See *Dead Sea*.

Assam, country of Asia, bounded on the W. by Bengal and Bootan, on the N. by Thibet, and on the SE. and S. by Meckley. Its capital is Ghergong, and the river Burrampooter flows through the whole length of it. The open parts are marked with population and tillage; the woods abound with elephants. Assam lies between lon. 91 0 and 96 0 E. and lat 25 0 and 28 0 N.

Assancale, town of Armenia, on the river Aras, 22 ms. E. of Arzerum. Here are hot baths much frequented. Lon 41 10 E. lat. 39 46 N.

Assanchif, town of Asia, in Diarbeck, seated on the Tigris, 40 ms. SE. of Diarbecker. Lon. 40 20 E. lat. 37 30 N.

Assanpink, large creek of N. J., rises in Middlesex, from whence it flows SW. into the Delaware river, forming, for a few miles above its mouth, at Trenton, part of the boundary line between Burlington and Hunterdon counties. There are some cotton factories on this stream.

Assawamset, town Plymouth co., Mass., 50 ms. S. from Boston, and 30 E. from Providence.

Assens, seaport of Denmark, in the island of Funen. It is the common passage from the duchy of Sleswick to Copenhagen, and is 17 ms. SW. of Odinsee. Lon. 10 2 E. lat. 55 17 N.

Assiniboin, river of North America, in the United States and British territories, rising by two large branches, the Assiniboin proper and Red river. The former has its source in the recesses of Cabotia, as high as lat 52 30 N., flows SE. 200 and E. 100 ms.; joins Red river. The latter rises in the United States as far S. as lat. 45 30, and, flowing thence nearly N. about 300 ms., unites with the Assiniboin, which, continuing a short distance NE., is lost in the extreme southern angle of Lake Winnipic. The regions drained by the Assiniboin and its confluents are flat, full of small lakes, and extend NW. from the sources of the Mississippi.

Assisio, city of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, on the side of a high mountain. The cathedral of St. Francis is magnificent, and composed of three churches, one above another. It is 70 ms. N. of Rome. Lon. 12 38 E. lat. 43 0 N.

Assos, seaport of Natolia, on a bay of the Archipelago, 12 ms. SE. of Troas. Lon. 26 36 E. lat. 39 32 N.

Assumption, town Lafourche, interior Lou., 91 ms. W. from New Orleans.——Episcopal city, the capital of Paraguay, in South America. It is a large, populous, and handsome town, and stands in a fertile country, on the river Paraguay. Lon. W. C. 17 25 E. lat. 26 N.——Parish of Lou., situated along both banks of the Lafourche river, having the interior of Lafourche SE., Atchafalaya river SW., Ascension NW., and St. James and St. John's NE. It is about 35 ms. long and 15 ms. wide; area 500 sq. ms. The face of the parish is level, and, except the margin of the Lafourche and some other streams, liable to annual submersion. Soil extremely fertile. Staples sugar and cotton. No town of any consequence. N. lat. 30 0 and lon. 14 0 W. from W. C. intersect in this parish near the banks of the Lafourche river. Pop. 1820, 3,576.

Assynt, district of Sutherland, in Scotland, containing limestone and marble.

Assyria, country of Asia, celebrated in ancient history. It comprehended the provinces in Asia now called Diarbec, Curdistan, and Irac.

Astabat, town of Armenia, 3 ms. from the river Aras, and 12 S. of Naksivan. Lon. 45 30 E. lat. 38 28 N.

Asti, ancient episcopal town of Italy, in Montserrat. It is seated on the Tanaro, 22 ms. E. of Turin. Lon. 8 8 E. lat. 43 3 N.

Astorga, very ancient city of Spain, in Leon, well fortified by art and nature, seated in a pleasant plain, 25 ms. SW. of Leon. Lon. 5 32 W. lat. 42 22 N.

Astrabad, city and province of Persia, in Khorasan. The city is situated about 20 ms. from the extreme southeastern angle of the Caspian sea. It was formerly a place of more note than it is at present. Its low and unhealthy situation and exposure to the Toorkmans, with the internal revolutions of Persia, have all contributed to the decline of Astrabad. The same name has been provincially given to the adjacent country, but with no very definite limits. City 54 36 E. lon., lat. 36 30 N.

Astraçan, (the Ghinterkan of the middle ages,) episcopal city of the Russian empire, capital of a province of the same name. It is large and populous, has a good harbor, and is surrounded by strong walls. The river Volga, on which it stands, overflows like the Nile; and, when the water is run off, the grass grows with much rapidity. The city of Astracan is about 2½ ms. in circumference, surrounded by a brick wall, which is now in a ruinous condition; but, if we comprehend the suburbs, the circuit will be near 5 ms. The number of inhabitants amounts to 70,000, including Armenians and Tartars, as well as a few Persians and Indians. All around the city, at the distance of 2 ms., are seen a great number of gardens and orchards. This city is supposed to have been, in early times, the general staple for the productions of Persia, India, and Arabia. It is seated on an island formed by the Volga, 40 ms. NW. of the Caspian sea. Lon. 47 40 E. lat. 46 22 N. See art. *Volga*.

Asturias, province of Spain, 120 ms. in length, and 45 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Biscay, on the S. by Old Castile and Leon, on the W. by Gallicia, and on the N. by the Atlantic. It is divided into two parts, Asturia d'Oviedo and Asturia de Santillana. This province is full of mountains and forests, and its wine and horses are excellent. It has mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermillion, and belongs to the eldest son of the King of Spain, who is styled prince of Asturias.

Astronomy. See art. *Chronology*.

Asylum, tp. of Luzerne co., Pa., on the SW. side of Susquehannah river, 67 ms. NW. of Wilkesbarre.

Atacama, harbor of South America, in Peru. There is a great desert of the same name extending along the Pacific ocean from S. lat. 22 0 to 26 0, and inland to the foot of the Andes. Lon. 70 0 W. lat. 22 0 S.

Atacapas, a considerable settlement in lower Louisiana, lying west of the Atchafalaya river, being bounded by that river E., by Opelousas N. and NW., and by the Gulf of Mexico S. It is divided into the parishes of St. Martin's and St. Mary's; which see.

Atalaua, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on an eminence, with a strong fortress, 5 ms. S. of Tomar. Lon. 7 56 W. lat. 39 25 N.

Atanjauja, or *Jauja*, town of South America, in Peru, about 150 ms. NE. by E. from Lima.

Atchafalaya river may be strictly called the continuation of Red river; it is only 114 chains along the right bank of the Mississippi, from the ingress of Red river to the egress of Atchafalaya, the latter may therefore be considered as leaving the Mississippi exactly on lat. 31° N. It is only at high floods, however, when any great quantity of water leaves the Mississippi by Atchafalaya; when the former is at a moderately low stage, the current into the latter ceases. The Atchafalaya, below its efflux, continues SW. about 2 ms, where it assumes a S. course, which continues, with a small deviation to the E., 50 ms. in a direct line. The river then turns SE. 10 ms., and again E. 25 ms., to its junction with Plaquemine from the Mississippi. Below the Plaquemine the Atchafalaya reassumes a S. course of 60 ms., falls into the Gulf of Mexico, having an entire length of 147 ms. A few spots of land sufficiently high for cultivation are found on the left bank of the Atchafalaya, near its efflux from the Mississippi; those, however, soon cease, and both banks are generally liable to inundation. A very heavy forest covers both shores of this river until within a few miles of its mouth. Twenty-six ms. below its efflux commences the great raft. This singular phenomenon, about which so much mistake and speculation has been made, was measured by the writer of this article. The following is the fruit of his observations on the subject: From the course of that particular bend of the Mississippi, out of which the Atchafalaya issues, the drift timber of the former is thrown into the latter. In 1778, this drift timber passed into the Atchafalaya in such quantity as to form a compact mass too large to pass down with the current, and therefore choked and became settled. Other accessions have annually augmented the original body, and now form rafts of more or less extent, for about 25 ms. along the river. It is a very erroneous, though a common opinion, that the raft is sufficiently compact to admit the passage of horses, and that trees are formed upon it: both these statements are entirely unfounded. It is with considerable difficulty and danger that a man can cross the river on the timber; the body of which rises and falls with the water of the river, and at all seasons maintains an equal elevation above the surface. The raft is in fact subject to continual change of position, to which superadding its recent formation, renders either the solidity of its structure or the growth of large timber impossible. Some small willows, and other aquatic bushes, are frequently seen amongst the drift wood, but are too frequently destroyed by the shifting of the mass to acquire any considerable size. The distance between the extremities of the raft is, as stated, about 25 ms., but of this space not more than 10 ms. is impeded by raft. The width of the river is about 220 yards. If we allow the timber to be 8 feet deep, 10 ms. by 220 yards, will yield 2,240,500 solid cords.

The first stream of consequence which enters Atchafalaya is the Courtableau, which comes in from the NW. half a mile above the lower raft.—(See *Courtableau*.) Around the mouth of Courtableau is one wide overflow. Towards Opelousas and Attacapas this drowned tract reaches 8 or 9 ms. in a direct line from the Atchafalaya. The intermediate space at high water is a lake. The

currents of the smaller bayous are lost in the maze, and only remain distinguishable by the openings of their channels. The many lakes that mingle with the outlets of the river, and with each other, render this region in an extraordinary manner intricate. Below Courtableau, many outlets leave the Atchafalaya, which flow into lake Chetimaches, and whose waters again enter the main stream by the outlet of that lake. From Courtableau to the Cow Island is SE. 25 ms. in a direct line. Here the river turns E. So numerous are the outlets between Courtableau and Cow Island, that the current of the Atchafalaya passes by them into Lake Chetimaches, and, therefore, from Cow Island to the Plaquemine, the volume of the former river is nearly stagnant. The river here winds diagonally over an inclined plane, and when the swell of the waters rise above the banks the water naturally flows down the direct slope, and, consequently, when the river assumes an eastern course, the current at high water is at right angles to the river. Within a short distance below Cow Island there is a very narrow selvage of high land commencing on the right shore, which continues to the entrance of the Plaquemine, but cut by 20 or 30 outlets, great and small. In this eastern course of Atchafalaya, the light colored water of Mississippi disappears, and the stream assumes the dark green tinge of the waters of the swamps. This change is effected by a bayou, whose banks are in general above overflow, and which comes in from towards Fausse riviere, and, flowing SW., carries the Mississippi waters towards Cow Island.

Where the Atchafalaya and Plaquemine form their junction, the united stream assumes a S. course, which it maintains to the Gulf of Mexico, the distance by a meridian line 54 ms., or about 70 ms. pursuing the river. A summary of all the distances gives the whole length of the Atchafalaya, by comparative course, 133 ms., and along the stream 193 ms.

A particular description of this river below Plaquemine would be mere repetition. It is sufficiently explicit to observe, that 10 ms. below Plaquemine another small raft impedes the navigation, boats being obliged to be taken by an outlet through Lake Natchez, and thence again into the main stream below. The Atchafalaya passes through Lake Chetimaches, and 3 ms. further down contracts again into a river of about 240 yards wide, receives the Teche, 5 or 6 ms. below which timber ceases, and the level grassy seamarsh reaches the banks, and continues with the Atchafalaya to its mouth. The only spots of valuable arable land on the entire banks of Atchafalaya, in all its course, is near the mouth of Teche and the opposite bank, a few miles below, at Rice's Island.—See *Teche*, &c., *Rice's Island* and *Red river*.

The tide flows up the Atchafalaya, when the Mississippi is low, as high as the great raft, and at other seasons in proportion to the height of the streams in the interior.

Atchafalaya Bay, at the mouth of Atchafalaya river, on the coast of La , about 30 ms. long from SE. to NW., and 20 ms. wide. A long bar from Point Chevreuil to Point au Fer, on which, at common tides, there is about 9 feet water, prevents vessels above that draft from entering, though the depth within and up the Atchafayla to the mouth of Teche, would admit vessels of any assignable tonnage.

Atena, town of Naples, in Principate Citeriore, 22 ms. N. of Policastro. Lon. 15 58 E., lat. 40 36 N.

Ath, town in Austrian Hainault, seated on the Dender, 12 ms. NW. of Mons. Lon. 3 44 E., lat. 50 35 N.

Athapescow, lake of British America. Lat. 60 0 N., lon. W. C. 32 0 W. It discharges into Slave lake, by Slave river. It is about 200 ms. long; mean width 20.

Athelney, island of Somersetshire, Eng., at the confluence of the Thone and Parret, memorable for having afforded shelter to king Alfred.

Athens, now called *Setines*, once a celebrated city, the capital of ancient Attica, but now of Livadia, in European Turkey. After many revolutions, the Turks finally wrested it from the Venetians; and it has now not more than 10,000 inhabitants, of whom three-fourths are Christians of the Greek church, the remainder Turks. It is the see of an archbishop, and is defended by a citadel on the summit of a lofty rock. The town stands beneath the citadel, not encompassing the rocks as formerly, but spreading into the plain to the W. and NW. Some masses of brick-work, standing separate without the town, belonged, perhaps, to the ancient wall, of which other traces also appear. The houses are mostly mean and straggling. In the lanes, the high walls on each side, which are commonly white-washed, reflect strongly the light of the sun. The streets were very irregular, and, anciently, were neither uniform nor handsome. There are many magnificent ruins, which testify its former grandeur. It is situated on the Gulf of Engia, 100 ms. NE. of Lacedemon, and 320 S. by W. of Constantinople. Lon. 23 57 E., lat. 38 5 N.

Hobhouse says: "He who at this day (1809) surveys the hill of the Acropolis, (the citadel of Athens) has the view of a site which has been covered with the habitations of men, and has maintained, probably without intermission, a pop. of 8,000 or 10,000 souls for more than 30 centuries; a fortune to which no other spot, that I know of, in the world, can justly pretend; and which a view of its revolutions and disasters must render still more surprising."

It may also be added that Athens, at least in western Asia and all Europe, if not in the whole world, is the only city which was in earliest times capital of a civilized people, and now is again capital. Thebes and Memphis, in Egypt, probably, as capitals, preceded Athens, but where are now Thebes and Memphis!

Athens, town in Somerset co., Me., 22 ms. NNE. from Norridgewock. Pop. in 1810, 374; in 1820, 590.——Tp. in Windham, co., Vt. Pop. in 1820, 480.——Town and seat of justice in Greene co., N. Y., situated on the right bank of the Hudson river, opposite Hudson. Lat. 42 15 N., lon. W. C. 3 10 E. It is a fine flourishing village, containing about 300 houses, and, including the tp., 2,030 inhabitants in 1820.——Town of Bradford co., Pa., on the Susquehannah. Pop. in 1820, 1,108.——Town in McMinn co., Ten., 80 ms. SE. from Murfreesborough.——Village in Limestone co., Ala., 25 ms. W. from Huntsville.

——Town in Clarke co., Ga., 70 ms. N. from Milledgeville. Franklin college, located in this town, went into operation in 1803. Its endowments are, a president, four professors, and two tutors. Its support is founded upon funds arising from $100,000, bank stock, and 50,000 acres of land; $12,000 have been appropriated to the purchase of a library and philosophical apparatus. Lat. 33 58 N., lon. W. C. 6 40 W.——Co. of Ohio, having Meigs and Gallia S., Jackson S. W., Hocking W., Perry and Morgan N., Washington and Ohio river E. It is about 40 ms. in length from E. to W.; mean width 23, area 900 sq. ms. The country is hilly, but well wooded and watered. The soil extremely fertile. Chief town Athens. Lat. 39 20 N., and W. lon. W. C. 5 0, intersect in this county. It is traversed from NW. to SE. by Hockhocking river. Pop. in 1820, 6,338.——Vill. and st. of jus. in Athens co., Ohio, upon the Hockhocking, 73 ms. SE. from Columbus, and 41 W. from Marietta. Lat. 39 23 N., lon. W. C. 5 5 W. The site of Athens is remarkable; the river Hockhocking forming a curve so nearly circular as almost to insulate the point on which the village stands. This place is situated in the northernmost of the two townships granted by Congress for an university. In 1804 this institution was chartered by the State Legislature, and now, according to the Ohio Gazetteer, enjoys an income of $4,500. The public buildings are those of the college, a Presbyterian and Methodist church, court-house, Masonic hall, &c. The college faculty consists of a president, three professors, and preceptor of the academy. The reputation of this seminary stands high.

Since the above was written, the compiler of this dictionary visited Athens, Ohio, and must in some degree correct the account given from the Ohio Gazetteer. The town does stand on a peninsula formed by a bend of Hocking river, but also stands on a hill of considerable height, and yet far below the extreme height of the point. The Hocking here winds its course at the foot of a congeries of very high and broken hills. The country in the vicinity picturesque in a high degree; aspect even mountainous.

Atherston, town of Warwickshire, Eng., on the Anker, indifferently large and well built; 10 ms. N. of Coventry, and 104 NW. of London. Lon. 1 30 W., lat. 52 40 N.

Athlone, town of Ireland, in the co. of West Meath, on the Shannon, 60 ms. W. of Dublin. Lon. 7 41 W. lat. 53 22 N.

Athol, district of Perthshire, Scotland, a beautiful, romantic, and mountainous country, containing some fine lakes.——Tp. in Worcester co., Mass. Pop. in 1810, 1,041, and in 1820, 1,211. ——Village in Worcester co., Mass., 70 ms. NW. from Boston.——Tp. in Warren co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 570.——Town in Athol tp., Warren co., 80 ms. N. of Albany.

Athos, or *Monte-Santo*, mountain of Macedonia, in a peninsula to the S. of the Gulf of Contessa, about 30 ms. in circumference, and two in perpendicular height. It is inhabited by a great number of Greek monks, who have many fortified monasteries upon it. Here they cultivate olives and vines, and are carpenters, masons, &c., leading an austere life, and living to a great age. It is 70 ms. E. of Salonichi. Lon. 26 20 E., lat. 40 30 N.

Athy, town of Ireland, in the co. of Kildare, and province of Leinster, seated on the river Barrow, 12 ms. S. of Kildare. Lon. 6 37 W., lat 52 58 N.

Atkinson, a point on the NW. coast of North America, lat. 49 21 N., lon. W. C. 45 55 W. ——Village and tp. in Penobscot co., Me. Pop. in 1820, 245.——Tp. and village in Rockingham co., N. H. Pop. in 1810, 556; in 1820, 563.

Atlantic, or *Atlantic Ocean*, takes its name from Mount Atlas, in Africa, and lies between the W. continents of Africa and Europe, and the E. continent of America. Its least breadth, from Guinea, in Africa, to Brazil, in S. America, is 2,300 ms. On one side of the equator, it is called the N. Atlantic ocean; and on the other, the S. Atlantic ocean. The Atlantic ocean is remarkable as being the only large aquatic opening between the polar extremities of the earth. By reference to the articles *Baltic*, *Earth*, and *Europe*, it will be seen in what manner the climates of the opposing shores of the Atlantic are influenced by its peculiar extent and position.

Atlas, chain of high mountains in Africa, separating Barbary from Biledulgerid. They are inhabited almost in every place, except where the extreme cold will not permit. The highest summit of this chain is estimated at about 12,000 feet above the surface of the Atlantic ocean.

Atlas, as a term, shows very clearly that it comes into its present form by the inflexions of proper names distorted by derivation from one language after another, and that Adrar, Athraer, Edthraer, Edthrarin, Adderim, Addras, Attras, and Atlas are mere variations of the same word.—*Hodgson*.—See *Adthraer*.

Atlixco, town of Mexico, in Puebla, situated 20 ms. SW. from the city of Puebla. Lat. 18 50 N., lon. W. C. 21 40 W.

Atmosphere, from the Greek words, meaning *vapor* and *sphere*. In common language, air and atmosphere are used as synonymous, but though the bulk of the atmosphere is composed of air, there is at all times water held in mixture; smoke, also, and other substances, contribute to compose the atmosphere. It is by the agency of air holding water suspended in the form of vapour that clouds are formed, and under different circumstances are produced rain, snow, hail, &c. In estimating the actual size of the earth the atmosphere ought to be included; it is a constituent part of the planet, carried round the axis with the other parts. The highest clouds as subject as the most massive mountains to the laws of gravity. Thus estimated, the real diameter of the globe is about 8,000 ms.

Atokas, or *Tabicoak*, river, runs into Lake Ontario W. of York, and the river Humber, U. C. The mouth of this river is the boundary between the Missassaga lands, and the East Riding of the co. of York. It is now generally called the Etobreake.

Atooi, one of the Sandwich islands, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1778. Towards the NE. and NW., the face of the country is ragged and broken; but to the S. it is more even. The hills rise from the sea side with a gentle acclivity, and at a little distance back are covered with wood.

Atoyaque, small river of Texas; it is a branch of the Sabine.

Atrato, river of Colombia, falling into the Gulf

of Darien. It rises in Choco, and flows N. about 250 ms.

"The principal mouth of the great river Atrato is called Barbacoa; situated in 8 12 N. lat. This river meanders through a beautiful country a distance of about 530 ms., following the stream. Its banks are, in general, steep and high, clothed with perpetual verdure and majestic forests, of which the lofty cedar is the most common tree.

At the mouth of this river we have the great bay of Candelaria, capable of containing all the fleets of Europe; the anchorage excellent, in 15 to 20 fathoms. Nearly all the bay is completely sheltered, and the most violent northern gales of wind scarcely ruffle the harbor. In fact, there is no bay within the tropics as spacious and safe as Candelaria.

The bar of the river Atrato, at the lowest tides, has 5 feet, but generally 6½ feet; the entrance is about 200 yards in length, and perfectly safe for vessels of the above mentioned draught.

The first river of any magnitude which discharges itself into the Atrato, is called Succo, (turbid or muddy,) distant from the bar about 70 ms., in lat. 7 46 N. This river may be of consequence as the country advances in settlements, but at present it is full of floating timber and other impediments.

The second river tributary to the Atrato, is called Marindo, about 150 ms. from the mouth of the former. About 20 leagues below its entrance into the Atrato, there are the high mountains called Marindo, remarkable for the magnificence of their forests of cedar and other durable woods.

The third river, called Napipi, discharges itself into the Atrato, in lat. 6 33 N. This river becomes worthy of particular notice, because it is the best channel through which the communication may be opened between the two seas. From its source, or rather from the spot to which a steamboat could navigate, the distance by land to the Pacific ocean is only 6 ms. The Indians of the country take a bale of goods across this porterage weighing 5 arrobas, or 125 pounds, for $1. These goods are carried to a safe bay on the Pacific, from whence they are taken in canoes to various places.

From the entrance of the Napipi into the Atrato, to a place called Tambo de don Carlos, is about 100 ms., and is usually performed in 3 days, but a steamboat could do it in 12 or 14 hours. From Tambo to Antado is 15 ms., and from the latter place to the great bay of Cupica, in the Pacific ocean, is about 12 or 14 ms.; and the Indians frequently perform two journeys there in the same day. Loads of goods may be taken from Antado to Cupica either by mules or men, but the latter is most common, more especially as commerce by that route is yet in a state of infancy.

The fourth river, called Bebara, discharges itself into the Atrato, in lat. 6 2. About 15 ms. from its mouth is a warehouse, where goods are usually deposited when destined for Antioquia. From this warehouse to a place called Urrao, is about 60 ms. land carriage; and, as the goods are usually taken by men, and the roads difficult, they are usually 7 days in performing the journey. The cost is about $12 for 125 lbs. weight. From Urrao to Antioquia is about 40 ms. The latter distance is usually performed by mules, at a charge of $4 a load.

These facts are stated to show that, by the route of the Atrato, there can be easily opened a great intercourse with the valuable province of Antioquia, instead of the present route by the river Magdalena, and consequently add to the importance of the former river.

The Atrato runs through the province called Citara, and the capital is frequently called by that name, but its proper name is the city of San Francisco de Quibido; it contains about 2,000 inhabitants, the air pure, and the heat much less than in the Antilles. The distance from the mouth of the Atrato to Quibido is about 410 ms. by water. From thence to its source about 80 ms. Boats or vessels drawing 7 feet water may go to Quibido, and 5 feet may be carried to the aforementioned Tambo de San Pablo. The rate of the current is generally about 2 ms. per hour, and, even during the highest freshets, the current is much less rapid than the Mississippi and other rivers of the U. S.; of course not the least doubt exists that steamboats of large burden may navigate from the mouth of the Atrato to the Tambo of San Carlos; this latter place is situated on a narrow tongue of land, about 4½ ms. wide, in the province called Novita. On the other side of this narrow isthmus we find the river San Juan, which unites with a river called Calima, and descends to the port or bay of Chorambera, in the Pacific ocean.

It is therefore unquestionable that, by cutting a canal of a few miles from Tambo de San Carlos to the river San Juan, a water communication can be opened from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and it is likewise certain, that a canal may be cut from Antado to the bay of Cupica; future surveys will establish which of these routes may be best."

The foregoing information is drawn from Wm. D. Robinson, and by that gentleman credited to a Mr. Kirkland. The distances given must be taken with great allowance, as the entire length of the Atrato, by comparative courses, but little exceeds 200 ms. It is, in fact, a river of great importance, rather from its position than from its magnitude.

Atri, episcopal town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore. It is seated on a craggy mountain, 4 ms. from the Gulf of Venice, and 10 SE. of Teramo. Lon. 13 48 E., lat. 41 35 N.

Atslon, village, Burlington co., N. J., where there is a valuable iron foundry, 26 ms. W. of Tuckerton, 29 E. by S. of Philadelphia.

Attascocito, branch of the Sabine river, rises in Texas, about 20 ms. E. from Nacogdoches.

Attica, township and village, Genessee co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1519.——Bay, on the S. side of the Ottawa river, at the mouth of the river of the same name.——River of U. C.; a branch of the Ottawa river.

Attica, a peninsula of Greece, and in many respects one of the most interesting regions of the earth. In ancient times Attica was bounded N. by the Asopus, which separated it from Bœotia, NW. by Megaris, SW. by the Saronic Gulf, and SE. and E. by the straits of Eubœa. It forms an irregular triangle; base, on the Saronic Gulf and Megaris, 50 ms.; and altitude, from the Megaris to the mouth of the Asopus, 30 ms. Including the island of Salamis and Cape Rhamnus, east from Marathon, the whole of Attica must have fallen short of 200 sq. ms. This is far below the mean

extent of a co. of the U. S., even along the Atlantic slope, where the counties are the smallest. The surface of Attica is broken, and much of it occupied by comparatively high mountains. In the northern part spreads the rugged track of Cithæron, and its extension, Parnes. From the Cithæron again branched another chain, which, under the local names of Brilessus, Pentelicus, Hymettus, and Laurium, reached the southern extremity of Attica at Cape Sunium. The intervening valleys and the island of Salamis afforded the only arable soil, which, from a careful inspection of the features of the country, cannot exceed two-thirds of the whole area, or 134 sq. ms. Upon this very limited area ancient Attica, following the lowest estimate, possessed a population of 284,000, or upwards of 2,000 to the arable sq. m. This must appear excessive, and yet we have the evidence of history to warrant the conclusion that, at the period of the Peloponnesian war, a little more than four centuries before our era, this little territory must have contained more than 300,000 inhabitants. According to the best modern accounts, Attica, including Athens, has now a population of about 25,000. This, although very trifling, when compared with the ancient state of society in that country, is yet far above what is generally considered as the mean population of Greece. Attica, or rather the territory of Athens, is now restricted to within Cithæron, and does not exceed 150 sq. ms.; consequently, it contains a population of 180 to the sq. m. Before the late revolution in Greece, Attica was subject to the Kisler Aga at Constantinople, and ruled by a Wayrode.—See *Greece*.

Attica, town, southeastern part of Seneca co., O., on the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike road, at its intersection with the road from Mansfield through Tiffin to Perrysville, on Maumee river. It is 16 ms. NW. from Tiffin, the county seat, and 18 northwardly of Bucyrus, in Crawford co.

Attleborough, E., town in Bristol co., Mass., 40 ms. S. from Boston.——Town in Bucks co., Pa.——Tp., Bristol co., Mass. Pop. in 1810, 2,716; in 1820, 3,055.

Attlebury, town in Norfolk, 14 ms. NE. of Thetford, and 93 of London. Lon. 1 5 E., lat. 52 35 N.——Town, Dutchess co., N. Y., 63 ms. SSE. from Albany.

Attinga, town of Indostan, in the province of Travancore, about 80 ms. NW. of Cape Comorin.

Attock, city and fortress of Hindoostan proper, on the east bank of the Indus, supposed to stand on the site of the Taxila of Alexander, where he crossed that river. It is 180 ms. NW. of Lahore. Lon. 70 36 E., lat. 32 27 N.——River, which rises in the Tartarian mountains, N. of Hindoostan, passes by Caboul, and flows into the Indus above Attock.

Attruck river, ancient Ochus, a stream of Persia, in Khorasan, the same which is in many maps erroneously named Tedjend. It falls into the Caspian near Astrabad. Though brief in course, the Attruck is important from position, forming in some degree the boundary between Iran (Persia) and Tooran (Scythia,) or between the Persic and Tartan regions of our books. See *Iran* and *Tooran*.

Atures, falls of, in the Orinoco, S. America. Lat. 5 15 N., lon. W. C. 8 55 E.

Atwat. See *Tuat*.

Atwater, town, Portage co., O., 12 ms. SE. of Ravenna, and on the road from that place to Pittsburg.——Town, Portage co., O. Pop. 1820, 320.——Town, Portage co., O., 63 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Auburn, town in Wiltshire, Eng., on a branch of the Kennet, 8 ms. NE. of Marlborough, and 81 W. of London. Lon. 1 32 W., lat. 51 31 N. ——Town and seat of justice in Cayuga co., N. Y., upon the great western turnpike road, at the outlet of the Owasco lake, 170 ms. W. from Albany. It has, beside the ordinary county buildings, a State prison capable of containing 1,000 prisoners. The pop. exceeds 2,000. Lat. 42 56 N., lon. W. C. 0 27 E.——Tp., Susquehanna co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 208.——Tp., Richland co., O. Pop. in 1820, 9,169.——Tp. and town, in Geauga co., O. The town of Auburn is situated 14 ms. S. of Chardon, the co. seat, and 16 ms. N. of Ravenna, in Portage co.——Town, Oakland co., Mich.

Aube, dep. of Fr., the late province of Champagne.

Aubenas, town of Fr., in the dep. of Ardeche, and late province of Dauphiny. It has a manufacture of cloths, of Spanish wool, and of red cotton, in imitation of Indian handkerchiefs. Beside corn and wine, its district produces truffles, oranges, figs, olives, chestnuts, and walnuts. The silk worm and mulberry tree succeed well here. Aubenas is seated on the Ardeche, at the foot of the Cevennes, near the mineral waters of Valtz, and 15 ms. NW. of Viviers. Lon. 4 30 E., lat. 44 40 N.

Aubigny, town of Fr., in the dep. of Cher, and late province of Berry, in a fine plain, on the river Nerre.

Aubun, town of the island of Jersey, with a good harbor and a fort.

Aubin du Cormier, town of Fr., in the dep. of Ile and Vilane, and late province of Bretagne, 10 ms. E. of Rennes. Lon. 1 23 W., lat. 48 15 N.

Aubonne, handsome town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, on a river of the same name, 10 ms. W. of Lausanne. Lon. 6 30 E., lat. 46 30 N.

Aubusson, town of Fr., in the dep. of Creuse, and late territory of Marche. It had a manufactory of tapestry, which made it populous. It is seated on the river Creuse, 37 ms. NE. of Limoges. Lon. 2 15 E., lat. 45 58 N.

Aucaugrel, town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Adel, seated on a mountain. Lon. 44 25. E., lat. 0 10 N.

Auch, episcopal city of Fr., in the dep. of Gers, lately an archi-episcopal see, and the capital of Gascony. It lies on the summit and declivity of a steep hill, at the foot of which runs the Gers, Pop. 8,000. They have manufactures of velvets serges, crapes, hats, and leather. Auch is 37 ms. W. of Toulouse. Lon. 0 40 E., lat. 43 39 N.

Auckland, Bishop's, town in the bishopric of Durham. It is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, and noted for its beautiful castle and for its chapel, whose architecture is very curious. It is 8 ms. S. by W. of Durham, and 251 NNW. of London. Lon. 1 31 W., lat. 54 43 N.

Aude, dep. of Fr., part of the late province of Languedoc. Pop. 241,000.

Audjelah, the Augila of Herodotus, one of the oases or habitable islands of the African deserts. It contains, beside other smaller towns, Audjelah; hence the name. This town stands, as placed on our maps, N. lat. 29 30; lon. 23 20 E. of London; 500 ms. westward of Grand Cairo, and 200 ms. southeastward of Ben Gasi, on the Gulf of Sydra.

Auglaize, tp. in Wood co., O. Pop. in 1820, 216.——Southern branch of Maumee river, O., rising in Allen co., and, flowing nearly N. 80 ms., falls in Maumee, near Fort Defiance.

Augsburg, city of Germany, in Bavaria, supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Augusta Vindeleorum, but now the capital of a principality subject to Bavaria. It has a variety of manufactures, and is one of the principal trading towns in Germany. The cathedral, town house, and other public buildings, are magnificent. In the bishop's palace, the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to the emperor Charles V., in 1550; hence called the Confession of Augsburg. It is seated between the Werdach and Lech, 30 ms NW. of Munich. Lon. 10 55 E., lat. 48 17 N.

Augusta, tp. of Grenville co., U. C.——Tp. in Kennebec co., Me. Pop. in 1810, 1,805: in 1820, 2,457.——Tp. in Oneida co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2,771.——Tp. in Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 1,373; in 1820, 2,075.——Town, Sussex co., N. J., 70 ms. N. from Trenton.——Seat of justice of Bracken co., Ky.; is a small town delightfully situated on a handsome bank of the Ohio river. It is 18 ms. below Limestone, and 65 ms. from Lexington. Pop. 1820, 260.

Augusta, co. of Va., lying between the SW. mountain and Blue Ridge, having Rockbridge SW., Bath and Pendleton NW., Rockingham NE., and Albemarle and Nelson SE. It is in the form of a square of 30 ms. each side; 900 sq. ms. The face of the county waving, or rather hilly; soil variegated, but generally productive. Staples: tobacco, flour, and pork. Chief town, Staunton. Pop. 1820, 16,742. N. lat. 38°, and 2° W. lon. W. C., intersect in the southern part of this county. The Shenandoah and James rivers rise in Augusta, and flow from it in opposite directions.——Tp. and village, formerly in Columbiana co., but now in Carroll co., O. The village is situated in the northern part of the county, 10 or 11 ms. a little E. of N. from Carrollton, the county seat, and about a like distance SW. by W. from New Lisbon.——Capital and town of Ga., situate on the SW. bank of the river Savannah, 120 ms. NW. of the town of Savannah. It is seated on a fine plain, and enjoys the best soil, with the advantage of a central situation between the upper and lower countries, and is rising into importance. Pop. in 1820, about 4,000. Lat. 33 20 N., lon. W. C. 5° W.——Town, Perry co., Miss., 74 ms. SE. from Monticello.——Small village and town on the left bank of Tallapoosa river, Montgomery co., Ala., 68 ms. E. from Cahaba.

Augustine, St., city of the U. S., in Fa. N. lat. 29 58, lon. W. C. 4 30 W. Pop. in 1840, 2,459. White persons, 1,476; free colored, 120; slaves, 863. Total, 2,459.

This town is situated on the eastern coast of Florida. It is built in a prairie on the sea shore, surrounded by walls and a dry ditch on the land, side. It is defended on the N. by a fort of 4 stations, called the Fort of St. Jean, built of stone, with a parapet 9 feet thick and a rampart 20 feet high, with bomb-proof casemates and ways, and is lined with more than 50 pieces of artillery. Upon the sea shore, S. of the town, stands another small fort connected with the walls of the town. This fort defends the harbor, which is good, safe, and commodious, with a depth of water of not less than from 28 to 30 feet at low tide. This harbor is covered from the sea side by a long and low island, called the Island of St. Annastac. It is separated from the main land by a branch of the sea called the river Matanze.

Should a vessel, after leaving the Bahama channel, be obliged, in consequence of some accident, or any particular reason, to stand in for an harbor, the port of St. Augustine is the nearest and most advantageous place.

The entrance is covered outside by sand banks and rocks, extending out more than one-third of a league, between which there are openings or passes, which form the channels leading to the interior of the harbor. The S. channel is the one vessels generally make use of. There is not less than 20, 25, to 30 feet water at low tide; but before you enter this channel you have to pass a bar, over which there is not more than 9 feet water at low tide. You can moor your ship outside of the bar, and wait till the tide comes in. This pass can easily be distinguished by the breakers of the sea, which beat against the rocks on the banks S. and N., and thereby plainly mark out the passage, which is at least 300 fathoms wide. After passing the bar, you find from 18 to 20 feet water. You will range along the island of Annastasius within two cables length; you may cast anchor near the NE. point, opposite a battery, in 26 feet water, at the distance of one cable length and a-half from the land. You double the N. point of the island, and then come to anchor before the town. N. and S. of the town there are two great Indian villages, which form the suburbs thereof. Half a league from the town, on the N. side, there is a small fort, called the Fort Negro, situated on a flat and level ground, at a little distance from the northern shore of the river St. Mark's, with a branch communicating with the river St. Jean, towards the mouth, in the Atlantic ocean. These passes and entrance into the harbor are very advantageously situated; for, all the vessels coming from Mexico, Louisiana, and the Havana, are obliged to pass through the Bahama channel, at a short distance from St. Augustine, the port of which can be made with ease, and where you will find assistance and relief.—*National Intelligencer, Oct.* 17, 1825.

Augustine, cape of Brazil, in Pernambuco, about 20 ms. S. from Olinda. S. lat. 8 30, lon. W. C. 42 E.

Augustow, small, but strong town of Poland, in Polachia, seated on the Narieu, 44 ms. N. of Bielisk. Lon. 23 40, E. lat. 53 25 N.

Austowo, formerly a Waiwadet of Lithuania, bordering on Byalystoch.

Augustus, Fort, small fortress of Inverneesshire, Scot., at the head of Loch Ness, between the rivers Tsarf and Oich.

Avigliano, small town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 ms. W. of Turin. Lon. 7 38 E., lat. 45 5 N.

Avignon, city of France, capital of a territory of the same name, with a university. It was formerly (from 1309 to 1376) the residence of the popes, who afterward returned to Rome. It is advantageously seated on the Rhone, 20 ms. E. of Nismes. Lon. 4 53 E. lat., 43 57 N.

Aulkland islands, a group lying in the Southern ocean, to the southward of New Zealand. The main island S. lat. 51, lon. 167° E. of London.

Aulcester, town of Warwickshire, Eng., 7 ms. W. of Stratford upon Avon, and 102 NW. of London. Lon. 1 52 W., lat. 52 16 N.

Aulic Council, from court or palace, Greek, and in modern times particularly applied to the supreme judicial tribunal of the German empire.

Aulps, town of Fr., in the dep of Var, and late province of Provence. Lon. 6 30 E., lat. 43 40 N.

Aunis, lately small territory of Fr., in Poitou, and now forming part of the dep. of lower Charente.

Auray, small seaport of Fr., on the gulf of Morbihan, in the dep. of that name, and late province of Bretagne, 8 ms. W. of Vannes. Lon. 2 33 W., lat. 37 40 N.

Aurelius, village and tp., Cayuga co., N. Y. The tp. is situated at the head of Owasco lake, between the tps. of Junius and Marcellus, and the town about 5 ms. SW. from Auburn. Pop. in 1820, 7,923.——Tp., in Washington co., O. Pop. in 1820, 239. See *Reignier's mills*.

Aurich, town of Westphalia, in E. Friesland. It is situated in a plain surrounded by forests, 12 ms. NE. of Embden. Lon. 7 12 E., lat. 53 28 N.

Auriesville, village, Montgomery co., N. C., 124 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

Aurillac, populous trading town of Fr., on the river Jordanne, in the dep. of Cantel, and late province of Auvergne. Quantities of lace and velvet are manufactured here. It is 30 ms. SW. of St. Flour, and 250 S. of Paris. Lon. 2 22 E., lat. 44 55 N.

Australia, Polynesia, Australasia, Oceana, Sandwich Islands, &c.—These rather indefinite and conflicting terms were invented to designate more or less of the immense regions spreading from Asia towards the southward and towards America—Australasia, or South Asia; Polynesia, or Many Islands. Australia, southern continent, is now an established term for New Holland and contiguous islands, such as Papua or New Guinea, Waijoo, Arroo, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Norfolk island, Van Dieman or Tasmania, and, by a rather too violent stretch of system, New Zealand.

Ocean, amore indefinite though more comprehensive, would include all the preceding, with the Bonin, Sandwich, &c. But such sweeping terms rather confuse than serve to any good purpose the science of geography.

When, however, we scan on a map of the world that great space spreading from Asia southeastward over the Pacific ocean, we cannot avoid the conclusion that one physical section includes not only the islands we have named, but also the Ladrones, Carolines, New Hebrides, Friendly islands, Georgians, Marquesas, Society isles, and many smaller groups. It would not be a very violent extension of theory to include in this natural section the great islands towards Asia, included by some geographers under the general names of Malaysia, and under that term comprising the Sumatran, Javan, Sumbava-Timor, Molucca, Celebes, Borneo, and the Philippine groups.

In Black's excellent atlas (page 12) we have the following observations, under the head of Oceana: "The islands to the southeast of Asia have been usually considered as appendages of that continent; but they are now classed by the continental geographers along with the islands of the Pacific ocean, as a fifth division of the world, under the name of Oceana or Oceanica. Oceana is divided into Western Oceana or Malaysia, Central Oceana or Australasia, Eastern Oceana or Polynesia."

If we turn to a general map of the world, and on the wide ocean between America and Asia, the remarkable fact will stand revealed, that from the straits of Magellan to the peninsulas of Oonalaska and Kamschatka, or from S. lat. 55° to N. lat. 60°, or through 115 degrees of latitude and 125 of longitude, spreads a deep sea, upwards of 10,000 ms. in length, and mean breadth at least 2,500 ms., and comprising an area exceeding that of either Asia or America. The Sandwich, Owyhean, or Hawaiian group of islands, is the only one rising from this immense sheet of water. It is, indeed, as devoid of islands as is the Atlantic, and ranging from Easter island to Oonalaska, Kamschatka, and Japan. The southwestern shore, if we may use the term, is defined by successive groups of islands, included under our general head. With these remarks we proceed to the specific description of the sections of Australia, deriving our authority from Black's atlas.

Australia is now, in Britain at least, the generally received name of the large island formerly called New Holland, which contains a superficial area of more than 3,000,000 sq. ms. Within the last half century, various British colonies, distinguished by the names of New South Wales, and Australia Felix, South Australia, and Western Australia, have been placed on its shores.

New South Wales was discovered by Cook, who sailed along the whole coast, from Cape Howe to Cape York, in the year 1770. In January, 1788, a convict settlement was established at Port Jackson, but for many years the progress of discovery and improvement was very slow. It was only in 1813 that the first passage across the Blue mountains, a range which runs parallel to the coast, was effected; but since that time colonists have flocked to the settlement, and its progress has been unusually rapid. According to a census taken in September, 1836, the population amounted to 77,554, as stated in the following table, and the number of sheep exceeded 1,000,000.

Counties, &c.	Free.	Convicts.	Total.	Protestants.	Catholics.	Jews.
Argyle	1,275	1,142	2,417	1,618	783	13
Bathurst	827	902	1,729	1,243	485	1
Bligh	156	220	376	273	103	
Brisbane	388	990	1,378	1,004	373	1
Cambden	1,936	1,225	3,161	2,158	982	18
Cook	1,659	393	2,052	1,517	534	
Cumberland	24,089	9,079	33,168	22,090	10,270	371
Durham	1,405	1,803	3,208	2,300	904	4

Counties, &c.	Free.	Convicts.	Total.	Protestants.	Catholics.	Jews.
Georgiana -	343	232	475	339	234	2
Gloucester -	330	524	854	628	222	3
Hunter -	568	240	808	639	175	2
King -	328	216	444	327	217	
Macquarie -	364	936	1,300	898	376	24
Murray -	863	865	1,728	1,083	630	8
Northumberland -	3,038	1,978	3,016	3,601	1,398	11
Philip -	77	170	247	147	100	
Roxburgh -	1,049	931	1,980	1,415	561	3
St. Vincent -	240	352	592	430	162	
Wellington -	242	288	530	357	172	1
Westmoreland -	311	268	579	393	185	1
Without the boundaries -	1,653	1 315	2,968	1,781	1.164	2
Road and iron gangs	39	2,191	2,220	1,394	829	7
Penal settlements -	107	1,605	1,712	926	697	5
Colonial vessels at sea -	1,175	-	1,175	850	325	
Fort Philip -	224	-	224	210	14	
	42,689	27,865	77,554			

The following are the names of the principal towns:

Principal towns of Australia.	South lat.	East lon.	Population.	Position.
Liverpool -	12 00	-	619	
Macquarie -	31 20	152 55	536	Easternmost coast of New Holland.
Maitland -	-	-	1,456	
Newcastle -	33 30	152 00	536	Easternmost coast of New Holland.
Paramata -	-	-	2,637	
Richmond -	-	-	762	
Sydney -	33 50	151 12	16,232	Eastern coast of New Holland.
Windsor -	-	-	998	

South Australia comprises that portion of New Holland which is situated between 132 and 141° of E. lon. from London, and the tropic of Capricorn and the south coast. It has been by the British Government erected into a colony, and the first settlements have been formed upon the east side of the Gulf of St. Vincent. The capital has been fixed at the town of Adelaide, which already contains 6,000 inhabitants. A number of colonists have also recently established themselves at port Lincoln, on the west side of Spencer's Gulf.

Western Australia, or extreme western part of New Holland, has become a separate British colony, with limits between 31 and 35° S. lat., and between the west coast and 120° E. lon. from London. The first settlers in this colony arrived at Swan river in 1829. The principal settlements are yet on Swan river; but others, less densely peopled, have spread to a considerable distance inland and along the coast, and a number of counties formed; of which may be named Swiss, Perth, Murray, Wellington, Nelson, Sussex, Lanark, York, Grantham, Goderich, Stirling, Hay, Plantagenet, and Kent. The principal towns are Perth and Freemantle, on Swan river, in Perth county, and Albany, on King George's sound, in Plantagenet county. The most of the names imposed show the origin, nationally, of this colony, which was projected in, and in great part peopled from, Scotland. The colony has made a steady rather than a rapid advance. No convicts are admitted in Western Australia.

The limits of Western Australia, as defined above, would give it a length of about 400 ms. from north to south, with a mean width of 220 or 88,000 sq. ms. As, however, the whole region of Western New Holland is uncultivated wastes, with a few tribes of the lowest savage character, the colony of Western Australia may be indefinitely extended, as will no doubt be the case. The land distance, in a nearly west direction from Sydney, in New South Wales, to Swan river, is about 2,000 ms.

Tasmania, or Van Dieman's Land, is a large island to the southward of and separated from New South Wales by Bass's straits. It is about 210 ms. in length from north to south, and about 150 from east to west; area about 24,000 sq. ms. The southern part of this island was discovered in 1642 by Abel Tasman, a Dutch commander, who gave it the name of Van Dieman's Land, in honor of the then governor general (Van Dieman) of the Dutch East Indies. It was, until 1799, regarded as a part of New Holland, at which time Messrs. Bass and Flinders sailed round it. The former had priority in passing the strait, to which his name was justly given. On it, in 1803, a small penal settlement for convicts was established; and early in 1804 Governor Collins arrived in the river Derwent, took formal possession of the country, and founded Hobart town, now the capital of the island, situated on the southeast part of the island, S. lat. 42 25, lon. 148 30 E. of London. The population of the island on the 31st December, 1836, amounted to 43,695, viz: free, 25,944; convicts, 17,661.

Norfolk is a small and detached island in the Pacific ocean, between the northern point of the northernmost island of New Zealand and New Caledonia, S. lat. 29 30, lon. E. from London 169 25. At a distance exceeding 900 ms. ENE. from Sydney, this speck has become a settlement for convicts.

In October, 1838, a new establishment was formed at port Essington, on Cobourg peninsula of the north coast of New Holland. Victoria, the capital of this colony, is situated at S. lat. 11 30, E. lon. from London 131°. The immense extent of New Holland may in some degree be comprehended from the fact that Victoria of port Essington is in a direct line upwards of 1,600 ms. north-northwest from Sydney.

New Zealand, group of, composed of two large and several small islands in the southern Pacific ocean, southeastward of and separated from New Holland by a sea of from 1,200 to 1,400 ms. in width. Taken together, the two main islands and Stewart's island stretch in S. lat. from 34 30 to 46 50, and in lon. from 166 to 177° E. of London. The range of these islands is from SW. to NE., and their united mean length 840, the mean breadth about 100 ms., area 80,000 sq. ms. It may not be unimportant to remark that Spain and the New Zealand islands are *antipodes* to each other.

"As far as we have documents deserving confidence in regard to this Antarctic group, the soil and climate are eminently calculated to sustain a dense civilized population. The insular position of the country, and the lofty mountains which intersect it, ensure a due supply of moisture, and hence the country abounds in beautiful forests.

Along its great extent of coast (from 1,200 to 1,500 ms.,) there are numerous harbors of unrivalled excellence, into some of which fine rivers enter, after having passed through extensive districts of great fertility. The climate is one of the finest and most equable in the world; and, indeed, no other country possesses so many requisites for becoming the seat of a great naval and commercial power."—*Black's Atlas.*

The natives, evidently a branch of the great Polynesian family, are, as primitive barbarians or savages always have been, and always must be, subdivided into clans, families, and even bands, hostile to each other, and, compared to the surface over which they roam, very few in number. In such condition, government, for any permanent beneficial purpose, cannot exist. The germ of human life will remain in fragments; but age after age passes away in unchanged rudeness and ferocity. The New Zealander, as all other branches of the Polynesian race, must submit to the laws of nature, and can only be saved from utter extinction by submitting to and mingling with their European conquerors.—See *Hawaii,* in this article.

The New Zealand group was, in 1642, made a part of the discoveries of Abel Tasman, who, as discoverer, gave to it the name it bears. The native names are, for the northernmost, Eakeinomawee, and for southernmost, Tavai-Poenamoo. Stewart's island is, comparatively, an islet lying south of Tavai-Poenamoo, and separated by Foveaux's strait. The two main islands, taken together, and measured along their mid-line, have a length of 1,200 ms. Cook's strait, which separates them from each other, extends from NW. to SE. from lat. 40°, about 150 ms., and very nearly along the mean length, as the two islands do not materially differ in respect to length.

Polynesia, literally many islands, as a collective name, very properly designates the region or expanse of our planet, over which lie scattered the innumerable islands of the Pacific ocean from the 108th meridian W. of London to an indefinite distance westward, and including New Zealand in the southern and the Hawaiian group in the northern hemisphere.

We may here observe, that there still exists a great difficulty in delineating the Pacific region from the confused nomenclature. In acquiring names from a language unknown to the inquirer, collective and even descriptive sentences are set down as individual names. Again, imposed names from European languages, Portuguese, Dutch, French, English, Russian, &c., conflicting with each other, superinduce still further confusion. Mr. James Jackson Jarves, in the first chapter of his very interesting history of "The Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands," has made some remarks to exhibit the cause and consequences of this evil, as well as the remedy. "Ignorance of the structure of the Polynesian language," says this author, "led Cook into error in regard to the proper names of many islands." Hawaii, he called Owyhee; Kauai, Attooi; Nihau, Onehow; substituting compound words for single terms. These extracted remarks apply to the far greater number of European navigators. Mr. Jarves had, however, previously remarked that the perplexity produced by such injudicious imposition of names was in a course of correction by the better judgment of the present age, and adds: "Thus the Navigator group is becoming better known by its aboriginal name Samoa; and the Friendly, by the Tonga; while others, such as New Zealand and the Marquesas, will be perpetuated by those cognomens."—*Jarves, p. 2.*

But to pursue our survey. When we regard New Zealand as our centre of vision, and extend our view around that group, we find it rising from an extensive sea on all sides, and from the bosom of which emerge only mere islets at wide distances from each other. From North Cape, the extreme northwestern point of the northern New Zealand island, it is upwards of 700 ms. NNW. to New Caledonia, the nearest land of any consequence to any part of the group. From the same point of outset the distance exceeds 1,000 ms. to the eastern coast of New Holland.

With New Caledonia commences a natural section of most profound interest. With, at the first glance, great apparent irregularity, here we enter a series of insular groups, whose order appears more and more systematic as we examine attentively their range. New Caledonia, from Cape Queen Charlotte, its southeastern point, S. lat. 22 26, lon. 167 48 E. of London, to Dampier's strait and island of Waijoo, almost under the equator, and in lon. 131° E. of London, stretches the first of a congeries of islands and groups having a general range from southeastward to northwestward. This immense series, stretching over upwards of 40 equatorial degrees on a curve of the globe, includes, besides innumerable smaller islands, the groups of New Hebrides, Louisiade, Solomon islands, New Ireland, New Britain, (the second, if not the first, largest island of the earth,) Papua, or New Guinea, Timorlaut, Ceram, &c.

Excepting on Timorlaut and Ceram, no European colony has yet commenced civilized settlement on these widespread regions, containing a land area more than two and a half fold greater than that comprised in the British islands, and falling little if any short of that part of the Atlantic slope of the U. S. southwestward from the Hudson.

It would not be a very violent extension of system to continue the preceding series to include the still more expanded groups of Australasia. It is, indeed, a departure from system to adopt any definite boundary between Australasia and Australia. Such grouping as the following will enable the reader or student to follow the series of groups as they seem to mingle into each other:

1. Advancing from Papua, the Moluccas, comprising Amboyna, Ceram, Booro, Goram, Banda, Lothoir, Pulo-Ati, Letti, Moa, Lackar, Sermatta, Kissir, Wetter, Grand Kay, Timorlaut, Gilolo, Ternates, Tidor, Batchian, Pulo-Obi, Mysol, Popo, &c.

2. Celebes group, comprising Celebes, Sangir, Siao, Banca, Xoulla, Bouton, Salayar, &c.

3. Sumbava-Timor group, comprising Sumbava, Flores, Solor, Sabrao, Lomblem, Panter, Ombay, Timor, Simao, Roti Dao, Savou, Sunba, or Sandalwood, &c.

4. Javan group, comprising Java, Madura, Bali, Lombock, &c.

5. Sumatran group, comprising Sumatra, Banca, Billiton, Lingan, Panjour, and other islands to the E. and W. of Sumatra.

6. Borneo group, if it is proper to group with an island exceeding in area the Spanish peninsula, a number of mere islets.

7. Philippine group, comprising Mindanao, Samar, Palawan, Luzon, Panay, Mindoro, and, by some authors, at least a thousand islands lessening to mere rocks or sand banks.

These six great archipelagoes have received, amongst other general names, that of Malaysia, from the original inhabitants, the Malays, and who remain the dominant population, but with certainly very great variety of languages and character.

Proceeding as far to the NW. as lon. 140° E. of London, and to lat. 26 30, we discover a small group of islets, comparatively, called the Bonin islands; the first in these intricate groups from which is derived the truly descriptive general name Polynesia, or "Many Islands." Extending a line along the earth's surface from the Bonin islands, about 66½° SE., and crossing the equator very near mid-distance, leads to Easter island, at a distance a little above 7,000 ms. Such a curve follows the general course of the northeastern shore of the great sea alluded to in this article. To the southwestward extends what may well be regarded as either an emerging or submerging continent. Between the extremes, if we include every islet, rock, or shoal, there are many, even tens of thousands, generally lying southwestward of the supposed line. Departing from the Bonin group to the SSE., we are led first into the Ladrone group central lat. 15° N., lon. 145° E. of London.

The Pelew, Caroline, Mulgrave, and Scarborough groups commence with the former at lon. 130° E. of London, and ranging between 10° N. and the equator, are scattered over something more than 50° of lon., or upwards of 3,300 ms. None of the individual islands of these four groups are more than mere spots on the face of the deep; very many of them are, however, inhabited. Along the equator the Polynesian groups cease with that of Scarborough, as thence to the Gallapagos islands, or through 90° of lon., a quarter of the earth's circumference, no land deserving a place on our maps rises above the ocean. Between Papua, the Admiralty, and Solomon groups, and those of Pelew, Caroline, Mulgrave, and Scarborough, spreads a sea of from 700 to 1,000 ms. wide, in which there are comparatively few islands. This sea, which might be called Mediterranean, is continued to the south of the equator, eastward through 60° of lon., to the Marquesas group, to the northeastward of which it is merged into the great American Western sea.

Returning to the New Hebrides, we are again in southern Polynesia, where, from Queen Charlotte's group to Easter island, over an extent of 80° of lon., and from S. lat. 10 to 28° we are led into the groups of Queen Charlotte, Feejee, Tonga, or Friendly islands, the Navigator's or Samoa islands, Society or Tahita islands, the Marquesas, and others of less note, to Easter island.

Thus we see that from Japan, China, Cambodia, and Malacca, over the great ocean, and over 150° of lon., rise expanses of land varying in extent from mere rocks, sand banks, or coral reefs, to the vast islands of New Holland, Papua, Borneo, and Sumatra. Measured by the rhombs, this oceanic continent comprises about the one-eighth part of the whole surface of the earth, and far exceeds any of the other sections of our planet in facilities of naval intercourse. The determination of the land area of Australia is a difficult problem. The following tabular view we give as an approximation to the real land surface:

	Sq. ms.
New Holland	3,185,000
New Zealand	80,000
Tasmania	6,000
Sumatra	157,500
Java	65,000
Borneo	250,000
Sumbava, Flores, Timor	30,000
Philippines	90,000
Celebes, Gilolo, &c.	82,000
Papua	200,000
New Ireland	2,800
New Britain	1,000
Solomon Isles	3,000
New Caledonia	2,000
New Hebrides	1,000
Feejee group	3,000
Samoan group	3,700
Tonga group	1,000
Tahita group	2,000
Marquesas	1,000
Hawaiian group	6,000
Total	4,172,000

In the preceding general view, we have not included the Hawaiian group for reasons we now proceed to explain. But, as a preface to such explanation, we give the following table of courses and distances from Karakakoa Bay, in the island of Hawaii, (Owyhee,) to different points in Polynesia, Australia, Asia, Japan, and America, calculated on the principles of Mercator:

Section.	Lat.	Lon.	Course.	Dist. in statute miles.
	° ′	° ′	° ′	
Karakakoa Bay, Hawaii	19 26 n	156 00 w		
Nukahiva in the Marquesas	8 30 s	139 40 w	s 29 18 e	2,241
Tahita or Otaheite	17 00 s	148 40 w	s 11 10 e	2,596
Upulu island, Samoan, or Navigator's	13 15 s	172 00 w	s 25 44 w	2,541
Tongataboo	21 00 s	175 00 w	s 24 42 w	3,115
Tacanova, in the Feejee gronp	16 20 s	180 00 w	s 53 05 w	2,983
Central island of Solomon group	8 00 s	160 00 e	s 57 40 w	3,587
Matthew's island, Scarborough do	2 00 n	176 00 e	s 57 35 w	2,283
Centre of Mulgrave, group	10 00 n	72 00 e	s 73 30 w	2,263
Torres island of Carolines, do	8 00 n	159 30 e	s 75 30 w	3,255
Central island of Ladrone, do	16 00 n	146 00 e	s 86 27 w	3,881
Manilla, town of Luzon	14 38 n	121 00 e	s 86 23 w	5,550
Canton, city of China	23 03 n	113 20 e	n 87 36 w	5,962
Nangansaki, city of Japan	32 32 n	128 46 e	n 78 08 w	4,415
Mouth of Columbia, or Oregon river	46 14 n	125 00 w	n 43 00 e	2,676
Acapulco, port and town of Mexico	17 00 n	99 51 w	s 87 26 e	3,780
Western mouth of the straits of Magellan	52 30 s	74 18 w	s 41 25 e	6,832

The preceding table exhibits the very remarkable position of the Hawaiian group, showing it to be the most remote from other continental or insular land of any part of the earth; and to the results of the table we may add, that the Russian settlement of Kodiak and peninsula of Alaska, lying almost due north of Hawaii, and about N. lat. 57, is distant about 2,700 ms. As far as mere relative distance is concerned, the results of the table prove Hawaii to belong to America, geographically speaking; but no rational system would include this group with Polynesia or either continent. It is surrounded, as we see, by an immense expanse of ocean, and rises from the bosom of the deep as if to afford a resting place to the mariners of the nations afar off. Thus alone, Hawaii compensates in grandeur for the narrow spaces occupied by its isles. The island from which the general name is derived possesses the most stupendous of all active volcanoes, Mawna Kea, or Mouna Kha—height above the ocean 18,000 English feet.*

The recent work published by Mr. James Jackson Jarves contains, with much valuable information on Polynesia generally, some highly important particular documents on the geographical position and extent, climate, soil, natural features, and commercial advantages of the Hawaiian group. From this author we have made already some quotations, and now become his debtor for the subjoined extracts:

"The peculiar situation of the Hawaiian islands, in the vast North Pacific, is of great importance to commerce, and marks them as a general resting place in that portion of the great highway of the world, and the embryo depot of a vast and flourishing trade. Their extremes of latitude are from 18 50 to 22 20 N., which brings them upon the borders of the tropic of Cancer, and of lon. from 154 53 to 160 15 W. from Greenwich.

"Their position is central to both the neighboring continents, being nearly equi-distant from Central America, Mexico, California, and the NW. coast on the one side, and the Russian dominions, Japan, China, and the Philippine islands, on the other. When a civilized and enterprising population shall have developed the resources of these countries, these islands will bear the same relative importance to them, in proportion to their extent, that the West Indies do now to North and South America.

"The lesser southern groups (individual islands must be meant, as the groups are incomparably more extensive than the Hawaiian) lie also within a few weeks' sail, and much of their commerce must eventually centre here, though a long period must elapse before their full value and importance become thoroughly developed.

"To the whaling interests they are invaluable; the ocean on every side, from the equator (far S. of the equator) to the pole, and between both continents, abounds with favorable cruising grounds, and these islands afford the advantages of good harbors, abundant supplies, and a healthful climate, in the immediate vicinity of their dangerous labors.

"If the ports of this group were closed to neutral commerce, many thousand miles of ocean would have to be traversed before havens possessing the requisite conveniences for recruiting and preparing shipping could be reached. This fact illustrates their great importance in a naval point of view. Should any one of the great nations seize upon them, it might be considered as holding the key of the North Pacific, for no trade could prosper in their vicinity, or even exist, while a hostile Power, possessing an active and powerful marine, should send forth its cruisers to prey upon the neighboring commerce. Their isolated position, in connexion with their reef or precipice-bound shores, would add greatly to their local advantages of defence, and a military colony once fairly established might surely put at defiance any means of attack which could be brought against them."—Pp. 3, 4.

In addition to Bird island, the group consists of twelve. The principal islands, as delineated by Mr. Jarves, are eight in number and range from SE. to NW., with an extreme distance of about 340 ms. from the eastern cape of Hawaii to the western of Kanai. The extent in length and breadth and superficial area is given in the following table, page 4 of the work from which we have quoted:

Islands.	Length.	Breadth	Area in sq. ms.
Hawaii - - -	88	73	4,000
Maui - - -	48	30	620
Kahoolawe - - -	11	8	60
Lanai - - -	17	9	100
Molokai - - -	40	7	190
Oahu - - -	16	25	530
Kanai - - -	22	24	500
Niihau - - -	20	7	90
			6,090

Since this article was commenced, we have the intelligence published that the British Government has taken formal possession of this group. On the authority of the Army and Navy Chronicle it has been announced as follows:

"On the 25th of February, 1843, in consequence of demands made by the British officers, which the King could not or would not comply with, the islands were conditionally ceded to Queen Victoria. Possession of them was taken the same day by Lord George Paulet, commanding Her Britannic Majesty's ship Carysfort, and the British flag hoisted under salutes from the fort and ships."

To the author of this article it is a little interesting, as he intended to close with the suggestion of the extreme probability of the occurrence of this occupation at no very distant time. As matters have eventuated, it may not be hazardous to suggest that the work alluded to may have its share in hastening the consummation—a consummation, however, in itself a part of the develop-

* If we multiply the square root of the height of the eye in feet by 1.2247, the product is the distance we can see an object on the earth's surface in miles.

This formula applied to Mouna Kha, with a height of 18,000 feet, gives the following, supposing the eye to be on the summit: The square root of 18,000 is within an inconsiderable fraction of 134 1-10, which, multiplied by 1.2247, gives 164.23, or we may say that a radius of 164¼ miles of the earth's surface can be seen from the summit of Mouna Kha, and of course, independent of refraction, which increases the distance, the great volcanic mountain of Hawaii can be seen at sea at least 164 ms., and in some conditions of the atmosphere to a much greater distance.

ment of a mighty revolution which is, with a steadiness, and we may say rapidity, few are aware of, spreading the anglo-Saxon race over the vast bosom of the Pacific ocean.

Let the fragments of the English family be divided politically as they may, it is a sublime subject of study to scan their progress. If we return to the fountain from which, early in the seventeenth century, the stream of emigration commenced its motion and flowed into North America, and pursue its course and fluxes in various directions, what do we now behold? On North America, a nation spreading from the Atlantic towards the Pacific ocean, and already rising twenty millions, including the Canadian provinces, and quadrupling in every half century. In Australia and Polynesia anglo-Saxon colonial masses increasing in magnitude and extending in every direction annually. The interests of the moment may induce us to regard such progress with some mixture of political jealousy, but when we dismiss from our minds the influences of the day, and extend our views to coming time, it is impossible to repress sentiments of gratulation when contemplating a revolution which changes savage barbarism for civilization over such immense regions of the earth.

Aurora, island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific ocean. It is about 12 leagues long, but not above 5 broad. Lon. 168 24 E. lat. 15 8 S.——Tp. in Erie co., N. Y., 15 ms. SE. from Buffalo. Pop. 1820, 1,285.——Tp. and village on the eastern shore of Cayuga lake, in Cayuga co., 12 ms. SW. from Auburn.——Town and tp. Portage co., Ohio. Pop. 1810, 189; in 1820, 549. The town of Aurora is situated in the northern part of the co., on the road from Warren to Cleveland, at its crossing that from Akron to Painesville, 28 ms. westward from Warren, and 25 ms. SE. from Cleveland.——Town Dearborn co., Ia., 25 ms. W. from Cincinnati.

Aurungabad, considerable city of Asia, in the Deccan of Hindostan. It is but a modern city, owing its rise from a small town to the capital of Dowlatabad, to the great Aurungzebe, from whom it had its name. It is 260 ms. NE. of Bombay. Lon. 76 2 E. lat. 19 45 N.

Austerlitz, or *Slawkow*, town of Moravia. Near this place a great and decisive victory was obtained by the French, commanded by Bonaparte, over the Austrians and Russians, on the 2d of December, 1805, which led to the treaty of Presburg. It is 12 ms. E. of Bran, and 30 SSW. of Olmutz.——Town Columbia co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2,335.

Austinburg, tp. Ashtabula co., Ohio. Pop. 1820, 445. The posttown of Austinburg is situated 6 ms. westward of Jefferson, the co. seat.

Austintown, tp. Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 1810, 440; in 1820, 1,720.

Austinville, village Wythe co., Va., on the E. side of Kanawha river, 24 ms. E. of Wythe courthouse, and 366 from W. C.

Australasia, name applied by some geographers to those islands that lie S. of the continent of Asia, as New Holland, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, New Zealand, and those of Solomon, Arroo, New Hebrides, &c. See article *Oceana*.

Austria, in German, *Œsterreich*, *Eastern Kingdom*, the original centre around which the empire of that name has been formed. It is an archducal province, along both banks of the Danube, and subdivided into upper Austria and lower Austria, separated by the river Ens. It is about 140 ms. long, and with a mean width of 70 broad, containing 9,800 sq. ms. One-third of this extent consists of mountains, forests, lakes, and pasture grounds. It is bounded by Bavaria W., Styria S., Hungary E., and Bohemia and Moravia on the N.

The population of the principal places are—

Lower Austria.	
Vienna	256,000
Krems	7,000
Wiener Neustadt	5,000
Waidhopen	4,300
Kloster Neuburg	3,026
St. Polten	2,960
Korn Neuburg	2,500
Boaden	2,000
Upper Austria.	
Linz, or Lintz	18,000
Ens	4,400
Freystadt	4,000
Wells	3,300
Gmunden	3,000
Reid	3,000
Hallstadt	2,800
Steyer	2,200
The aggregate population of lower Austria	1,062,000
Upper Austria	646,000
	1,708,000

The climate of the Duchy of Austria may be safely assumed as a scale by which to estimate that of central Europe. It lies from N. lat. 47 20 to 48 57. Lintz, the most westerly city, is about 1,000 feet above the level of the Black sea; and Hainburg, near Presburg, the most eastern, is 780 feet above the same level. On the banks of the Danube and the lower country, the heat is excessive in summer, and cold extreme in winter. Fahrenheit's thermometer frequently rising to 98°, and sinking below zero. The changes are rapid and severe. On the 25th of August, 1805, Fahrenheit's thermometer, at 3 in the afternoon, stood at 97, and at 3 in the ensuing morning, was down at 54°, at Vienna.

Austria is limited N. by the mountains of Bohemia, and S. by those of Styria. The whole country is uneven, the valleys productive in grain and fruits. The mean temperature of springs and deep wells at Vienna, from 44° to 46° of Fahrenheit. The air is considered healthy, though the winters are long, and liable to great vicissitudes. Agriculture generally commences in the latter part of March, and winter sets in about the beginning of November.

The rivers of Austria are, the Danube, which rolls its great volume through the whole duchy, and receives from the N. the Moravia, and the Kamp; and from the S. the Ens, Traun, Ips, and Tracen. There are a few lakes, but none of sufficient note to demand particular attention.

Austria, an empire of Europe, the name of which has been taken from one of its constituent provinces. The Austrian empire occupies the central, and comprises some of the finest parts of Europe.

The empire of Austria is situated in the centre of Europe, between 42 0 and 51 0 N. lat. and 9 0 and 27 0 E. lon. Its greatest length, from Sesto Calende, on the Ticino, in the duchy of Milan, to the confluence of the Porhorse and the Dniester, at the eastern extremity of Galicia, is 850 English miles; and its breadth, from Tran, on the Adriatic sea, in Dalmatia, to the northern extremity of Bohemia, 650 ms. It is formed by the union of different countries, inhabited by people differing in race, language, religion, form of government, manners, customs, and institutions, who have no natural connexion with each other, and are held together by the single tie of a common sovereign and a central government.

The German geographers agree in dividing into four great portions all the countries of which the empire is composed, viz: 1st, the German provinces, 2d, the Polish provinces, 3d, the Hungarian provinces, among which they reckon not only Hungary, Transylvania, and the military borders, but also the kingdom of Dalmatia, 4th, the Italian provinces, in which they include only the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. But the empire is actually divided into fifteen governments, which are subdivided into circles, provinces, counties, districts, &c.

TABLE.

Names of the fifteen Governments.	Area in square geographical miles.			Population according to the revised conscription list for 1834.			Population per sq. m.	Capitals.
	Total.	In the German confederacy.	Out of German confederacy.	Total.	In the German confederacy.	Out of the German confederacy.		
1. Kingdom of Hungary, with its dependencies	67,083	-	67,083	11,404,350	-	11,404,350	170	Buda and Pesth.
2. Kingdom of Galicia	25,273	1,398	23,875	4,395,389	319,000	4,076,389	174	Lemberg.
3. Grand principality of Transylvania	16,133	-	16,133	1,963,435	-	1,963,435	218	Klausenburg.
4. Kingdom of Bohemia	15,243	15,243	-	4,004,852	4,004,852	-	263	Prague.
5. Military Borders	11,454	-	11,451	1,101,281	-	1,101,281	95	Perterwardein.
6. The Tyrol	8,285	8,285	-	827,635	827,635	-	100	Insbruck, or Inspruck.
7. Moravia and Silesia	7,731	7,731	-	2,110,111	2,110,111	-	272	Brunn.
8. Kingdom of Venice, Italy	6,893	-	6,893	2,079,588	-	2,079,588	302	Venice.
9. Kingdom of Lombardy, Italy	6,321	-	6,321	2,195,929	-	2,195,929	395	Milan.
10. Duchy of Styria	6,541	6,541	-	923,982	923,982	-	142	Gratz
11. Carinthia and Carniola	5,936	5,936	-	713,217	713,217	-	125	Laybach.
12. The Littoral, or Government of Trieste	2,331	720	1,611	445,317	137,520	307,779	191	Trieste.
13. Lower Austria	5,769	5,769	-	1,313,652	1,313,652	-	234	Vienna.*
14. Upper Austria and Salzburg	5,581	5,581	-	846,982	846,982	-	152	Linz.
15. Kingdom of Dalmatia	3,822	-	3,822	364,933	-	364,933	96	Zara.
	194,399	57,205	137,192	35,050,533	11,256,881	23,793,652	180	

This table exhibits the heterogeneous composition and vast magnitude of Austria amongst the States of Europe. Occupying the middle basin of the Danube and the north of Italy, this empire possesses the most fertile regions in Europe. The mountainous chains of Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, and the Alpine tracts, towards Turkey and Italy, abound in metals and minerals to such vast extent that Austria is justly considered as the most productive metallic region of not only Europe, but of the eastern continent; and, by a singular fortune, the salt mines of Wielicza, in Poland, fell to Austria. The entire area now under the Austrian sceptre amounts to about 268,000 sq. ms. From the extreme eastern angle of Transylvania to the eastern boundary of Sardinia, in a direction nearly E. and W., Austria extends 900 ms., and in breadth, from Croatia to the northern part of Bohemia, 450 ms. The empire generally lies between 45 0 and 50 0 N. lat.

Austria is commonly considered as a Germanic State; but it is evident that, if the far greater part of its inhabitants are taken into view, it is much more Hungarian, and even more Italian than German. The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion, though other sects exist partially, and are permitted, rather than tolerated, to exercise their rites in the empire of Austria.—See *Archduchy of Austria*, and *Earth*.

Autauga, co. of Ala., having Alabama river or Montgomery SE. and S., Dallas SW., Cahaba W., Shelby N,, and Coosa river NE. It is about 43 by 18 ms.; area 774; surface hilly, and soil varied in quality from first rate along the streams to extremely sterile ridges. Staple, cotton. Pop. in 1820, 3,853. Chief town, Washington. Central lat. 32 30 N., lon. W. C. 9 30 W.

Autocrat, ruler who exercises self power, and used as a term to designate the utmost extent of arbitrary authority, restrained in its exercise by no law except that of individual will. The emperors of Russia are, however, the only European sovereigns who express such power by their title "*Autocrate of all the Russias.*"

* Capital of the empire.

Autun, ancient town of Fr., the episcopal see of the dep. of Saone and Loire, in the late province of Burgundy; it contains a great many mines, and produces a great quantity of sulphur. It is 45 ms. E. by S. of Nevers, and 162 SE. of Paris. Lon. 4 23 E., lat. 46 57 N.

Auvergne, late province of Fr., 100 ms. in length and 75 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the Bourbonnois, on the E. by Forez and Velao, on the W. by Limosin, Querci, and La Marche, and on the S. by Rouergue and the Cevennes. It now forms the two departments of Cantal and Puy de Dome.

Auxerre, ancient town of Fr., in the dep. of Yonne, lately an episcopal see of Burgundy, advantageously situated on the Yonne. The inhabitants are computed at 16,000, and it contains many fountains and squares. It is 25 ms. S. of Sens. Lon. 3 39 E., lat. 47 48 N.

Auxonne, town of Fr., in the dep. of Cote d'-Or, and late province of Burgundy, on the Soane, over which there is a bridge of 23 arches, and is 17 ms. E. of Dijon. Lon. 5 22 E., lat. 47 11 N.

Ava, large river which rises in Thibet, and crossing the kingdoms of Burmah and Pegu, falls into the bay of Bengal by several mouths.——Large city in Asia, formerly capital of the kingdom of Burmah, and seated on the river Ava. The inhabitants are well-shaped, have good features, and an olive complexion; but the women, who are small, are whiter than the men. Ava is 1,150 m. NE. of Calcutta. Lon. 96 40 E., lat. 21 0 N.——Long tract of coast in Asia, on the E. side of the Gulf of Bengal, extending from the S. extremity of Aracan to Cape Negrais, and divided from Pegu, on the E., by the river Ava.

Avaloa, ancient town of Fr., in the dep. of Yonne, and late province of Burgundy. It is 20 ms. SE. of Auxerre. Lon. 3 52 E., lat. 47 30 N.

Aveiro, town of Portugal, on the lake of Vouga, with a good harbor, 30 ms. S. of Oporto. Lon. 8 30 W., lat. 40 40 N.

Aveiron, dep. of Fr., including the late province of Rouergue.

Avellino, episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, and is 25 ms. E. of Naples. Lon. 15 0 E., lat. 40 50 N.

Avenche, town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, formerly capital of Swisserland, but now shows its former greatness only by its ruins. It is 15 ms. of Bern. Lon. 6 52 E., lat. 46 50 N.

Aventsville, village in Nash co., N. C., by the post road 77 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Averack, fortified town of Germany, in the S. part of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemburg, seated at the foot of a mountain on the rivulet Ermst, 15 ms. E. of Tubingen. Lon. 9 22 E., lat. 48 26 N.

Averno, a lake of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, 2 ms. long and 1 broad. Virgil and others have said that the water was so bad that birds would drop dead when flying over it, and hence they call it he Lake of Hell; but it is now found to have no poisonous quality; for birds not only fly over it, but swim upon it. A little to the W. of the lake is a cave, where some pretend they went formerly to consult the Cumean Sybil. There are also some old walls, which some suppose to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, and others of Pluto.

Aversa, town of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a very fine plain, 8 ms. N. of Naples. Lon. 14 20 E., lat. 40 59 N.

Averysboro', village of Cumberland co., N. C., standing on the E. side of the NW. branch of Cape Fear river, 35 ms. N. of Fayetteville, and 36 S. of Raleigh.

Aves, or the Islands of Birds, so called from the great number of birds that frequent them. They are 70 ms. E. by S. of Curacoa, and 1,000 N. of the coast of Terra Firma.

Avesnes, small but strong town of Fr., in the dep. of the North, and late province of Hainault, seated on the Hesper, 25 ms. E. of Cambray, and 100 NE. of Paris. Lon. 3 58 E., lat. 50 8 N.

Avila, ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile. It has a university, and in the middle of a fine large plain, surrounded with mountains, and covered with fruit trees and vineyards, 40 ms. NW. of Madrid. Lon. 4 35 W., lat. 40 40 N.

Aviles, town of Spain, in Asturias d'Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay, 25 ms. N. of Oviedo. Lon. 6 5 W., lat. 43 27 N.

Avis, small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on an eminence, with a castle near the river Avis. Hence the military order of the knights of Avis have their name. It is 65 ms. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7 40, lat. 38 46 N.

Avon, river that rises in Wilts, Eng., and, coasting the edge of the new forest, falls into the English channel at Christchurch bay, in Hampshire. ——River that rises in Leicestershire, Eng., and, running SW. by Warwick and Eversham, falls into the Severn at Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire.——*Lower*, river that rises in Wilts, Eng., and, running W. to Bath, becomes navigable there, continues its course to Bristol, and falls into the Severn.——Town in Somerset co., Me. Pop. in 1810, 304; in 1820, 450.——Tp. in Ontario co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,933.——Town in Somerset co., Me., 100 ms. NE. from Portland.——Town in Lorrain co., Ohio, is situated in a township of the same name, the most northern of the county, 9 ms. NE. of Elyria, the county seat, and about an equal distance from Rockport, in Cuyahoga county.

Avoyelles, parish of Louisiana, having Opelousas, or St. Landre SW., Rapides NW., Red river NE., Mississippi and Atchafalaya rivers E. It is 35 by 20 ms.; area 700 sq. ms. The general surface of Avoyelles is a dead level, and annually overflown alluvial plain; but the prairie or arable part of about 15 ms. by from 2 to 5, lies 20 or 25 feet above overflow, with a very productive soil. Staple cotton. No town of any consequence. Pop. in 1820, 2,245. Central lat. 31 0 N., lon. 15 0 W. from W. C.

Avranches, ancient town of Fr., in the dep. of the channel and late province of Normandy; the city is mean but is finely seated on an eminence, near which the sea runs about 1½ ms. from the ocean and 30 E. of St. Malo. Lon. 1 18 W., lat. 48 41 N.

Avoce, island of Denmark, eastward from Alsen, and in the little belt between Sleswich and Langeland. Chief town Alroce. N. lat. 54 50, lon. 10 22 E. of London. Pop. of the island 8,000.

Awatsha-Bay, harbor of Kamtschatka, the safest and most extensive that has been discovered, and the only one in that part of the world that can ad-

mit vessels of a considerable burden. Lon. 158 48 E., lat. 52 51 N.

Awe Loch, one of the most beautiful lakes of Scotland, in Argyleshire, 30 ms. long, and, in some parts, above 2 broad. It contains many fine little islands, tufted with trees. The river Awe, the outlet of this lake, is discharged into Loch Etive, at the village of Bunawe.

Awlen, small imperial town of Suabia, on the river Cochen, 15 ms. W. of Oeting. It was taken by the French in August, 1796. Lon. 10 15 E., lat. 48 36 N.

Axbridge, corporate town in Somersetshire, Eng., on the river Ax, under the Mendip hills, where there is a good pasturage, 10 ms. NW. of Wells, and 132 W. of London. Lon. 3° W., lat. 51 17 N.

Axel, small fortified town of Dutch Flanders, seated in a morass, 10 ms. N. of Ghent. It was taken by the French in 1794. Lon. 3 45 E., lat. 51 15 N.

Axholm, island in the NW. part of Lincolnshire, Eng. It is formed by the Trent, Dun, and Idle, and is 10 ms. long and 5 broad. It is a rich tract, in which much flax is cultivated.

Axim, territory on the gold coast of Guinea, containing two or three villages, on the sea shore. The inhabitants are generally rich, and sell a great deal of gold to the English and Dutch. They are likewise industrious in fishing and tilling the ground. The excessive moisture of the climate renders it very unhealthy; but it produces plenty of rice, water-melons, lemons, oranges, &c. The Dutch have a fort and a factory here, called St. Anthony.

Axius river. See *Vardari* river and *Macedonia*.

Axminster, town of Devonshire, Eng., on the river Ax. It was a place of note in the time of the Saxons, but now contains only 200 houses. Here is a manufacture of broad and narrow cloths, and a famous one for carpets. It is 18 ms. E. by N. of Exeter, and 147 W. of London. Lon. 3 8 W., lat. 50 46 N.

Axum, formerly a large city, and once the capital of Abyssinia. Its ruins are very extensive, but consist altogether of public buildings. The present town of Axum contains about 600 houses, stands in a confined valley between two hills, near the ruins of the ancient city. Coarse cottons and excellent parchment are still made at this place. It is 125 ms. W. of the Red sea. Lon. 35 4 E., lat. 14 6 N.

Ayamonte, seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a strong castle built on a rock at the mouth of the river Guadiana, opposite Castro-Marino, 80 ms. NW. of Cadiz. Lon. 7 15 W., lat 37 12 N.

Ayas, ancient Issus, city of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Adana, the ancient Cilicia. It is situated on the gulf of Scanderoon, and by land round the head of the gulf about 50 ms. northwestward from the city of Scanderoon. N. lat. 36 45, lon. 35 45 E. of London.

Ayasaluck, town of Asiatic Turkey, on the gulf of Scala Nuova. This place by many regarded as standing on the site of the ancient Ephesus, but by others of good authority placed to the NE. of the ruins of Ephesus. It is situated to the southward of the river Cayster.

Aylesham, town in Norfolk, Eng., 12 ms. N. of Norwich and 121 NE. of London. Lon. 1 17 E., lat. 52 53 N.

Aylettes, town, King William co., Va., 29 ms. NE. from Richmond and 120 S. from Washington.

Aymouth, town of Scot., in Berwickshire, 6 ms. N. of Berwick, formerly fortified, to curb the garrison of that town. Lon. 1 46 W., lat. 56 11 N.

Ayr, borough of Scot., capital of an extensive co. of the same name. It is situate on a sandy plain on both sides of the river Ayr, over which is a bridge of four arches. Ayr is 65 ms. SW. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 39 E., lat. 55 30 N.

Ayrshire, co. of Scot., bounded on the W. and N. by the Frith of Clyde and Renfrewshire, on the E. by the counties of Lanark and Dumfries, and on the SE. and S. by the shires of Kircudbright and Wighton. It exhibits the shape of two wings, extending to the NW. and SW., and forming a vast bay at the mouth of the Frith of Clyde. Between its extreme points it is about 53 ms.; its greatest breadth is not quite 27. Its most northerly division is Cunningham, the NW. angle of which, though mountainous, is rich in pasture.

Azal, ancient Saba, a territory nominally of Abyssinia, on the Red sea. It was one of the places called from the Sabaie, an early trading people. On the map of Arabia attending Rees's Encyclopædia it is called Asab, and on the same map placed nearly opposite Mocha, in Arabia. N. lat. 13°, lon. 42 40 E. of London.

Azamor, small seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco; formerly very considerable, but ruined by the Portuguese in 1513. Lon. 7° W., lat. 32 50 N.

Azem. See *Assam*.

Azof. See *Asoph*.

Azores, or *Western Islands*, a group of islands in the Atlantic ocean. They are subject to a governor general, who resides at Angra, in Terceira. No poisonous animal, it is said, is to be found in the Azores. All of them are fertile, and enjoy a salubrious air, but are subject to violent earthquakes. See particular head of *Azores* in the general article Africa. Pop. of the Azores 23,000. See *Africa*, p. 32.

B.

Baal Beck, or the *Valley of Baal*, a fertile country of Asia, between Lebanon and Anti-Libanus, about 30 ms. from Damascus, where there was formerly a temple of the Sun, the ruins of which are still admired by travellers. Some geographers make it a part, and the others the whole, of Cœlosyria; but all agree that it was one of the most pleasant spots on the earth.

Baba, village of A. T., in Natolia, celebrated for its knives and sword blades; it stands on a gulf of the same name on the archipelego. N. lat. 39 40, E. lon. 26 5.

Baba, or *St. Mary*, the ancient Lectum, cape of A. T., in Natolia. The village of Baba stands a short distance within the cape. It lies nearly N. from Mytilene, and is the SW. angle of ancient Troade.

Baba-Dagh, mountains of Asia Minor, extending from the eastern shore of the gulf of Scala No-

va, eastwardly between the rivers Meander and Sarabat, ancient Hermus, about 200 ms., merging into the central mass of the great Taurus, near Angora. The chain now known as Baba-Dagh, comprised anciently the sub-chains of Tmolus, Mesoogis, and Sypylus. See *Taurus*.

Babelmandeb, or, as it ought to be written, *Bab-el-mandeb*, is, strictly speaking, the outlet of the Red sea. The island of Perim divides the straits into two unequal channels. According to Lord Valentia's chart, the whole distance between the opposing shores is only 15 British statute ms., and the island within 3 ms. from the African shore. N. lat. 12 40, E. lon. 43 33.

Babelmandeb, cape of Arabia, lying N. from the straits of that name, about 50 ms. S. from Mocha and 100 W. from Aden. It is the extreme southwestern angle of Asia. N. lat. 12 40, E. lon. 43 33. The meaning of this term is literally *Port of Death*, from the real or supposed dangers of its navigation.

Babingby, or *Baburghley*, village, Norfolk co., Eng. It is noted as being the place where Felix, the Burgundian, landed to introduce Christianity among the East Angles, and where their first church is said to have been erected. It is 4 ms. NE. from Lynn.

Babuyanes, cluster of 6 or 7 small islands in the N. Pacific ocean, 10 leagues N. of the isle of Luconia. The chief produce is wax, ebony, bananás, cocoas, and plantains.

Babylon, capital of the ancient kingdom of Babylonia, or Chaldea.——Ruins of, is supposed to be situated at lat. 32 34 N., and lon. 44 12½ E., at the higher extremity of the delta formed by the Tigris and Euphrates.

Baca, or *Baza*, town of Spain, in Granada, 15 ms. NE. of Guadix.

Bach, or *Batha*, town of Hungary, formerly the see of a bishop, seated near the Danube, 30 ms. ENE. of Funfkirchen and 85 S. of Buda.

Bacharach, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It is famous for its wine, and stands at the foot of a mountain near the Rhine, 24 ms. S. by E. of Coblentz.

Bacha, or Bashaw, Turkish term or title for superior officers, governors of cities or provinces, viziers, &c. It is rather odd that this word which half a century ago was spelled in European books commencing with B, is now almost invariably commenced with P, whilst the latter letter a Turk cannot pronounce; and hence it is that this nation supply the Greek termination *polis* in names of places by *boli*.

Bacheldors, tp., Oxford co., Maine. Pop. in 1810, 91.

Bachelor's Retreat, town, Pendleton district, S. C., 150 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Bachlowitz. See *Buchlowitz*.

Bachouanon, river of U. C., falls into Lake Superior about midway between the falls of St. Mary and Red river.

Bacheserai, town of Russia, in the province of Taurida. It was lately the residence of the Tartarchans of the Crimea. It is 70 ms. S. of Precop. Lon. 35 40 E., lat. 45 20 N.

Bacarrach, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, formerly imperial. It is famous for its wines, and is seated on the Rhine, 20 ms. W. of Mentz. Lon. 7 52 E., lat. 49 55 N.

Bachian, one of the Molucca islands, in the E. Indies, which produces cloves. It is very fruitful, and belongs to the Dutch. Lon. 125 5 E., lat. 25′ S.

Back Creek, town, Cecil co., Md., 5 ms. S. from Elkton.

Back Creek Valley, town, Frederick co., Va., 25 ms. NW. from Winchester.

Badajoz, town of Spain, capital of Estramadura, and a bishop's see. It is famous for a bridge built by the Romans over the Guadiana. It is a frontier town towards Portugal, and well fortified. It is 14 ms. E. of Elvas and 175 S by W. of Madrid. Lon. 6 40 W., lat. 38 45 N.

Badakshan, city of Usbec Tartary, capital of the province of Kilan. Gold, silver, and rubies are found in its vicinity; and caravans pass by this city to Cabul and China. It is seated on the Harrat, or Amu, in a branch of the Beloor mountains, 320 ms. E. of Balk. Lon. 70 35 E., lat. 36 35 N.

Baden, town of Suabia, capital of a margravate of the same name, with a castle on the top of a mountain, where the prince often resides. It is remarkable for its baths, whence it takes its name; and is seated near the Rhine, 4 ms. S. of Bastadt. Lon. 8 14 E., lat. 48 50 N.

Baden, grand duchy of Germany, extending from Constance, on the lake of that name, down the Rhine, below Manheim and the mouth of the Neckar. The duchy lies in the form of the letter L; the base to the southward, about 90 ms. along the Rhine, opposite the Swiss cantons, and thence down the Rhine 150 ms. The breadth nowhere reaches 40 ms.; area about 6,000 sq. ms. On the S. and W. it is in all its length bounded by the Rhine, on the N. it has Ducal Hesse, and on the E. Wurtemburg and Hohenzollern Heckengen. The slope of the country is in all its length towards the Rhine, separated from Wurtemburg by a mountain chain, and drained by the numerous confluents of the Neckar and other streams flowing in deep valleys into the Rhine. It may be noted as interesting that the extreme source of the Danube is at the village of Furtwangen in Baden, very nearly on lat. 48°, and very nearly E. from Old Brisac on the Rhine, distant about 30 ms.

In latitude, Baden lies between 47 35 and 49 50 N. Baden is not a recent government; it was a margravate as early as A. D. 1000, created an electorate in 1802, and soon after a grand duchy, or, in more distinct terms, a monarchy of Europe as independent in itself as Prussia, Bavaria, or even Austria. Capital Carlsruhe. It is divided into the following circles:

Circles.	Pop.	Chief towns	Pop.
Mayn and Tauber -	105,000	Wertheim -	3,000
Neckar - -	189,000	Manheim -	22,000
Murg and Phinz -	245,000	Carlsruhe -	19,000
Kinzig - -	133,000	Offenburg -	3,000
Triesam and Weisen -	275,000	Friburg -	10,000
Danube and Constance -	184,000	Constance -	5,000
	1,143,000		

Distributive population of the grand duchy near, by the table, to 200 to the sq. m., and now, as

the element is of several years anterior date, perhaps exceeding that density.

Baden, ancient and handsome town, in a co. of the same name in Swisserland. It is remarkable for its baths, mentioned by the inhabitants under the names of Aquæ and Thermæ Helveticæ, and for the treaty concluded here in 1714, between Germany and Spain. It is seated on the Limmat, 10 ms. NW. of Zurich. Lon. 8 20 E., lat. 47 25 N.——Neat little walled town of Austria, famous for its hot baths, seated on the river Sucehat, 15 ms. SW. of Vienna. Lon. 16 25 E., lat. 48 1 N.

Badenweiller, town of Suabia, belonging to the lower margravate of Baden, seated near the Rhine, 10 ms. SE. of Friburg. Lon. 7 52 E., lat. 48 1 N.

Badgeworth, village in Gloucestershire, Eng., remarkable for a spring of mineral water called Cold Pool, nearly the same as those of Cheltenham. It is 7 ms. NE. of Gloucester.

Baeza, town of Spain, in Andalusia. It is the see of a bishop, and has a university; seated on the Guadalquiver, 15 ms. NE. of Jaen. Lon. 3 18 W., lat. 37 45 N.

Baffa, ancient Paphos, town and seaport on the western shore of the island of Cyprus, situated 70 ms. nearly due W. from Larnika. N. lat. 34 54, lon. 32 33 E. of London. See *Baffo*.

Bafing, river of Africa, one of the principal confluents of the Senegal; rises in the Kong mountains N. lat. 11°, and flowing a little W. of N. upwards of 200 ms., joins the Senegal. The course of the Bafing lies between 10 and 11° W. lon. It forms the eastern boundary of the kingdom of Bambook.

Baffin's bay, large bay to the N. of Hudson's bay, said to be discovered in 1662, by Baffin, an Englishman, who attempted to find a NW. passage that way to the South sea. Mr. Pinkerton had the temerity to doubt the existence of this bay, but recent researches, particularly by Captain Parry, have established the accuracy of Baffin, and added much to the extent of this inland sea. Baffin's bay, or sea, lies within the arctic circle, and is upwards of 1,000 ms. long, with a mean width exceeding 250. It reaches to near N. lat. 78°. In 1818, Captain Ross completed the circumnavigation of Baffin's bay, and determined its northern extremity to be the bottom of Smith's sound, N. lat. 77 45, and, as laid down by Tanner, almost exactly on the meridian of Washington city.

Baffo, considerable town in the island of Cyprus, with a fort near the ancient Paphos.

Bagdad, falsely supposed to be ancient Babylon, a populous city, capital of Irac Arabia, seated on the Tigris, and inhabited by Christians, Turks, &c. Bagdad was founded in A. D. 762, by Abu Jaafar al Mansur, the second Abasside Khalif, who removed the seat of the Sarazen empire to this new capital. It is now the seat of a Turkish Bashaw. It is very remarkable that during all the revolutions of ages, from the most remote antiquity, a great capital has existed in the lower part of the basin of the Euphrates. Bagdad was built on the Tigris, about 70 ms. almost directly N. from the ruins of Babylon, and about 20 ms. above Seleucia, and at a point where the Euphrates and Tigris approach so near each other as about 16 English ms., but again recede from each other and do not unite until having each flowed by comparative courses something above 200 ms. Though fallen from its former magnitude, Bagdad still shares with Bassora as a commercial depot. N. lat. 33 20, lon. 44 42. Distant from Bassorah 250 ms., and about 500 due E. from Damascus.

Baglana, or *Bocklana*, country of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, which extends from the Surat river to Poonah, and is enclosed by a ridge of mountains, part of the Gauts. It is bounded on the N. by Candeish, on the SW. by Visiapour, and on the SE. by Dowlatabad.

Bagnara, seaport of Naples, 8 ms. S. of Palma. In this town 3,017 persons perished by the dreadful earthquake in 1783. Lon. 16 8 E., lat. 38 15 N.

Bagnarea, town of Italy, with a bishop's see, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 5 ms. S. of Orvieto. Lon. 12 28 E., lat. 42 36 N.

Bagnares, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Upper Pyrenees, and late province of Bigorre. It lies at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the river Adour. It is much frequented on account of its hot mineral waters, and is 10 ms. SE. of Tarbes. Lon. 0 12 E., lat. 43 3 N.

Bagnols, town of Fr., in the dep. of Herault, and late province of Languedoc, near the river Cese, 8 ms. SW. of Pont St. Esprit. It has a handsome square and two fountains, which rise in the middle of the town. Lon. 4 43 E., lat. 44 10 N.

Bahama, or *Lucaya Islands*, situated between 22° and 27° N. lat., and 73° and 81° W. lon. They extend along the coast of Florida to Cuba, and are said to be 500 in number, some of them only mere rocks, but 12 of them are very large, fertile, and in nothing different from the soil of Carolina. These islands were the first fruits of Columbus's discoveries, but they are all uninhabited, except Providence, and are subject to the English, to whom they were not known till 1667, when Captain Seyle being driven among them in his passage to Carolina, gave his name to one of them, and, being a second time driven upon it, called it Providence. The cotton seed has been recently introduced into these islands from Georgia, and is well adapted to the soil and climate.

Bahama Channel, between Florida and the Bahama islands. The currents here set, but with varying force, continually N.

Bahar, country of Hindoostan proper, bounded on the W. by Allahabad and Oude, on the N. by Napaul, on the E. by Bengal, and on the S. by Orissa. It is subject to the English East India Company, and most of the saltpetre they export is manufactured in this province, of which Patna is the capital.

Bahar Nagash, "*The King of the Sea*," country of Africa, along the Red sea, in Habesh, or eastern Abyssinia. It formerly extended from Suakim to S. of the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, or from lat. 12° to 21° N., which, following the general course of the intervening coast, exceeds 700 ms.—See *Habesh*.

Bahar, Bahaire, or Barre, a weight used in part of the East Indian islands, such as the Moluccas, Ternate, and some others; it is of two kinds, the greater used for pepper, cloves, ginger, nutmegs, and other more gross merchandise. This

weight is equal to 524 lbs. 9 oz. avoirdupoise. The lesser baher is equal to 437 lbs. 9 oz. avoirdupoise, and is used to weigh quicksilver, vermillion, ivory, and silk, and other more costly material.

Baheren Island lies in the Gulf of Persia, and was once famous for its pearl fishery. Baherin, Bahrain, or Baherim, signifies *two seas*, and is the name of the group of islands so very vaguely designated above. They are situated in the western part of the Persian Gulf, opposite to Lasha, in Arabia. N. lat. 27 0, E. lon. 49 0. They are numerous, though small, individually. The pearl fishery, for which these islands have been celebrated, though declined in importance, is still carried on by the Arab inhabitants.

Bahia Honda, port of the N. side of the island of Cuba. Lat. 22 58 N., lon. 6 6 W. of W. C.; 60 ms. SW. by W. from Havannah.

Bahia de Todos Santos, province of Brazil, on the Atlantic ocean. St. Salvador is the capital.

Bahia.—See *St. Salvador.*

Bar-el-Abiad, or *White river*, the western and main stream which forms the Egyptian Nile.—See article *Nile.*

Bahus, strong town of Sweden, capital of a government of the same name, on a rock in an island, 10 ms. N. of Gottenburg. Lon. 11 42 E., lat. 57 52 N.

Baia, an inconsiderable town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora; it was famous, in the time of the Romans, for its hot baths and elegant palaces. Its splendor may be inferred from its innumerable ruins, heaps of marble, mosaics, stucco, and other precious fragments of taste. It is seated on the bay of Naples, 12 ms. W. of Naples. Lon. 14 5 E., lat. 40 51 N.

Baja, populous town of Hungary, on the Danube, 35 ms. NW. of Esseck. Lon. 20 0 E., lat. 46 10 N.

Baikal, great lake in Siberia, in the province of Irkutzk, 220 ms. long, and 80 broad. The Baikal is out of N. A., the most extensive collection of fresh water known. Like the higher lakes of the Canadian sea, the Baikal is comparatively excessively deep, and appears as an immense cavern or basin in the mountains of central Asia. Its range is from SW. to NE., about 200 ms. long, with a mean with of 40. It is in relative geographic position and extent very similar to Lake Erie. The Angara river is discharged from the NW. angle of the Baikal, which also receives into its SW. extremity a stream of great magnitude, the Selenga. The latter is formed by numerous branches issuing from the Altaian mountains; which, uniting after a comparative course of 500 ms., falls into the Baikal, from which this vast mass of water is again discharged by the Angara. The outlet of the Baikal seems to have been rifted through the mountains, and presents a scene of terrific grandeur. The channel is about a mile wide, interspersed with rugged fragments of rock, over which the immense cataract is poured with appalling velocity. In grandeur, sublimity, and magnitude, the passage of the Angara from the Baikal is not, it is probable, equalled by any other scene on the Eastern continent.

The water of this inland sea is extremely limpid, and in the abundance of seals along its shores affords a very remarkable anomally in animal life; this being the only region of the earth where these creatures are found at any considerable distance from salt water. The existence of the seal in the Baikal is one among the many proofs of a gradual recession of the oceanic mass. The Baikal lies between the parallels of 51° and 55° N. lat. Its shores exhibit a congeries of mountains.

Baikal Mountains.—These rugged ridges are evidently a part of the vast system of the Altai, and extend from SW. to NE., nearly parallel to the Baikal sea; W. of which commences an immense marshy steppe or plain, which spreads towards the Oby over the sources of the Janissey. On all other sides the mountains rise to a great height; some peaks reaching the region of perpetual snow. They are composed partly of granite and partly of silicious breccia and limestone. Coal is found amongst their lower valleys.

Baileysburg, town in Surry co., Va., 72 ms. SE. from Richmond.

Bailleul, town of Fr., in the dep. of the North, and late French Flanders, 9 ms. SW. of Ypres. Lon. 2 55 E., lat. 50 45 N.

Bainbridge, tp and vill. in Chenango co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2,290.——Tp. in Geauga co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 199. For town of Bainbridge, Geauga co., see *Bissels.*——Tp. and town in Ross co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 146. This town is situated near the falls of Paint creek, on the main road from Chillicothe to Maysville, 18 ms. SW. of the former, and 56 ms. NE. from the latter. It is a flourishing place in regard to manufactures and commerce.——Village on the left bank of Tennessee river, opposite the lower extremity of Muscle shoals, and 5 ms. above Florence, in Franklin co, Ala.

Bain Gonga, or *Bain river*, river of Hindoostan, which rises near the Nerbudda, runs S. through Berar, and, after a course of near 400 ms., unites with the Godavery, within the hills that bound the British Circars.

Baird's Forge, town in Burke co., N. C., 200 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Bairdstown.—See *Bardstown.*

Baker, town in the southwestern part of Champaign co., Ohio, 53 ms. westward of Columbus, and 11 ms. a little S. of W. of Urbanna.

Bajalance. See *Bujalance.*

Bakewell, town of Eng., in the Peak of Derbyshire, on the river Wye, 20 ms. NNW. of Derby, and 151 of London. Lon. 2 42 W., lat. 53 15 N.

Bakerfield, village, Franklin co., Vt., 50 ms. NW. from Montpelier.

Bakerstown, town, Alleghany co., Pa., 14 ms. from Pittsburg, on the Butler road.

Baktchi-Serai. See *Baccheserai.*

Baku, town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, the most commodious haven of the Caspian sea, on the west coast of which it is situated. The number of shoals and sand banks renders the entrance somewhat difficult. Baku is a fortress, surrounded by high brick walls, 300 ms. south of Astracan. Lon. 49 15 E., lat. 40 2 N.

Bala, town in Merionethshire. It is 50 ms. SSE. of Holyhead, and 105 NW. of London. Lon. 3 35 W., lat. 52 50 N.

Balaclava, ancient Symbolon, seaport of the Crimea, which, after flourishing some ages under

the Genoese, fell into the possession of the Turks, who effected its ruin. It is now recovering under the Russian Government. The haven is secure, but entrance narrow. Pop. 3,000. N. lat. 44 38, E. lon. 33 44.

Balagat, or *Balaghaut*, province in the Deccan of Hindoostan. It consists of a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, supported in the nature of a terrace, by a stupendous wall of mountains, called the Gauts, which rises abruptly from the low country called the Concan. This tract is so elevated, that the air is cool and pleasant. It extends through the peninsula to the southern extremity of Mysore.

Balaguer, fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Segra, at the foot of a craggy rock, 75 ms. NW. of Barcelona. Lon. 1 1 E., lat. 41 55 N.

Balaklava, town and seaport of Russia, in the Crimea, and near its extreme southern point, inhabited by about 2,000 Greek traders and fishermen.

Baluknanova Gora, chain of hills in the province of Nishnei-Novgorod, Russia.

Balambangan, island, lat. 7 12, lon. 117 E., one of a group lying north of Cape Sampanmango, the extreme northern point of Borneo, East Indies.

Balangonan, port, lat. 7 44 N., lon. 122 E., one of the northwestern capes of the island of Mindanao, and on the east side of the Soolo sea, East Indies.

Balaton, lake, lat. 46 50 N., lon. 17 45 E., sheet of water of the empire of Austria, in Hungary, 120 ms. SE. of Vienna. This lake is frequently called Platten sea.

Balaruc, town of Fr., near the road from Montpelier to Toulouse, noted for its bath.

Balasore, seaport to the NW. of the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants make stuffs of silk, cotton, and a sort of grass. It is 124 ms. SW. of Calcutta. Lon. 6 46 E., lat. 21 26 N.

Balbastro, episcopal town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Vero, 42 ms. NE. of Saragossa. Lon. 0 27 E., lat. 42 8 N.

Balbec, city of Asia, in Syria, anciently called *Heliopolis*. It is situated at the foot of Anti-Lebanon, precisely on the last rising ground, where the mountain terminates in a plain. On the east side are the remains of ancient ruins, of whose magnificence it is difficult to give an adequate idea. Among the most magnificent are the ruins of the Temple of the Sun, for a particular description of which we refer our readers to Mr. Wood, and Mr. Dawkins, and to Volney. It is 37 ms. N. of Damascus. Lon. 37 20 E., lat. 34 22 N. Baalbec, or Balbec, is one or the places to which the primitive name is now applied. The Greek name Heliopolis is merely a translation of Baalbec, and both mean City of the Sun.

Balch, town of Usbec Tartary, on the frontiers of Persia, 200 ms. S. of Bokhara. Lon. 69° E., lat. 37 20 N.

Balcany Falls, town, Rockingham co., Va., 162 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Baldeagle, town, Lycoming co., Pa.; by the postroad, 126 ms. from Harrisburg.——A mountain of Pa., between the main branch of Susquehanna and the west branch, separating Northumberland and Columbia from Lycoming, and extending to the NE. into Luzerne.——River of Pa., Centre co., falls into the west branch of Susquehanna.——Tp., Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 246; in 1820, 281.——Tp., Centre co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 1,145; in 1820, 685.

Baldhead, light-house, on a small island, near the mouth of Cape Fear river, in N. C. Lat. 33 51 N., lon. W. C. 1 13 W.——Point in Norton sound, on the NW. coast of North America. Lat. 64 43 N., lon. W. C. 84 42 W.

Baldivia, seaport of Chili, in South America. It was built by the Spanish general Baldivia, about 1551, after he had conquered Chili. It stands between the Callacalles and Portero, where they fall into the Pacific ocean. Lon. W. C. 3 40 E., lat. 39 38 S.

Baldivia. See *Valdivia*.

Baldock, town in Herts, Eng., between the hills, in a chalky soil, and chiefly of note for its trading in malt. It is 9 ms. WSW. of Royston, and 37 NNW. of London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 52 2 N.

Baldwin, tp. and town, Cumberland co., Me. Pop. in 1810, 546; in 1820, 1,120.——Co. of Ga., having Jones W., Putnam and Hancock N., Hancock E., and Wilkinson S. It is 30 ms. long by 27 wide; area 810 sq. ms.; face of the country rolling, and soil of middling quality in general. Chief town Milledgeville. Pop. 1820, 5,665; in 1840, 7,250. Cent. lat. 33 10 N., lon. W. C. 6½° W.——Co. of Alabama, having Mobile S., part of Miss. W., Washington N., and Tombigbee and Mobile rivers E. It is 33 ms. in length, with a mean width of 20; area 660 sq. ms.; face of the country hilly, except upon the streams; soil in general thin, and covered with pine timber, though the alluvial land along the rivers is highly productive. Staple cotton. Chief town Blakely. Cent. lat. 30 40, lon. W. C. 10 30. Pop. in 1820, 1,713; in 1840, 2,941.

Baldwinsville, town, on the left bank of Seneca river, Onondago co., N. Y., 25 ms. NE. from Auburn, and 12 NW. from Salina.

Bale. See *Basle*.

Balearic, a group of islands in the Mediterranean sea, between Spain and Sardinia. The principal are, Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, or Iviza.

Balfrush, or *Balfrooch*, town and seaport of Persia, on the Caspian sea, and in the province of Mazanderan, about 60 ms. nearly due north from Teheran. Pop. 25,000. N. lat. 36 40, lon. 52 45 E. of London.

Bali-Kesri, or *Bek-Hissar*, lat. 39 43 N., lon. 27 49 E., town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Karasi, about 55 ms. NE. by E. of Adramyth.

Balize, river of North America, in Yucatan, falling into the Gulf of Honduras. On its banks the English have their principal establishments for cutting mahogany.

Bali, island forming the north side of the straits of Java, through which the East India ships sometimes return from China; but the passage is commonly very difficult, on account of contrary winds. This island is extremely populous, and abounds in rice and many sorts of fruits.

Balkan, the Turkish name of the ancient Mount Hæmus, which separates Romelia from Bulgaria. They call some parts of this chain Desproto Dag. See *Hæmus*.

Balkashi, lake. See *Palcati*, lake.

Baloochistan. See *Beloochistan*.

Balk, city of Usbec Tartary, capital of a province of the same name. It has a considerable trade in silk, and is the chief seat of the commerce between Bokharia and Hindoostan. It is seated towards the borders of Persia, on the river Dewash, which flows into the Amu, 220 ms. SE. of Bokharia. Lon. 67 16 E., lat. 36 38 N. Balk, it is probable, is the ancient Bactria.

Ballard's Bridge, town, Chowan co., N. C; by the postroad, 199 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Ballard's Cape, part of the island of Newfoundland. Lat. 46 35 N., lon. W. C. 24 34 E.

Ballardsville, town, Oldham co., Ky.

Ballyconnel, town of Ireland, in the co. of Cavan, 11 ms. NE. of Cavan. Lon. 7 25 W., lat. 54 10 N.

Ballynakill, borough of Ireland, in Queen's co., 18 ms. NW. from Kilkenny. Lon. 7 25 W., lat. 52 50 N.

Ballyshannon, large seaport of Ireland, in the co. of Donnegal, with a good harbor, 110 ms. NW. of Dublin. Lon. 7 50 W., lat. 54 33 N.

Ballstown Springs, or *Ballstown Spa*, village Saratoga co., N. Y., remarkable as being the site of very celebrated mineral springs. These waters are within the precincts of the town, and are eminent for their medicinal virtues. There are several bathing houses erected, and the accommodations for visiters are very convenient and splendid. The number of visitants is considerable; in 1821 they amounted to near 3,000.——Village Saratoga co., about 4 ms. from Ballstown Spa. Persons directing letters to either of these places ought to be very careful to designate which, as they are frequently confounded, and each possesses its own post office.

Ballsville, village Powhattan co., Va.

Baltic, large sea between Denmark and Sweden to the W., and Germany, Poland, and Russia, to the E., from which run the Gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, Riga, and Dantzic. It is remarkable that this sea neither ebbs nor flows, and a current always sets through the sound into the ocean. Yel low amber is found on the coast.

The Baltic is the Venedicus Sinus of Ptolemy, the Mare Suvicum of Tacitus, and the Sinus Codanus of Pliny. In the countries contiguous to its shores its ancient name was Variatzkohie Moré, in Russia it is Baltiskoe Morée, and in Swedish Oster Sjow.

There are many very important particulars relating to the Baltic, which demand a much more ample description than is contained in the original article. This great inland sea commences with the narrow strait between Elsineur, in Denmark, and Helsinborg, in Sweden. The depth of water is 10 fathoms directly opposite the castle of Cronenburg. The strait is particularly called The Sound. The Baltic is again connected with the Cattegat by the Great Belt, between the islands of Zealand and Funen, and by the Little Belt, between Funen and Jutland. Of these passes, the Sound is the most frequented, most direct, and deepest channel; it, however, shallows within Cronenburg so much that about 10 ms. SE. from Copenhagen it contains but 4 fathoms. Within the bar it again deepens, and, gradually spreading between Germany on the S., Russia E., and Sweden W., presents a sheet of water from 100 to 150 ms. wide, and 200 in length. This is the southern Baltic, from which turns, almost at right angles, its northern extension between Sweden and Russia. The latter, in its northern part, the Gulf of Bothnia, reaches above N. lat. 65 0. From the northern Baltic are protruded, eastward, the Gulfs of Riga and Finland. Into the former is discharged the Dwina, the latter receives the Neva. From the southern mouth of the Little Belt to that of the Vistula is 400 ms., the Oder entering about midway. From the mouth of the Vistula to that of the Tornea, 800 ms. Thus the entire length of the Baltic, curving from Jutland to the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, is 1,200 ms. The average width about 120 ms., including all its gulfs. This yields an area of 150,000 sq. ms. The mean depth of the Baltic does not exceed 50 fathoms, and near any of its shores it falls far short of that depth. The water is merely brackish, and does not contain more than one-thirtieth part of salt, (muriate of soda.) This sea has no tide.

The Baltic and its gulfs, as recipients, receive from Germany the Oder, from Prussia the Vistula, from Russia the Memel, Dwina, Narova, Neva, Kymen, Kume, and Ulea, and from Sweden the Tornea, Kalix, Lulea, Pithea, Skiljistea, Umea, Windel, Angerman, Indahl, and Westerdahl, with the outlets of the Maelar and Wetter lakes. Within this range are included, in Germany, great part of Holstein, Mecklenburg, and Brandenburg, all Pomerania, Lusatia, and Silesia; in Poland, all Polish Prussia and part of Austrian Poland; in Russia, all Corland, Riga, Revel, Pskoy, Polotsk, St. Petersburgh, Viburg, Finland, and part of Russian Poland, Smolensk, Novogorod, Olonetz, and Russian Lapland; in Sweden, Tornea, Lulea, Pitea, Bothnia, Norland, Sweden Proper, and Gothland. In the Baltic are the islands of Zealand, Funen, Langeland, Falster, Laland, Femeren, Rugen, Bornholm, Oland Gothland, Oesel, Dago, and Aland. Upon the Baltic basin exist more than 20,000,000 inhabitants. This mass exceeds one-half the human species above N. lat. 55°. This circumstance is altogether the most important in comparative geography. Here we find numerous and highly civilized nations in latitudes which, in America and Asia, are exposed to almost continual winter. This remarkable region extends from the source of the Oder, N. lat. 49°, to those of the Tornea, 68°, through 19° of lat., 1,300 ms. From W. to E., 700 ms. from the Dofrine mountains to the eastern confluents of the Onega lake. The mean width about 700, giving an area of 900,000 sq. ms. Exclusive of the Baltic and Lakes Ladoga, Onega, and other water surfaces, the habitable superfices of the basin of the Baltic is very nearly 700,000 sq. ms.

The subsidence of the water of the Baltic remained long a contested subject, but appears to be now registered amongst the authenticated facts in physical geography. The following extract from the Mechanics' Magazine, Glasgow, in Scotland, appeared in the National Intelligencer September, 1825:

"A singular and interesting fact has been ascertained respecting the level of the Baltic. It was suggested that the waters of this sea are grad-

ually sinking; but a memoir in the Swedish Transactions, for 1823, has put the change beyond question. From lat. 56° to 63° the observations show a mean fall of 1½ foot in 40 years, 4-10 of an inch annually, or 3 feet 10 inches in a century. The Baltic is very shallow at present, and if the waters continue to sink as they have done, Revel, Abo, and a hundred other ports, will, by and by, become inland towns; the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, and ultimately the Baltic itself, will be changed into dry land." See *Earth*.

Baltimore, New, tp. Green co., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2,036.——Town of Ireland, in the co. of Cork, seated on a headland which runs into the sea 9 ms. NE. of Cape Clear. Lon 9 14 W. lat. 51 24 N.——Co. Md., having Anne Arundel SW., Frederick NW., York co., Pa., N., Hartford E., and the bay of Chesapeake SE. It is about 30 ms. in length, and 25 mean width, area 750 sq. ms. The face of the country is very pleasantly diversified by hill and dale, and is well wooded and watered. The soil is good for grazing, for the cultivation of small grain, and for orchards. Chief town Baltimore. Central lat. 39° N. lon. Pop. 1820, 33,354, exclusive of the city.

Baltimore, city and port of entry, Baltimore co., Md., situated on the N. side of the Patapsco river, 14 ms. above North Point, 38 NE. from Washington, and 100 SW. from Philadelphia. Lat. 39 17 N. lon. W. C. 0 27 E.

This city is built at the head of a bay which extends from the Patapsco river. Its harbor is spacious and convenient. Below the city the bay narrows to a very confined strait, which is amply commanded by Fort McHenry. Jones's falls creek divides the city and harbor into two sections. The lower part of the city is called Fell's Point, to which vessels of 600 tons can ascend, but the water shallows so rapidly that at the city the depth is insufficient for any of heavier draught than 200. Baltimore is extremely well situated for commercial connexions with the valley of Ohio; it commands the trade of Md., more than one-half of that of Pa., and a part of that of N. Y. Having the advantage of climate, the harbor of Baltimore is not so liable to obstruction from ice as that of Philadelphia. Its relative amount of shipping places it the third in rank in the United States.

The edifices necessary for the transaction of judicial and commercial business are splendid and convenient, whilst the interests of science and elegant amusements have met their due share of encouragement. The city contains a State penitentiary, almshouse, a court-house and jail, a custom-house, an exchange, a museum, theatre, and hospital. Besides the foregoing, there are in this city 3 market houses, 10 banks, and upwards of 30 places of public worship. Washington's monument, erected of marble at the N. end of Charles street, on an elevated spot, is a very sublime production of art. It is 163 feet in height, exclusive of the statue of Washington, which crowns the edifice. The monument, erected to the memory of the men who fell in defence of the city, on the 12th and 13th of September, 1814, is a handsome structure in N. Calvert street.

The literary institutions of this city are respectable. In 1807 a medical college was founded, which subsequently received the title of the University of Maryland, and embraces the ordinary pursuits connected with such an institution. St. Mary's college possesses a fine library, with a chemical and philosophical apparatus, and is supported by about 150 students. Baltimore college has about 50 students.

The increase of Baltimore has been fully commensurate with the advantages of its local position. In 1790 it contained 13,503 inhabitants, and in 1800, 26,514. The following table exhibits its subsequent advance:

Population in 1810—	
Free white males	14,793
Free white females	13,104
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed	3,973
Slaves	3,713
Total population in 1810	35,583
Population in 1820—	
Free white males	23,822
Free white females	24,233
Total whites	48,055
Free persons of color, males	4,363
Free persons of color, females	5,963
Slaves, males	1,968
Slaves, females	2,389
Total population in 1820	62,738

Distributive population of Baltimore from the census of 1840.

White males	38,841
White females	42,306
Total whites	81,147
Free colored	17,967
Slaves	3,190
Total population in 1840	102,313

Progressive population.

1790	13,503
1800	26,514
1810	35,583
1820	62,738
1830	80,625
1840	102,313

The preceding shows an increase of very near 758 per cent. in a period of 50 years.

Baltimore, tp., Sussex co., Del., including the hundreds of Daysborough, Indian river, Lewes, Rehoboth, and Broad Kiln. Pop. 1810, 10,107; Baltimore alone, in 1820, 2,057.——Fine town in the northern part of Fairfield co., O., on Walnut creek, and on both sides of the Ohio canal, 24 ms. a little S. of E. from Columbus, and 9½ very nearly due N. of Lancaster. The village occupies comparatively high ground, and has a pleasant aspect. Pop. 550.

Bam, or Baum, in geography, when found as an initial syllable, signifies wood, from the Teutonic *baum, wood*. From the same root comes beam.

Bambara, city of Africa, on the Niger, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. N. lat. 14 40, W. lon. 2 40.

Bambarra, country of Africa, on both sides of the Joliba or Niger river; bounds uncertain. Sego, the capital, stands on the north or left side of the Niger, and, as laid down from Park, at N. lat. 13 40, lon. 5 30 W. of London. As laid down by Tanner, about 700 ms. NNE. from Monrovia, in Liberia.

Bamberg, large handsome town of Franconia, formerly imperial, but now capital of a bishopric of the same name, of considerable extent, with a university. It is seated at the confluence of the Maine and Rednitz, 35 ms. N. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 7 E., lat. 50 2 N. Bamberg now belongs to Bavaria, and forms two baillages in the circle of the upper Maine.——Town of Bohemia, seated at the foot of a mountain, 30 ms. S. of Glatz. Lon. 16 50 E., lat. 49 55 N.

Bamberg, canal. "The canal commences at Bamberg, whence it runs south, and parallel with the little river Regnitz, or Rezat, a tributary stream of the Mayn, and, passing by the industrious town of Nuremberg, reaches the waters of the Altmuhl, which flows into the Danube at Kelheim. The whole distance from Bamberg to Kelheim is about 112 English miles. The Altmuhl has been deepened, embanked, and furnished with locks, by means of which facilities it has been rendered navigable to Dietfurth, where the excavation of the artificial canal was commenced at this end. The summit level is at Newmarket, on the Sultz, a small stream which flows into the Altmuhl. The canal is here 300 feet above the level of the Danube at Kelheim. Its dimensions are 54 Bavarian feet at the top and 34 at the bottom. It has 94 locks, each being from 88 to 108 feet long and 16 feet wide, several well-built viaducts, and traverses near Niederoelsbach, a tunnel 900 feet in length. The difficulties presented by the natural features of the country have been overcome with admirable skill by the able engineers employed on the work, every part of which has been constructed with the greatest strength and beauty." This brief account of a work, as far as history informs us, projected by Charlemagne upwards of 1,000 years past, and completed within the current century, was extracted from a letter, dated Berlin, January 25, 1843, from Mr. Henry Wheaton to Francis Markoe, jr., corresponding secretary of the National Institute, Washington city.—*Vide National Intelligencer, May* 6, 1843.

Bambook, kingdom of Western Africa, between Bafing and Faleme rivers. N. lat. 14°, W. lon. 8°. About 400 ms. NE. from Sierra Leone.——Town and kingdom of interior Senegambia, W. Africa, of which, like nearly all the interior part of that continent, we have but very imperfect knowledge. On our maps, the town of Bambook is placed at N. lat. 14 20, lon. 10 30 W. of London, and almost exactly E. of Cape Verd, and about 600 ms. very nearly due north from Monrovia, in Liberia.

Bamiyan, ancient city of Asia, situated in the mountains of Hindo Kho, N. lat. 34 20, E. lon. 67°, 250 ms. NW. by W. from Attock. This is the sacred place, the Jerusalem of the sect of Buddh. In Sanscrit it is called *Vami-nagari*, or *Vamigran*, and is a derivation from *Vamiyan*, "*the most beautiful and excellent city*." This interesting scene of ruin lies between Caboul and Bahlac, distant about 150 ms. from the former. It is represented in the books of the Buddhists as the seat of purity. They contend that it was built by the patriarch Shem, from whom they sometimes call it *Shem-Bamiyan*. This patriarch they suppose to have been an incarnation of *Vichnou*—an opinion in which they are followed by the Brahmins. Every appearance in and around Bamiyan corresponds to support the veracity of Hindoo literature. An air of extreme antiquity appears on all sides. Colossal statues, massy walls, and immense palaces, those monuments of a primitive age, are spread over the now desolate space. Bamiyan and Bahlac, or Balk, are often confounded by Persian authors, who call the first Balk-Bamiyan, and the second Balk-Bochara. Through the district of Bamiyan flows a pleasant though scanty stream, which rises in the adjacent hills, and falls into a lake from which issue four rivers—the Hirmend, the Landhi-Sindh, the rivers of Bahlac and Conduz. See Brewster's Ency., art. *Bamiyan*.

Bampton islands, lat. 18 55 S., lon. 158 50 E., a group of small islands in the Pacific ocean, about 500 ms. NE. by E. of Cape Townsend, of Australia, and 300 NW. by W. from North Cape, of New Caledonia.

Bampton, town of Oxfordshire, Eng., near the Thames, 12 ms. W. of Oxford, and 70 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1 25 W., lat. 51 46 N. ——Town in Devonshire, Eng., in a bottom surrounded by hills. It is 14 ms. NNE. of Exeter, and 163 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3 38 W., lat. 51 2 N.

Ban, from an old German word *baron*, answering very nearly to the English term *proclamation*, and by inflexion *proscription and banishment*. Indeed, the latter term is clearly derived from "*ban*," and from which *banns* of marriage, *arrière ban*. In the German empire, to put one of its princes to the ban, was to declare by proclamation that he was deprived of his dignities; and to put a city to the ban, was by the same means to declare it deprived of its rights; and "bans of marriage" means a proclaimed intention to marry.

Banbury, borough in Oxfordshire, Eng., on the Charwell, 75 ms. NNW. of London. Lon. 1 11 W., lat. 52 4 N.

Banca, island of Asia, in the East Indies, on the east coast of Sumatra, with a town and strait of the same name. Lon. 105 50 E., lat. 2 35 S. The straits of Banca extend between Banca and Sumatra, directly north from the straits of Sunda.

Bancalis, seaport, on the east coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a settlement. It is 130 ms. W. of Malacca. Lon. 100 7 E., lat. 1 15 N.

Bancock, town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, with a fort, once in the possession of the French, who were expelled in 1688. It is 17 ms. N. of the sea, and 40 S. of Siam. Lon. 101 5 E., lat. 13 35 N.

Banda, the general name of five islands in the East Indies, of which Banda is the chief. These islands are remarkable for the production of nutmeg and mace; have been subject to the Dutch ever since 1609, when they expelled both the English and the natives. They are all very small, the largest being scarcely 26 ms. in length, and

are subject to earthquakes. Banda is 75 ms. SE. of Amboyna. Lon. 128 5 E., lat. 4 50 S.

Banda Oriental, or *Uruguay*, country of South America, lying between the Atlantic ocean and Uruguay river, and so called from its relative position with the former. The Banda Oriental is bounded W. by the Uruguay, S. by the Rio-de-la-Plata, E. by the Atlantic ocean, and N. by an indefinite limit along the Brazilian provinces. This fine region stretches from N. to S. 280 ms., or from S. lat. 31° to 35°, with a mean width of 250 ms.; the area about 70,000 sq. ms. It is in a peculiar manner supplied with navigable bays and rivers. Beside the Atlantic coast and the vast estuary of the Plate river, the western limit of the Banda Oriental is formed by the noble volume of the Uruguay, and its central parts are drained by the Rio Negro and the southern branch of the Rio Grande. Chief city Montevideo.

Bander Congo, seaport of Persia, seated on the Persian gulf, 80 ms. W. of Gombroon. Lon. 55 8 E., lat. 27 10 N.

Bandetas, bay of Mexico, on the Pacific ocean. Lat. 20 30 N.

Bandon Bridge, large town of Ireland, in the co. of Cork. It stands on Bandon river, 15 ms. SW, from Cork, and contains a pop. of 12,000. N. lat. 51 36, W. lon. 8 48.

Bandora, town of Hindoostan, and the capital of Salsette, an island separated frem Bombay by a narrow channel. Lon. 72 40 E., lat. 19 N.

Banff, seaport, and the county town of Banffshire, Eng., pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, at the mouth of the Deveron, over which is a handsome bridge of seven arches, erected by Government. Here is a manufacture of thread, and another of stockings, and the children attend the factory and school alternately; so that education and industry are united. It lies in a beautiful plain washed by the Deveron, the lofty banks of which, clothed with wood on the opposite side, afford a delightful contrast to the soft vale beneath. Banff is 32 ms. NW. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 15 W., lat. 57 35 N.

Banffshire, co. of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Murray Frith, on the SE. by Aberdeenshire, and on the NW. by Murrayshire. Its greatest length is 50 ms., and its extent along the coast nearly 30. Pop. in 1810, 35,807; in 1811, 36,668; and in 1821, 43,561. Sq. ms. 217.

Bangalore, city of Hindostan, in Mysore. The chief manufactures are silk and cotton cloths, muslins, leather, and oil. It is 74 ms. NE. of Seringapatam. Lon. 77 37 E., lat. 13° N.

Bangermassing, kingdom in the south part of the island of Borneo, the capital of which is Martapura. The country produces great quantities of pepper; also gold, iron, diamonds, canes, bird's nests, wax, and dragon's blood. It has a town of the same name, with a good harbor, at the mouth of the river Banjer. Lon. 114 30 E. lat., 3 15 S.

Bangor, a city of Wales, Carnarvonshire, 36 ms. W. of St. Asaph, and 251 NW. of London. Lon. 4 12 W. lat., 53 12 N.——Borough of Ireland, in the co. of Down, on the south shore of Carrickfergus, opposite the town of that name. Lon. 5 42 W. lat. 54 40 N.

Bangor, town and capital of Penobscot co., Me., lying on the W. side of the river Penobscot, at the head of winter navigation, about 37 ms. N. of Castine, on the same river. Pop. in 1810, 850; and in 1820, 1,221. In 1810 this tp. was included in Hancock co., but is now in Penobscot. It is 35 ms. N. from Castine, and 52 above the entrance of Penobscot bay. Lat. 44 41 N., lon. W. C. 8 30 E. Pop. 1840, 8,627.——Tp. and town, Franklin co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 370.

Bang-koh, lat. 13 52 N., lon. 100 45 E., principal city of Siam, situated on the E. or left bank of the Meinam river, a few ms. above its mouth. The missionary Malcom estimates the population at 100,000; a mixture of Chinese, Siamese, Peguans, Malays, Cochin-Chinese, Portuguese, &c. This city bears nearly SE., and is distant about 900 ms. from Calcutta.

Banian, a Hindoo merchant.

Banister, fine small river of Va., in Pittsylvania and Halifax cos.; rises in the former, and flows E. into the latter; falls into Dan river 10 ms. above its mouth.——Village and seat of justice, Halifax co., Va., on Banister river, 139 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Banjaluka, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, supposed to contain 18,000 inhabitants. It is seated at the confluence of the Verbania with the Verbas, 70 ms. NW. of Seria, 160 ms. S. from Vienna, and 155 W. of Belgrade. Lon. 18 5 E., lat. 44 44 N.

Banjer, considerable river in the island of Borneo, which flows almost due S. from the centre of the country to the harbor of Banjermassing; and at its mouth the Dutch havé their principal factory.

Bank, primary sense a ridge of earth, having the acclivity on one side. Bench is only an inflection of bank. Figuratively, this term is very extended, and with not very great variation of orthography or sound common to numerous languages. It is said, with much probability of correctness, that the term bank, in money transactions, comes from the same root.

Banka island.—See *Banca island.*

Banka island, cape and strait of Asia, in the East Indies. The cape is the NE. angle of Celebes, N. lat. 1 40, and lon. 125 E. London.

Banks' island, in the Pacific ocean, on the E. side of New Zealand, about 100 ms. in circumference. Lon. 174° E., lat. 43 30 S.——Island in the Pacific ocean, near the W. coast of N. America, about 60 ms. long and 5 broad. Lon. 130° W., lat. 53 30 N.

Bann, river of Ireland, which issues from the Mourne mountains, in the co. of Down, flows NW. into Armagh, through Lough Neagh, and thence forms the boundary between Londonderry and Antrim, entering the sea 4 ms. below Colerain.

Banner, from an ancient German word Ban, which signified the order of a sovereign to march, and formerly performed by the banner, and, though for a different purpose, is retained in modern armies.

Bannbridge, town of Ireland, in the co. of Down, on the river Bann, 14 ms. N. by E. of Newry.

Bannockburn, village of Scot., on the river Bannock, 2 ms. S. of Stirling.

Bannow, town of Ireland, in the co. of Wexford, seated on the E. shore of a bay to which it gives name, 20 ms. SW. of Wexford. Lon. 6 50 W., lat. 52 12 N.

Banstead, village of Surry, Eng., noted for its downs; one of the most delightful spots in Eng. on account of its fine carpet ground, covered with short herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper. These downs form a tract of 30 ms., extending, under different denominations, from Croydon to Farnham. Banstead is 13 ms. SSW. of London.

Bantam, large town on the NW. coast of Java. It is the capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a good harbor and a castle. It is divided into two towns by a river. The produce is pepper, of which they export vast quantities. Bantam, once populous and flourishing, is now a poor and wretched place. Lon. 105 26 E., lat. 6 20 S.

Bantry, town of Ireland, in the co. of Cork, on a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name. Lon. 9 25 W., lat. 51 36 N.

Bapaume, strong town of Fr., in the dep. of the straits of Calais, and late province of Artois, 12 ms. SE. of Arras. Lon. 2 35 E., lat. 50 8 N.

Baptistown, town, Hunterdon co., N. J., 29 ms. NW. from Trenton.

Bar, strong town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 40 ms. NW. of Bracklaw. Lon. 27 30 E., lat. 49 14 N.

Baraba.—See *Barraba.*

Barataria, bay of Louisiana; it is the entrance from the sea to a chain of lakes and small bayous, reaching to the Mississippi at the city of New Orleans. Boats and canoes can pass from the river at several points, and penetrate to Barataria bay. The adjacent country is an open flat seamarsh.

Bar, or *Barrois*, late duchy of Fr., lying on both sides of the Meuse, between Lorrain and Champagne. It now forms the dep. of Meuse.

Barbadoes, the easternmost of the Windward islands in the West Indies, 25 ms. in length, and 15 in breadth. It belongs to the English; and the number of the whites is about 20,000, who have 100,000 slaves. Their exports are sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger; and they have most of the fruits common to the climate. The sugar exported hence is whiter and finer than that of any other plantation; and they have one particular production, called Barbadoes tar, which rises out of the earth, and swims upon the surface of the water. This island has suffered much from hurricanes; particularly from a dreadful one, October 10, 1780. It is 70 ms. E. of St. Vincent. The capital is Bridetown.

Barbary, country of Africa, between the Atlantic ocean, the Mediterranean sea, and Egypt; containing the countries of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco.—See *Africa*, p. 15, &c.

The soil is various, though in general highly productive in fruits and grain. Maize, wheat, rye, and millet, are the most common ceralia. Barbary is in a pre-eminent manner the country of fruit. In its orchards are reared apples, peaches, grapes of great variety, plums, pomegranates, dates, &c.

The religion Mahometan, in its most repulsive forms. Jews are, however, found in every province, and every where exist in a state of the greatest degradation. Christianity, once general, may be considered as obliterated in Barbary. Any representation of the aggregate population of this country, the interior of which we know so imperfectly, would be a mere conjectural sketch.

The French are now in possession of many strong places along or near the Mediterranean coast of Barbary, and are maintaining a doubtful conflict with the natives for political possession of the country. With the use of fire arms, and animated by a religious zeal, the conquest of this region is at present a very different task from that performed in the same country by the Romans. The latter, indeed, did not fix their power until more than a century after their first invasion, nor was their power there ever very firmly based.—See *Africa*, page 17.

Barbas, cape of Africa, in the Atlantic ocean. Lon. 162 40 W., lat. 2 15 N.

Barbe, St., a town of Mexico, in New Biscay, near which are rich silver mines. It is 500 ms. NW. of Mexico. Lon. 107 5 W., lat. 26° N.

Barberino, town of Tuscany, at the foot of the Appennines, on the river Sieva, 12 ms. N. of Florence.

Barbazieux, town of Fr., in the dep. of Charente, with a mineral spring and a manufacture of linen cloth. It is 45 ms. NE. of Bordeaux.

Barbousville, town, Orange co., Va., about 80 ms. NW. from Richmond.——Town and seat of justice, Knox co., Ky., on the right bank of Cumberland river, 124 ms. SE. from Frankfort, lat. 36 52 N., lon. W. C., 6 35 W. Pop. 1840, 224.

Barbuda, one of the Leeward islands, in the West Indies, 20 ms. long and 10 broad. It has a good road for shipping, but no direct trade to Britain. The inhabitants (about 1,500) are chiefly employed in raising corn, and breeding cattle, for the use of the neighboring islands. It is 35 ms. N. of Antigua. Lon. 61 50 W. lat., 17 50 N.

Barbue, river of U. C., falls into Lake Erie 40 ms. W. from Long point. It is now commonly called the Orwell.——River in the U. S., in the peninsula of Mich.; falls into Lake Michigan.

Barby, town of Upper Saxony, capital of a co. of its name, with an ancient castle and an academical college, founded by the United Brethren in 1754. It is seated on the Elbe, 15 ms. SE. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12 4 E., lat. 52 2 N.

Barca, country of Africa, on the S. coast of the Mediterranean, between Egypt and Barbary. It extends in an E. and W. direction 800 ms., and inland indefinitely to the Sahara. Barca lies between N. lat. 28° and 31°. Its principal vegetable production dates. The Barcans, though rude and bigoted barbarians, are more humane and mild than the inhabitants of the Barbary coast. The chief towns of this country are Zora, Soluk, Bernie, Bengasi, Tauchira, Tolemata, (*Ptolmais*,) Barca, the capital of the country, Curin, (*Cyrene*,) Derna, Cape Luco, (*Promontoreum Carylonium*,) Porta Mesulman, (*Calabathmus*,) Rameda, Bareton, (*Paretonium.*)——City of Africa, and capital of the country of the same name. The term is no doubt regularly transmitted from the Carthagenians, amongst whom this name was common. Barca is situated on or near the Mediterranean, 70 ms. NE. from Bengasi. N. lat. 38½°, E. lon. 21 0.

Barcelona, the Barcenona of the Romans, city of Spain, and capital of the province of Catalonia. It is situated on the Mediterranean, between the rivers Bezos and Llobregat. Barcelona is, after the cities of Lisbon and Cadiz, the greatest mart of the peninsula of Spain. The citizens of the former,

however, very far exceed those of the two latter cities in personal industry. The following is an accurate statement of the progressive population of this city, including Barcelonetta:

In 1715,	37,000	In 1798,	130,000
In 1769,	54,000	In 1806,	160,000
In 1787,	111,000	In 1843,	203,000

The harbor is mostly artificial, and gradually becoming more shallow. Lat. 41 26 N., lon. 2 13 E.; 250 ms. a little N. of E. from Madrid.——Town of Colombia, South America, on the Caribbean sea, 40 ms. SW. by W. from Cumana. Lat. 10 1 N. lon. W. C. 12 5 E.——Town in Bloomfield tp., western part of Richland co., Ohio, 14 ms. SW. by W. of Mansfield, and 22 ms. NE. by E. from Marion, in Marion co.

Barcelonetta, or *Little Barcelona*, is adjacent to and situated to the SE. of that city. This suburb rose during the last century, between the sea gate and light-house. It is built in a regular square of 24 streets. The inhabitants (about 25,000) are mostly, in some manner or other, engaged in commercial pursuits.

Barcelonette, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Alps, seated on the Hubaye, 12 ms. SE. of Embrun.

Barcelore, or *Barcura*, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Canara, which gives name to a district, but has been long in ruins. It is 40 ms. NNW. of Mangalore.

Barcelos, town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, near the river Cavado, 10 ms. WSW. of Braga.

Bardewich, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunnenburg, on the river Ilmenau, 17 ms. SE. of Hamburg.

Bardi, town of Italy, in the Parmesan, 30 ms. SW. of Parma.

Bardstown, seat of justice of Nelson co., Ky., situated on Chaplin's fork of Salt river, 26 ms. SE. by E. of Elizabethtown, and 42 ms. SW. of Frankfort. Pop. in 1840, 1,492.

Bardt, town of Germany, in Swedish Pomerania, with a castle and harbor, near the Baltic, 12 ms. W. by N. of Stralsund. Lon. 13 12 E., lat. 54 23 N.

Bareges, village of Fr., much frequented on account of its mineral baths. It is seated in a valley of the same name, 12 ms. S. of Bagneres.

Bareith, town of Franconia, in the margravate of Culembach, with a famous college, 15 ms. SE. of Culembach. Lon. 11 56 E., lat. 50 N.

Barfleur, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Channel, and late province of Normandy. The cape of that name is 12 ms. E. of Cherbourg, and near it part of the navy of France was destroyed by the English in 1692. It is 170 ms. NW. of Paris. Lon. 1 6 W., lat. 49 40 N.

Bargaintown, village in Gloucester co., N. J., 50 ms. SE. from Philadelphia.

Baril, islands of, in the St. Lawrence river, above Ogdensburg.

Baril point, in St. Lawrence river above Ogdensburg.

Bari, formerly a good seaport town of Naples, till its harbor was ruined by the Venetians. It is seated on the Gulf of Venice, is the capital of Terra di Bari, and an archbishop's see. It is 20 ms. E. of Trani. Lon. 17 5 E., lat. 41 26 N.

Bari, or *Terra di Bari*, province of Naples, on the Gulf of Venice. The air is temperate and the soil fertile, but there are many serpents and tarantulas.

Barkadores, district of the Logwood country, E. side of Yucatan.

Barkhampstead, tp. and village in Litchfield co. Con. Pop. in 1810, 1,506; in 1820, 1,592.

Barkhamstead, this noted village is in the NE. part of Litchfield co., Con., about 20 ms. NW. from Hartford.

Barking, a town of Essex, Eng., on the river Roding, near the Thames, in an unwholesome air, 7 ms. E. of London. Lon. 0 12 E., lat. 51 52 N.

Barksdale, village of Lincoln co., Ga.

Bar-le-duc, town of Fr., in the dep. of Meuse, capital of the late duchy of Bar, with a handsome castle. It is divided into the upper and lower town; being seated on the side of a hill, 30 ms. W. of Toul, and 138 E. of Paris. Lon. 5 20 E., lat. 48 44 N.

Barlett, tp. Grafton co., N. H. Pop. 700.

Barletta, handsome and strong town of Naples, in Bari, on the Gulf of Venice, 25 ms. WSW. of Bar. Lon. 16 32 E., lat. 41 30. N.

Barlow, tp. in Washington co. Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 316.

Barnard, tp. in Windsor co., Vt. Pop. 1,650. About 60 ms. NE. from Bennington, and 21 NW. from Windsor.——Village in Meigs co., Ohio.

Barnard Castle, town in the county of Durham, Eng., on the river Tees; it has a manufacture of stockings; 30 ms. SW. of Durham, and 244 NNW. of London. Lon. 1 49 W., lat. 54 35 N.

Barnardston, tp. in Franklin co., Mass. Pop. in 1820, 912.

Barnaul, a mining city of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Kolyvan, situated on the left bank of the Oby, 150 ms. above, and nearly due S. from the city of Kolyvan. The principal mines are of copper and silver. The mines are Crown property, and worked by about 50,000 boors, besides the regular miners. N. lat. 53 0, E. lon. 82 30.

Barnegat, inlet from the Atlantic ocean, on the E. coast of Monmouth co., N. J., about 70 ms. NE. from Cape May.

Barnegat bay, of N. J., Monmouth co., 68 ms. NE. by N. from Cape May. Lat. 39 47 N., lon. W. C. 2 47 E.

Barnegat, village in Duchess co., N. Y., on the E. side of the Hudson, 10 ms. S. from Poughkeepsie.

Barnet, tp. and village in Caledonia co., Vt., on the W. side of the Connecticut river, 19 ms. N. of Haverhill, N. H. This township is settled principally by emigrants from Scotland, as the name implies. Pop. about 1,000.——Town partly in Middlesex and partly in Herts, Eng. It is in the parish of E. Barnet, and situated on the top of a hill, whence it is called High Barnet, and also Chipping Barnet, from a market granted here by Henry II. to the monks of St. Alban's. Barnet is 11 ms. N. by W. of London. Lon. 0 5 W., lat. 51 42 N.

Barnsborough, village in Gloucester co. N. J., about 14 ms. below Philadelphia.

Barnestead, tp. in Strafford co. N. H. Pop. 1,500. It is 30 ms. NW. of Portsmouth.

Barnsley, town in the west riding of Yorkshire, with a considerable manufacture of coarse linen. It is seated on the side of a hill, 13 ms. N. of Sheffield, and 174 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 28 W., lat. 53 35 N.——Village of Gloucestershire, Eng. It is noted for large quarries of excellent freestone, and 4 ms. NE. of Cirencester.

Barnesville, village in Montgomery co., Md., 4 ms. from the mouth of Monocacy creek, and 13 S. from Fredericktown.——A large village near the western part of Belmont co., Ohio, 18 ms. SW. of St. Clairsville, the county seat, 29 SW. by W. of Wheeling, and 6 ms. SE. of Fairview, on the National road.

Barnes's Mills, town in Monongahela co., Va. near Morgantown, and 219 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Barnet's, village in Fauquier co., Va., 60 ms. W. from W. C.

Barnstable, co. of Mass., having Plymouth NW., Buzzard's bay W., the Atlantic ocean SE., and Cape Cod bay N. This county is peculiar in respect to form; it includes that remarkable peninsula to which the name of Cape Cod has been extended, and includes, besides the peninsula, the Elizabeth group, and some other small islands. Following the curvature of the cape, it is about 65 ms. in length, with a mean width of 5 ms.; area 325 sq. ms. The surface is generally flat; soil sandy and barren; but the air is healthful. Chief town Barnstable. Central lat. 41 45, lon. W. C. 6 45 E. Pop. in 1820, 24,046, and in 1840, 32,548.——Town and capital of Mass. It is situated in Barnstable bay, a part of Cape Cod bay, 64 ms. SSE. from Boston. This town is flourishing and commercial. Pop. 3,650.——Tp. in Barnstable co., Mass. Pop. in 1810, 3,646; in 1820, 3,824.

Barnwell, district of S. C., having Savannah river SW., Edgefield NW., Orangeburgh NE., Colleton and Beaufort SE., being 50 ms. in length, by a mean width of 35; area 1,050 sq. ms.; surface hilly, and soil of middling quality. Staples cotton and grain. Chief town Barnwell. Central lat. 33 10 N., lon. W. C. 4 20 W. Pop. in 1820, 14,750, in 1840, 21,471.——C. H. and town of Barnwell district, S.C. Lat. 33 13 N., lon. 4 20 W.

Baroach, town in the Deccan of Hindoostan, on the S. bank of the Nerbudda, 40 ms. N. of Surat, formerly a very commercial place. Lon. 72 55 E., lat. 21 25 N.

Baron, the lowest but most ancient title of British nobility. It is not, however, peculiar to Great Britain.

Barrabara, a general name for the peninsula between the Oby and Irtish rivers, in Asiatic Russia. This vast plain extends, in fact, from the Baikal sea and Angara river, extending N. from the Altaian mountains; but the steppe of Barraba is limited on the SE. by the river of Tomsk, and extends from SE. to NW., from Cayansk to Samaroy, or rather from Kolyvane to Samaroy, nearly 700 ms., with a mean width of 300 ms., extending over about 200,000 sq. ms. It is one vast and almost undeviating plain, over which are interspersed open meadows and fresh and saline lakes. Though lying between 55° and 61°, the climate is mild, and the soil being an alluvial deposite, is very productive.

Baroda, town of Indostan, on the opposite side of the Mahy river, and about 40 ms. E. of Cambay. It is or was the capital of the Mahratta prince, known by the title of Guicowar. N. lat. 20 23, lon. 73 0 E. of London; 250 ms. a little E. of N. of Bombay.

Barramahol, province or country of Indostan, separated on the W. from Coimbatoor by the river Canery, and extending eastward towards the river Punnair. It is rather an elevated country, declining to the southeastward from the central table land, the western Ghaut mountains forming its northwestern frontier. It includes, also, Salem, of which the capital of the same name stands at N. lat. 11 40, and about 300 ms. northward of Cape Comorin.

Barraux, fortress of Dauphiny, Fr., at the entrance of the valley of Gresivaudan, built by a duke of Savoy in 1597. It is seated on the Isere, 6 ms. S. of Chamberry. Lon. 5 52 E., lat. 45 29 N.

Barre, village in Washington co., Vt., 6 ms. SE. from Montpelier.——Village in Worcester co., Mass., about 60 ms. W. of Boston. Pop. in 1810, 1,991, and in 1820, 2,077.——Tp. in Genessee co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,767.——Tp. in Huntingdon co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 1,053; in 1820, 1,387.

Barren Creek Springs, town in Somerset co., Md., by the post road 85 ms. SE. from Annapolis.

Barren, *Great* and *Little*, two considerable branches of Green river, in the State of Ky.

Barren, co. of Ky., having a part of Ten. S., Allen SW., Warren W., Hardin N., and Greene, Adair, and Cumberland E.; the surface generally level, and soil of middling quality. It is 45 ms. in length, by a mean width of 20; area 900 sq. ms. Chief town Glasgow. Pop. in 1820, 10,328, and in 1840, 17,288. Central lat. 37 5 N., lon. W. C. 8 30 W.

Barrens, town in St. Genevieve co., Mo., 70 ms. SE. from St. Louis.

Barrier Point, the W. point, where the river Petite Nation enters the Ottawa, U. C.

Barrington, tp. in Bristol co., on the SW. side of Warren river. Pop. in 1810, 604; in 1820, 634.——Tp. in Strafford co., N. H., about 30 ms. NW. of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1810, 3,564; in 1820, 1,610.——*Great*, town in Berkshire, Mass., about 150 ms. westward from Boston. Pop. in 1810, 1,784; in 1820, 1,908.——Village in Steuben co., N. Y., 226 ms. W. from Albany.

Barron's, town in Prince William co., Va., 48 ms. SW. from W. C.

Barry, town in Cuyahoga co., Ohio.

Bar-sur-Aube, town of Fr., in the dep. of Aube, famous for its wines; seated at the foot of a mountain, 18 ms. SW. of Joinville.

Bar-sur-Seine, town of Fr., in the dep. of Aube, on the river Seine, at the foot of a mountain, 20 ms. SW. of Bar-sur-Aube.

Bart, tp. and town in Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 1,099; in 1820, 1,423.

Bartholomews, St., one of the Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, 30 ms. N. of St. Christopher. It is 20 ms. in circumference, and has a good harbor. The French ceded it to the Swedes in 1785. Lon. 63 10 W., lat. 17 36 N.——Parishof S. C.,

in the district of Charleston, containing about 13,000 inhabitants, three-fourths slaves.

Bartholemew, small river of Arkansas and Louisiana, rising in the former, and falling into the Ouachitta.

Bartholemew Cape, S. point of Staten island, in the straits of Le Maire.

Bartlett, tp. in Coos co., N. H. Pop. in 1810, 436; in 1829, 511.——Post office in the village of Pleasanton, western part of Washington co., Ohio, 20 ms. westward of Marietta, and about a like distance NE. by E. of Athens.—See *Pleasanton*.

Barton, town in Lincolnshire, Eng., on the Humber, where there is a ferry into Yorkshire, of great advantage to the town, which is 35 ms. N. of Lincoln, and 166 of London. Lon. 0 20 W., lat. 53 42 N.——Tp. in the co. of Lincoln, U. C.——Village in Orleans co., Vt., 50 ms. NE. of Montpelier.——Small river in Vt., rising in Orleans co., and falling into Lake Memphramagog.

Baruth, once a considerable town of Syria, with a Christian church, 30 ms. NE. of Seyda. Lon. 36 30 E., lat. 34 10 N.

Basartschick, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania. It has a great trade, and is seated on the river Meritz, or Maritza. Lon. 24 40 E., lat. 42 19 N.

Basel, or *Baslé*, canton of Swisserland, 24 ms. long and 21 broad; bounded on the N. by Brisgau, E. by the Forest towns, S. by the canton of Soleure, and W. by the bishopric of Basel and France. It contains about 38,000 inhabitants, and is of the Calvinist religion.

Basel, bishopric in the NW. part of Swisserland, bounded on the E. by the canton of Basel, S. by that of Soleure, and W. and N. by France. ——The capital of the canton of the same name, and the largest town in Swisserland. It is surrounded by thick walls, flanked by towers and bastions, and is divided into two parts by the Rhine, which communicates by a handsome bridge. The largest part is on the side of Swisserland, and the least on that of Germany. The larger has five gates, six suburbs, numerous streets and fountains, and is partly seated on a hill: the other stands on a plain, and has but two gates, with several streets and fountains. Under a marble tomb in the principal church is interred the great Erasmus. The university, founded in 1459, has a fine library and a rich cabinet of medals. Basel has several manufactures, particularly of paper, ribands, and cottons; and it carries on an extensive trade. Basel (the city) now forms, for all political purposes relating to its own internal concerns, a separate canton from Basle the country, which latter is independent of the city. As a member of the Swiss confederacy, or federally, Basle remains unchanged. Three treaties of peace were concluded here in one year (1795) with the French republic: namely, by Prussia, Spain, and Hesse Cassel. Basel is capable of containing 100,000 inhabitants, but the number is scarcely more than 14,000. It is 174 ms. N. by E. of Geneva and 250 E. by S. of Paris. Lon. 7 30 E., lat. 47 35 N.

Bashee, island in the China sea, the most eastern of a cluster called, from this, this the Bashee islands, lying to the S. of Formosa. The productions are plantains, bananas, pine-apples, sugar-cane, potatoes, yams, and cotton. The quadrupeds are goats and hogs. Bashee is of a circular form, 6 ms. in diameter, and has a town of the same name. Lon. 121 50 E., lat. 20 30 N.

Basilicata, province of Naples, bounded on the N. by Capitanata and Bari, E. by the gulf of Taranta, S. by Calabria Citeriore, and W. by Principato Citeriore and Ulteriore. It has some mountains continually covered with snow, but is fertile in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and saffron. Acerenza is the capital.

Basilipotamos, the ancient Eurotas, river Eu. Turkey, in the Morea, which flows into the gulf of Colocythia.

Basilique, metropolitan church or cathedral, so styled from the Greek word *royal*.

Basin Harbor, village, Addison co. Vt.

Basin Minas, bay, or small gulf, at the NE. extremity of the bay of Fundy.

Basingstoke, a corporate town in Hampshire, Eng. It has a great trade in corn and malt, a manufacture of druggets and shalloons, and a navigable canal to the river Wey, near its entrance into the Thames. It is 18 ms. NNE. of Winchester and 45 W. by S. of London.

Baskeer. See *Baskir*. That part of the Uralian mountains inhabited by Baskirs are called Baskeerian mountains. See *Urals*.

Baskenridge, town, of Somerset co., N. J., 7 ms. SSW. from Morristown. Here, on the 13th December, 1776, General Lee was taken prisoner by Colonel Harcourt of the British army.

Baskirs, or *Bashkirs*, a wandering or rather nomadic Tartar nation, who range along the lower part of the Don and Volga rivers, on the confines of Europe and Asia. They seem to be descendants of the Bulgares, and are now subject to Russia.

Basques, late territory of Fr., which included lower Navarre, Labourd, and Soule, and now forms, with Bearn, the dep. of lower Pyrenees.

Bass, an insulated rock near the coast of Scot., at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, between the towns of N. Berwick and Dunbar. On the S. side it is almost conic; on the other it overhangs the sea in a tremendous manner. It is inaccessible on all sides, except the SW., and there it is with difficulty a man can climb up by the help of a rope or ladder. In May and June it is quite covered with the nests, eggs, and young birds of the gannets, or solan geese. The rock is 1 mile in circumference, and has a rabbit warren and pasture for a few sheep. A ruinous castle, once the State prison of Scotland, stands at the edge of the precipice. The garrison, in 1694, surrendered to King William, and the fortifications were demolished.

Bass strait, channel about 100 ms. wide, which separates Van Diemen Land from the S. extremity of New Holland. It contains a chain of small islands extending N. and S. It was discovered in 1797 by Surgeon Bass. S. lat. 40°, E. lon. 136°. It has numerous small islands, beside one of some size in its western outlet, called Bass's island.

Bassano, town of Vicentino, in the territory of Venice, on the river Brante, in a country fertile in excellent wine. Lon. 11 24 E., lat. 45 51 N.

Basse, town of Fr., in the dep. of the N. and late province of Flanders, famous for the many sieges it has sustained; but its fortifications are now demolished. It is 18 ms. SW. of Lisle. Lon. 2 52 E., lat. 50 28 N.

Basseen, city and fortress in the Deccan of Hindoostan, opposite the N. end of Salsette. It is 27 ms. N. of Bombay. Lon. 72 10 E., lat. 19 19 N.

Bassenthwaite-water, a fine lake in Cumberland, 3 ms. NW. of Keswick. It is 4 ms. long, bounded on one side by high hills, wooded in many places to their bases; on the other by the fields and the skirts of Skiddaw.

Bassaterre, capital of St. Christopher, built by the French before the island was ceded to the English in 1713.——Capital of Guadaloupe, in a district of the same name, in the W. part of the island. It is defended by a citadel and other fortifications. Lon. 61 59 W., lat 15 59 N.

Bass Cove, in Adolphustown, bay of Quinte, U. C.

Bass island, in the bay of Quinte, lies off near to the town-plot in Adolphustown, U. C.

Bass islands, an interesting group in Lake Erie, appertaining to Huron co., Ohio. This cluster is composed of 3 principal and several smaller islands. In the southern, Bass island is the fine harbor of Put-in bay, about 5 or 6 ms. W. of which, on September 10, 1813, Captain Perry captured the British fleet under the command of Captain Barclay.

Bass's strait. See *Bass strait*.

Bassora, or *Bussarah*, city and seaport of Turkey, in Asia, 40 ms. NW. of the gulf of Persia. It stands on the Euphrates, a canal from which divides the city into two parts; and over it is a bridge of boats. The houses are constructed of bricks dried in the sun, and have a very mean aspect. The circumjacent tract is looked upon by the Arabs to be one of the most delightful spots in Asia, and even as one of the most beautiful gardens in the world. The hot winds that blow here are very troublesome to travellers, sometimes overwhelming them with sand driven out of the neighboring deserts. In 1691, the plague destroyed 80,000 of the inhabitants. It is 240 ms. S. by E. of Bagdad. Lon. 44 52 E., lat 29 26 N.

Bastard, tp. of U. C., between Lansdowne and Leeds.

Bastia, seaport in Albania, in Turkey in Europe, opposite the island of Corfu, at the mouth of the river Calamu. Lon. 20 20 E., lat. 39 40 N.

Bastia, capital of Corsica, with a good harbor, a strong castle, and a bishop's see. It surrendered to Lord Hood in 1794, but has since revolted to France. It is 70 ms. SSW. of Leghorn. Lon. 9 30 E., lat. 42 39 N.

Bastimentos, the name of some small islands near Terra Firma, in S. America, at the month of the bay of Nombre de Dios, with a fort and a good harbor. Lat. 9 32 N., lon. W. C. 2 40 W.

Bastiogne, town of Luxemburg, 25 ms. NW. of Luxemburg. Log. 6° E., lat. 50° N.

Batacola, seaport on the coast of Malabar, between Onore and Barcelore. Here are the remains of a once considerable city, on the banks of a small river, 4 ms. from the sea. The country produces a good deal of pepper; the English had a factory here, but were all massacred by the natives, because one of their bull dogs killed a consecrated cow.

Bataseck, tower of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 70 ms. S. of Buda. Lon. 19 20 E., lat. 46 15 N.

Batavia, city of the island of Java, capital of all the Dutch settlements in the E. Indies. In general, the place is very beautiful, and built of white stones; they have canals in the principal streets, planted on each side with evergreen trees. It is the residence of the governor-general of all the Dutch colonies in the E. Indies. It has a handsome hospital and arsenal; and all the goods brought from other parts of the E. Indies are laid up here, till they are exported to their places of destination. The air is very unwholesome; and this place is represented as the grave of European navigators. Shortly after the Dutch declared war against Eng., Batavia was captured by the British. Lon. 106 51 E., lat. 6 10 S.——Town and capital of Genesee co., N. Y., 48 ms. W. from Canandaigua, and 38 ms. E. from Buffaloe. It is a thriving village. Pop., including the post town of the same name, in 1820, 2,597. Lat. 43° N., lon. W. C. 1 15 W.——Tp. and town of Geauga co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 355. The town in this tp. is called Middlesex; which see. ——Tp. in Clermont co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1,208.——Town of Clermont co. Ohio; is also the county seat, and is situated on the north side of the east branch of Little Miami river 23 ms. nearly due E. of Cincinnati, and 33 ms. NW. of Ripley, opposite Limestone on the Ohio river. Pop. 500.

Batcah, town of Mexico, in Yucatan, on the side of the bay of Campeachy.

Batchesserai or *Bakchesserai*, town of Russia, in the Crimea, a few ms. from the Black Sea, and NE. from Levastopol. N. lat. 44 50 E., lon. 33 20. It was the former residence of the Khans of the Crimea, and is situated on the rugged flanks of two mountains. The ruins of the palace of the Khans occupy the central parts.

Batchian, the largest of the Lesser Moluccas, about 12 ms. in circumference. S. lat. 0 25, E. lon. 125 5.

Bates, town, Monroe co. N. Y., 250 ms. W. from Albany.

Batesville, town, Beaver tp. SE. part of Guernsey co. Ohio, 15 ms. SE. of Cambridge the county seat.——Village Independence co., Ark., 111 ms. from Little Rock.

Bath, city of Eng., in Somersetshire. It has been famous from the time of the Romans for its hot springs, which are not only used as baths, but internally as a medicine. Bath is seated on the Avon, which has been made navigable hence to Bristol; 12 ms. ESE. of Bristol, and 107 W. of London. Lon. 2 21 W. lat. 51 32 N.——Tp. Steuben co., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2,578. ——Village and seat of justice, Steuben co. N. Y., 20 ms. NW. of Painted Post, and 40 ms. S. from Canandaigua. It is a neat well built village of about 100 houses.——Village, tp. and port of entry, Lincoln co., Maine, on the right bank of the Kennebec, 34 ms. NE. from Portland. Pop. in 1810, 2,491, in 1820, 3,026.——Village and tp. Grafton co. N. H. Pop. in 1810, 1,316, and in 1820, 1,498——Village, Rensselaer co., N. Y., on the E. side of the Hudson, opposite the upper part of Albany.——Village Northampton co., Penn.——Town of Berkely co., Va., 104 ms. NW. from Washington. Here are the Berkely Springs. ——Tp. in Medina co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 176.

——Tp. in Greene co., Ohio. Pop. in 1810, 913, and in 1820, 1,185.——Co. of Va., having Bottetourt and Monroe S., Greenbriar W., Randolph NW., Pendleton NE., Augusta E., and Rockbridge SE. It is 45 ms. in length, with a mean breadth of 20 ms., and 900 sq. ms. Situated on the Appallachian ridges; the face of this county is mountainous; the air is pure and healthy; the soil in general rather sterile, though some very productive land lies along the streams. Chief town, Warren Springs. Central lat. 38 10 N., lon. W. C. 2 40 W. Pop. in 1820, 5,237, and in 1840, 4,300.——Court house and village, Bath co. Va., 50 ms. W. from Staunton, and 227 SW. from Washington.——Village of Beaufort co., N. C., 61 ms. SE. of Edenton, on Tar river, 24 ms. above Pamlico sound. Lat. 35 31 N.——Co. of Ky., having Nicholas NW., Flemming NE., Floyd SE., and Montgomery SW. It is 34 ms. in length, with a mean breadth of 10; area 340 sq. ms. Chief town, Owingsville. Pop. in 1820, 7,961, and in 1840, 9,763. Central lat. 38 15 N., lon. W. C. 6 30 W.——Tp. and town, east part of Medina co., Ohio, 15 miles eastward of Medina the co., seat.——NW. tp. Green co., Ohio. The post town of this tp. is called Fairfield; which see.

Batha, or *Bachia*, town of Hungary, in a co. of the same name, on the Danube, 110 ms. SSE. of Buda. Lon. 20 40 E., lat. 45 36 N.

Batjan, city of Asia, in Napaul. N. lat. 27 20, E. lon. 85 15. It is the third city in the kingdom, and is situated 10 ms. S. from Catmandu, the capital.

Batjon, town of Asia, in Cambodia, and on the Maykoung river.

Batnian, country of Asia, in Indostan, bounded N. by the Penjaub and the Sutledge river, E. by the district of Hurriannah, S. by Bycæneer, and W. by a sandy desert. This district lies along the Cuggar.

Batnir, the capital of Batnian. N. lat. 28 4, E. lon. 74 1. 200 ms. W. from Delhi.

Battel, town, Sussex, Eng. This town is noted for a manufacture of gunpowder, well known by the name of Battle Powder. It is 22 ms. E. of Lewes, and 57 SE. of London. Lon. 0 33 E., lat. 50 55 N.

Batecola, fortified town on the E. coast of Ceylon. Lon. 81 3 E., lat. 5 55 N.

Battenburgh, town of Dutch Guelderland' seated on the N. bank of the Meuse, 10 ms. SW. of Nimuguen. Lon. 5 33 E., lat. 51 48 N.

Batteraux, island, in the river St. Lawrence, above Bearded Island.

Battersea, village in Surry, noted for its fine asparagus. Near it stands a distillery, and a curious horizontal air-mill. Here Sir Walter St. John founded a free-school, and here is a timber bridge over the Thames to Chelsea. Battersea is 4 miles WSW. of London.

Baton Rouge, town La., on the left bank of the river Mississippi. Here, in ascending the river, banks rise to a considerable height above the elevation of the water in freshets. It is about 138 ms. above New Orleans, following the river. Here the country is finely improved. The town contains about 60 or 70 houses, and 350 inhabitants. Pop. in 1840, 2,269.

Baton Rouge, East, parish of Lou., on the left bank of the Mississippi river, having that stream W., New Feliciana N., the Amite river, or St. Helena, E., Iberville river, or St. Gabriel, S. It is 26 ms. in length, with a mean width of 15; area 400 sq. ms. Its surface is rolling towards the N., but becomes generally level to the southward. The soil is fertile, and, in its natural state, covered with a dense forest. Staple cotton. Chief town Baton Rouge. Central lat. 30 30, lon. W. C. 14 15 W. Pop. 1820, 5,220, and in 1840, 8,138.

Baton Rouge, West, parish of Lou., on the right bank of the Mississippi, opposite E. Baton Rouge, having the Mississippi river E., Placquemine river, or St. Gabriel, SE., Atchafalaya river SW. and W., and Pointe Coupee N. It is 30 ms. in length, by 25 mean width; area 750 sq. ms. Its surface, a dead alluvial plain, extremely fertile, but except near the margin of the Mississippi and some other streams, liable to annual submersion. Staple cotton. Central lat. 30 30, lon. W. C. 14½° W. Pop. 1820, 2,335, and in 1840, 4,638.

Batopilus, town of Mexico, in Chihuahua, 150 ms. SW. from Chihuahua, the capital, and 700 NW. of Mexico.

Batroen, or *Batroun*, ancient Bostrus, town and seaport of Asia, in ancient Syria. The town is one of the ports of the Maronite country, and is situated 25 ms. SW. of Tripoli, of Syria, and 30 NE. of Beirout.

Batta, province of Africa, in Congo, of which little is known.——Country of the island of Sumatra. This country, taking name of its people, lies in the NW. part of the island, between the kingdoms of Acheen and Aru, and comprises a zone across the island. The Battas are more civilized in some respects than the other people of Sumatra, but in others are ferocious barbarians. Canabalism is practised by them as punishment for certain crimes, a fact well authenticated.

Batticaloe, town, island, and seaport, on the eastern side of the island of Ceylon. N. lat. 7 40, lon. 81 56 E. of London, 80 ms. SSE. of Trincomalé.

Battlefield, village in Shropshire, Eng., 5 ms. N. of Shrewsbury.

Battletown, village Frederick co., Va., 11 ms. E. by N. from Stevensburg, and 6 E. from Winchester.

Batture Grand, on Ottowa river, below Portage du Chene, U. C.

Batuculla, town of Hindostan, in Canara, with 2 mosques, and upwards of 70 temples. It is seated near the mouth of the Sancada, which waters a beautiful valley, 27 ms. NNW. of Kundapura.

Bavaria, formerly an electorate, but during the French revolution, on the 21st June, 1808, became a kingdom of Europe, in Germany, and is, as the most considerable of those States, purely German, as Austria and Prussia are formed of heterogeneous materials. Bavaria is bounded S. by the Tyrol and Upper Austria, on the E. it is separated from Bohemia by the Bohemar Wald mountains, N. it borders on the kingdom of Saxony, States of Saxe Weimar and Hesse, &c., NW. Hesse Darmstadt, and W. on the kingdom of

Wurtemburg. These limits bound Bavaria Proper, but the kingdom includes a large province W. of the Rhine, separated from the body of the monarchy by Hesse Darmstadt. Rhenish Bavaria has France S., grand duchy of Lower Rhine, a Prussian province, and a district of Saxe Coburg, W., and NE. by that part of Hesse Darmstadt lying W. of the Rhine. Bavaria lies between 47 20 and 49 40 N. lat. Beside a change of title the monarchy was greatly augmented in territory from similar causes.

"In Bavaria the Roman Catholic religion is that of the majority, but all Christian forms of worship are free and equally protected by the laws, and the press is likewise free. These two benefactions were secured by the constitution of May 26, 1818, and which also assured the inviolability of the King by the establishment of a legislative body composed of two Houses."—Geography of Larenaudiere, Balbi, and Huot, vol. 1, p. 687.

The kingdom is divided into the following provinces or circles.

Circles.	Population.	Chief town.	Population.
Isar - -	546,000	Munich -	65,000
Regen - -	400,000	Ratisbonnee -	26,000
Upper Danube -	560,000	Augsburg -	33,000
Lower Danube -	390,000	Passau - -	11,000
Rezat - -	580,000	Anspach -	17,000
Upper Mayn -	520,000	Bayreuth -	14,000
Lower Mayn -	540,000	Wurtsburg -	20,000
Rhine - -	444,000	Spire - -	6,000
Total -	3,980,000		

The above table, translated from the French of the above quoted, gave, it is probable, a genera correct view of the population when published, but the subjoined document, of ten years later date, shows great increase. "At the end of 1840," says the Franconian Mercury, "Bavaria comprised 4,370,977 inhabitants; Munich pop. 95,000, and Nuremburg 46,000."

Bavaria, to the southward of the Danube, is composed of an immense plain, sloping about NNE. from the Alps of Tryol and mountains of Saltzburgh. Down this plain flow, advancing from W. to E., the rivers Iller, Mindel, Lech, Iser, and Inn, with some minor streams. On the N. side of the Danube that great river receives within Bavaria, advancing from W., to E., the rivers Wernitz, Altmuhl, Nab, Regen, and Ilz. The extreme northern and northwestern Bavaria, E. of the Rhine, is drained by the Mayn and its branches. See articles *Germany*, *Zoll Verein*, &c.

Bavay, town of France, in the department of Nord, 6 ms. NE. of Quesnoy, and 12 SW. of Mons.

Bauge, town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Coesnon, 18 ms. E. of Angers.

Baugenci, town of France, in the department of Loire, and late province of Orleannois, seated on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Loire. It is famous for its wines, and is 6 ms. W. of Orleans.

Baughman, tp. E. border of Wayne co., Ohio. Pop. 1820, 553. The post town of this tp. is called Marshallville; which see.

Baume-les-Nones, town of France, in the department of Doubs, and late province of Franche Comteé. It had, before the French revolution, a rich nunnery, from which it received its appellation. Baume is 15 ms. SW. of Besançon. Lon. 6 24 E., lat. 47 24 N.

Bausk, or *Bautko*, small but important town of Courland, on the frontiers of Poland, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the river Musza, 15 ms. SE. of Mittau. Lon. 23 56 E., lat. 56 30 N.

Bautzen, considerable town of Germany, and capital of Upper Lusatia, with a strong citadel. It stands on the river Spree, 30 ms. E. of Dresden. Lon. 14 42 E., lat. 51 10 N.

Baux, town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence. It is built upon a rock, at the top of which is a strong castle, 10 ms. E. by N. of Arles. Lon. 4 57 E., lat. 43 43 N.

Bawtry, town in the west ridimg of Yorkshire, seated on the river Idle, 7 ms. S. by E. of Doncaster, and 152 N. of London. Lon. 1 10 W., lat. 53 27 N.

Bayazid, strong town of Asiatic Turkey, in Armenia, 143 ms. E. from Arzroum.

Baya, or *Baja*, town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 32 ms. N. of Esseck. Lon. 19 59 E., lat. 46 12 N.

Baydensville, town Indiana.

Bayeux, town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy, once a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Aure, 4 ms. from the English channel, and 140 W. by N. of Paris. Lon. 0 43 W., lat. 49 16 N.

Bayle's Store, town Stokes co., N. C., 145 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Bay, (Fr. *baie*, Ital. *baia*, Sp. *bahia*,) opening from the sea between two capes or head lands. It is so very difficult to distinguish between bay and gulf that no definition of one but will often apply to the other. The term *bayou*, applied in Louisiana to the same species of water course, designated *creek* in other parts of the United States, comes no doubt from the Spanish.

Bayon, town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorrain, on the river Moselle, 12 ms. S. of Nanci. Lon. 6 22 E., lat. 49 38 N.

Bayon, or *Bayona*, seaport town of Spain, in Gallicia, situated on a small gulf of the Atlantic, 12 ms. W. of Tuy. Lon. 8 34 W., lat. 42 N.

Bayona, large bay of the Pacific ocean, between the mouth of the Santiago river and the Marie islands. It is in the Mexican province of Ialisco, late Guadalaxara. N. lat. 22°, lon. Washington City 28 30.

Bayonne, populous and commercial city of Fr., in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Gascony, seated at the mouth of the river Adour, which forms a good harbor. It is divided into three parts. There is a communication between these different parts by a bridge. The Nive and Adour unite their streams in the middle of this city, and proceed to the sea, at the distance of a quarter of a league. The citadel is the strongest in Fr. The military weapon, the bayonet, bears the name of this city, in which it was invented. The hams and chocolate of Bayonne are famous. It is 25 ms. SW. of Dax, and 425 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1 20 W., lat. 43 29 N.

Bayou Carancio, town, Rapides, La.

Bayou Chicot, town in the northern part of Opelousas, La., 30 ms. NW. from the village of St. Landré, and 1,488 SW. from W. C.

Bay river, town, Craven co., N. C., 20 ms. E. from Newbern. Bay river is a small creek of Pamlico sound, and forming part of the boundary between Beaufort and Craven counties.

Bazar, Arabic, warehouses, or houses of traffic.

Bazas, town of Fr., in the dep. of Gironde, and late province of Guienne. Lon. 2′ W., lat. 44 22 N.

Bazetta, tp., in Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 196. The town of the same name in Bazetta is situated 5 ws. NE. of Warren, the co. seat.

Beach Grove, town, Luzerne co., Pa.

Beach Island, tp. in Hancock co., Maine. Pop. in 1810, 4; in 1820, 8.

Beachy-head, promontory of Eng., on the coast of Sussex, between Hastings and Shorem. Lon. 19′ E., lat. 50 54 N.

Beaconsfield, town of Eng., in Bucks. The poet Waller died here, and is interred in the church yard, as is likewise the late Edmund Burke, who resided here. It is 23 ms. WNW. of London. Lon. 20′ W., lat. 51 36 N.

Beallsville, fine village on the U. S. road, Washington co., Pa., 8 ms. W. from Brownsville, and 17 E. from Washington, the co. seat.——Town northeast part Monroe co., O., 10 ms. NE. from Woodsfield, the co. seat, and 17 ms. SSW. of St. Clairsville.

Beaminster, town in Dorsetshire, Eng., seated on the Bert, 15 ms. WNW. of Dorchester, and 138 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2 52 W., lat. 50 50 N.

Bean's Station, own, Granger co., Tenn., 30 ms. NE. from Knoxville, and 226 NE. from Murfreesborough.

Bearded island, in the river St. Lawrence, above Lake St. Francis.

Bearfield, tp. in Perry co., O. Pop. in 1820, 428.

Bear Creek, small branch of Tennessee, which gains importance from being for a short space the boundary between the States of Alabama and Mississippi.——Also, another inconsiderable stream, running into the Western side of Miami river, in Montgomery co., O.

Beard's Store, town, Anson co., N. C., 80 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Bear Gap, small village of Northumberland co., Pa., 70 ms. N. from Harrisburg.

Bear Lake, one of the sources of the Mississippi, about lat. 48 20 N.

Beard's Creek, in Georgia, a small branch of Alatamahah river, in Liberty co.

Beard's Mill, town, Rowan co., N. C.

Bearn, late province of Fr., bounded on the E. by Bigorre, on the S. by Spanish Navarre, on the W. by Saule and a part of Lower Navarre, and on the N. by Gascony and Armagnac. It now forms, with Basques, the dep. of the lower Pyrenees.

Beattie's Ford, town of Lincoln co., N. C.

Beaucaire, town of Fr., in the dep. of Gard, on the Rhone, opposite Tarascon, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. It is 10 ms. E. of Nismes. Lon. 4 39 E., lat. 43 50 N.

Beauce, late province of Fr., between the Isle of France, Blasois, and Orleannois. It now forms the dep. of Eure and Loire.

Beaucharnois Isle, in the northeasterly part of Lake Superior, not a great way from the shore, and eastward of Isle Hocquart.

Beauclere, port in an island on the NW. coast of America. Lat. 56 17 N., lon. Washington City 56 37 W.

Beaufort, co., N. C., in Newbern district, having Craven SW., Pitt NW., Martin and Washington N., and Hyde and Pamlicoe sound E. Length, 40 ms.; mean breadth, 17; area, 670. It is generally level. Chief town, Bath. Pop. in 1820, 9,900; and in 1840, 12,225. Central lat. 35 30, lon. W. C. 5′.——Small town of Fr., in the dep. of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, containing about 100 houses. It is 15 ms. E. of Angers. Lon. 9′ W., lat. 47 26 N.——Strong town of Savoy, in Italy, on the river Oron, 12 ms. NE. of Monstier. Lon. 6 28 E., lat. 45 50 N.——District in S. C., containing four parishes; having the Atlantic ocean SE., Savannah river SW., Barnwell NW., and Combahee river or Colleton district NE. It is 60 ms. in length, by a mean width of 30 ms., or 1,800 sq. ms. Chief towns, Beaufort and Coosahatchie. This is a maritime district, and has a considerable proportion of light land; the rest yields pretty good crops of cotton, Indian corn, rice, and indigo. Pop. in 1820, 32,199; and in 1840, 35,794. Central lat. 32 30 N., lon. W. C. 4° W.——Seaport and town, Beaufort district, S. C., on Port Royal island, 75 ms. S. from Charleston, and 58 N. from Savannah. Its harbor is deep and spacious. Here is a chartered college, but in a languishing state. Present population about 1,000. Shipping in 1815, upwards of 1,500 tons. Lat. 32 25 N., lon. 3 30 W.——Seaport town and capital, Carteret co., N. C., on Gore sound, 44 ms. S. from Newbern. Vessels drawing 14 feet water can ascend to this place. It is well situated to become an extensive depot of trade; and it is proposed to connect its sound with the Neuse, Tar, and Roanoke rivers. Its present population about 500; shipping in 1815 exceeded 1,530 tons. Lat. 34 40 N., due S. from W. C.

Beaujeau, town of Fr., in the dep. of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonnois, with an old castle. It is seated on the river Ardiere, at the foot of a mountain, 8 ms. W. of Saone. Lon. 4 40 E., lat. 46 9 W.

Beaumaris, co. town of Anglesey, Eng. It is governed by a mayor, and sends one member to Parliament. It is 59 ms. W. by N. of Chester and 241 NW. of London. Lon. 4 15 W., lat. 53 15 N.

Beaumont, town of Fr., in the dep. of the North, and late French Hainault. It was ceded to the French in 1684, and taken by the English in 1691, who blew up the castle. It is seated between the Maese and Sambre, 10 ms. E. of Maubeuge. Lon. 4 19 E., lat. 50 12 N.

Beaumont de Lomagne, town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Garonne, on the Gimone, 5 ms. from the mouth of that river and 12 SE. of Lectoure.

Beaumont-le-Roger, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, 22 ms. SW. of Rouen. Lon. 56° E., lat. 49 7 N.

Beaumont-le-Vicomte, town of Fr., in the dep. of Sarte, and late province of Maine, 10 ms. N. of Mans. Lon. 12° E., lat. 48 4 N.

Beaumont-sur-Oise, town of Fr., in the dep. of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of Fr., seated on the declivity of a hill on the river Oise, which has a bridge, 20 ms. N. of Paris. Lon. 2 26 E., lat. 42 9 N.

Beaune, town of Fr., in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its excellent wine. It is 25 ms. SW. of Dijon. Lon. 4 47 E., lat. 47° N.

Beauport, seigniory, Quebec co., L. C., at the mouth of the Montmorenci river, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence.

Beauri-viage, river of L. C., enters the Chaudiere about 4 ms. above its mouth.

Beauvois, episcopal city of Fr., in the dep. of Oise, is seated on the river Thesin, 42 ms. N. of Paris. Lon. 2 5 E., lat. 49 26 N.

Beavoir-sur-Mar, seaport of Fr., in the dep. of Vendee, and late province of Poitou, 25 ms. SW. of Nantes. Lon. 1 54 W., lat. 46 53 N.

Beaver creek rises in the tp. of Caistor, U. C., and running through part of Gainsborough, empties itself into Welland, to which river it runs close, and nearly parallel for almost 4 ms., before its discharge.——In the tp. of Humberstone, runs into Lake Erie, W. of Row's point, U. C.——Runs into Lake Superior, on the N. side between river Aupie and river Rouge, U. C.——Town, Madison co., N. Y., 85 ms. W. from Albany.——Usually called *Little Beaver*, to distinguish it from the large stream above mentioned, is an excellent mill-stream in Columbiana co., O., rising in the northern parts of that co., and after running generally in a southeastwardly direction 30 ms., falls into the Ohio river just within the borders of Pennsylvania. It affords a vast number of excellent mill-seats, many of which are already improved; and, among numerous others, are two paper-mills, beside several forges and furnaces.——Mill stream, Clark co., O., running northwardly into Buck creek, a little distance above Springfield.——Name of a creek running into the west side of Little Miami river, in Green co., O.——Also the name of a tp. situated on the above stream, in Green co. Pop. in 1820, 384.

Beaver, or *Big Beaver river*, Pa. Big Beaver is formed by the Mahoning, Shenango, Neshanock, and Conequenessing creeks. The Shenango rises in Ashtabula co. of O., and Crawford of Pa., within 12 ms. from the SE. shore of Lake Erie, interlocking sources with those of Grand river, Coneaut and French creek, and pursuing a nearly S. course over Mercer, receives the Conequenessing from the NE., and entering Beaver co., unites with the Mahoning, and forms Big Beaver.

The Mahoning is, in reality, the main branch, rising in Columbiana, Stark, Trumbull, and Portage cos., O.; its course is first nearly N. 30 ms., to near Warren, in Trumbull. Winding to SE., it pursues that course 35 ms., entering Pa. in the SW. angle of Mercer, and joining the Shenango at N. lat. 41°, about 2 ms. within Beaver co. Below the junction of the Mahoning and Shenango, Big Beaver flows a little E. of S. 20 ms. into Ohio river. Conequenessing is the eastern constituent stream of Beaver, draining the peninsula between the Alleghany, Ohio, Big Beaver, and Shenango rivers.

The valley of Big Beaver is nearly circular, and about 70 ms. diameter; area 3,850 sq. ms. It is worthy of remark, that the general courses are nearly on a direct NW. line of the Youghiogany, below the mouth of Castleman's river, Monongahela and Ohio, from the mouth of Youghiogany to that of Big Beaver, and the latter and Mahoning, to about 3 ms. above Warren. This range of navigable water is upwards of 130 ms. direct, and from 180 to 200 ms. following the sinuosities of the streams.

The sources of the Mahoning interlock with those of the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum, and Cayahoga and Grand river of Lake Erie.

Beaver river empties itself into the narrows, a little below the falls of St. Mary's, running from N. to S., U. C.

Beaver co., Pa., on both sides of Ohio river, having part of the State of Ohio W., Mercer N., Butler E., Allegany SE., and Washington S. It is about 40 ms. in length along the State of Ohio, with a mean breadth of 15 ms.; area 600 sq. ms.; features hilly and broken; soil generally, however, fertile, and well wooded and watered. Chief town Beaver. Central lat. 40 50 N., lon. W. C. 3 20 W. Pop. in 1820, 13,340; and in 1840, 29,368.

Beaver, Big, tp., Beaver co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 702; in 1820, 742.

Beaver, tp., Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 236; in 1820, 419.——Tp., Union co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 2,036.——Borough, tp., and village, Beaver co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 426; in 1820, 351.——Tp., Columbiana co., O. Pop. in 1810, 483; in 1820, 639. For the principal village in this tp., see *Lima*.—The southeasternmost tp. of Guernsey co., O. Pop. in 1820, 556. For the principal village in Beaver tp., Guernsey, co. see *Williamburg*.——Tp., Green co., O. Pop. in 1810, 799; and in 1820, 757.

Beaver Dam, tp., Erie co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 142.—Town, Goochland co. Va., 24 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Beaver, Little, tp., Beaver co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 1,379; in 1820, 1,144.

Beaver, North, tp., Beaver co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 932; in 1820, 1,206.

Beaver, South, tp., Beaver co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 1,331, in 1820, 800.

Beaver Ironworks, town, Bath co., Ky., 78 ms. E. from Frankfort.

Beavertown, town, Union co., Pa., 69 ms. N. from Harrisburg.

Bebelinguen, town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, on a lake, from which runs the river Worm, 10 ms. NW. of Stutgard. Lon. 9° 2 E., lat. 48 58 N.

Bec, town of Fr., in the dep. of lower Seine, and late province of Normandy. Lon. 52′ E., lat. 49 14 N.

Becancour, river of L. C., enters the St. Lawrence opposite the mouth of the river St. Maurice. Its sources interlock with those of the Chaudiere.

Beccaria, tp. in Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 236.

Becket, village of Berkshire co., Mass., on the head of Westfield river, 17 ms. SE. from Lenox and 25 W. from Northampton.

Beckhamsville, town, Chester district, S. C., on the Wateree, 32 ms. NW. from Camden.

Beccles, town, Suffolk, on the navigable river Waveney, 12 ms. SW. of Yarmouth and 108 NE. of London. Lon. 1 45 E., lat. 52 36 N.

Bec-d'Arieux, or *Bedarieux*, town of Fr., in the province of Herault, and late province of Languedoc, on the river Obe, 20 ms. N. of Beziers. Lon. 20 E., lat. 43 32 N.

Bechin, town of Bohemia, situated on the river Lausnics, 55 ms. S. of Prague. Lon. 14 53 E., lat. 49 13 N.

Becket, tp., Berkshire co., Mass., about 170 ms. W. of Boston. Pop. in 1810, 1,028; in 1820, 984.

Beckum, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, at the source of the river Nerse, 22 ms. SE. of Munster. Lon. 8 3 E., lat. 51 44 N.

Bescangil, province of Asia, in Natolia, bounded on the N. by the Black sea, on the W. by the sea of Marmora, on the S. by proper Natolia, and on the E. by the province of Bolli. It was anciently called Bithynia. The capital is Bursa.

Bedal, town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, Eng., 10 ms. SE. of Richmond, and 220 NNW. of London. Lon. 1 25 W., lat. 54 20 N.

Beddington, tp., Washington co., Me., near the source of Pleasant river, 35 ms. NW. by W. from Machias.——Village, near Croyden, in Surry, Eng.

Beden, or *Beding*, village of Eng., in Sussex, 13 ms. W. of Lewes, near a river of its own name, which runs into the English channel at New Shoreham.

Beder, fortified city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad, once the capital of a considerable kingdom. It is 80 ms. NW. of Hydrabad. Lon. 78° E., lat. 17° N.

Bedford, borough, and a county town of Bedfordshire, Eng. It is divided into two parts by the Ouse, over which there is a bridge with a gate at each end. It is governed by a mayor, sends two members to Parliament, and is 27 ms. E. by N. of Buckingham, and 50 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0 30 W., lat. 52 13 N.——Tp., Hillsborough co., N. H. Pop. in 1810, 1,296; in 1820, 1,375.——Tp., Middlesex co., Mass. Pop. in 1810, 592; in 1820, 648.——Tp., Westchester co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2,432.——Village, Westchester co., N. Y., about 35 ms. northeastwardly from the city of N. Y. Pop. 2,400.——Borough, town, and capital of Bedford co., Pa., about 189 ms. W. of Philadelphia, 91 E. by S. of Pittsburg, and 150 NW. from Washington. The situation of this town is extremely romantic, being surrounded by mountains. It is now much frequented in the summer season, on account of the mineral springs in its neighborhood. Pop. in 1810, 547; in 1820, 789. The county was divided from Cumberland, and Bedford erected into a county town, March, 1771, it had about 730 inhabitants. Population in 1840, 1,022.——Co. Pa., having Md. S., Somerset W., Cambria NW., Huntingdon NE., and Franklin SE. Length 52 ms.; mean breadth about 31; 1,600 sq. ms.; surface extremely diversified by mountains, hills, and valleys; soil equally varied; in general rocky and barren in the mountains, but fertile and well watered in the valleys. Staples grain, flour, whiskey, and salted provisions. It is very productive in excellent iron, and possesses some mineral coal. The springs near Bedford have become a place of fashionable resort in the months of July, August, and September. Chief town Bedford. Pop. in 1820, 20,248; in 1840, 29,335. Central lat. 40° N., lon. W. C. 1 30 W.——Tp., Bedford co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 1,342; in 1820, 1,321.——Co. of Va., having Franklin SW., Bottetourt W. and NW., Rockbridge N., Amherst NE., Campbell SE., and Pittsylvania S. It is 30 ms. in length, by a mean breadth of 22; area 660 sq. ms.; separated by the Blue Ridge from Bottetourt co. A part of Bedford is mountainous; it is in general, however, hilly, and moderately fertile. Staples tobacco and grain. Chief town Liberty. Central lat. 37 15 N., lon. W. C. 2 20 W. Pop. 1820, 19,305; in 1840, 20,203.——Co. of West Ten., on Duck river, having Maury W., Williamson NW., Rutherford N., Warren NE., Franklin SE., Lincoln S. Length 35 ms., mean width 25, area 875 sq. ms.; surface rolling. Staples cotton and small grain. Chief town Shelbyville. Pop. 1820, 16,006. Central lat. 35 30 N., lon. W. C. 9 30 W.——Village in the northern part of Henry co., Ky., 12 ms. SE. from Port William, at the mouth of Kentucky river, and 40 ms. NW. from Frankfort.——Vill., Cuyahoga co., O., 184 ms. NE. from Columbus.——Town of Bedford tp., Cuyahoga co., O.; is situated in the southeast part of the county, about 13 ms. SSE. of Cleaveland.

Bedford, New, tp., Bristol co., Mass., at the head of the navigation on Accushnet river, 58 ms. S. by E. of Boston. Pop. in 1820, 3,947. Lon. W. C. 6 58 E., lat. 42 41 N. See *New Bedford*.

Bedford Level, tract of fenny land, about 300,000 acres, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln, Eng. After various attempts to drain these fens, in the reign of Henry VI. and Charles I., William, Earl of Bedford, in 1649, undertook and completed it; and in the reign of Charles II. a corporation was established for the government of this great level.

Bedfordshire, co. of Eng., bounded on the SE. by Huntingfordshire, E. by Cambridgeshire, SW. by Buckinghamshire, and NW. by Northamptonshire. Its utmost length is 35 ms., and its greatest breadth 22, containing 260,000 acres. It is divided into 9 hundreds and 124 parishes, and has 10 market towns. The number of inhabitants in it, in 1801, was 63,393; in 1811 was 70,213; and in 1821, 83,716. Pop. to the sq. m. 206; sends four members to Parliament. The principal rivers are the Ouse and the Ivel. Its chief products are corn, butter, and fuller's earth; its manufactures, lace, straw hats, baskets, and toys.

Bedminster, tp., Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 1810, 1,199; 1820, 1,248.——Tp., Somerset co., N. J. Pop. 1810, 1,312; in 1820, 1,393.

Bednore, or *Bedanore*, town in the peninsula of Hindoostan, in Mysore. It is 452 ms. SE. of Bombay, and 187 NW. of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 30 E., lat. 14° N.

Bedouins, modern name of the wild Arabs, who live in tents, and are dispersed all over Arabia, Egypt, and the north of Africa, governed by their chiefs in the same manner that the patriarchs were

formerly; their principal employment is grazing of cattle.

Bedwin Great, borough in Wiltshire, Eng., 5 ms. SW. of Hungerford, and 71 W. of London. Lon. 1 33 W., lat. 51 22 N.

Beech Grove, town, E. Feliciana parish, La.

Beech Hill, town, Jackson co., Tenn., 70 ms. NE. from Nashville.

Beech Park, town, Gallatin co., Ky.; by the postroad, 48 ms. N. from Frankfort.

Beeder, province or country of Indostan, having Beerar N., Arungabad W., Hydrabad S., and Godavary river E. This interior country, drained by the numerous streams of the two great rivers Kistna and Godavary, has an inclination SE. Beeder, the capital, stands at N. lat. 17 56, lon. 77 30, about 270 ms. a little S. of E. from Poonah, and 370 ms. SE. by E. of Bombay.

Beekman, town and tp. of Duchess co., N. Y., 10 ms. E. from Poughkeepsie. Pop. in 1820, 4,257.

Beekmantown, tp., Clinton co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,343.——Vill, Clinton co., N. Y., 173 ms. N. from Albany.

Beekmansville, village, Schoharie co., N. Y.

Beelin's Ferry, town of Cumberland co., Pa.

Beemah, river of Hindoostan, which rises in the mountains to the N. of Poonah, and flows SE. upwards of 300 ms., till it joins the Kistna near Edghir.

Beering, or *Bhering's Strait*, the narrow sea between the W. coast of North America and the E. coast of Asia. It is 13 leagues wide, in the narrowest part, between the Capes of Prince of Wales and Tchutsotskoi. The arctic circle passes this strait a little north of the narrowest part.

Beering's, formerly Admiralty bay, NW. coast of North America. Lon. W. C. 62 0 W., lat. 59 20 N.

Beering's Island, in the sea of Kamschatka, or north Pacific ocean. On this island, on November 5, 1741, the worthy but unfortunate Captain Beering, the discoverer of the straits which bear his name, was wrecked, and on it he died the 8th of the following December. Lon. 163 0 E. of London, lat. 55 0 N.

Beesley's, town in Cape May co., N. J., 105 ms. S. from Trenton.

Befort, small but strong town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, at the foot of a mountain, 28 ms. W. of Basil. Lon. 6 54 E., lat. 47 36 N.

Begia, or *Beggia*, town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, with a strong castle, on the declivity of a mountain, 65 ms. W. of Tunis. Lon. 11 30 E., lat. 36 42 N.

Beja, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, in a fruitful plain, near a lake of the same name, 72 ms. SE. of Lisbon. Lon. 7 40 W., lat. 37 28 N.

Beichlingen, town in Germany, in Thuringia, 17 ms. N. of Wiemar. Lon. 11 50 E., lat. 51 22 N.

Beira, province of Portugal, bounded on the N. by Tra-los-Montes and Entre-Duero-e-Minho, on the S. by Portuguese Estramadura, on the E. by the Spanish province of the same name, and on the W. by the Atlantic.

Beleastro, town in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, on a mountain, 8 ms. from the sea, and 12 SW. of San Severino. Lon. 17 5 E., lat. 39 6 N.

Belcherton, town in Hampshire co., Mass., 15 ms. W. by N. of Brookfield, the same distance E. by S. of Northampton, and about 80 W. of Boston. Pop. in 1810, 2,270; in 1820, 2,426.

Beichite, town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Almanazir, 20 ms. S. of Saragossa. Lon. 0 30 W., lat. 41 33 N.

Bek-Hissar.—See *Bali-Kesri*.

Belchoe, town of Ireland, in the co. of Fermanagh, seated in Lough Nilly, 18 ms. SE. of Ballyshannon. Lon. 7 29 W., lat. 54 20 N.

Belclare, town of Ireland, in the co. of Sligo, 22 ms. SW. of Sligo. Lon. 8 54 W., lat. 54 1 N.

Beled el Harem, the holy land of the Mohammedans, a district of Arabia, 60 ms. N. and 100 SE. from Djedda, Geddo, Jidda, Juddah, or Jedda; which see.

Belem, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the N. side of the Tajo, a mile from Lisbon, designed to defend the entrance to that city; and here all the ships that sail up the river must come to.

Belestat, town of Fr., in the dep. of Arriege, and late county of Foix, remarkable for a spring, which, it is pretended, ebbs and flows 12 times in 24 hours, as exactly as a clock.

Belfast, borough and seaport of Ireland, in the co. of Antrim, on Carrickfergus bay. It is one of the most flourishing commercial towns of Ireland. A canal was cut in 1793, connecting the harbor with Lough Neagh. Lon. 5 52 W., lat. 54 46 N. ——Town in Hancock co., Me., near the mouth of Penobscot river, 31 ms. N. of Thomastown, on Penobscot bay. Pop. in 1810, 1,274; in 1820, 2,026.——Tp. in Bedford co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 750; in 1820, 1,196.——Village in Lawrence district, S. C.

Belford, village in Nash co., N. C., 64 ms. E. from Raleigh.

Belgium, or, as styled, "*the kingdom of the Belgians*," is composed of the southern provinces of the Netherlands, and bounded by France SW., Prussian province of Lower Rhine E., Holland N., and the North sea NW. The slope of Belgium is to the NE., and drained principally by the Meuse and Scheldt rivers and their confluents. Face of the kingdom slightly hilly on the southern or higher part, level or rather rolling in the centre, and level and even flat towards the North Sea. In lat. extending from 49 30 to 51 50 N., and in lon. from 2 35 to 6 15 E. of London.

Provinces.	Area E sq. ms.	Pop.	Capitals.	Pop.
S. Brabant -	1,298	556,146	Brussels -	103,200
E. Flanders -	1,188	733,938	Ghent -	84,000
W. Flanders -	1,276	601,704	Burges -	42,000
Antwerp -	1,128	354,974	Antwerp -	77,000
Hainault -	1,474	604,957	Mons -	23,000
Namur -	1,422	212,725	Namur -	21,000
Liege -	1,421	369,937	Liege -	58,000
Limburg, in part -	1,128	337,703		
Luxemburg, in part -	1,194	292,151	Arlon -	2,300
	11,529	4,064,235		

Belgium, ancient name of a part of what has been

in modern times called "The Netherlands." One of the consequences of the revolution which placed Louis Philippe on the throne of France severed the former Burgundian provinces from Holland, and led to their formation into a kingdom of Europe, under the ancient name of the country. This ancient name applied only to Netherlands, or low countries on the Rhine, Meuse, and Scheldt. The name was revived by the French when in possession of the country.

Belgorod, town of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name. It is seated 80 ms. SE. of Bender.

Belgrade, town of Turkey, in Europe, the capital of Servia, and a Greek bishop's see. It is seated on the Danube, a little above its confluence with the Savoy. The streets, where the greatest trade is carried on, are covered with wood, to shelter the dealers from the sun and rain. It is 265 ms. SE. of Vienna, and 400 NW. of Constantinople. Lon. 21 2 E., lat. 45 10 N.——Small town of Romania, in European Turkey, on the strait of Constantinople, 20 ms. N. of that city. Lat. 41 22 N. ——Tp. and village in Kennebec co., Me. Pop. in 1810, 996; in 1820, 1,121.

Belgrado, town of Italy, in Friuli, seated near the Tojamenta, 81 ms. S. by W. of Udina.

Belida, or *Bleeda*, town of Algiers, in the province of Titeria, at the foot of a ridge of mountains, 15 ms. SE. of Algiers.

Belitz, town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a manufacture of cloth, seated on the river of the same name, 27 ms. SW. of Berlin.

Bellac, town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Vienne, seated on the Vincon, 20 ms. N. of Limoges.

Bellaire, seigniory L. Canada, Hampshire co., on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, 24 ms. above Quebec.——Town in Lancaster district, S. C. ——Town of Md., capital of Harford co., 22 ms. NE. of Baltimore, and 86 WSW. of Philadelphia. Latitude 39 31 N., longitude Washington City, 0 46 E.

Bellbrooke, town in Sugar Creek tp., Greene co., Ohio, 8 ms. SW. from Xenia.

Bellebrooke is situated on the right bank of Little Miami, and on one of the roads from the Yellow Springs to Cincinnati, and about 12 ms. SE. by E. from Dayton, Ohio.

Bellfontaine, small town and seat of justice for Logan co., Ohio, 18 ms. N. from Urbana, and 56 NW. from Columbus.——Village and county seat of Logan co., Ohio, seated on a branch of Miami river, 59 ms. NW. from Columbus, 18 N. of Urbana, and 42 SSW. of Upper Sandusky. N. lat. 40 22, lon. 6 45 W. of W. C.

Bellefonte, tp. borough, and post town of Centre co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 203; in 1820, 433. Lat. 40 50 N., lon. W. C. 0 40 W.

Belleforte, town in Jackson co., Ala., 75 ms. SE. from Murfreesborough, in Ten., and 150 ms. NE. from Tuscaloosa.

Bellegarde, strong place of Fr., in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Roussillon, above the defile of Pertuis. It is an important place, on account of its being a passage to the Pyrenees. Lon. 2 56 E., lat. 42 27 N.——Town of Fr., in the dep. of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, seated on the river Saone, 15 ms. NE. of Chalons. Lon. 5 10 E., lat. 46 57 N.

Belleisle, island of France, 15 ms. from the coast of Brittany. It is a mixture of craggy rocks and pleasant fertile plains. The principal place is Palais, a fortified town, with a citadel. It was taken by the English in 1761, and restored in 1763. Lon. 3 6 W., lat. 47 17 N.——Island of North America, at the mouth of the strait between New Britain and Newfoundland, whence the straits take also the name of Belleisle. Lon. W. C. 21 35 E., lat. 51 55 N.

Belle river, U. C., runs into St. Clair, to the eastward of river Aux Puces, and is navigable for boats some way up.

Bellesme, town of Fr., in the dep. of Orne, and late province of Perche, with an ancient castle, 75 ms. SW. of Paris. Lon. 0 42 E., lat. 48 23 N.

Belle Vernon, village in Fayette co., Pa., 8 ms. from Uniontown, and 194 SW. by W. from Harrisburg.

Belleview, town and settlement of Washington co., Mo., in the Mine district; it contains about 1,000 inhabitants.

Belleville, village in Essex co., N. J., 5 ms. above Newark, on the Passaic river. At this place printing, bleaching, and dying manufactories are established.——Town in Wood co., Va., on the left bank of the Ohio river, at the mouth of Lee's creek.——Village in Mifflin co., Pa.——Town southern part of Richland co., Ohio, on Clear fork of Mohecan creek, 9 ms. southward of Mansfield, the county seat, and 14 ms. northward of Mount Vernon, in Knox co.——Town in Logan co., Ohio.——Town in Richland co., Ohio, on the W. branch of Mohecon creek.——Town in St. Clair co., Ill., 16 ms. nearly E. from Cahokia. ——Village on Trade Water river, in the western part of Hopkins co., Ky., 200 ms. SW. by W. from Frankfort.——Village in Conecuh co., Ala., 70 ms. NNE. from Pensacola, and 100 ms. S. from Cahaba.

Bellevieu, fief of L. C., in Surry co., on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, 22 ms. NE. from Montreal.

Belley, episcopal town of Fr., in the dep. of Ain, and late province of Bresse, near the Rhone, 12 ms. N. of Chamberry, and 250 SE. of Paris. Lon. 5 50 E., lat. 45 47 N.

Bellingham, town in Northumberland, Eng., 14 ms. NNW. of Hexham, and 294 of London. Lon. 2 10 W., lat. 55 10 N.——Tp. and village in Norfolk co., Mass. Pop. in 1810, 766, and in 1820, 1,034.

Bellinzona, town of Italy, in the Milanese. It is seated on the Tesino, 5 ms. above the place where it falls into the Lago Maggiore. Lon. 8 16 E., lat. 46 6 N.

Bellona, arsenal and post office in Chesterfield co., Va., 12 ms. from Richmond.

Bellows Falls, in Connecticut river, between Walpole and Rockingham. The whole pitch in about half a mile is 42 feet.——Town in Cheshire co., N. H., at Bellows Falls.

Bellunese, territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians, lying between Friuli, Cadorino, Feltrimo, the bishopric of Trent and Tirol. It has iron mines. Belluno is the only place of note.

Belluno, town of Italy, capital of the Bellunese,

and formerly a bishop's see. It is seated among the Alps, on the river Piave, 15 ms. NE. of Feltri. Lon. 12 9 E., lat. 43 13 N.

Bellvue, extensive prairie of Louisiana, in the Opelousas. It lies between the waters of the Teche and Vermillion, and those of the Mermantau river.

Bellville, village in the NE. part of Rockbridge co., Va., 10 ms. NE. from Lexington, and 151 W. from Richmond.

Belmonte, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on the coast of the Tuscan sea, 10 ms. W. of Cozenza. Lon. 19 5 E., lat. 39 20 N.

Belmont, co. of Ohio, having the Ohio river E., Monroe S., Guernsey W., and Harrison and Jefferson N. It is 25 ms. in length by 20 wide; area 500 sq. ms.; surface hilly; soil very productive. Staples grain and salted provisions. Central lat. 40 4 N., lon. W.C. 4 0 W. Pop. in 1820, 2,329.

Belmonte, town and tp. in Hancock co., Me., 19 ms. W. from Castine, and 8 ms. SW. from Belfast. Pop. in 1820, 744.——Village in Hancock co., Maine, 97 ms. NE. from Portland.——Village in Wayne co., Miss., 168 ms. from St. Charles.

Bellemont, village in Belmont co., Ohio, 8 ms. SW. from St. Clairsville, and about 7 a little N. of E. from Barnesville.

Beloochistan, country of the Belooches, extensive country of Asia, generally co-extensive with the ancient Gedrosia, and the Mekran of the Arabians. It is bounded W. by Kerman and Laristan, in Persia, N. by Afghanistan, E. by Sinde, and S. by the Indian ocean. Length from W. to E. 600 ms.; mean breadth about 250 ms.; area 150,000 sq. ms. Extending in lat. from 25° to 30° N., and in lon. from 58° to 69° E. of London. The general inclination of Beloochistan is southward. The northern part extending along about N. lat. 28°, is a high, rugged, mountainous table land, inhabited by Brahoos, Belooches, and Taudjiks. The more level, though hot and dry country, towards the Indian ocean, called Sewastan, is inhabited by Jutes. The whole population is set down by Balbi at 3,000,000.

The people called Belooches, and from whom the country has been named, speak a language with much affinity to the Persian. They are represented as a fine people, tall, robust, and every way well formed; also, brave, hospitable, and intelligent. It is a country, however, of which our knowledge is very imperfect.—See article *Asia*.

Belper, town in Derbyshire, Eng. Here are several large cotton mills, a bleaching mill, and an iron forge. It is seated on the Derwent, 8 ms. N. of Derby, and 134 NNW. of London.

Belpre, town of Washington co., Ohio, on the NW. bank of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Little Kenhaway, 12 ms. below Marietta. The tp. is 16 ms. in length along the river. Pop. 1810, 494, in 1820, 1151.

Belpurg, town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a famous convent, 18 ms. ENE. of Lerida.

Belt, Great, strait of Denmark, between the islands of Zealand and Funen, at the entrance of the Baltic Sea. It is not so commodious, nor so much frequented as the Sound.

Belt, Little, strait to the W. of the Great Belt, between Funen and North Jutland. It is one of the passages from the German Ocean to the Baltic though not 3 ms. in breadth, and very crooked.

Belturbet, borough of Ireland, in the co. of Cavan, on the river Erne, 9 ms. NNW. of Cavan.

Beltz or *Belzo*, a town of Poland in Red Russia, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is 30 ms. N. by W. of Lemburg. Lon. 24 5 E., lat. 50 20 N.

Belum, town of Lower Saxony, near the mouth of the Este, 24 ms. NW. of Stade.

Belug Dag, ancient Imaus chain of mountains in Central Asia, stretching N. and S. between Tartary and Mongolia.

Belvez, town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 27 ms. SSE. of Periguex.

Belvedere, rown of Greece, capital of a province of the same name, in the Morea. This province lies on the W. coast, and is the most fertile in the Morea. The town is delightfully situated, 17 ms. NE. of Chiurenza. The raisins called Belvederes, come from this place. Lon. 21 45 E., lat. 38° N.——Village, Warren co., N. J., on Delaware river, above the mouth of Beaver creek, 11 ms. above Easton, and 50 NNW. from Trenton.

Belvidere, town of Franklin co., Vt., on the waters of La Moelle river, 38 ms. N. from Montpelier.——Village and seat of justice, Warren co., N. J., 12 ms. above Easton, and 10 SW., from Hope. The united streams of Beaver and Pequest creeks enter the Delaware at this place, and have immense water power. Is rapidly improving, and already a place of considerable activity and wealth. Lat. 40 50 N., lon. W. C. 1 55 E.

Belvoir Castle, in Lincolnshire, Eng., 4 ms. W. of Grantham. Its foundation was laid soon after the Norman conquest.

Belvuron, town, Marion, co., O., 5 ms. eastward of Marion the county seat.

Benares, district of Hindoostan Proper, between Bahar and Oude; containing the circars of Benares, Jionpour, Chunar, and Gazypour. It was ceded to the English in 1775, and produces a clear annual revenue of 380,000*l*.——Populous city, capital of the district of the same name, in Hindoostan. It is more celebrated as the ancient seat of Braminical learning, than on any other account, and is built on the N. side of the Ganges, which is here very broad, and the banks very high. The streets are narrow; the houses high, and some of them 5 stories each, inhabited by different families. The more wealthy Hindoos, however, live in detached houses with an open court, surrounded by a wall. Benares is 425 ms. SE. of Delhi, and 400 NW. of Calcutta. Lon. 83 10 E., lat. 25 20 N.

Benavarri, town of Spain, in Arragon, 17 ms. N. of Lerida. Lon. 0 45 E., lat. 42 11 N.

Benavento, town of Spain, in Leon. It is seated on the river Ela, 23 ms. SE. of Astorga. Lon. 5 7 W. lat. 42 4 N.

Benbecula, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, between N. and S. Uist, from the last of which it is separated by a narrow channel, nearly dry at low water. It is of a circular form, including the inlets of the sea, 9 ms. in diameter. The soil is sandy and unproductive, but much kelp is made from the sea-weed thrown on the coast.

Bencoolen, fort and town on the SW. of the island of Sumatra, belonging to the English. The country about Bencoolen is mountainous and woody; and there are several volcanoes in the island. The chief trade is in pepper. Lon. 102 5 E., lat., 3 49 S.

Bendermussen, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Borneo, with a good harbor. Lon. 140 40 E., lat. 2 40 S.

Bender, town of Turkey, in Europe, in Bessarabia, on the river Dniester, 100 ms. NW. of Belgorod. It was the residence of Charles XII. of Sweden, after his defeat at Pultowa. Lon. 29, E, lat. 46 58 N.

Benedetto, St. town of Italy, in the Mantuan, 25 ms. SE. of Mantua. Lon. 11 35 E., lat. 44 44 N.

Bénedict, town of Charles co., Md, on the Patuxent river, at the mouth of Indian creek, 60 ms. S. from Baltimore, and 35 SE. from W. C.

Benedictine Monks, so called from having adopted the rules of St. Benedict. This ancient order, as early as the 6th century of our era, had spread over Italy, France, Spain, Germany, and England. It was men of this order who introduced Christianity into Britain. Placius Marcus Guido, Alcuin, and the venerable Bede, with many other lights of the dark ages were Benedictines.

Benesoeuf, town of Egypt, remarkable for its hemp and flax; seated on the W. shore of the Nile, 50 ms. S. of Cairo. Lon. 31 10 E., lat. 29 10 N.

Benevento, city of Naples, agreeably situated in Principato Citeriore. It has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1688, when the archbishop, afterwards Pope Benedict XIII. was dug out of the ruins alive. It is subject to the Pope, and seated near the confluence of the Saboro and Calora, 35 ms. NE. of Naples. Lon. 14 57 E, lat. 41 6 N.

Benfield, town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace on the river Ill, 12 ms. SW. of Strasburgh. Lon 7 45 E., lat. 48 24 N.

Bengal, country of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W. by Orissa and Bahar, on the N. by Bootan, on the E. by Assam and Meckley, and on the S. by the bay of Bengal. Its greatest extent from W. to E. is about 720 ms., and from N. to S. above 300. The country consists of one vast plain, of the most fertile soil, which, in common with other parts of Hindoostan, annually renders two, and, in some parts, even three crops. It is sometimes subject to such extremes of heat as render it fatal to Europeans. The great cause of the unhealthiness of Bengal, however, is owing to the inundations of the Ganges and Burrampooter, by which such quantities of putrescible matters are brought down as infect the air with the most malignant vapours when the waters retire. By the latter end of July, all the lower parts of Bengal, contiguous to the Ganges and Burrampooter, are overflowed, and present a surface of water more than 100 ms. wide. As some of the lands in Bengal would receive damage from such a copious inundation, they must, for this reason, be guarded by strong dykes to resist the waters, and admit only a certain quantity. One particular branch of the Ganges is conducted, for 70 ms. between dykes; and when full, the passengers look down upon the adjacent country as from an eminence. Its principal products are sugar, silk, fruit, pepper, opium, rice, saltpetre, lac, and civit. It is compared to Egypt for fertility; the Ganges dividing here into several streams, and, like the Nile, annually overflowing the country. Bengal has been subject, ever since 1765 to the E. India Company. See art. *Asia*, head *Indostan*. ——Tp. Oneida co., N. Y., lying N. from Oneida lake, between Fish creek and Constantia.

Benguela, kingdom of W. Africa See *Africa* p. 26,——Capital of a kingdom of the same name, where the Portuguese have a fort. It lies to the N. of the bay of Benguela. Lon. 12 30 E., lat. 10 30 S.

Beni, river of S. America, the eastern constituent of the Ucayal. The extreme sources of the Beni are as remote as S. lat. 18, from whence, by a general northern course of 300 ms, and again northwestwardly 300 ms., unites with the Apurima to form the Ucayal.

Benin. See *Africa*, p. 25.

Benin, the capital of a kingdom of the same name in Africa, situated on the river Benin or Formosa. Lon. 5 4 E., lat. 7 30 N.

Benlawers, mountain of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the E. side of Loch Tay. It rises in a conical shape to the height of 4,015 feet above the level of the sea.

Benlomond, mountain of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, on the E. side of Loch Lomond, rising to the height of 3,262 feet above the level of the sea. Its sides, particularly toward the lake, are finely covered with trees, and it produces a number of rare plants.

Bennevis, mountain of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, E. of Fort William. It is the highest in Great Britain, rising 4,370 feet above the level of the sea. On the NE. side it presents a precipice, nearly perpendicular, of about 1,500 feet in height.

Bennington, co. of Vt., forming the SW. angle of that State, having Rutland N., Windsor NE., Windham E., Berkshire, in Mass., S., and Washington co., N. Y., W. It is 40 ms. in length, with a mean width of 17, area 680 sq. ms.; its features are hilly in general, and in part mountainous. The soil is productive in grain, pasturage, and fruits. Staples flour, salted provisions, and lumber. Chief town Bennington. Central lat. 43° N. lon. W. C. 4 15 E. Pop. 1820, 16,125. ——The chief town of Bennington co., Vt., 36 ms. NE. from Albany, 36 ms. W. of Brattleborough, and 33 N. of Pittsfield, in Mass. It contained 2,283 inhabitants in 1800, and is famous for a victory obtained here August 16, 1777, by the troops of the United States under General Starke, over a detachment of the British army, or rather Hessians, under Colonels Bawn and Breyman, which was a prelude to the decisive victory at Saratoga, by which General Burgoyne and all his army submitted to the United States army under General Gates. The principal public edifices are a church, court-house, and jail. It lies in lat. 42 52 N., and lon. W. C. 3 56 E.——Town, Genessee co., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 796.——On the Shenango, village of Mercer co., Pa.——Town in the NE. quarter of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. 1820, 412.——Tp., Licking co., O. Pop. 1820,

210.——Vill., St. Clair co., Ala., 163 ms. N. from Cahaba.

Bensalem, tp., Bucks co., Pa., about 20 ms. N. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1810, 1,434; in 1820, 1,667.

Bensoboro, vill., Pitt co., N. C. 60 ms. SE. from Raleigh.

Benson, town, Rutland co., Vt., on the east side of Lake Champlain, 9 ms. N. by W. of Fairhaven, and 27 NW. of Rutland. Pop. 1800, 1,159.

Bent Creek, town, Buckingham co., Va., 80 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Bentheim, town of Westphalia, capital of a co. of the same name, seated on the Vecht, 32 ms. NW. of Munster. Lon. 7 25 E., lat. 52 23 N.

Bentivoglio, town and castle of Italy, in the Bolognese, 10 ms. NE. of Bologna. Lon. 11 34 E., lat. 44 37 N.

Bentleysville, vill., Halifax co., Va., 120 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Benton, town, Ontario co., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 3,357.——Town, northern part of Holmes co., O., 5 ms. NE. of Millersburg, the county seat. ——Village, Scott co., Mo., 165 ms., by the post road, from St. Louis.

Berar, soubah of the deccan of Hindoostan, bounded by Malwa and Allahabad on the N., Orissa on the E., Golconda on the S., and Candeish and Dowlatabad on the W. Less is known of the interior parts of Berar than of most of the other countries in Hindoostan. Its capital is Nagpour.

Beraum, town, Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name, 11 ms. W. of Prague. Lon. 14 25 E., lat. 60 3 N.——River of Bohemia, the main western confluent of the Elbe.

Berber. "At every successive step of my investigations," says Hodgson, "new proofs accumulate in favor of my hypothesis, that the Berber is the original language of all North Africa, including the Egypts and Abyssinia. I have ascertained it to be the native idiom of the Mozabies, Wadreagans, and Wurgelans." The inhabitants of Wadreag call their country Eregaiah, the compound of Wadreag, which means *Oasis*, or *Egser of Ereag*. (See *Wad*, *Egser*, and *Oasis*.) These people call their tribes, respectively, Aith Emzal, Aith Eregaiah, Aith Wurgelah. Aith answers to the *Beni*, or *children* of the Arabs.

Berbice, Dutch settlement, on a river of the same name, in Guiana, two leagues W. of Paramaribo. It was taken by an English fleet in May, 1796, and ceded to Great Britain in 1814.

Berchtolsgaben, town, Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg. It serves all the neighborhood with salt, and is seated on the river Aa, 10 ms. SW. of Saltzburg. Lon. 13° E., lat. 47° N.

Berea, village in Middleburg tp., Cuyahoga co., O., 12 ms. SW. of Cleaveland, and 13 ms. nearly due E. from Ellyria.

Berealston, borough, Devonshire, Eng., 10 ms. N. of Plymouth, and 211 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2 52 W., lat. 50 28 N.

Bereilly, city, Hindoostan proper, capital of Rohilla. It lies between Lucknow and Delhi, 123 ms. from each. Lon. 79 40 E., lat. 28 30 N.

Bere Regis, town, Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is a small place, seated on the Bere, 12 ms. E. by N. of Dorchester, and 113 SW. of London. Lon. 2 15 W., lat. 50 44 N.

Berg, duchy, Westphalia, very mountainous and woody. Dusseldorp is the capital.

Bergamo, province, Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded by Brescia, the Valteline, and the Milanese. Their language is the most corrupt of any in Italy.——Ancient town, Italy, capital of Bergamo, with a strong citadel and a bishop's see; famous for its sewing silk. It is 30 ms. NE. of Milan. Lon. 9 47 E., lat. 45 46 N.

Bergarac, trading town of Fr., in the dep. of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, seated on the river Dordogne, 50 ms. E. of Bordeaux. Lon. 0 42 E., lat. 45° N.

Bergas, town, Romania, and the see of a Greek archbishop. It is seated on the river Larissa, 40 ms. SE. of Adrianople. Lon. 27 40 E., lat. 41 14 N.

Bergen, ancient seaport of Norway. It is the see of a bishop, and has a strong castle. It carries on a great trade in skins, fir wood, and dried fish, and is 350 ms. N. by W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 4 45 E., lat. 60 11 N.——Town of Swedish Pomerania, capital of the isle of Rugen, 12 ms. NE. of Stralsund. Lon. 12 40 E., lat. 54 23 N.——Town, Genesee co., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2,438.

Bergen co., N. J., bordering on the North river, which separates it from N. Y.; bounded by Newark bay and Essex and Morris SW., Sussex W., Orange and Rockland cos., N. Y., NE., and Hudson river E. Length 30, by a mean width of 16; area 480 sq. ms. Surface rocky, hilly, and in part mountainous, and soil various. Staples: grain, fruits, salted provisions, and garden vegetables. Chief town Bergen. Pop. in 1820, 18,178. What was Bergen co. formerly, now comprises what remains under that name and Hudson co. By the census of 1840, these two counties stood thus: Bergen, 13,223; Hudson, 9,483—total, 22,076. Central lat. 41° N., lon. W. C. 2 45 E.——Village and seat of an academy, in Bergen co., N. J., 3 ms. W. from New York.——Tp., Bergen co., N. J. Pop. in 1810, 2,690; in 1820, 3,137.

Bergen-op-Zoom, town of Dutch Brabant, in the marquisate of the same name. It is a handsome place, and one of the strongest in the Netherlands, seated partly on a hill, about 1½ mile from the Scheldt, with which it communicates by a canal. It is 15 ms. N. of Antwerp and 22 SW. of Breda. Lon. 4 25 E., lat 51 27 N.

Bergues, St. Vinox, fortified town of Fr., in the dep. of the North, and late co. of Flanders, seated on the river Colme, at the foot of a mountain, 5 ms. S. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 28 E., lat. 50 57 N.

Berkhamstead, tp., Litchfield co., Ct. The lands are rough and broken. Pop. about 1,000. ——Town of Herts, Eng., 26 ms. NW. of London. Lon. 31′ W., lat. 51 46 N.

Berkeley, corporate town in Gloucestershire, Eng., on a brook that flows into the Severn, 18 ms. SW. of Gloucester and 113 W. of London. Lon. 2 23 W., lat. 51 45 N.——Town, Bristol co., Mass., 35 ms. S. from Boston. Pop. in 1810, 1,014, in 1820, 1,060.——Co. of Va., bounded SW. by Frederick, Hampshire NW., Potomac river NE., and Jefferson SE. Length 28, mean width 18 ms.; area 500 sq. ms.; surface mountainous, and soil generally thin, though many spots are favorable

exceptions. Staples: grain and salted provisions. Chief town Martinsburg. Pop. in 1820, 11,211. Central lat. 39 40, lon. W. C. 1 15 W.

Berkley, or *Sandtown*, village of Gloucester co., N. J., 14 ms. from Philadelphia.

Berkley's sound, on the NW. coast of America, between Nootka sound and the mouth of Columbia river.

Berkley Springs, village Morgan co., Va., on the right bank of the Potomac, 110 ms. above W. C.

Berks, or *Berkshire*, inland co. of Eng., bounded on the E. by Surry, on the S. by Hants, on the W. by Wilts, and on the N. by Oxfordshire and Bucks. From E. to W. it extends above 50 ms., and from N. to S. it is 25 ms. in the widest, though not more than 6 ms. in the narrowest part; area about 750 sq. ms. Pop. in 1801, 109,215; in 1811, 118,277; and in 1821, 131,977. Pop. to the sq. m. 176. It lies in the diocess of Salisbury, contains 20 hundreds, 12 market towns, and 140 parishes, and sends 9 members to Parliament. The air is healthy, even in the vales. Its chief rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Lamborn, and Loddon. The E. part has much uncultivated land, as Windsor forest and its appendages; the W. and middle parts produce great plenty of wheat and barley. Reading is the capital.

Berks, co. of Pa., on both sides of the Schuylkill river, bounded SW. by Lancaster and Lebanon, NW. by Schuylkill, NE. by Lehigh, and SE. by Montgomery and Chester. Length 38 ms., mean width 27 ms.; area 1,000 sq. ms. This is one of the most fertile counties in Pa. It is traversed by one humble chain of mountains, and limited on its NW. and SE. sides by two others. The soil is varied—in some parts limestone abounds, and in others clay slate. Staples: grain, flour, whiskey, cattle, hogs, and salted provisions. Chief town Reading. Pop. in 1820, 43,146. Central lat. 40 25, lon. W. C. 1 10 E. Berks, in 1810, included what is now Schuylkill co., which then contained the tps. of Upper and Lower Mahantango, Pinegrove, Norwegian, Manheim, Brunswick, and Schuylkill. These tps. at that epoch contained an aggregate of 5,819 inhabitants, reducing the census of what is now Berks co. to 37,327. In 1830, Berks contained 53,152 inhabitants; and in 1840, 64,569.

Berkshire, co., Mass., is the most westwardly co. of the State, and is for the most part mountainous; bounded S. by Litchfield co., Ct., W. by Columbia and Rensselaer cos., N. Y., N. by Bennington co., Vt., and E. by Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden cos., Mass. Length from N. to S. 48 ms., mean width 18 ms.; area 860 sq. ms. The Green mountains traverse this co. in all its length. Other mountain ridges also chequer its surface, giving a mountainous aspect to the whole. The soil is, however, in general, fertile, and peculiarly adapted to grazing. Staples: grain, flour, and salted provisions. It is abundant in marble and limestone. Chief town Lenox. Pop. in 1820, 35,666; in 1837, 37,835; and in 1840, 64,569. Central lat. 42 25, lon. W. C. 4° E.——Village, Franklin co., Vt., on the waters of Missisque river, and near the northern line of the State, 65 ms. N. from Montpelier.——Town, Tioga co., N. Y., about 180 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.——Tp. Broome co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,502.——Town, Delaware co., O. Pop. in 1810, 284; in 1820, 190. ——Village, Berkshire tp., Delaware co., O., is situated 9 ms. E. by S. from Delaware, and 23 ms. N. by E. from Columbus.

Berkshire, Valley, town, Morris co., N. J., 51 ms. N. from Trenton.

Berlamont, town of Fr., in the dep. of Nord, 6 ms. ESE. of Quesnoy.

Berleburg, town of Germany, in the Westerwald, with a castle, seated on the Berlebach, near its confluence with the Eder, 20 ms. NW. of Marburg.

Berlin, city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Brandenburg and of the whole Prussian dominions; one of the largest, best built, and best governed of any in Germany. It is defended partly by walls, partly by pallisades, and has 15 gates. The streets are straight, wide, and long; and its large squares, magnificent palaces, churches, and other buildings, are scarcely to be equalled. It is 12 ms. in circumference; but within this enclosure are numerous gardens, and many beautiful houses are let in stories to mechanics. The pop. in 1803 was 153,128, exclusive of the garrison. According to the Suabian Mercury, the population of Berlin increased from 192,217 in 1821, to 315,541 in 1841, or rather above 160 per cent. in 20 years. The royal palace contains a fine library, a rich cabinet of curiosities and medals, and the supreme colleges of government. Near the place stands the magnificent cathedral. Here are also several academies and hospitals, an astronomical observatory, a superb arsenal, and a royal cloth manufacture. Berlin has a flourishing trade, occasioned by its numerous manufactures of silk, wool, cotton, camels hair, linen, Prussian blue, cutlery, and porcelain; and by its enamelled, inlaid, and embroidered works. It is seated on the river Spree, from which there is a canal to the Oder on the E., and another to the Elbe, on the W.; so that it has a communication by water both with the Baltic sea and the German ocean. It is 100 ms. N. of Dresden, and 185 ms. NW. of Breslau. Lon. 13 22 E., lat. 52 31 N.

Berlin, village, Washington co., Vt., 5 ms. SE. from Montpelier.——Town, Worcester co., Mass. Pop. in 1810, 591; in 1820, 625.——Town of Hartford co., Conn., 10 ms. S. of Hartford. Pop. 800.——Tp., Hartford co., Conn. Pop. in 1810, 2,798; in 1820, 2,877.——Town, Rensselaer co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,986.——Village with a post office, in Adams co., Penn., 6 ms. N. of Abbotstown, 20 S. of Carlisle, and about 100 W. of Philadelphia.——Village and borough, Somerset co., Penn., on the southern road from Bedford to Uniontown, 30 ms. W. from the former, and 45 E. from the latter place. Pop. in 1810, 330; in 1820, 382.——Town, Holmes co., Ohio, 8 ms. a little N. of E. from Millersburg the co. seat, and 100 ms. NE. by E. of Columbus.——Town, Coshocton co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 395.——Town, Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. in, 1820, 482.

Berlinville, town in Berlin tp., northern part of Huron co., Ohio, about 7 ms. NE. of Norwalk the co. seat, and on the road thence to Cleveland. ——Village, on the main road from Easton, Northampton co., Penn., to Berwick, about 2 ms. below the Lehigh water Gap, and 1 m. from Lehigh river, Northampton co., Penn.

Bermuda Hundred, or *City Point*, a port of entry, in Chesterfield co., Va., on the W. side of James river, 20 ms. below Richmond. It maintains a considerable foreign trade. Lon. W. C. 30′ W. lat. 37 18 N.

Bermuda, Somers, or *Summer Islands*, a cluster of small islands, nearly in the form of a shepherd's crook, and surrounded by rocks, which render them almost inaccessible to strangers. They lie in the Atlantic Ocean, 700 ms. E. of Carolina, and are inhabited by the English. They were discovered by Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard; but not inhabited till 1609, when Sir George Somers was cast away upon them; and they have belonged to Britain ever since. The town of St. George, on St. George's island, is the capital. Lon. 63 28 W., lat. 32 35 N. The centre of the Bermudas group lies in 72 30 E., lon. and 680 ms. distant from Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina.

Bermudian, village, York co., Penn., 50 ms. S. from Harrisburg.

Bern, largest of the cantons of Swisserland, bounded by the main Alps SE.; the cantons of Unterwalden, Luzerne, Aargau, Soleure, and Basil NE., Fr. NW., and the cantons of Neufchatel, Fribourg, and Vaux SW. Greatest length 85 ms. from SE. to NW; area, 3,500 sq. ms.; and mean breadth, 40 ms. Surface extremely diversified from the mountains of Finster-Aar-Horn, elevated 14,116, and Jung-Frau-Horn, 13,720 feet, to the fine vales of the Aar river and confluents. The canton of Bern extends in lat. from 46 20 to 47 30, and in lon. from 6 50 to 8 25 E. London. Pop. 350,000.—See Art. *Switzerland*.——Capital of the canton of Bern in Swisserland. Here is a celebrated school, a rich library, and 12 companies of tradesmen, in one of which every inhabitant is obliged to be enrolled before he can enjoy any office. The houses are mostly built of white freestone, and in the principal streets have piazzas or arches under them, for the convenience of walking in wet weather. The public buildings are magnificent. Bern is 70 ms. NE. of Geneva. Lon. 7 10 E., lat. 46 52 N., and very near mid-distance of the greatest length of the canton.——
——Town, Albany co, N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 5,531.——Upper, tp., in Berks co., Penn. Pop. in 1820, 2,017.——Village, Berks co., Penn., 16 ms. NW. from Reading.——Lower, tp., Berks co., Penn. Pop. in 1820, 1,791.

Bernard, Great St., mountain of Swisserland, between Vallais and Val-d'Aousta, at the source of the river Drance. The top of it is always covered with snow; and there is a large convent where the monks entertain all strangers gratis for three days without any distinction of religion.

Bernard, town of Ger., in the electorate of Brandenburg, 5 ms. from Berlin, famous for its excellent beer.——Tp., Somerset co., N. J. Pop. in 1810, 1,879; in 1820, 2,063.

Bernardstown, village, Franklin co., Mass., 102 ms. by the post road from Boston.

Bernay, trading town of Fr., in the dep. of Eure and late province of Normandy, seated on the river Carantonne, 20 ms. SW. of Rouen. Lon. 50′ E., lat. 49 6 N.

Berne, tp., Fairfield co., Ohio. Pop. in 1810, 976; in 1820, 923.

Bernburg, town of Ger., in the principality of Anhalt, where a branch of the house of Anhalt resides. It is seated on the river Sara, 22 ms. SW. of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 46 E., lat. 51 51 N.

Berry, late province of Fr., fertile in corn, fruit, hemp, and flax; and there is excellent wine in some places. It is now included in the deps. of Cher and Indre.

Berrysburg village, Dauphin co., Penn., 28 ms. from Harrisburg.

Berry's Ferry, over the Shenandoah, and post office, Frederick co., Va., on the road from Leesburg to Winchester, 58 ms. W. from Washington.

Berthier, village and seigniory of L. C., Warwick co., on the left shore of St. Lawrence river.——Seigniory of L. C., in Heresford co., on the right side of the St. Lawrence river.

Bersella, fortified town of Italy, in the Modenese, seated near the confluence of the Linza and Po, 10 ms. NE. of Parma. Lon. 10 56 E., lat. 44 45 N.

Bersuire, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Sevres, and late province of Poitou, 12 ms. SW. of Thouars. Lon. 27′ W., lat. 46 52 N.

Bertat, or *Djebel-O'onin*.—See *Africa*, p. 9.

Bertie, tp. on the W. side of Niagara river, in the co. of Lincoln, U. C.; it lies S. of Willoughby, and is open to Lake Erie.——Co. of N. C., on the Roanoke; bounded S. and SW. by the Roanoke river, or Martin, W. by Halifax, NW. by Northampton, N. by Herford, E. by Chowan river, and SE. by Roanoke river or Washington co. Length 28, mean width 25, area 700 sq. ms; surface generally level, and part marshy; soil of middling quality; staple, tobacco; chief town, Windsor. Pop. in 1820, 10,805; in 1830, 12,262; and in 1840, 12,175. Central lat. 36° N., and the meridian of W. C. intersects very near the centre of this co.

Bertinero, town of Italy, in Romagna, with a strong citadel and a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, 50 ms. NE. of Florence. Lon. 11 40 E., lat. 44 18 N.

Bertrand, St., town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, 43 ms. S. of Auch. Lon. 48′ E., lat. 42 56 N.

Bervie, seaport and borough in the co. of Kincardine, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 25 ms. SW. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2° W., lat. 56 40 N.

Berwick, town and co. of itself, on the borders of Eng. and Scot. It is governed by a mayor, and was once a strong fortress of great importance, when Eng. and Scot. were hostile nations. It is large and populous, has a good trade in corn and salmon, and is seated on the Tweed, over which is a handsome bridge of 15 arches; is 147 ms. N. of York, 52 SE. of Edinburgh, and 336 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 46 W., lat. 55 45 N.——Tp. in York co., Me. Pop. in 1810, 4,455; and in 1820, (exclusive of S. Berwick,) 2,736.——Tp. Adams co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 1,799; in 1820, 1,207.——Village, Columbia co., Pa, on the W. side of Susquehannah river, opposite the head of the turnpike road, between this and the Lehigh. It is 16 ms. NE. of Catawissey, 37 of Northumberland, and about 35 W. of the navigable part of the Lehigh.——Sometimes called Abbotstown, village, Adams co., Pa., about 15 ms. W. of Little York.

Berwick, North, borough in the co. of E. Lo-

thian, Scot., on the Frith of Forth, 20 ms. NW. of Berwick upon Tweed. Lon. 2 33 W., lat. 56 5 N.——Village, York co., Me, 10 ms. NW. from York.

Berwick, South, village, York co., Me., on the E. side of Piscataqua river, about 7 ms. from York, the co. town. It has an academy. Pop. 4,000. ——Tp., York co., Me. Pop. in 1820, 1,473.

Berwickshire, co. of Scot., sometimes called the Mers; bounded on the E. by the German ocean, on the SE. by the Tweed, on the S. by Roxburgshire, on the W. by Edinburghshire, and on the NW. by Haddingtonshire. It is 40 ms. in length, with a mean width of 18; area, 720 sq. ms. Pop. in 1801, 30,621; 1811, 30,799; and in 1821, 83,385. Pop. to the sq. m. 46. It abounds with corn and grass, and, being a low and flat country, is sometimes called the How [Hollow] of the Mers. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Leather, Blackadder, Whiteadder, and Eye.

Berwyn Hills, lofty hills at the NE. angle of Merionethshire, beneath which spreads the fine vale in which flows the infant river Dee.

Besançon, ancient and populous city of Fr., in the dep. of Doube, and late province of Franche Comte. The triumphal arch of Aurelian, and other Roman antiquities, are still to be seen. The streets are wide and handsome, and the houses are well built with freestone. It is 52 ms. E. of Dijon, and 208 SE. of Paris. Lon. 6 2 E., lat. 47 13 N.

Bessarabia, territory of Turkey in Europe, between the Danube and the Dneister, along whose banks the Tartar inhabitants rove and maintain themselves by their cattle, by husbandry, and by robbery. Their common food is the flesh of oxen and horses, cheese, and mare's milk. Bender is the capital.

Bestricia, town of Transylvania, remarkable for the gold mines near it, 85 ms. NW. of Hermanstadt, and 90 E. of Tockay. Lon. 23 45 E., lat. 47 30 N.

Betanzas, town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Mandeo, on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 ms. S. of Ferrol. Lon. 7 55 W., lat. 43 12 N.

Betelfagni, town of Arabia Felix, famous for the vast quantity of coffee bought and sold here to the Europeans. It is 25 ms. E. of the Red sea. Lon. 44 30 E., lat. 15 40 N.

Bethabara, Moravian settlement, Stokes co., N. C., 4 ms. SE. from Bethany.

Bethania, village, Stokes co. N. C., on a branch of the Yadkin, about 125 ms. NW. by W. from Raleigh. It is a Moravian settlement, with a population of 400. Lat. 36 10 N.

Bethany, tp., Wayne co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 193.——Town, Genesee co., N. Y., on the head branches of the Tonnewanto and Black creeks, 8 ms. SE. from Batavia.——Village and seat of justice, Wayne co., Pa., on Duberry creek, 120 ms. N. from Philadelphia. N. lat. 41 37, lon. W. C. 1 42 E.

Bethany Church, town, Iredell co., N. C., 170 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Bethel, tp., Oxford co., Me. Pop. in 1810, 975; in 1820, 1,267.——Tp., York co., Me., chiefly on the south bank of the Androscoggin river.——Town, Windsor co., Vt., about 30 ms. NE. from Rutland.——Town, Fairfield co., Ct. 20 ms. NW. from Stratford, and 25 a little N. of W. from New Haven.——Town, Sullivan co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,096.——Tp, Delaware co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 299; in 1820, 394.——Tp., Bedford co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 1,095; in 1820, 1,083.——Tp., Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 3,059.——Borough, Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. 1820, 1,437.——Tp., Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 1,294.——Town, Clermont co., O., 100 ms. SE. from Columbus, and 30 SE. by E. from Cincinnati. The post-town of Bethel, Tate tp., Clermont co, O., is situated in the SE. part of the co, on the road from Cincinnati to Portsmouth, 12 ms. southeastward of Batavia, the co. seat——Tp., Clark co., O. Pop. in 1820, 970.——Tp., Huron co., O. Pop. in 1820, 164.——Tp., Miami co., O. Pop. in 1810, 506; in 1820, 1043.

Bethlem, tp, Hunterdon co., N. J. Pop. in 1810, 1,728; in 1820, 2,002.

Bethlehem, (*Beth el-Lakim*,) town of Palestine, famous for the birth of Christ. It is seated on the ridge of a hill, running from E. to W., and has a delightful prospect. It is now an inconsiderable place, but much visited by pilgrims. Here is a church yet entire, erected by the famous Helena, in the form of a cross; also a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, where they pretend to show the manger in which Christ was laid; as also another, called the Chapel of Joseph, and a third, of the Holy Innocents. A few Greeks reside here. It is 6 ms. S. of Jerusalem. Lon. 25 25 E, lat. 31 50 N.——Town of Austrian Brabant, 2 ms. N. of Louvain. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 50 55 N.——Town, Grafton co., N. H. Pop. in 1810, 422; in 1820, 467.

Bethlehem, town in the SE. part of Litchfield co., Ct, 38 ms. SW. by W. from Hartford. Pop. 1810, 1,738; in 1820, 932.——Town, Albany co., N. Y., situated on the W. side of Hudson river, 8 ms. S. of the city of Albany. The tp. is famous for its dairies, and contained 3,095 inhabitants in 1800.——Tp., Albany co., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 5,114.——Town, Northampton co., Pa.; lat. 40 37 N., lon. W. C. 1 46 E. The United Brethren were settled here by Count Zinzendorf in 1741. In 1800 the town contained 543 inhabitants, and the tp. 1,343; in 1810 the tp. contained 1,436; and in 1820, 1,860 inhabitants, principally of the same sect. In 1840 the tp. contained a pop. of 2,989. The buildings are not remarkable for grandeur or elegance, but are generally comfortable. It is the principal town of the Moravians, or *Unitas Fratrium*, in Pa.; is situated on the north or left bank of the river Lehigh, in a tp. of the same name, at the mouth of Monocacy creek, on ground descending towards the river, and towards the creek, which gives it a fine appearance when viewed from the S. or W.——Tp., Stark co., O. Pop. in 1820, 489.——Village, situated on the Ohio canal, 6 ms. S. of Massillon, and 10 ms. SW. of Canton, the county seat.——Village, Clarke co., Ia.——Post Office, Oglethorpe co., Ga., 65 ms. NNE. from Milledgeville.——Post Office, Clarke co., Ia., 100 ms. S. from Indianopolis.

Bethlehem, East, tp., Washington co., Pa. Pop. 1810, 1,806; in 1820, 2,239.

Bethlehem, West, tp., Washington co., Pa. Pop. 1810, 1,849; in 1820, 2,187.

Bethlehem's Creek, or *Coeyman's Kill*, falls

into the right bank of the Hudson 7 ms. below Albany.

Bethlehem Cross Roads, village, Southampton, co., Va., 62 ms. SE. from Richmond.

Bethsaida, village, Jones co., Ga., 25 ms. W. from Milledgeville.

Bethune, fortified town of Fr., in the dep. of the Straits of Calais, and late co. of Artois, with a castle. It is seated on a rock, by the river Brette, 20 ms. E. of St. Omer, and 120 N. of Paris. Lon. 2 35 E., lat. 50 45 N.

Betley, town in Staffordshire, Eng., 16 ms. NNW. of Stafford, and 156 of London. Lon. 2 10 W., lat. 53 5 N.

Betlis, town of Asia, in Curdistan, on a steep rock, on the frontiers of Turkey and Persia, but subject to its own bey, and a sanctuary for the subjects of the neighboring Powers. It is 150 ms. E. of Diarbeker. Lon. 42 50 E., lat. 37 30 N.

Betton's island, near the coast of Revillagigedo. Latitude 55 21 N., lon. Washington City, 54 42 W.

Bettsburg, village, Jerusalem tp., Chenango co., N. Y., 142 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Betuwe, fertile island of Dutch Guelderland, 40 ms. long and 10 broad, containing in that space 8 cities and several hundred villages. It was the ancient Batavia, and formerly gave the name of Batavians to the inhabitants of the Dutch Netherlands; and it was principally hence that the Dutch spread themselves over the different provinces.

Beula, small town, Cambria co., Pa., planted chiefly by emigrants from Wales, (G. B.,) about 60 ms. E. of Pittsburg.

Bevecum, town of Austrian Brabant, 17 ms. S. of Louvain. Lon. 4 50 E., lat. 50 36 N.

Beveland, North and South, two islands of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Zealand, between the east and west branches of the Scheldt.

Bevergorn, town of Westphalia, 22 ms. from Munster.

Beverly, borough in the East Riding of Yorkshire, Eng., on the river Hull, 9 ms. N. of Hull, and 182 of London. Lon. 0 15 W., lat. 53 52 N.——Town, Essex co., Mass., 15 ms. N. by E. from Boston, and separated from Salem by a bridge. Pop. 1800, 3,881; in 1810, 4,608; in 1820, 4,283.——Village and seat of justice, Randolph co., Va., on the east branch of Monongahela river, 40 ms. SE. from Clarksburg, and 250 NW. from Richmond.

Beverly Township, in the West Riding of the co. of York, lies W. of Flamborough, on Dundas street.

Beverungen, town of Germany, in the diocese of Paderborn, at the confluence of the Beve and Weser, 22 ms. E. of Paderborn. Lon. 9 30 E., lat. 51 46 N.

Bevis's, tavern and post office, Colerain tp., Hamilton co., O., about 15 ms. NW. of Cincinnati.

Bewcastle, village of Eng., in Cumberland, on the Leven.

Bewdley, borough of Eng., in Worcestershire, on the Severn, 14 ms. N. of Worcester, and 128 NW. of London. Lon 2° W., lat. 52 20 N.

Bewley, or *Beaulieu*, river which rises in the N. of Invernessshire, Scot., and, flowing along the S. border of Rossshire, forms the fine estuary on which stand Inverness and Fort St. George, and which terminates in the Frith of Murray.

Bex, village of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, near the town of St. Maurice, remarkable for its delightful situation and the salt works near it, the largest of which is entered by a passage cut out of the solid rock.

Beziers, town of Fr., in the dep. of Herault, and late province of Languedoc, near the royal canal, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Orbre, 12 ms. NE. of Narbonne. Lon. 3 18 E., lat. 21° N.

Biafar, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Negroland, to the E. of Benin. Lon. 17 40 E., lat. 6 10 N.

Biana, town of Hindostan proper, remarkable for excellent indigo, 50 ms. W. of Agra. Lon. 80 50 E., lat. 26 30 N.

Bibb, co. of Ala., bounded N. by Shelby, E. by Coosa river, S. by Autauga and Perry, and W. by Tuscaloosa. Length 45 ms., and mean width 25 ms.; area 1,100 sq. ms. Cahaba river passes through this county; and the 33° N. lat. and 10° of lon. W. from W. C. intercepts in its western part. Pop. in 1820, 3,676; and in 1840, 8,284.——C. H. and town, Bibb co., Ala., 35 ms. SE. by E. from Tuscaloosa.

Biberach, free imperial town of Suabia, on the Reuss. It has a manufacture of fustians; is 17 ms. SW. of Ulm. Lon. 10 2 E., lat. 48 10 N.

Bicester, or *Burcester*, town of Eng., in Oxfordshire, between Oxford and Buckingham; 13 ms. N. of the former and 57 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1 10 W., lat. 51 54 N.

Bichida. See *Vichada*.

Biche Marais a la empties itself into Lake Ontario at the NE. part of the tp. of Grantham, Upper Canada.

Bickley's store, town, Abbeville district, S. C., 100 ms. W. from Columbus.

Bidache, town of Fr., in the dep. of the lower Pyrenees, and late province of Basques, on the river Bidouse, 12 ms. E. of Bayonne. Lon. 1 9 W., lat 43 31 N.

Bidassoa, river of France and Spain, which has its source in the Pyrenees, and falls into the bay of Biscay between Andaye and Fontarabia.

Biddeford, seaport and town corporate of Eng., in Devonshire, on the Torridge, over which is a stone bridge of 24 arches. It is a well inhabited trading place, 16 ms. S. by W. of Ilfracombe and 203 W. of London. Lon. 4 10 W., lat. 51 10 N.——Port of entry, Me., on Saco river, 23 ms. S. by W. of Portland and 30 NE. of Portsmouth, N. H. Pop. 1,560.——Tp., York co., Me. Pop. in 1810, 1,563; in 1820, 1,738.

Biddle, lake, one of the sources of Big-horn river. Is laid down on Melish's map; it is at 42 40 N. lat., lon. W. C. 32 40 W.

Bieka, Crabb island, 9 ms. SE. from Porto Rico. Lat. 18° N., lon. W. C. 11 45 E.

Bieez, town of Poland, in Cracovia, remarkable for its mines of vitriol, seated on the Weseloke, 50 ms. SE. of Cracow. Lon. 21 5 E., lat. 49 50 N.

Biela, town of Piedmont, capital of the Bellese, near the river Cerva, 20 ms. W. of Verceil. Lon. 7 58 E., lat. 45 35 N.

Bielogorod, strong town of Bessarabia, on Lake Videno, near the Black sea, 42 ms. SW. of Oczakow. Lon. 30 10 E., lat. 46 20 N.

Bielsk, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polachia, near one of the sources of the river Narew, 100 ms. NE. of Warsaw. Lon. 23 39 E., lat. 52 40 N.

Bienne, town of Russia, in the government of Smolensko, 80 ms. NE. of Smolensko and 170 W. of Moscow. Lon. 33 5 E., lat. 55 40 N.——Town of Swisserland, on a lake of the same name, at the foot of Mount Juja. It is 17 ms. NW. of Bern. Lon. 7 10 E., lat. 47 11 N.

Bienvenu, a bayou or creek of La., parish of Orleans, rises to the N. of the city of New Orcans, runs E. into Lake Borgne, after a course of 10 ms. It was by the route of this channel that the British army reached the bank of the Mississippi December 23, 1814.

Bierolict, town of Dutch Flanders, 2 ms. N. of Sluys. Lon. 3 39 E , lat. 51 21 N.

Big-bay, settlement and village of Johnson co., Ill.

Big-black, river, a small branch of the Mississippi, rising in the State of Miss., and having its discharge at the Grand Gulf 62 ms. above Natchez.

Big-blue, river of Ia., falls into Ohio 15 ms. W. from Corydon, dividing Crawford and Harrison counties.

Big Bone Lick creek, small stream in Woodford co., Ky., famous on account of the animal bones of an enormous size that have been found here. Some have supposed these to be the bones of the mammoth, and others of a nondescript animal.

Big Bottom, village, Roxbury tp., Washington co., O., situated in the NW. angle of the co., about 20 ms. NW. by W. from Marietta and 11 southeastward of McConnellsville, co. seat of Morgan co.

Big creek, a branch of the Loosa Hatchie river, Shelby co., Tenn. On this creek is a post-town, 210 ms. SW. by W. from Murfreesborough.

Big Dry, branch of Mississippi from the right, 150 ms. above Yellow Stone river.

Big Eagle, town, Scott co., Ky., 25 ms. from Frankfort

Big Flat, town in the tp. of Elmira, Tioga co., N. Y.

Biggleswade, town of Eng., in Bedfordshire, one of the great barley markets in Eng. It is seated on the Ivel, over which is a neat stone bridge, 10 ms. NW. of Bedford and 45 NNW. of London. Lon. 21′ W., lat. 52 6 N.

Bigorre, late province of Fr., bounded on the N. by Armagnac, on the E. by Cumminges, on the W. by Bearn, and on the S. by the Pyrenees. It is now included in the dep. of the Upper Pyrenees.

Big Hachy, river, Tenn. and Miss., rises in the latter, and flowing NW., enters Henderson and Madison cos. in the former, gradually turns W., and falls into the Mississippi, lat. 35 30 N.

Bighorn, river, large southeastern branch of the Yellow Stone river, rises in the Rocky or Chippewan mountains, and flowing NE. by N., by comparative courses, 450 ms., falls into Yellow Stone river from the right, at Manuel's fort. Lat. 46° N., lon W. C. 29 21 W.

Big Island, tp. and village, Marion co., O. The village is 6 ms. westward of Marion, the co. seat, and 15 ms. southward of Upper Sandusky.

Big Lick, village, Bottetourt co., Va.

Big Miami, used frequently to distinguish the larger from the smaller of the two rivers thus named.

Big Muddy Creek, village, Randolph co., Ill.

Big Prairie, town, near Wooster, Wayne co., Ohio, 90 ms. NE. from Columbus.——Tp. New Madrid co., Mo.

Big River, town, Jefferson co., Mo.

Big River Mills, town, St. Francis co., Mo., 90 ms. S. from St. Charles.

Big Rock, tp. Ark. Pop. in 1820, 328.

Big Sandy, river, branch of Ohio, having its sources in the Cumberland mountain, interlocking with those of Cumberland, Tennessee, and Great Kenawha, and flowing NW. about 150 ms. by comparative courses, falls into the Ohio. Lat. 38 27 N., lon. W. C. 5 30 W. For about 65 ms. this river is the boundary between Va. and Ky.

Big Sandy, creek, branch of Oconee river, Ga., falls into the Oconee about 20 ms. above Dublin.

Big Scioux, river, branch of Missouri from the left, having its source between those of St. Peter's branch of the Mississippi and St. Jaques's branch of Missouri, and flowing S., falls into the latter about 800 ms. above its mouth.

Big Springs, village, Washington co., Md., above the mouth of Little Conococheague.

Big Swamp, town, Montgomery co., Ala., 50 ms. E. from Cahaba.

Big Twin, called otherwise *Franklin creek*, a very important though not a very large stream of Ohio, rising in and traversing Preble co., and thence over the southwestern angle of Montgomery, falls into the right side of Miami river near to and below Franklin.

Big Walnut Creek, large easterly branch of Sciota river, rises in the northeastern angle of Delaware co , O., Its course is nearly S. 50 ms. through Delaware, across Franklin, into the N. border of Pickaway co., where it joins the Sciota. For original Indian name of Big Walnut, see *Gahanna river*.

Bijinagur. See *Bisnagur*.

Bigore, province of Hindoostan Proper, between the rivers Indus and Attock, having Cabul on the W., the Bockharian mountains on the N., Cashmere on the E , and Peishore on the S. It is 40 ms. from N. to S. and 30 from E. to W. It is full of mountains and wilds, inhabited by a savage and turbulent race.

Bilboa, city of Spain, capital of Biscay, with a good harbor. Its exports are wood, sword-blades, and other manufactures of iron and steel. It is remarkable for the wholsomeness of its air, and the fertility of the soil about it. It is seated at the mouth of the Ibaicabal, which enters the bay of Biscay, 50 ms. W. of St. Sebastian, and 180 N. of Madrid. Lon. 3 10 W., lat. 43 33 N.

Bildeston, town of Eng., in Suffolk, on the river Breton. The only business of the town consists in spinning of yarn. It is 12 ms. SE. of Bury, and 63 NE. of London. Lon. 0 55 E., lat. 52 16 N.

Biledulgerid, (*country of dates*,) province of Barbary, bounded on the N. by Tunis, on the E, by Tripoli, on the S. by Guerguia, and on the W, by Tuggurt. It lies between 5 and 11 E. lon., and 28 and 32 N. lat. The air is wholesome, but hot, and the soil yields a great deal of barley.

Bilevelt, town of Germany in Westphalia, in the co. of Ravensburg, 7 ms. SE. of Ravensburg. Lon. 8 50 E., lat. 52 10 N.

Biliton, island of Asia, of Austral Asia, lying between Borneo and Banca. Lat. 3° S., and lon. 108° E. London.

Biliton Straits, between Biliton island and the western coast of Borneo; they are about 120 ms. wide. Their south entrances 300 ms. NE. from the straits of Sunda.

Bill Birs Key, small island near the Spanish Main, on the Musquito shore.

Billericay, town of Eng, in Essex, on a hill, before which opens a beautiful prospect over a rich valley, to the Thames, 9 ms. SW. of Chelmsford, and 23 E. of London. Lon. 0 31 E., lat. 51 30 N.

Billerica, town, Middlesex, co., Mass., about 20 ms. NW. of Boston, and 10 S. of Dracut, on the Merrimack river. Pop. 400.——Tp. Middlesex co., Mass. Pop. in 1810, 1,289, in 1820, 1,380.

Billimead, tp., Caledonia, co., Vt., on the sources of Passamsick river.

Billingsport, village, N. J., on the river Delaware, about 12 ms. below Philadelphia. Here was a fortification during the war of Independence, which defended the channel of the river.

Billom, town, France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, and late province of Auvergne, 15 SE. of Clermont. Lon. 3 28 E., lat. 45 41 N.

Bilma, a burning desert of Africa, to the SE. of Fezzan, between 21° and 25° N. lat.

Bilsden, town in Eng., in Leicestershire, 96 ms. N. by W. of London. Lon. 0 51 W. lat. 52 35 N.

Bilson, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, on the river Demer, 15 ms. N. of Liege. Lon. 5 29 E., lat. 50 50 N.

Bimini, one of the Bahama islands, near the channel of Bahama, 8 ms. in length, and as much in breadth. It is very woody, and difficult of access on account of the shoals, but it is a very pleasant place, and inhabited by the native Americans. Lon. W. C. 2 30 W., lat. 25 0 N.

Bimlipatam, seaport of Golconda, in the deccan of Hindoostan, seated on the bay of Bengal, 12 ms. N. of Vissagapatam. Lon. 83 5 E., lat. 18 N.

Binaros, small town of Spain, in Valencia, remarkable for good wine; seated near the Mediterranean, 20 ms. of Tortosa. Lon. 0 35 E., lat. 40 33 N.

Binbrook, tp. in Lincoln co., U. C., between Saltfleet, Glandford, and Caistor.

Binch, little fortified town of Austrian Hainault, 9 ms. E. of Mons. Lon. 4 15 E., lat. 50 24 N.

Binchester, village of Eng., on the river Were, near Durham. Several inscriptions and monuments show it to have been the Roman Vinovium; many Roman coins are dug up here, which are called Winchester Pennies; and two altars have been discovered, from which it appears that the 20th legion was stationed in this place.

Bincazo, seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, 140 ms. W. of Derna. Lon. 19 10 E., lat. 32 20 N.

Binfield, village of Eng., in Berkshire, in Windsor forest, 3 ms. N. by E. of Okingham. Binfield was the scene of Pope's youthful days, and here he wrote his Windsor Forest.

Bingen, ancient town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz, seated at the place where the river Nahe falls into the Rhine, with a stone bridge over the former. It is 15 ms. W. by S. of Mentz. Lon. 8° E., lat. 49 49 N.

Bingham, town of Eng., in Nottinghamshire, 9 ms. E. of Nottingham, and 120 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0 51 W., lat. 52 58 N.——Town, Somerset co., Maine, on the E. or left side of Kennebec river, above the Cariotunk falls.

Binghampton, town, and seat of justice in Broome co., N. Y., at the junction of the Unadilla and Chenango rivers, 145 ms. SW. from Albany, and 40 ms. SE. from Ithica. This village is usually named *Chenango Point;* which see.

Biobia, river of S. America, in Chili, rises in the Andes, and enters the bay of Conception. The Biobia is the northern boundary of Aranco. Lat. 36 45 S.

Biorneburg, town of Finland, in Sweden, near the mouth of the Kune, in the Gulf of Bohemia, 75° N. of Abo. Lon. 22 5 E. lat. 61 42 N.

Birch Bay, NW. coast of America, in the Gulf of Georgia, lat. 48 53 N., lon. W. C. 45 27 W.

Bir or *Beer*, town of Diarbeck, in Turkey in Asia, with a castle, where the governor resides. It stands on the E. bank of the Euphrates, near a high mountain, in a fruitful country. It is 50 ms. NE. of Aleppo.

Birch Stream, town, Penobscot co, Maine, 150 ms. NE. from Portland.

Bird, small island, or rather rock in the head of Niagara river, between the harbor of Buffalo, and Fort Erie.——Tp. Brown co., O.

Bird Islands, a cluster in the Caribbean sea, opposite to the coast of Columbia, about 50 ms. SE. from Curacoa. Lat. 12 N. lon., W. C. 10° E. It is also the name of many inconsiderable islands in various parts of the earth.

Birdsborough, village, Berks co, Pa., on the right side of the Schuylkill, 8 ms. below Reading.

Birdsville, village, Burke co, Ga., 50 ms. SE. by E. from Milledgeville.

Birkenfeld, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; seated near the river Nahe, 25 ms. ESE. of Treves. N. lat. 49 42; long. 7 10 E. London. The territory of Birkenfeld belongs to the Duke of Oldenburg, though separated from the Duchy of Oldenburg, upwards of 200 English ms.

Birmah or *Burmah*, a large country of Asia, between Indostan and China. The natives write the name of their country Myamma, and in speaking, call it Byamma or Bramma, by foreigners changed into Burmah. The Chinese call the country Meenteen. When in its integrity, Burmah included Ava, Cassay, Pegu, Tavoy, Tenaserim, and the country of the Shyans, with Arracan. This extensive country, stretches from Junkseylon, N. latitude 8° to above 25° having Thibet N., Siam S., China E. and NE, and the bay of Bengal W. Except to the west, these limits must have been altogether vague, as from the reconstruction of this empire by Alompra,

(Aloung-Pra,) about the middle of the last century, the country has been in almost constant war, and by the treaty of Yan-da-boo, on the 28th of February, 1826, the British procured the cession of Arracan, Yeh, Tavoy, and Mergui, or most of western and maritime Burmah. Malcolm sums up "the number of inhabitants to whom the Burmah tongue is vernacular, at 3,000,000." His description decides them to be of the same race with the Chinese. "Standard of beauty a delicate yellow; and in full dress, a cosmetic is used by ladies and children which imparts this teint."

Birmingham, town of Eng., in Warwickshire. It is a place of great antiquity, and stands on the side of a hill, forming nearly a half moon. The lower part is filled with workshops and warehouses, and consists chiefly of old buildings. The upper part contains many new and regular streets, and a handsome square. It has also a large school endowed by Edward VI., an elegant theatre, and the completest set of baths in the kingdom. The hardware manufactures of Birmingham have been noted for a considerable period; but of late years, by great additions to its trade from a vast variety of articles, such as metal buttons, buckles, plated goods, japanned and paper ware, &c., it has risen greatly in population; and in 1811 contained upwards of 70,000 inhabitants. It is plentifully supplied with coal, by means of a canal to Wednesbury; and it has a communication with the Great Trunk from the Trent to the Severn, by a branch passing by Wolverhampton. The improved steam engines, made here by Bolton & Watt, deserve to rank high among the productions of human ingenuity; their application to various mechanical purposes, and particularly to the draining of mines, places them among the most valuable inventions of the age. Birmingham is 17 ms. NW. from Coventry, and 116 from London. Lon. 1 50 W., lat. 52 30 N.——Tp., Chester co., Penn. Pop. in 1810, 290; in 1820, 323.——Tp., Delaware co., Penn. Pop. in 1810, 586; in 1820, 515. ——Town, Huntingdon co., Penn. Pop. in 1820, 43.——Town, Florence tp., Huron co., Ohio, 15 ms. NE. by E. from Norwalk, the co. seat, on the road thence to Cleveland.

Birr, town of Ireland, in King's co., near the borders of Tipperary, 34 ms., NE. of Limerick, and 34 NNW. of Kilkenny.

Birse, town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on the Dee, 28 ms. W. of Aberdeen.

Birtley, village of Eng., in Durham, 10 ms. N. of Durham, noted for a valuable salt spring, and an extensive manufacture of salt.

Birviesca, town of Spain, in Old Castile, 10 ms. N. of Burgos.

Birza, town of Poland, in Samogitia, 42 ms. SE. of Mittau.

Bisacia, town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 15 ms. NE. of Conza.

Biscara, town of Algiers, in the province of Constantia, and the chief place of the district of Zaab. It is an ancient town, 120 ms. SSW. of Constantina. Lon. 5 12 W., lat. 33 36 N.

Biscay, province of Spain, 97 ms. long and 50 broad, bounded on the N. by the bay of Biscay, E. by Upper Navarre, S. by Old Castile, and W. by Asturias. It contains 3 divisions: Biscay Proper, Guipuscoa, and Alaba. This province is a kind of republic, in the hands of the nobility, under the protection of the crown. Here are neither garrisons, custom-houses, stamps, nor excise; and of all the royal taxes, none are known but the *donativo* or gratuitous donation. Biscay receives, by mere condescension, a corregidor and a commissary of marines, but does not permit any order of the Spanish government to be executed without the sanction of the province. It produces apples, vines, and grain; and has also wood for building ships, and mines of iron and lead. The Biscayans are stout, brave, and choleric to a proverb, and the lowest laborer deems himself a gentleman. They speak the ancient Cantabrian language, which has but little if any affinity with any other in Europe. Bilboa is the capital.

Biscay, Bay of, extensive bay of the Atlantic, between Cape Ortegal, in lon. 7 35 W., lat. 43 48 N., and the Isle of Ushant, in lon. 5° W., lat. 48 30 N.

Biscay, New, province of Mexico, noted for its silver mines. It has New Mexico on the N. and Zacatecas on the S.; the Rio de las Nassas runs through a great part of it. It forms the SE. part of the intendancy of Durango. See *Durango*.

Biscayno, island in the Florida channel. Lat. 25 55 N., lon. W. C. 3 23 W.

Bischofsheim, town of Franconia, in the duchy of Wurtsburg, seated on the Tauber, 20 ms. SSW. of Wurtsburg.—Another seated on the Rhom, 44 ms. N. by E. of Wurtsburg.

Bischofslack, town of Germany, in Carniola, with a good trade in linen and worsted, 17 ms. W. by N. of Laubach.

Bischofswerda, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, seated on the Weiseritz, 18 ms. E. of Dresden.

Bischofswerder, town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, on the river Ose, 28 ms. NE. of Culm.

Bischofzell, town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with a castle, seated at the confluence of the Sitter and Thur, 12 ms. S. of Constance.

Bischwiler, town in Fr., in the dep. of Lower Rhine, with a fortress, 14 ms. W. by N. of Haguenau.

Biseglia, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on a hill near the gulf of Venice, 6 ms. E. of Trani.

Biserta, seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, in a country abounding in corn, fruit, oil, cotton, and other valuable productions. It stands on a canal, which communicates with a gulf of the Mediterranean, 37 ms. NW. of Tunis. Lon. 9 46 E., lat. 37 10 N.

Bishop, Lat. *Episcopus*, literally an overseer, from the Greek.

Bishop Auckland, and for other places with the same prefix, see *Auckland*, &c.

Bishops-castle, borough of Eng., in Shropshire, near the river Clun, 8 ms. E. of Montgomery, and 159 WNW. of London

Bishopsville, village, Sumpter district, S. C. 60 ms. SE. from Columbia.

Besignuno, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the river Boccona, 16 ms. N. of Cosenza.

Bisley, village of Eng., in Gloucestershire, 3 ms. SE. of Stroud. It has a manufacture of broad cloth.

Bisnagur, town of Hindoston, in the country of Sanore. It was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Narsinga, and formerly a large city. It is seated on the river Nigouden, 28 ms. SSE. of Sanore, and 105 N. by W. of Chittledroog. Lon. 76 2 E., lat. 15 20 N.

Bisnee, town of Bootan, capital of a district on the borders of Bengal and Assam. It is 50 ms. ENE. of Rangamutty, and 130 SE. of Tassasudon. Lon. 90 45 E., lat. 26 27 N.

Bissells, village, Bainbridge tp. Geauga co., Ohio, situated in the SW. angle of the co., 15 or 16 ms. SSW. of Chardon the co. seat.

Bistineau, lake, Lou., 30 ms. long, and from ½ to 3 ms. wide, lying in nearly a N. and S. position, receiving Dacheet river at its northern, and falling into Red river at its southern extremity. See *Red River*, Lou.

Bistriez, town of Transylvania, on a river of the same name, 142 ms. NE. of Coloswar. Lon 25 3 E., lat. 47 33 N.

Bitche, fortified town of Fr., in the dep. of Moselle, and late province of Lorrain, at the foot of a mountain, near the Schwelb, 30 ms. N. by W. of Strasburg. Lon. 7 44 E., lat. 49 5 N.

Bitonio, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 10 ms. WSW. of Bari. Lon. 16 30 E., lat. 41 6 N.

Black Bay, on the N. shore of Lake Superior, lies a little E. of Isle de Minatte, and W. of Shanguenac, U. C.

Blackbank, town of Ireland, Armagh co., 7 ms. S. of Armagh. Lon. 6 35 W., lat 5 20 N.

Blackburn, town of Eng., in Lancashire. It carries on a vast trade in calicoes for printing, and is seated near the Derwent, 203 ms. NNW. of London. Lon. 2 35 W., lat 53 42 N.

Blackheath, elevated plain, SE. of London, commanding some fine prospects, and adorned with many villas

Black Creek, Lincoln co., U. C., discharges itself into the river Niagara, in the tp. of Willoughby, some ms. above Chippewa.

Blackburn's Springs, vill., Jackson co., Tenn.

Blackford, town, Posey co., Ia.

Black Heath, village, Monroe co., Ill., 110 ms. SW. from Vandalia.

Black Horse, town, Burlington co., N. J., 13 ms. SSE. from Trenton, and 30 NE. from Philadelphia.——Town, Chester co., Pa.

Black Lake, or *Oswegatchie Lake*, N. Y., St. Lawrence co. It receives Indian river at its SW. extremity, and, extending 20 ms. in a NE. direction, contracts again to the size of a small river, and joins the Oswegatchie, 7 miles above its mouth, at Ogdensburg.

Black Lake, river, La., rises in the pine forests in the NW. part of the State, flows S. 60 ms., expands into Black Lake, a sheet of water about 10 ms. long, again contracts to a small river, turns SE. 20 ms., and joins Salme river.

Blackleyville, town and vill., Plain tp., Wayne co., O., 8 ms. SW. of Wooster.

Black Lick, tp., Ind. co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 965; 1820, 1,303.——River, O., branch of Big Walnut.

Black, river, Vt., rises in Rutland co., passes through the country in a SE. course to the Connecticut river, with which it unites near Charleston.——River, N. Y. It rises in Herkimer co., and, running nearly a NW. course through Oneida, Lewis, and Jefferson counties, falls into Lake Ontario at Sackett's Harbor, 8 ms. below Brownsville, after a comparative course of about 100 ms. ——River, N. C., unites with Cape Fear river about 20 ms. above Wilmington. It rises in Wake co., and, flowing SSE. 80 ms., enters Cape Fear river, in New Hanover.——River, O., rises in Medina co., over which and Cuyahoga it flows in a northerly course of 35 ms. into Lake Erie. ——River, Mo., main northern branch of White river, rising in Mo., and flowing E.

Black River, S. C., rises in Kershaw, and, flowing SE., crosses Williamsburg, into Georgetown district, and falls into Winyaw bay at Georgetown.——Town, Loraine co., O. Pop. in 1820, 354. The post village of same name in this tp. is situated on or near the shore of Lake Erie, 10 ms. NW. of Eluria, and 27 ms. W. of Cleaveland. At the expense of the United States, an artificial harbor has been made at this place, by extending piers into the lake about 1,400 feet, giving great advantage to this town, which has since rapidly improved.

Blackman's Store, town, Sampson co., N. C.; by the postroad, 85 ms. SSE. from Raleigh.

Black Forest, forest of Germany, in the W. of the circle of Suabia. It is part of the ancient Hyrcanian forest.

Black Island, tp., Hancock co., Me. Pop. in 1820, 9.

Blackwater, creek, Pickaway co., O.

Bladen, co. of N. C., on both sides of Cape Fear river, bounded SW. by S. C., by Robeson W., Cumberland NW., Sampson and New Hanover NE., and Brunswick SE., being 50 ms. in length, by a mean width of 30; area 1,500 sq. ms.; surface generally level; soil of middling quality; staples grain, tobacco, &c. Chief town Elizabethtown. Central lat. 34 30 N., lon. W. C. 1 40 W. Pop. 1820, 7,276; in 1830, 7,814; and in 1840, 8,022.

Bladensburg, village, Prince Georges's co., Md., on the NE. branch of Potomac, and on the main road from Baltimore to W. C., 31 ms. from the former and 6 from the latter.

Blair's Ferry, town, Roane co., Tenn, near Kingston, and 160 ms. E. from Murfreesboro.

Blair's Gap, town in the western part of Huntingdon co., Pa.; by the postroad, 120 ms. W. from Harrisburg.

Blairsville, village, Indiana co., Pa.; by the post road, 190 ms. W. from Harrisburg.——Town, S. C., in, I believe, York district; but in the General Post Office list this office is marked in Pinckney district, whilst no such district as the latter exists in the State.

Blair Athol, village of Eng., in Perthshire, in an angle formed by the rivers Tilt and Garry, 28 ms. NW. of Perth.

Blaisois, late province of Fr., which now forms the dep. of Loire and Cher.

Blaize, cape of Fa., at the mouth of Appalachicola river, between Appalache and St. Joseph's bays. See *St Blass*.

Blakely, village and port of entry, Ala., situated on the Tensaw branch of Mobile river, at the head of Mobile bay. This town is of recent con-

struction, not dating further back than 1816. The ground on which it is built is a high bank of earth. The harbor is spacious, and water sufficiently deep for any vessels that can pass the bars of Mobile bay, either at the mouth of the bay, or below the mouth of Tensaw river. Blakely contains about 1,000 inhabitants, a few stores, and a bank. Lat. 30 40 N., lon. W. C. 10 44 W.——Tp., Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. 1820, 450.

Blakesburg, town, Penobscot co., Me., 21 ms. N. from Bangor.

Blamont, town of Fr., in the dep. of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, on the little river Vezouze, 12 ms. S. of Luneville. Lon. 6 52 E., lat. 48 40 N.

Blanchard's Fork, large eastern branch of the Auglaize river. It rises within about one mile of Scioto river, in a central part of Hardin co., O., and runs northwardly 26 ms., then turns W., and flows 38 ms. further, into the Auglaize.

Blanc, town of Fr., in the dep. of Indre, and late province of Berry, on the river Creuse, 35 ms. E. of Poitiers. Lon. 1 13 E., lat. 46 38 N.

Blanco, cape of South America, in Patagonia. Lon. 64 42 W., lat. 47 20 S.——Cape of Peru, on the South sea, 120 ms. SW. of Guayaquil. Lat. 3 45 S., lon. W. C. 6° W.——Cape of N. America, on the coast of the Pacific ocean, forming the southern extremity of the peninsula of Popagayo. Lat. 9 20 N., lon W. C. 9° W.——Cape of N. America, on the coast of the Pacific ocean. Lat. 43 23 N., lon. W. C. 47° W.——Cape of Africa, on the Atlantic ocean, 350 ms. N. of the river Senegal. Lon. 17 10 W., lat. 20 55 N.——Cape of Africa, on the Atlantic ocean, nearly due E. from the Madeira islands, between Cape Cantin and the Morbese river. Lat. 33° N., lon. 8 45 W.

Blandford, tp. in the West Riding of the co. of York, U. C., lies to the N. of Dundas street, adjoining Oxford, on the river Thames.——Tp., Hampden co., Mass. Pop. 1820, 1,515.——Town, Hampden co., Mass., 16 ms. NW. by W. from Springfield.——Vill., Prince George's co., Va., included within the incorporated limits of Petersburg, from which it is only separated by a small creek.

Blanes, town of Spain, in Catalonia, near the mouth of the Tordera, 20 ms. S. of Gironne.

Blankenberg, town and fort of the Netherlands, in Flanders, situated on the German ocean, 8 ms. NE. of Ostend.——Town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, on the river Sieg, 12 ms. E. of Bonn.

Blankenburg, town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name. The castle stands on a craggy mountain, and is one of the finest buildings of the kind in Germany. It is 30 ms. SE. of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11 10 E., lat. 51 51 N.

Blannerhassett's island, a remarkably beautiful and fertile island of about 300 acres, in the Ohio river, opposite Belpre. The island belongs to Wood co., Va.

Blaregnies.—See *Malplaquet*.

Blabeuren, town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wirtemburg. Great quantities of fustian and linen cloth are made here. It is seated at the confluence of the Arch with the Blau, 11 ms. W. of Ulm.

Blaye, seaport of Fr., in the dep. of Gironde. It has a good citadel, and a fort on an island in the Gironde, which is here 3,800 yards wide. Its trade consists in the wines of the adjacent country. Its harbor is much frequented, and the ships which go to Bordeaux are obliged to leave their guns here. It is 17 ms. N. of Bordeaux. Lon. 35' W., lat. 46 7 N.

Bledsoe, co., E. Tennessee, bounded by Marion S., Franklin, Warren, and White NW., Roane N., and Rhea SE.; length, 35 ms; mean width, 13; area, 455 sq. ms; surface hilly, and part mountainous; soil varied, but in some parts highly productive in grain and fruits. Chief town, Pikeville. Pop. in 1820, 4,005; in 1830, 4,648; and in 1840, 5,676. Lat. 35 45 N., lon. W. C. 8 15 W.

Blekingen, province of Sweden, in Gothland, on the coast of the Baltic. It is 90 ms. long, and 21 broad; and, though mountainous, is one of the most agreeable countries in the kingdom. The principal trade is in potash, pitch, tar, tallow, hides, and timber. The chief town is Carlscrona.

Blendon, village, in Blendon tp., northern part of Franklin co., O., 12 ms. a little E. of N. from Columbus, and 15 SSE. of Delaware, in Delaware co., O.

Blenheim, village of Bavaria, on the Danube, 3 ms. NE. of Hochstet, and 25 NNW. from Augsburg.——Tp. in the W. Riding of the co. of York, lies to the northward of Dundas street, opposite Benford, U. C.——Tp., Schoharie co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,862——Town, Schoharie co., N. Y., on the W. side of the Schoharie river, 40 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Blere, town of Fr., in the dep. of Indre and Loire, on the river Cher, 18 ms. E. by S. of Tours.

Blessington, borough of Ireland, in the co. of Wicklow, seated on a rising ground near the Liffey, 14 ms. SSW. of Dublin.

Bletchingly, borough of Eng., in Surry, on a hill, 4 ms. E. of Ryegate, and 21 S. of London.

Bleurie, seignory, on the Sorel, Bedford co., L. C., 23 ms. SE. from Montreal.

Bligh's island, NW. coast of N. America, between Point Grauma bay and Point Freemantle, 30 ms. N. from Montagu island. Lat. 60 52 N., lon. W. C. 69 17 W.

Block island, in the Atlantic ocean, 13 ms. NE. from Montaug Point, the eastern extremity of Long island, and 10 ms. SW. from Point Judith. It is the town of New Shoreham, in Newport co., R. I. Pop. in 1810, 722; and in 1820, 955.

Blockley, tp. and town, Philadelphia co., Pa., on the Schuylkill, 3 ms. from Philadelphia. Pop. in 1810, 1,618; in 1820, 2,655.

Blockzyl, town of Holland, in Overyssel, with a fort; seated at the mouth of the As, on the Zuyder Zee, where there is a good harbor 8 ms. NW. of Steenwick. Lon. 5 39 E., lat. 52 44 N.

Blois, city of Fr., capital of the dep. of Loire and Cher, and lately an episcopal see. In this castle Louis XII. was born, and here, in 1588, Henry III. caused the duke of Guise, and his brother, the cardinal, to be assassinated. The principal commerce is in wine and brandy; and the chief manufactures are serges and ticken. It is seated on the Loire, 37 ms. ENE. of Tours, and

100 SSW. of Paris. Lon. 1 20 E., lat. 47 35 N.

Bloody-Brook, village, Franklin co., Mass., 100 ms. NW. by W. from Boston.

Bloody-run, village of Bedford co., Pa, on the left bank of the Juniatta river, 8 ms. E. from Bedford.

Bloom, village, Columbia co., Pa. Pop. in 1,200.——Tp., Columbia co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 1,626 ——Village, Fairfield co., O., 7 ms. NW. from Lancaster.——Tp., Fairfield co., O. Pop. in 1820, 1,613.——Tp., Morgan co., O. Pop. in 1820, 445.——Tp. of Sciota co, O. Pop. in 1820, 205.

Bloomfield, town, Somerset co., Me., right side of Kennebec river, 7 ms. E. from Norridgewock. ——Tp, Somerset co., Me. Pop. in 1820, 889. ——Tp. of Ontario co., N. Y., 8 ms. W. from Canandaigua.——Tp., Ontario co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 3,621.——Town, Essex co, N. J., 5 ms. NW. from Newark.——Tp. in Essex co., N. J. Pop. in 1820, 3,085.——Village of Crawford co, Pa.——Tp, Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 114; in 1820, 214.——Village, Loudon co., Va., 50 ms. W. from W. C.——Village, Nelson co, Ky., 10 ms. NE. from Bairdstown. ——Town, Trumbull co., O.; post road 210 ms. NE. from Columbus. Pop. in 1820, 166.—— Tp., Jackson co., O. Pop. in 1820, 318.—— Small village, Wayne tp., in the western borders of Jefferson co., O, 14 ms. westerly from Steubenville, on the road from that place to Cadiz.—— Town, Pickaway co, upon Walnut plains, on the road from Columbus to Chilicothe; 17 ms. S. from Columbus, and 8 N. from Circleville.——Tp., Knox co, O. Pop, in 1820, 468. This town lies along the western borders of the co., and the post village nearly due W., 13 ms. from Mount Vernon, and 13 ms. NE. from Berkshire, in Delaware co.——Village, Oakland co., Mich, 18 ms from Detroit.——Richland co., O.—See *Barcelona*.

Bloomfield, South, village, northern part of Pickaway co., O., on Little Walnut creek, 9 ms. northward of Circleville, and 17 southward of Columbus.

Bloomfield, North, village near the northern border of Trumbull co., O., 15 ms. northward of Warren, the co. seat.

Bloomingburg, village, Sullivan co., N. Y., 100 ms. by the road from Albany ——Village, Fayette co., O., 35 ms. SW. from Columbus.——Village, Sullivan co, N. Y.

Bloomingdale, village on the Hudson, 7 ms. above the city of N. Y.

Blooming Grove, town in Orange co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2,219.——Village of Richland co., O.——Tp., Richland co., O. Pop. in 1820, 168

Bloomingsburg, village, Fayette co., O., 40 ms. SW. from Columbus.

Bloomington, village and seat of justice, Monroe co., Ia., on Bean-blossom branch of White river, about 70 ms. NE. from Vincennes. Lat. 39 12 N., lon. 9 25 W. W. C.

Bloomingville, village, Huron co., O., 125 ms. N. from Columbus.——Village, Huron co., is situated in Oxford tp., 10 ms. NW. of Norwalk, the co. seat.

Bloomsburg, village, Columbia co., Pa., on Fishing creek, and on the road from Danville to Nescopec.——Village, Hunterdon co., N. J., on Musconecung creek, 46 ms. NW. from Trenton, and 8 NE. from Easton, in Pa.——Village, Halifax, Va.

Bloomsville, village, Ontario co., N. Y., 13 ms. W. from Canandaigua.

Bloomville, village, Delaware co, N. Y., by the post road, 117 ms. SW. from Albany.—See *Broomville*, Delaware co., N. Y.

Bloinez, town of Poland, in Masovia, 20 ms. W. of Warsaw.

Blore, village of Eng., in Staffordshire, 10 ms. N. of Utoxeter.

Blount, co. of Ten., bounded by the Cherokee lands SSW. and W., Holston river separating it from Knox, and Roane, NW. and N., and by Sevier E.; length, 38 ms; mean width, 15 ms; area, 570 sq. ms.; surface hilly; soil varied. Staples, grain, flour, salted provisions, and some cotton. Chief town, Maryville. Pop. in 1820, 11,258; in 1830, 11,028; and in 1840, 11,745. Lat. 35 40 N., lon. W. C. 7 W.——Co, Ala., bounded S. by Shelby and Jefferson, W. by ——, N. by Cotaco, E. by ——, and SE. by St. Clair; length, 32 ms.; breadth, 30; area, 960 sq. ms.; surface hilly; staple, cotton. Lat. 34° N., lon. W. C. 10 20 W. Pop. in 1820, 2,415; in 1830, 4,233; and in 1840, 5,570.

Blountsville, village and capital, Sullivan co., E. Tennessee, on the Watauga branch of Holston river, 25 ms. W. from Elizabethtown, and 109 above Knoxville. Lat. 36 30 N., lon. W. C. 5 21 W.——Village, Jones co., Geo., 17 ms. W. from Milledgeville.

Blue-earth, river, branch of Kansas river.

Bluefield Bay, between Luana Point and Cabarilla Point, island of Jamaica, lat. 18 10 N., lon. W. C. 1 25 W.

Blue Field, river, N. America, which separates Honduras from Nicaragua, and is discharged into Bluefield's bay. Lon. W. C. 4 30 W., lat. 12° N.

Blue Hill, town Hancock co., Me. Pop. 1820, 658.

Blue Lick, Upper, on Licking river, Fleming co., Ky.——*Lower*. See *Ellisville*.

Blue Mountain, sometimes called Kittatiny, was originally called by the Indians Kaatatin chunk, which is said to signify "main or principal mountain." It crosses the Delaware, which forms a deep gap through it, about 24 ms. above Easton, and, running WSW., crosses the Lehigh, which forms also a gap through it, and continues nearly the same direction westward of the Susquehannah. The height of this mountain is at three points in the co. of Northampton, as follows: on the W. side of the Delaware, at the Delaware water gap, it is found to be 1,250 feet, on the W. side of Lehigh water gap it measures 1,175 feet, and on the E. side of Kunkle's Gap, or Allentown road, it measures 1,135 feet. These measurements were taken by the common geometrical method, and will give the average height of the mountain in the co. of Northampton at 1,186 feet. The Blue mountain, so far as it extends in Northampton co., is a very regular ridge, nearly uniform in its height, and has properly but four passes or gaps in the co. These are the Delaware Water Gap, the Wind Gap, the Lehigh Water Gap, and Little Gap, between the Wind Gap and Lehigh

Water Gap. The mountain is in all places steep, thinly covered with poor timber, generally rocky, and unfit for cultivation.

Blue Ridge, one of the ranges of the Appalachian or Alleghany mountains, and generally, though erroneously, considered the SE. ridge of that system. It extends from the Hudson river into Georgia. The great Limestone valley, as it is called by pre-eminence, extends along the NW. side of the Blue Ridge. The real Limestone range is, however, much more limited than generally believed. In New Jersey and Pennsylvania it is seldom as much as 10 ms. wide from the foot of the mountain, and followed by clay slate, which forms the substrata on the NW. side of the valley. The line of separation crosses the Delaware about 20 ms. above the borough of Easton, the Lehigh at the Slates, the Schuylkill above the mouth of Maiden creek, and the Susquehannah at Harrisburg. Between the Susquehannah and Potomac the relative distances and distinction between the two formations maintain a nearly similar position. From the latter stream SW. we are unprepared to mark their respective limits.

The entire length of the Blue Ridge, as a separate range, is upwards of 700 ms. Its general elevation varies considerably. In N. J., Pa., and Md., it is humble, but in Bedford co., Va., the peaks of Otter exceed 5,000 feet above the level of the Atlantic ocean, and are the most elevated part of the Appalachian system SW. from Hudson river.

Blue Rock, tp. Muskingham co., Ohio. Pop. 1820, 557. Blue Rock is one of the southern townships of the co. The post-town is about 12 ms. southward of Zanesville.

Blue Stone, river Va., rises in Tazewell, and flows NE. into Kenhawa river, in Giles co., having an entire course of 40 ms.

Blue Sulphur Springs, post office Monroe co., Va. These mineral waters are situated near the Kenhawa river, 40 ms. SW. from Lewisburg, and 237 W. from Richmond.

Blue Water, post office Lauderdale co., Ala., 260 ms. by the postroad NW. from Cahawba.——River, southern branch of Missouri, which it joins 9 ms. below the mouth of the Kansas.

Bluff Springs, village Jefferson co., Miss.

Bluffton, village Ray co., Mo., on the left bank of the Missouri river, 280 ms. postroad above St. Louis, and 1,180 from W. C.

Blyth, town of Nottinghamshire, Eng., 23 ms. NNW. of Newark, and 151 N. by W. of London.

Boalsburg, village Centre co., Pa., 118 ms. NW. from Harrisburg.

Boardman, town 18 ms. SE. from Warren, in Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 1810, 343, in 1820, 604.

Boat-run, village Clermont co., Ohio.

Boat-yard, village Sullivan co., Tenn., upon the Natouga river, 16 ms. below Blountsville.

Bobenhausen, town of Germany, in Weteravia, 3 ms. SE. of Frankfort, on the Main, and seated on the river Gersbrentz.

Bobio, town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the Trebia, 25 ms. SE. of Pavia. Lon. 9 12 E., lat. 44 45 N.

Bocat, valley of Syria, in Asia, in which are the famous ruins of Balbec.

Bocca Chica, the entrance into the harbor of Carthagena, in South America. It is defended by several forts.

Boca del Drago, the W. entrance into Chiriqui bay, on the Atlantic side of the isthmus of Darien. Lat. 9 5 N., lon. W. C. 4° W.

Boca del Toro, entrance into the bay of Chiriqui, or Almirante, E. from the island of Bocaloro. Lat. 9 12 N., lon. W. C. 3 45 W.

Bocaloro, island at the mouth of the bay of Chiriqui or Almirante. Lat. 9 12 N., lon. W. C. 3 50 W.

Bocault's bay, South America, in the straits of Magellan. Lat. 54° S., lon. W. C. 5 44 E.

Bocca Tigris, bay or estuary of the river Pekiang. The great commercial city of Canton stands at its head.

Bochetta, chain of mountains in the territory of Genoa, over which is the road leading from Lombardy to Genoa. On the peak of the highest mountain is a pass, which will hardly admit three men to go abreast; this pass is properly the Bochetta, for the defence of which there are three forts. It is the key of Genoa, and was taken in 1746 by the Austrians.

Bockholt, town of Westphalia, in the diocess of Munster, 20 ms. E. of Cleves. Lon. 6 22 E., lat. 51 42 N.

Boccing, large village of Essex, Eng., adjoining to Braintree. It has a great manufacture of baize, and is 41 ms. NE. of London. Lon. 0 40 E., lat. 51 56 N.

Bodcau, lake of Lou., 6 ms. W. from Lake Bistineau. It discharges its waters into Red river at the S., and receives Bodcau river at the northern extremity.——River of Lou. and Ark., rises in the latter, N. lat. 33 40. W. lon. W. C. 17°, interlocking with the waters of Little river of the S., Little Missouri, and Dacheet; the entire length of the Bodcau is about 100 ms., one-third of which is in Lou.; it enters the NE. extension of the lake of the same name. The country drained by the Bodcau is hilly, covered with pine and oak woods; soil thin and sterile.

Bodega, port on the W. coast of N. America. Lat 38 21 N., lon. W. C. 47° W.

Bodet, river au, U. C., in the tp. of Lancaster, falls into Lake St. Francis, E. of Point au Bodet.

Bodlio, town of Italy, in the co. of Nice, 25 ms. NW. of Nice. Lon. 7 6 E., lat. 44 2 N.

Bodmin, borough in Cornwall, Eng. It sends two members to Parliament, and is 32 ms. NE. of Falmouth, and 284 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4 40 W., lat. 50 32 N.

Bodon, fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, seated on the river Danube, 26 ms. W. of Viden. Lon. 25 54 E., lat. 44 10 N.

Bodroch, town of Hungary, on the Danube, 100 ms. SE. of Buda. Lon. 19 52 E., lat. 45 55 N.

Boeschot, town in the province of Brabant, seated on the river Nethe, 12 ms. NE. of Mechlin. Lon. 4 42 E., lat 51 8 N.

Bog, river of Russia, which runs SE. through Podolia and Budziac Tartary, falling into the Black sea between Oczakow and the river Dnieper. The Bog rises in Podolia. N. lat. 49 30, interlocking sources with those of the Dniester and Dnieper, from thence it flows SE. by comparative courses 300 ms., joins the Black sea below Cherson, drain-

ing parts of the Governments of Podolia, Kief, and Kherson.

Bogdo, mountain of Asia, separating the sources of the Selenga river from those of the Upper Irtish and the Dschabehan, or Upper Oby. The centre of the Bogdo is about 95 E. from London. Lat. 45 N.

Bogue Chitto, river of Miss. and La., rises in Lawrence co., in the former State, flows SSE. through Lawrence and Pike cos. 50 ms., crosses the line between La. and Miss. N. lat. 31°, turns SE. through St. Tammany 60 ms., falls into Pearl river about 40 ms. above the mouth of the latter. The general character of the country drained by Bogue Chitto, is in every essential respect similar to that watered by Pearl river.——Post office, Lawrence co., Miss.

Bœuf, Le, lake in Erie co., Pa., discharges its waters into French creek, branch of Ohio. The portage from Le Bœuf to Presque Isle on Lake Erie is about 14 ms.

Bœuf, of Franklin co., Mo.——River of Ark. and La. It rises in the former, interlocking its sources with those of the Mason and Barthelemy, flows S., enters La., and turns to SW. by S; continuing that course upwards of 100 ms. between Washitau and Mason, joins the former opposite the W. end of the Sicily island, at N. lat. 31 47. ——Bayou, or creek, of La, rises in the Pine forests, between Opelousas and the rapids of Red river, flowing first NE., turns gradually to SE., enters on the low lands S. of Red river, and after continuing to flow by comparative courses 60 ms., unites with the Crocodile to form the Courtableau river.

Boggs, tp., Centre co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 847.

Bogota, the capital of New Granada, in Terra Firma. See *Santa Fe*.——River of S. America, rising in the mountains near Santa Fe, and flowing to the SW., falls into the Magdalena. It is rendered in a peculiar manner interesting by the great cataract of Tequendama.

Bohemia, kingdom of Europe, included in the empire of Austria, bounded on the N. by Misnia and Lusatia, on the E. by Silesia and Moravia, on the S. by Austria, and on the W. by Bavaria. It is 200 ms. in length, and 150 in breadth, and is fertile in corn, saffron, hops, and pasture. In the mountains are mines of gold and silver, and in some places they find diamonds, granates, copper, and lead. The Roman Catholic religion is the principal; though there are many Protestants. The chief rivers are the Muldau, Elbe, Beraun, and Eger. Their language is the Sclavonian, with a mixture of German. It is an integral of the Austrian empire. The capital town is Prague. See *Austrian empire*.——Creek, Cecil co., on the Eastern shore of Maryland, which unites with Elk river a few ms. above its junction with Chesapeake bay.

Bojador, cape of Africa, in Negroland, discovered by the Portuguese in 1412, and doubled by them in 1433. It is a projection of Africa, about 160 English ms. very nearly due S. from the strait between Fortaventura and Grand Canary islands. Lon. 14 27 W., lat. 26 12 N.

Boiano, town of Naples, in the Molise, at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Tilerno, 45 ms. N. of Naples. Lon. 14 40 E., lat. 41 30 N.

Bois Blanc, island of Mich., in the Detroit river opposite Amherstsburg. Though lying within a quarter of a mile off the Eastern shore of the strait, the main ship channel passes between the island and Amherstsburg with depth of water for the largest vessels. The island contains between 100 and 200 acres of excellent land.——Lake between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods.

Bois-le-Duc, large, well fortified town of Dutch Brabant, between the Dommel and As, situate among morasses, 22 ms. E. by N. of Breda, 45 NE. of Antwerp and 45 SSE. of Amsterdam. It is in lat. 51 40 N.

Boitnitz, town of Upper Hungary, in the co. of Zoll, remarkable for its baths and the quantity of saffron about it. Lon. 19 10 E., lat. 48 42 N.

Bokharia, city of Usbec Tartary, capital of Bokharia, 138 ms. W. by S. of Samarcand. Lon. 65 50 E., lat. 39 15 N.

Bokharia, *Bocharia*, or *Bucharia*, a general name for all that vast tract of land lying between Karazm and the sandy desert bordering on China. It is divided into Great and Little Bucharia. Great Bucharia is situated between 34 and 46 N. lat. and 76 and 92 E. lon. It is bounded on the N. by the river Sir, on the E. by the kingdom of Kashgar, on the S. by Persia and the peninsula within the Ganges, and on the W. by the country of Karazm. It is a fertile country: the mountains abound with the richest mines, the valleys are of an astonishing fertility, and the rivers abound with excellent fish. Little Bucharia is sufficiently populous and fertile; but the great elevation of its land, joined to the height of the mountains which bound it in several parts, renders it much colder than from its situation might be expected. It contains rich mines of gold and silver. See article *Asia*.

Bolabola, one of the Society islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, 4 leagues NW. of Otaha. Lon. 151 52 W., lat. 16 32 S.

Bolao, river of S. America, in Quito, rises near Cuenca and falls into the gulf of Guayaquil opposite the island of Puna. Lat. 3° S.

Bolca, mountain of Italy, about 20 ms. NE. from the city of Verona, on which is a small village of the same name. Mount Bolca is in an eminent degree remarkable as containing the most extensive and specifically numerous collection of organic remains ever yet discovered. The mountain and vicinity exhibit also many volcanic *debris*. The organic remains extend to almost every indestructible part of animated nature, except the human, from the elephant to small insects.

Bolcan, or *Volcan*, town of S. America, in Tucuman, on the river Leon. Lon. W. C. 13° E., lat. 23 23 S.

Bolcheresk, a town of Kamtschatka, on the river Bolchoireka, 22 ms. from its mouth, in the sea of Okotsk. Lon. 156 37 E., lat. 52 54 N.

Bold Fountain, village in Charlotte co., Va.

Boleslape, or *Bunizlau*, a town of Silesia, on the Bobar, 17 ms. NE. of Lignitz. Lon. 16 10 E., lat. 51 12 N.

Bolingbroke, town of Eng., in Lincolnshire, at the source of a river, which falls into the Witham. It is 29 ms. E. of Lincoln and 131 N. by E. of London. Lon. 7′ E., lat. 53 12 N.——Village, Talbot co, Md.

Bolislaw, town of Bohemia, 30 ms. NE. of Prague. Lon. 15 22 E., lat. 50 25 N.

Bolivar, village in the northern part of Tuscarawas co., O., and on the Ohio canal, western side of the river, 8 ms. above and northward of New Philadelphia.

Bolivia, Republic of. This new State has recently been formed out of a part of Peru. The limits are yet rather indefinite. The capital is to bear the name of Sucre, in honor of General Sucre, the hero of Ayacucho. It will be seen by reference to article America, that the pop of Bolivia is yet very limited, not exceeding 500,000.

Bologna, city of Italy, capital of the Bolognese, with an university. It lies at the foot of the Appennine mountains, in a fruitful plain and salubrious air. The river Saronia runs near its walls, and the Reno, which turns 400 mills for the silk works, through the city. There are a great number of palaces, particularly the Palazzo Publico, in which the cardinal legate or viceroy of the Pope, resides. In the area before this palace, is a noble marble fountain, the principal figure of which, a Neptune in bronze, 11 feet high, the workmanship of Giovanni di Bologna, is highly esteemed. The anatomical theatre, beside its museum, is adorned with statues of celebrated physicians. The church of St. Petronius is the largest in Bologna; and on the pavement of this, Cassini drew his meridian line. There are 168 other churches. The private houses are well built, and the city contains 80,000 inhabitants. They carry on a considerable trade in silks and velvets, which are manufactured here in great perfection. The surrounding country produces immense quantities of oil, wine, flax, and hemp, and furnishes all Europe with sausages, maccaroni, liqueurs, essences, and even lap-dogs. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 22 ms. SE. of Modena, and 175 NW. of Rome. Lon. 11 21 E., lat. 44 30 N.

Bolognese, province of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Ferrarese, W., by Modena, S., by Tuscany, and E., by Romagna. It is watered by meny small rivers, and produces all sorts of grain and fruit, particularly rich muscadine grapes. Some miles before the entrance into Bologna, the country seems one continued garden. The vineyards are not divided by hedges, but by rows of elms and mulberry trees; the vines hanging in festoons, from one tree to another. There are also mines of alum and iron. Bologna is the capital.

Bolsena, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a lake of its name, 18 ms. NNW. of Viterbo.

Bolsover, town of Eng., in Derbyshire. It is noted for the manufacture of tobacco pipes, and is 6 ms. E. of Chesterfield, and 145 NNW. of London.

Bolswaert, town of Holland, in Friesland, near the Zuyder Zee, 10 ms. N. of Sloten.

Bolton, a populous town of Eng., in Lancashire. It has a canal to Manchester, and manufactures of fustians, counterpanes, dimities, calicoes, and muslins. It is 11 ms. NW. of Manchester, and 197 NNW. of London.——Town of Richelieu co., L. C., on lake Memphramagog. ——Town, Worcester co., Mass, noted for its fine limestone, 18 ms., NE. of Worcester, and 34 W. of Boston. Pop. 1,050.——Village and tp. of Chittenden co., Vt, on Union river, 25 ms. NW. from Montpelier. ——Tp, Worcester co., Mass. Pop. in 1810, 1,037, in 1820, 1,229.——
——Tp., Tolland co., Conn. Pop. in 1810, 700, in 1820, 1,607.——Town, Warren co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,087.

Bolzano, town of Germany, in the Tyrol, on the river Eisach, 27 ms. N. of Trent. Lon. 11 26 E., lat. 46 35 N.

Bomal, town of Austrian Luxemburg, on the river Ourt, 20 ms. S. of Liege. Lon. 5 38 E., lat. 58 18 N.

Bombay, island of Hindoostan, one of the three presidencies of the English East India Company, by which their Oriental territories are governed. It is situated on the W. coast of the Deccan, 7 ms. in length, and 20 in circumference. It came to the English by the marriage of Charles II. with Catharine of Portugal. It contains a strong and capacious fortress, a large city, dock yard, and marine arsenal. The ground is barren, and good water scarce. It was formerly counted very unhealthy; but, by draining the bogs, and other methods, the air is greatly altered for the better. It has abundance of cocoa-nuts, but scarce any corn or cattle. The inhabitants are of several nations, and very numerous. It is 150 ms. S. of Surat. Lon. 72 38 E., lat. 18 58 N.

Bombay Hook, point, and small island in Delaware river, Kent co., Del., 17 ms. SE. by S. from Reedy Island.

Bomene, seaport of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Zealand, on the N. shore of the island of Schowen. Lon. 4 E., lat. 51 42 N.

Bommel, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the Isle of Overflacke, 7 ms. W. of Williamstadt.

Bommel, handsome town of Dutch Guelderland, in the island of Bommel-Waert, seated on the Waal, 6 ms. N. of Huesden.

Bommel Waert, island of Dutch Guelderland, formed by the junction of the Waal and the Maese. It is 15 ms. long, and 5 broad. It was taken by the French in 1794.

Bona, seaport of Algiers, in the province of Constantina. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Hippo Regius. It has a trade in corn, oil, wax, and wool, and is 270 ms. E. of Algiers. Lon. 7 45 E., lat. 36 52 N.

Bonair, fertile island near the N. coast of Venezuela, to the E. of Curacoa. It is 60 ms. in circuit, and has a good harbor and road on the SW. side. Lon. W. C. 8 4 E., lat. 12 10 N.

Bonavista, the most eastern of the Cape de Verd Islands. Lon. 22 47 W., lat. 16° N. ——A cape on the E. side of the island of Newfoundland. Lon. W. C. 24 26 E., lat. 48 15 N.

Bond, co. of Ill. on both sides of the Kaskaskias river, bounded by Jefferson SE., Washington S., Madison W., and the Indian country N.; length 30, breadth 18 ms.; area 540 sq. ms.; surface level, or moderately hilly, soil productive. Chief towns, Ripley, Perrysville, and Independence. Pop. in 1820, 2,931, in 1840, 5,060. Central lat. 38 50 N., lon. W. C. 12 20 W.

Bondou, kingdom of central Africa, bounded on the E. by Bambook, on the SE., and S. by Tenda, and the Simbani Wilderness, on the SW.

by Woolli, on the W. by Foota Torra, and on the N. by Kajaaga. The country, like that of Woolli, is very generally covered with woods, but the land is more elevated, and towards the Faleme river, rises into considerable hills. In native fertility the soil is not surpassed (according to Mr. Park) by any part of Africa. From the central situation of Bondou, between the Gambia and Senegal rivers, it is become a place of great resort, both for the Slatees (slave dealers) who generally pass through it in going from the coast to the interior countries, and for occasional traders, who frequently come hither from the inland countries to purchase salt. The centre of this kingdom is about 8° W. London, lat· 10° N.

Bono, post office, Lawrence co. Ia., 100 ms. SSW. from Indianapolis.

Bonne Chew, river of U. C., flowing into the Ottawa.

Bon Pas, post office White co., Ill., 70 ms. SE. from Vandalia.

Bonsecours, seigniory, Richelieu co., L. C., 35 ms. NE. from Montreal.——Seigniory, in Buckingham co., L. C., on the right side of St. Lawrence, 20 ms. SW. from Quebec.——Seigniory, Devon co., L. C., 40 ms. below Quebec, on the opposite side of St. Lawrence river.——Bay of Ala., forming the SE. curve of Mobile bay, extending towards Perdido bay.

Bonhampton or *Bonum*, village, Middlesex co., N. J., about half way between Brunswick and Woodbridge.

Bonifacio, seaport of Corsica, well fortified and populous: 37 ms. S. of Ajaccio. Lon. 9 20 E., lat 41 25 N.

Bonhomme, town, St. Louis co , Mo.

Bonn, ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. It contains 12,000 inhabitants, and has a flourishing university. It is seated on the Rhine, 10 ms. S. by E. of Cologne. Lon. 7 12 E., lat. 50 45 N.

Bonna, or *Bona*, seaport of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers. It was taken by Charles V. in 1,535, and is 306 ms E. of Algiers. Lon. 6 15 E., lat. 36 2 N. Bonanno island.—See *Annabona* Island.

Bonnefemme, town, Howard co., Mo.

Bonnestable, town of Fr., lately in the province of Maine, now in the dep. of Sarte, 15 ms. NE. of Mans. Lon. 30′ E., lat. 48 11 N.

Bonnet Quarre. See *Parish of St. Charles*, La., situated along both banks of the Mississippi coast, bounded E. and SE. by the parish of St. Bernard, NE. by lake Ponchartrain, and pass of Manchac, N. by lake Maurepas, and W, by the parish of St. John Baptiste. The only arable land in this parish is on the Mississippi; it produces sugar, cotton, indigo, rice, tobacco, sweet potatoes, maize, oranges, peaches, figs. Natural timber: various species of oak, elm, ash, and hickory; also cotton wood, cypress, willow, and sycamore; Pop. in 1820, 3,862; in 1830, 5,147; and in 1840, 4,700.

Bonum. See *Bonhomme*.

Bonneval, town of Fr., in the dep. of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce. It is seated on the Loire, 8 ms. N. of Cheautaudun. Lon. 1 20 E., lat. 48 12 N.

Bonneville, town of Savoy, capital of Faucigny, seated on the river Arve, at the foot of a mountain called the Mole. It is 20 ms. S. of Geneva. Lon. 6 10 W., lat. 46 32 N.

Bono, town, Lawrence co., Indiana, on the E. fork of White river.

Boodge-boodge, town of Hindostan Proper, capital of the rajah of Cutch, 330 ms. NE. of Surat. Lon. 68° E., lat. 23 16 N.

Boodh, is a general term for divinity, and not the name of any particular Deity. It has been, however, in our books adopted to designate, perhaps, the most extensive religion of the earth. "Half the population of China, Las, Cochin-China, and Ceylon; all of Camboja, Siam, Burmah, Thibet, Tartary, and Loochoo, and a great part of Japan, and most of the other islands of southern seas (of Asia) are of this faith, (if such it can be called.) The real import of the term, as already stated, in the countries where it is used, is equivalent to Deity as a generic term, and not to any form of worship, or principles of belief."—*Malcom*.—See art. *Asia*, p.

Boone, co. of Kentucky, on the left side of the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of great Miami, bounded NW. and N. by Ohio river, E. by Campbell, and S. by Pendleton; length 25, mean width 12; area, 300 sq. ms.; surface hilly; soil productive in grain and fruits; staples flour and salted provisions. Pop. in 1820, 6,582; in 1830, 9,075; and in 1840, 10,034. Ctl. lat. 39°, lon. W. C. 7 30 W.

Boonsborough, village, Washington co., Md., on the road from Fredericktown to Hagerstown, 16 ms. NW. from the former, and 12 SSE. from the latter place.

Boonsboro, town, Madison co., Kentucky, on Kentucky river, about 50 ms. above Frankfort.

Boonesburg, small village, Washington co., Md., 60 ms. from W. C.

Booneslick.—See *Boonville*.

Booneton, village, Morris co., N. J., 29 ms. NW. from Newark.

Boonville, town, Oneida co., N. Y., on Black river, 31 ms. N. from Utica. Pop. 400.——Tp., Oneida co,, N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,294.

Boonesville, or *Boonsborough*, village, Warwick, as in the post office list, but correctly Warwick co., Indiana.

Boonsville, village, Cooper co., Mo., on the right bank of Missouri river, directly opposite Franklin, and by land 170 ms. above St. Louis. Latitude 39 53 N., longitude Washington City, 15 20 W.

Bootan, country, NE. of Hindoostan Proper, between Bengal and Thibet, of which last it is a feudatory. The southernmost ridge of the Bootan mountains, rises near a mile and a half perpendicular above the plains of Bengal, in a horizontal distance of only 15 ms., and from the summit, the astonished traveller looks back on the plains, as on an extensive ocean beneath him. The capital is Tassassudon.

Boffingen, free imperial town of Suabia, on the river Egypt, 4 ms. E. of Awlan. Lon. 10 21 E., lat. 48 55 N.

Boothbay, town, Lincoln co., Maine, between Sheepscut and Damariscotta rivers, 10 ms. SE. from Wiscapet.——Tp., Lincoln co., Maine. Pop. 1810, 1,582; in 1820, 1,950.

Booth's Store, post office, Franklin co., Va., 180 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Boppart, town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, at the foot of a mountain near the Rhine, 8 ms. S. of Coblentz. Lon. 7 35 E., lat. 50 16 N.

Borch, town of the duchy of Magdeburg, on the Elbe, 14 ms. NE. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12 2 E., lat. 52 19 N.

Borchloen, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, 15 ms. NW. of Liege. Lon. 5 31 E., lat. 50 50 N.

Boques, or *Boque*, creek of Ohio, rises in Union, and enters the right side of Sciota, in Delaware co., Ohio.

Bordentown, town, Burlington co., N. J., seated on the E. side of the river Delaware, and nearly at the Great bend of that river below Trenton, 11 ms. NE. from Burlington, and about 26 from Philadelphia. This town possesses a considerable trade, being the common rendezvous of a line of stages between Philadelphia and Amboy.

Boreham, village of Eng., in Essex, 3 ms. NE. of Chelmsford.

Borgne, lake of La., and Miss. It is in reality the western extension of Pascagoula sound. It communicates with the Gulf of Mexico, by the SE. pass, SW. from Cat Island, with the Pascagoula sound, by the passes of Christian and Marianne, and with lake Ponchartrain, by the Rigolets. The depth of water, through the ship channel of lake Borgne, is at low tide about 6 feet. It is from the mouth of Bienvenu creek to the W. end of Cat Island, 40 ms. in length, with a mean width of 10 ms. between the opposite shores of Miss. and La. Lake Borgne forms one of the great channels of entrance into Louisiana.

Borgo, town of Sweden, on the Gulf of Finland, 20 ms. NE. of Helsingfors. Lon. 25 40 E., lat. 60 34 N.

Borgoforte, town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the river Po., 10 ms. S. of Mantua. Lon. 10 53 E., lat. 45° N.

Borgo-San-Domino, episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 15 ms. NW. of Parma. Lon. 10 6 E., lat. 44 58 N.

Borgo-di-San-Sepulchro, episcopal town of Tuscany, 40 ms. E. of Florence. Lon. 12 7 E., lat. 43 32 N.

Borgo-val-di-Taro, small town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 20 ms. SW. of Parma. Lon. 10 16 E., lat. 44 30 N.

Borja, town of Spain, in Arragon, 12 ms. SE. of Tarazona. Lon. 1 16 W., lat. 42 6. N.

Boriquen, island of the West Indies, near Porto-Rico. It is uninhabited, though fertile, and the water good. Here is a great number of land crabs, whence some call it Crab Island. Lon. 66° W., lat. 18° N.

Borkelo, strong town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen, on the river Borkel, 10 ms. E. of Zutphen. Lon. 6 18 E., lat. 52 11 N.

Bormio, town of the country of the Grisons, capital of a co. of the same name, bounded on the S. by the State of Venice, on the E. by the territory of Austria, and on the S. and W. by Caddea. It contains about 1,000 inhabitants, and has a desolate appearance. It is 40 ms. SE. of Coire. Lon. 16 5 E., lat. 46 25 N.

Borneo, island in the Indian ocean, discovered by the Portuguese in 1521; before the discovery of New Holland thought to be the largest in the world, being 1,800 ms. in circumference. It is seated under the equator, that line cutting it almost through the middle. It is almost of a circular figure, abounds with gold, and the finest diamonds in the Indies are found in its rivers, being probably washed down from the hills by torrents. It produces, likewise, rice, pepper, fruits, and bees wax, which last is used instead of money. The beasts are oxen, buffaloes, deer, goats, elephants, tigers, and monkeys. This island has fine rivers, especially towards the W. and S. The rainy season continues for eight months in the year; and as during that time all the flat country is overflowed, the air is rendered very unhealthy, and the inhabitants are forced to build their houses on floats, which they make fast to trees. The houses have but one floor, with partitions made of cane. The people are very swarthy, and go almost naked. There are Mahometans on the sea coast, but the rest are Gentoos. The capital, of the same name, is large and populous, with a good harbor, and seated on the NW. side. Lon. 112 27 E., lat. 4 55 N.

Bornholm, island of the Baltic sea, 20 ms. SE of Schonen, in Sweden. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 54 55 N.

Bornou, extensive country in Africa, bounded on the NW. by Fezzan, on the N. by the desert of Bilma, on the SE. by Nubia, and on the SW. by Cashna. It extends from 12 to 22° of E. lon., and from 17 to 21° of N. lat. The northern part is poor, and like the rest of the provinces of Zaara; but all the rest is well watered by springs and rivers, rendering the country prolific in corn, grass, and fruits, and giving it a pleasing aspect. The eastern and western frontiers are divided into mountains and valleys, the latter abounding with flocks of cattle, fields of rice and millet, and many of the mountains with wood, fruit trees, and cotton. The climate is said to be characterized by excessive, though not by uniform heat. Two seasons—one commencing soon after the middle of April, the other at the same period in October—divide the year. The complexion of the natives is black, but they are not of the negro cast. The capital is of the same name.——The capital of the empire of Bornou, situated in a flat country. Lat. 20° N., lon. 22° E.

Borodino, on the Moskwa, village of Russia, 90 ms. W. from Moscow, famous for a sanguinary battle between the French and Russians, September 7, 1812.——Post Office, Onondago co., N. Y., 180 ms. W. from Albany.

Borough. See *Burg*.

Borough, tp, Beaver co., Pa. Pop. 1820, 244.

Boroughbridge, borough of Eng., in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ure, over which is a stone bridge; 17 ms. NW. of York, and 218 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 25 W., lat. 54 10 N.

Borrowdale, dreary district of Eng., in the S. part of Cumberland, abounding, beyond any other part of the world, with the finest sort of black lead, or wad, the mines of which are only opened at intervals, and then carefully closed again, lest this precious substance should become too com-

mon. Copper, lead, and calamine, are also found in this tract.

Borrowstounness, or *Boness*, village of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, on the Frith of Forth, surrounded with coal pits and salt pans. It has a good port, but its trade is not on the increase.

Bosa, ancient seaport of Sardinia, with a bishop's see and a castle, on a river of the same name, 17 ms. SE. of Algeri. Lon. 8 50 E., lat. 40 29 N.

Boscawen, tp., Merrimac co., N. H., on the W. side of the Merrimac river, about 10 ms. N. of Concord. Pop. 1810, 1,829; in 1820, 2,113.

Bosco, or *Boschi*, town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Arbe, 5 ms. E. of Alexandria. Lon. 8 52 E., lat. 44 54 N.

Boscobel, village of Eng., in Shropshire, 9 ms. SE. of Newport.

Bosna Seraio, large and strong town of Turkey, and capital of Bosnia, seated on the river Bosna, 110 ms. SW. of Belgrade. Lon. 17 57 E., lat. 44 40 N.

Bosnia, province of Turkey, in Europe, bounded on the N. by Sclavonia, on the E. by Servia, on the S. by Albania, and on the W. by Croatia and Dalmatia. Bosna Serai is the capital.

Bosphorus, ancient name of two remarkable straits—the Thracian Bosphorus, now straits of Constantinople, and the Cimmerian Bosphorus, now straits of Kaffa, Zabach, or Jenicale. In the outlet of the Euxine basin by the successive straits of Kaffa, Constantinople, and Dardanelles, we have a complete specific resemblance to the chain made by the straits of St. Mary, Michilimakinac, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara, and St. Lawrence rivers. The quantity of water discharged by the American basin, it is probable, exceeds that from the European, though the latter is most extensive in point of area. A very erroneous idea of the relative extent of the Canadian lakes prevails in the United States. The Black sea alone covers more than twice the superficies of all the Canadian lakes taken together. According to the evidence of Pallas, Clark, and indeed every other traveller, whose observations have been made public, respecting the regions adjacent to the Caspian and Black seas, there has been a progressive diminution of their waters. The whole land space from the base of the mountains of Transylvania to the Aral sea, including the alluvial mouths of the Danube, Dneister, Bog, Dneiper, Don, Wolga, and Ural rivers, show marks of water depression, and that, in all probability, the Caspian and Aral were once links of the Mediterranean chain of inland seas. The Dardanelles (ancient Hellespont) and Bosphorus of Thrace, or straits of Constantinople, both have a depth of water admitting the largest ships of war.

Bossiney, borough of Eng., in Cornwall, on the Bristol channel, 17 ms. NW. of Launceston, and 233 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4 40 W., lat. 50 45 N.

Bost, strong town of Persia, capital of Sablestan. Lon. 64 15 E., lat. 31 50 N.

Boston, borough of Eng., in Lincolnshire, seated on both sides of the Witham, not far from its influx into the sea; but its harbor can admit vessels of inferior burden only. It has a navigation frow Lincoln, partly by the Witham, and partly by a canal, at the termination of which, in Boston, is a large and curious sluice; and there is another canal to Bourn. It is a flourishing town, 37 ms. SE. of Lincoln, and 115 N. of London. Lon. 0 5 E., lat. 53 1 N.

Boston, seaport and city of Mass., in Suffolk co., on a fine peninsula, extending into Massachusetts bay about 2 ms., with a mean breadth of 1 m. The surface on which the city stands is undulating, and gives an agreeable variety to the streets, and affords, with the aid of the buildings, particularly the State house, some very fine prospects of the adjacent country, bay, and islands. The harbor is spacious, and has sufficient water for the admission of the largest vessels, and adequately landlocked for their protection from all winds except easterly. It is very seldom so much incommoded with ice as to render it inaccessible at the severest seasons of frost. The entrance is narrow, and defended by Forts Warren and Independence.

Boston is a very commercial city, and, in proportion to her resident population, contains an immense mass of wealth. In point of tonnage, the shipping of Boston stands next, among the cities of the United States, to New York. In 1815 the tonnage of the former exceeded 143,000 tons. During 1841 there were 6,317 arrivals at Boston: ships 289, barques 283, brigs 1,227, schooners 4,341, sloops 177—coastwise, 4,574, foreign 1,743. To facilitate the operations of commerce, agriculture, and internal intercourse, Boston is connected with the surrounding country by excellent roads, and the interior of Mass. and N. H. by the Middlesex canal. This city is indeed flourishing and prosperous. It is not, however, from the amount of its capital, or the extent of its commerce, that Boston founds its most solid claim to the respectable rank it possesses amongst the cities of the U. S.; it is upon the number and exalted character of its literary institutions which this city has based her true grandeur. It would be to swell this article to a much too extensive length to enumerate its various literary establishments; we may therefore notice the Athenæum, with 18,000, and the Boston library, with 6,000 volumes, as rich stores of intellectual wealth; and, as in a scientific point of view Cambridge is only a suburb of Boston, we may in this view include the most extensive collection in the United States, exceeding 25,000 volumes, which appertains to the university in the former place. This article was written some years past, and therefore these numbers must be far short of the literary stores now in the Boston libraries.

The natural disadvantages which must have existed in mutual communication between town and country, from the insular situation of Boston, is amply obviated by 4 fine bridges. One over Charles river, from Boston to Charlestown, exceeds 1,500 feet in length, with a breadth of 42 feet; West Boston bridge, leading to Cambridge, is based on 180 piers, and extends 3,483 feet; Craigie's bridge is between the two former. A fourth bridge, over the bay to the SW. from Boston, with a wing dam, constructed to procure, by aid of the tide, an immense water power, intended to put in operation different kinds of machinery.

The appearance of the streets and houses of Boston affords ample monuments of the change of

taste, wealth, and views of convenience. In the ancient parts of the city the streets are narrow and crooked, and the houses low and plain, but in the western and more modern quarters the streets are wide, and cutting each other at right angles, and the houses in a high degree spacious, splendid, and elegant.

The public buildings of Boston are numerous and spacious. The State house, standing upon an elevated spot, with the park and open space of 45 acres, and a fine descending slope from the front of the edifice, presents, particularly from its dome, an expansive prospect over the harbor, with its numerous islands and the adjacent city and country. The new court-house, a fine building, reared at an expense of near $100,000, Faneuil Hall, an almshouse, custom-house, and near 30 places of public worship, adorn the city.

Progressive population of Boston.

1800 - - - - -	24,937
1810 - - - - -	32,250
1820 - - - - -	42,526
1830 - - - - -	61,392
1840 - - - - -	93,383

By the census of 1840 the distributive population stood thus:

Whites.

Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5 - - - -	5,711	5,558
5 to 10 - - - -	4,246	4,465
10 to 15 - - - -	3,368	3,553
15 to 20 - - - -	4,043	4,812
20 to 30 - - - -	15,612	11,242
30 to 40 - - - -	9,404	6,566
40 to 50 - - - -	3,056	3,492
50 to 60 - - - -	1,476	1,920
60 to 70 - - - -	606	951
70 to 80 - - - -	243	402
80 to 90 - - - -	65	136
90 to 100 - - - -	10	14
100 and upwards - - -	4	1
Total - - -	47,864	43,112

Free colored persons.

Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10 - - - -	205	211
10 to 24 - - - -	212	254
24 to 36 - - - -	614	279
36 to 55 - - - -	318	215
55 to 100 - - - -	49	69
100 and upwards - - -	1	
Total - - -	1,329	1,028

SUMMARY.

Whites - - - - -	90,956
Colored - - - - -	2,427
Total - - - - -	93,383

Ratio of increase in 40 years, 3,744, or nearly 3¾ per cent.

The following statements will show the number of foreign and coastwise arrivals and clearances at this port during the last 12 years; also, the value of foreign imports and exports for the same time.

Year.	Foreign arrivals.	Foreign clear'nces.	Coastwise arrivals.	Coastwise clear'nces.	Total.
1830	642	567	2,938	2,216	6,363
1831	766	684	2,946	2,298	6,694
1832	1,064	943	3,538	2,611	8,156
1833	1,066	939	4,024	2,848	8,877
1834	1,156	1,002	3,527	2,477	8,162
1835	1,302	1,225	3,879	2,900	9,306
1836	1,452	1,326	3,944	2,927	9,649
1837	1,591	1,381	4,000	2,506	9,478
1838	1,313	1,124	4,018	2,901	9,356
1839	1,553	1,381	4,251	2,803	9,988
1840	1,628	1,362	4,406	2,815	10,211
1841	1,791	1,581	4,574	2,841	10,787

The coastwise arrivals and clearances, in the above statement, do not include those vessels which arrive and depart with domestic merchandise exempted from entry or clearance at the custom-house; the number of this class of vessels is estimated to exceed 2,500 annually.

The arrivals from foreign ports at Boston, from

1790 to 1800,	averaged per year		569	vessels.
1800 to 1810,	"	"	789	"
1810 to 1820,	"	"	610	"
1820 to 1830,	"	"	787	"
1830 to 1835,	"	"	1,199	"
1835 to 1841,	"	"	1,473	"

By the above statements it will be seen that the arrivals at this port, both foreign and coastwise, for the past year, far exceed that of any former year.

Value of foreign imports and exports.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1830 - - - -	$8,348,613	$5,180,178
1831 - - - -	13,414,809	5,896,092
1832 - - - -	15,760,512	10,107,768
1833 - - - -	17,833,446	8,062,219
1834 - - - -	15,514,700	7,309,761
1835 - - - -	18,643,800	7,952,346
1836 - - - -	25,898,955	8,475,313
1837 - - - -	15,027,837	7,836,270
1838 - - - -	13,464,580	7,036,882
1839 - - - -	18,409,189	8,013,536
1840 - - - -	14,122,319	8,405,314
1841 - - - -	19,250,000	9,333,154

The above statement shows an increase of exports at this port, the past year, (1841,) of over $900,000.

Boston, tp. in the western part of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 270.——Town Erie co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 686.

Boswellsville, village in the southern part of Louisa co., Va., 21 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Bosworth Market, town of Eng., in Leicestershire. In its vicinity was fought the famous battle between Richard III and the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII, in which the former lost his crown and life. It is seated on a hill, 13 ms. W. of Leicester, and 106 NNW. of London.

Botany bay, bay of New South Wales, discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, and so called from the great quantity of herbs fonnd on the shore. The promontories which form its entrance are named Cape Banks and Point Solander. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain, which, in the sequel, took place at Port Jackson, 13 ms. further to the N. Lon. 151 21 E., lat. 34° S.

Botany island, small island in the Pacific ocean,

to the SE. of New Caledonia. Lon. 167 17 E., lat. 22 27 S.

Botesdale, town in Suffolk, Eng., in a valley, 15 ms. NE. of Bury, and 86 of London.

Botetourt, co. Va., on the sources of James and Roanoke rivers, bounded by Franklin S., Montgomery and Giles SW., Monroe W., Bath N., Rockbridge NE., and Bedford SE.; length 40, mean width 28, area, 1,120 sq. ms. Embracing a part of the great limestone and slate valley NW. from the Blue Ridge, much excellent soil exists in this county, though much of its surface is mountainous. Chief town Fincastle. Pop. 1820, 13,590, in 1840, 11,679. Central lat. 37 30 N., lon. W. C. 2 45 W.

Bothnia East, province of Sweden, in Finland, on the E. side of the Gulf of Bothnia, between the provinces of Kimi and Finland Proper and Russia. It is 300 ms. in length, and from 90 to 220 in breadth. On the seacoast, and toward the S., the land is low and marshy, and the summers are often so cold as to destroy great part of the crops. The inhabitants are thinly spread over this large space, the cattle small, and bears numerous. The principal exports are timber, butter, whale oil, pitch, and tar. This province is sometimes called Cajania, and the capital is Cajaneburg.

Bothnia West, province of Sweden, in Nordland, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Bothnia. It is 230 ms. in length, between the seacoast and Swedish Lapland, and from 25 to 50 in breadth. The soil is tolerably fertile, but sudden frosts in July often destroy the crops. It has mines of copper and iron, and numerous forests. The chief articles of commerce are copper, iron, skins of foxes, ermines, bears, wolves, reindeer, otters, &c. The capital is Uma.

Bothnia, Gulf of, sea or large gulf branching N. from the Baltic, at the isle of Aland, and bounded on the W., N., and E., by the dominions of Sweden. On its coasts are many small islands.

Botley, village of Eng., Hampshire, 6 ms. E. of Southampton, on the river Hamble, noted for a considerable trade in flour.

Botol, or *Bottel*, a small island in the Chinese sea, about 12 ms. in circuit, situated due E. from Formosa. According to La Perouse, its SE. point is at lat. 21 57 N. lon., 119 32 E. from London. La Perouse sailed close to, but did not land on Botol.

Bottesford, village of Eng., in Leicestershire, on the confines of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, 7 ms. W. by N. of Grantham.

Bottlehill, town Morris co., N. J., 16 ms. NW. from Elizabethtown.

Botzenburg, town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Elbe. Lon. 10 48 E., lat. 53 30 N.

Bouchain, fortified town of Fr., in the dep. of the North, and late French Hainault, divided into two parts by the Scheldt. It is 9 ms. W. of Valenciennes. Lon. 3 21 E., lat. 50 18 N.

Bouchart, town of Fr., lately in the province of Touraine, now in the dep. of Indre and Loire, situated on an island of the river Vienne, 15 ms. SSW. of Tours.

Boucherville, seigniory L. C., Kent co., opposite Montreal island, on the right side of St. Lawrence river, about 12 ms. E. from the city of Montreal.

Boudet. See *Bodet*.

Boudry, town of Swisserland, in the co. of Neufchatel. Lon. 6 40 E., lat. 47 1 N.

Bouillon, town of Fr., in the duchy of the same name, and territory of Luxemburg, 12 ms. N. of Sedan. Lon. 5 20 E., lat. 49 45 N.

Boulogne, large seaport of Fr., in the dep. of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Boulonnois. The harbor has a mole for the safety of the ships, and which at the same time prevents it from being choked up. It is seated at the mouth of the Lianne, 14 ms. S. of Calais. Lon. 1 42 E., lat. 50 44 N.

Boundbrook, village, Somerset co., N. J., on the E. bank of the Raritan.

Bourbon Lanci, a town of Fr., in the dep. of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its castle and hot baths. It has a large marble pavement, called the Great Bath, which is the work of the Romans. It is 15 ms. SW. of Autun. Lon. 4 6 E., lat. 46 47 N.

Bourbon l'Archambeau, town of Fr., in the dep. of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, in a bottom, near the river Allier. It is 15 ms. W. of Moulins and 362 S. of Paris. Lon. 3 5 E., lat. 46 35 N.

Bourbonne-les-Bains, town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Marne, and late province of Champagne, famous for its hot baths. It is 17 ms. E. of Langres. Lon. 5 45 E., lat. 47 54 N.

Bourbonnois, late province of Fr., bounded on the N. by Nivernois and Berry, on the W. by Berry and a small part of Marche, on the S. by Auvergne, and on the E. by Burgundy and Forez. It abounds in corn, fruit, pasture, wood, game, and wine. It now forms the dep. of Allier.

Bourbon, co. of Ky., between Ky. and Licking rivers, bounded SW. by Scott and Fayette, NW. by Harrison, NE. by Nicholas, and SE. by Montgomery and Clarke, length 16 ms., breadth 11 ms.; area 176 sq. ms. Surface rather hilly; soil fertile. Chief town Paris. Pop. in 1840, 14,478. Central lat. 38 30 N., lon. W. C. 7° W.

Bourchemin, seignory, L. C. Richelieu co., 35 ms. E. from Montreal.

Bourdeaux, ancient city of Fr., in the dep. of Gironde, and late province of Guienne. It is built in the form of a bow, of which the river Garonne is the string. This river is bordered by a large quay, and the water rises four yards at full tide; for which reasons the largest vessels can come up to it very readily. The ancient city of Bourdeaux, though considerable in point of size, was ill built, badly paved, without police or any of those municipal regulations indispensably requisite to render a city splendid or elegant. It has entirely changed its appearance within these last 40 years. The public edifices are very noble, and all the streets newly built are regular and handsome. The quays are 4 ms. in length, and the river itself is considerably broader than the Thames at London bridge. The ruins of a very large amphitheatre yet remain, constructed under the Emperor Galienus, built of brick; likewise several aqueducts. It is 87 ms. S. of Rochelle and 325 SW. of Paris. Lon. 34' W., lat. 44 50 N.

Bourdines, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Namur, 5 ms. NW. of Huy. Lon. 5° E., lat. 50 35 N.

Bourg, town of Fr., lately in the province of Bresse, on the river Reassouse, 20 ms. SE. of Macon and 233 of Paris. Lon. 5 19 E., lat. 46 11 N.——Town of Fr., lately in the province of Guienne, now in the dep. of Gironde, with a good harbor on the Dordogne, near the point of land formed by the junction of that river with the Garonne, which is called the Bec-d'Ambez. It is 15 ms. N. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 30′ W., lat. 45 5 N. ——Town of the island of Cayenne, in S. America. Lon. 52 50 W., lat. 5 2 N.

Bourganeuf, town of Fr., lately in the province of Marche, now in the dep. of Creuse, on the river Taurion, 20 ms. NE. of Limoges and 200 S. of Paris. Lon. 1 35 E., lat. 45 59 N.

Bourgeois, *burgher, townsman, &c.*, from the German *bourg*, is a term very common in European history, and not very clearly definable. It signifies often the free and common citizens of a city contradistinguished from the nobility.

Bourges, ancient city of Fr., in the dep. of Cher, and late province of Berry, on the rivers Auron and Yevre, 25 ms. NW. of Nevers and 125 S. of Paris. Lon. 2 28 E., lat. 47 5 N.

Bourget, town of Savoy, on a lake of the same name, 6 ms. N. of Chamberry. Lon. 5 50 E., lat. 45 41 N.

Bourg-la-Reine, a town of Fr., 1 league S. of Paris.

Bourmont, town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Marne, and late province of Champagne, 22 ms. E. by N. of Chaumont. Lon. 5 43 E., lat. 48 14 N.

Bourn, town of Eng., in Lincolnshire, near a spring called Bourn Well-head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town. From Bourn is a navigable canal to Boston. It is 35 ms. S. of Lincoln and 97 N. of London. Lon. 20′ W., lat. 52 42 N.

Bourneville, village, Ross co., O., 11 ms. westward of Chillicothe, and 25 ms. eastward of Hillsborough, in Highland co. Pop. 150.

Bouro, island, in the Indian ocean, between the Moluccas and Celebes. It produces nutmegs and cloves, cocoa and banana trees, and many vegetables introduced by the Dutch. Bouro is 50 ms. in circumference. Lon. 127 25 E., lat. 3 30 S.

Bourton-on-the-hill, village of Eng., in Gloucestershire, on the side of a hill, with a fine prospect into Oxfordshire. It is 5 ms. from Stow and 30 from Gloucester.

Bourton-on-the-water, village, 1 mile from the preceding place, watered by a river that rises near it, which here spreads 30 feet wide, and over which is a stone bridge. Adjoining to it is a Roman camp, where coins and other antiquities are dug up.

Boussac, town of Fr., in the dep. of Creuse, and late province of Marche, with a castle almost inaccessible, 25 ms. NE. of Gueret.

Bouton, island in the Indian ocean, 12 ms. SE. of Celebes. The inhabitants are small, but well shaped, and of a dark olive complexion. Their religion is Mahometanism. Lon. 123 30 E., lat. 5° S.

Bova, a town of Naples, near the Appennines, 28 ms. SE. of Reggio. Lon. 16 20 E., lat. 37 50 N.

Bovignes, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Meuse, 10 ms. S. of Namur. Lon. 4 50 E., lat. 50 19 N.

Bovina, tp. and post office, Delaware co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,267.——Village, Delaware co., N. Y., by postroad 179 ms. SW. from Albany.

Bovino, town of Naples, in Capitanata, at the foot of the Appennines, 15 ms. NE. of Benevento. Lon. 15 15 E., lat. 41 17 N.

Bow, town of Eng., in Devonshire, at the source of a river that falls into the Taw, 14 ms. NW. of Exeter and 188 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3 49 W., lat. 50 50 N.

Bow, or *Stratford le Bow*, a considerable village of Eng., in Middlesex, 2 ms. ENE. of London It is said that the bridge here, was the first stone one built in Eng., and that, from its arches, it received the name of Bow.

Bow, Tp., Rockingham co., N. H. Pop. in 1810, 729, in 1820, 935.

Bowdoin, town, Lincoln co., Maine. Pop. in 1810, 1,649, in 1820, 1,777.

Bowdoinham, town, Lincoln co., Me. Pop. in 1810, 1,412, in 1820, 2,259.

Bowerbank, town, in Penobscot co., Me., near Sebee lake, 40 ms. NW. from Bangor.

Bowers, village, Essex co., Va.——Village, Southampton co., Va., 61 ms. SE. from Richmond.

Bower's Store, post office, Ashe co., N. C., 170 ms., NW. from Raleigh.

Bowersville, village, Livingston co., N. Y., 208 ms. W. from Albany.

Bowling Green, post office and seat of justice, Caroline co., Va., on Marrocossac creek, a branch of Mattapony river, 50 ms. N. from Richmond. ——Village and seat of justice, Warren co., Ky., on Barren river, branch of Green river, 91 ms. NE. from Nashville, and 184 ms. SW. from Lexington, Ky.——Tp., Licking co., O. Pop. in 1810, 379, in 1820, 479 ——Post office, Oglethorpe co. Ga., about 75 ms. N. from Milledgeville.——Post office, Pike co., Mo.

Bowman's Creek, post office, Montgomery co., N. Y., 60 ms. NW. from Albany.

Bowman's mountain, called the *Bald mountain*, near the western limits of Luzerne co., is a high, regular, barren range, whose average height may be 1,000 feet. This extends from the E. to the W. branches of the Susquehannah river, between which it appears to have no other name than those mentioned, except that, in a small territory on the head of Fishing creek, the inhabitants call it the *North mountain*. Westward of the waters of the Susquehannah, it forms the main ridge of the Alleghany mountains. It crosses the E. branch of the Susquehannah, at the mouth of Tunkhannock and Bowman's creeks, and extending northeastwardly, it is called *Tunkhannock* mountain, and terminates in Susquehannah co., where it is called the Elk mountain.

Bowman's Valley, lying on Bourn's creek, between Bowman's and Mahoopeny mountains, Luzerne co., Pa., is not very populous, and the land generally poor. It is about 2 ms. wide, and 15 ms. long. The principal population is near the river.

Bowyer's Bluff, precipice of limestone rock, forming the west point of Washington harbor, Green Bay, Lake Michigan, about 100 ms. SW. from Mackinaw.

Bowyer, Fort, situated on Mobile point. This was merely a small water battery erected to defend the main pass into Mobile bay. Here, on September, 15, 1814, Major W. Lawrence, with a garrison of 158 men, repulsed an attack made by a British squadron, of which the Hennes of 28 guns was destroyed. The fort was invested by a land and naval force on the 8th of February, 1815, and surrendered to General Lambert by Major Lawrence, on the 10th of the same month, and on the ratification of peace was restored to the United States.

Bowersville, village, Southampton co., Va.

Boxborough, tp., Middlesex co., Mass. Pop. in 1810, 388, in 1820, 424.

Boxford, tp., Essex co., Mass, about 16 ms. W. of Newburyport.——Town, Essex co., Mass., 15 ms. N. from Salem. Pop, in 1810, 880, in 1820, 906.

Boxley, village of Eng., in Kent, near Maidstone.

Boxtel, town of Dutch Brabant, on the river Bommel, 8 ms. S. of Rios-le duc. Lon. 5 15 E., lat. 51 32 N.

Boxthude, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, seated on the brook which falls into the Elbe, 12 ms. SW. of Hamburg. Lon. 9 45 E., lat. 53 26 N.

Boyd's creek, village, Sevier co. Tenn.

Boydstown, village and seat of justice, Mecklenberg co., Va.

Boydsville, village, Davidson co., Tennessee, 57 ms. NW. from Murfreesborough and 20 from Nashville.

Boyle, town, Ontario co. N. Y.

Boyle, or *Abbey Boyle*, borough of Ireland, Roscommon co. It is seated near Lake Key, 23 ms. N. of Roscommon.

Boyleston, tp., Worcester co. Mass. Pop. in 1810, 800, in 1820, 902.

Boyleston, West, town, Worcester co., Mass. Pop. in 1810, 632, in 1820, 886.

Boyne, river of Ireland, which rises in Queen's co., and runs by Trim and Cavan into the Irish channel below Drogheda.

Boyolo, town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, capital of a territory of the same name, subject to the House of Austria. It is 15 ms SW. of Mantua. Lon. 10 35 E., lat. 45 6 N.

Bozra, town, New London co., Conn. Pop. in 1810, 960, in 1820, 1,803.

Braan, river of Scotland, which, descending from the hills of Perthshire E, by Loch Tay, falls into the Tay above Dunkeld. Upon this river is a grand scene, at a place called the Rumbling Bridge. Under an arch thrown over a narrow chasm, between two projecting rocks, the river is precipitated in a fall of near 50 feet.

Brabant, duchy of the kingdom of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by Holland, on the NE. by Guelderland, on the E. by Liege, on the S. by Namur, and on the W. by Hainault, Flanders, and Zealand.

Brachiano, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a lake of the same name, 12 ms. NW. of Rome. There are some celebrated baths to the west of the town. Lon. 12 24 E., lat. 42° N.

Braceville, town, Trumbull co., O. Pop. in 1820, 380.

Brachman, or Bramin, from Brahma, priests of India, or followers of the Supreme God. The title is generic, as these priests are divided in several orders, and like all other associations of mankind, differ in moral character, from austere virtue, to the most abandoned dissoluteness of manners. Brahm, as explained by Webster, "Broum, Piromis-Gothic, Frum, original meaning "*beginning*." Is not the English word *from*, derived from the same root? Richardson in his Dictionary answers in the affirmative. See *Brahmin sect*.

Bracken, co., Ky , bounded by the Ohio river NE., by Mason SE., by Harrison S. and SW., and by Pendleton W.; length 22, mean breath 12 ms., area 264 sq. ms., surface hilly, and soil productive. Staples, grain, flour, tobacco, and salted provisions. Chief town, Augusta. Pop. in 1820, 5,280, and in 1840, 7,053. Central lat. 38 45 N., lon W. C. 6. 0 W.

Braceville, village, westernmost of Trumbull, co. Ohio, 8 ms. westward of Warren. Pop. 700 in the tp. of same name.

Bracklow, strong town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 85 ms. E of Kaminieck. Lon. 28 30 E., lat. 48 49 N.

Brackley, borough of Eng., in Northamptonshire, on the river Ouse, 18 ms. S. of Northamption, and 64 NW. of London. Lon. 1 10 W., lat. 52 2 N.

Braddock's field, 8 ms. from Pittsburg, on Turtle creek, Alleghany co., Pa. Here July, 1,755, the British and Provincial army was defeated by the French and Indians. General Braddock was mortally wounded, and died shortly after. It was here the military talents of Geo. Washington, then a Provincial major, were first conspicuously displayed.

Braddock's bay, N. Y., S. side of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Solomon creek, 8 ms. W. from Genesee river.

Bradsley, or *Badsley*, village of Eng., near Broomsgrove, in Worcestershire.

Bradfield, town of Eng., in Essex, 16 ms. N. of Chelmsford. Lon. 0 20 E., lat. 51 58 N.

Bradford, town of Eng., in Wilts. It is the centre of the greatest manufacture of superfine cloths in Eng., which it shares with the surrounding towns of Trowbridge, Melksham, Corsham, and Chippenham. It is seated on the Avon, 11 ms. W. of Devizes, and 102 of London. Lon. 2 20 W., lat. 51 20 N.——Town of Eng., in the W. riding of Yorkshire. It is seated on a branch of the Ayre, 36 ms. SW. of York, and 193 NNW. of London, and has a trade in shalloons, everlastings, &c., which are made in the neighborhood. Lon. 1 40 W., lat. 53 49 N.——Town, Merrimack co., N. H., 20 ms W. from Concord. Pop. in 1810, 1,034; in 1820, 1,318.——Village, Orange co., Vt., 55 ms. SE. from Montpelier.——Town, Essex co., Mass., on the right bank of the Merrimack, opposite Haverhill. Pop. in 1810, 1,369; in 1820, 1,600.

Bradford, East, tp., in Chester co., Penn. Pop. in 1810, 1,003; in 1820, 1,217.

Bradford, West, tp., Chester co., Penn. Pop. in 1810, 1,219; in 1820, 1,739.

Bradford, co. of Penn., on both sides of the Susquehannah river, bounded N. by the state of

N. Y., E. by Susquehannah co., SE. by Luzerne, SW. by Lycoming, and W. by Tioga; length, 38 ms.; mean width, 35; area, 1,330 sq. ms.; features hilly and rocky, and soil varied. On the Susquehannah, and other streams, large bodies of first-rate alluvial soil exists, but extensive tracts of broken and poor land spread between the water courses. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, fruit, salted provisions, live stock, and lumber. Pop. in 1820, 11,554; in 1840, 32,769. Chief towns Tioga and Meansville. Ctl. lat. 41 45, Lon. W. C. 30′ E.——Village, on Ohio river, Sciota co., Ohio, 1 m. below, and on the opposite side of Sciota river from Portsmouth, the co. seat.

Brady, and *Eastown Grant*, tp., Oxford co., Maine. Pop. in 1820, 8.

Bradley's vale, town of Vt., Caledonia co., on the waters of the Possampsick river, 40 ms. NE. of Montpelier.

Bradleysville, village of Litchfield co.——Post office, Sumpter district, S. C., 62 ms. E. from Columbia.

Brae-Mar, fertile vale in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, surrounded by rugged precipices. It is 27 ms. NW. of Aberdeen.

Braga, town of Portugal, capital of Entre-Minhoe-e-Douero, seated on the river Cavado, 180 ms. N. of Lisbon. Lon. 8 29 W., lat. 41 42 N.

Braganza, capital of the duchy of Braganza, in Portugal, on the Sabor, 32 ms. NW. of Miranda. Lon. 6 80 W., lat. 42 2 N.

Brahmin, a sect or body of men in Indostan, who do not admit description by the use of any terms known to European languages. They are neither priests or monks in any meaning attached to those terms. In their first or preparatory state, the Bramins are called Bramachari; this is their preparatory condition. Their second state is Grihastha, which is complete when he is married and has children; marriage without children does not complete the title of Brahmin. Similar to all exclusives they pretend to a purity far beyond their practice. Like all other pretended exclusives, they are artful impostors. The Hindoo character, similar to all other oppressed nations, is that of artful disguise, which has its extreme in the Brahmin.

Braila, town of Turkey in Europe, in Walachia, on the Danube.

Brailow, town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 50 ms. NW. of Bracklaw. Lon. 28° E., lat. 49 12 N.

Brain le Comte, town of Hainault, 15 ms. SW. of Brussels. Lon. 4 6 E., lat. 50 41 N.

Brainerd, chief station of the American Board of Commissioners, in the Cherokee nation, situate on Chickamaugah branch of Tennessee, about 145 ms. WSW. from Knoxville.

Brainard's bridge, village in Nassau, SE. part of Rensselaer co., N. Y., 16 ms. from Albany.

Braintree, town of Eng., in Essex, 12 ms. N. of Chelmsford, and 41 NE. of London. Lon, 40 E., lat 51 55 N.——Tp. Norfolk co., Mass., 8 ms. from Boston. Pop. in 1810, 1,357, in 1820, 466.——Tp., Orange co., Vt., on Third Branch, creek of White river.

Braintree, New. See *New Braintree.*

Braintrem, town, Luzerne co., Penn., on the SW. side of the river Susquehannah.

Brakel, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the rivulet Brught, 12 ms. E. of Paderborn. Lon. 9 12 E., lat., 51 46 N.

Brakio, mountain of the Alps, in the country of the Grisons, which separates the valley of Munster from the co. of Bormio.

Bramant, town of Savoy, on the river Arck, 35 ms. NW. of Turin. Lon. 7 5 E., lat. 45 23 N.

Bramber, borough in Eng., in Sussex, 47 ms. S. by W. of London. Lon. 0 12 W., lat. 50 52 N.

Brampton, town, of Eng., in Cumberland, on the river Itshin, near the Picts Wall. It is 8 ms., NE. of Carlisle, and 311 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 40 W., lat. 54 58 N.——Village of Eng., in Herefordshire, 1 mile S. of Ross.

Brancaster, village of Eng., in Norfolk, the ancient Branodunum, a considerable Roman city, where ancient coins have been frequently dug up.

Branchon, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Mehaigne, 8 ms. N. of Namur. Lon. 4. 40 E., lat., 50 36 N.

Branchtown, village, Philadelphia co., Pa.

Branchville, village, Sussex co., N. J., 80 ms. N. from Trenton.

Brandels, town of Bohemia, on the river Elbe, 10 ms. NE. of Prague. Lon. 14 45 E., lat. 50 15 N.

Brandenburgh, country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Pomerania and Mecklenburg; on the E. by Poland, on the S. by Silesia, Lusatia, Upper Saxony, and Magdeburg; and on the W. by Lunenburg. It is divided into five principal parts; the Old Marche, Pregnitz, the Middle Marche, Uncker Marche, and the New Marche. Berlin is the capital; and the principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Spree, Ucker, Oder, and Warte. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherans, but the Roman Catholics are tolerated. Though the title Prussia, given to the monarchy of that name, comes from a province of Poland, yet the real foundation of this State was Brandenburg. See *Prussia.*——Town of Germany, divided into the Old and New Town, by the Havel, which separates the fort from both. It is 26 ms. W. of Berlin. Lon. 14 5 E. lat., 52 45 N.

Brandon, village of Eng., in Suffolk, on the Little Ouse, over which is a bridge, and a ferry at a mile's distance. It is 12 ms., N. of Bury.——Town, Rutland co., Vt., 16 ms. N. of Rutland, on Otter creek. Pop. 1,400.

Brandy Pots, islands in the St. Lawrence river, about 100 ms. below Quebec, and nearly opposite the mouth of Saguenai river.

Brandywine, a considerable stream which rises in Chester co., Pa., and empties into the Delaware river, in the State of Delaware. It is distinguished for the numerous merchant mills erected near its mouth. These mills are employed in the manufacture of flour, gunpowder, and paper. The commercial facilities, to and from these mills, add much to their value. The commodities are shipped from the mill houses. The water power is so immense as to admit indefinite increase of the manufacturing establishments.

Brandywine Manor, village, Chester co., Pa. 30 ms. W. from Philadelphia.

Brandywine, tp., Chester co., Pa. Pop. in

1810, 1,257, in 1820, 1,431.——tp., New Castle, co., Del. Pop. in 1810, 2,275, in 1820, 2,796.

Brandywine Mills, town in Boston tp., Portage co., O., about 25 ms. northwestward of Ravenna, the county seat, and 15 ms. northwards of Massillon.

Branford, town, New Haven co., Conn. Pop. in 1810, 1,932, in 1820, 2,230.

Brantrem, village, Luzerne, co., Pa., on the Susquehannah, 50 ms. above Wilkesbarre. Pop. 525.

Brant's village, on Grand river, U. C.

Branska, town of Transylvania, on the river Merish, 35 ms. S. of Weissemburg. Lon. 24 16 E., lat. 46° N.

Brassa, one of the Shetland islands, where is the noted Brassa sound, in which 1,000 sail may at once find commodious mooring. Brassa sound is in lat. 60 10 N.

Brassaw, or *Cronstadt*, strong town of Transylvania, on the river Burczel, 50 ms. E. by N. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 25 55 E., lat. 46 35 N.

Brasil, an extensive country of South America, claimed and in part possessed by Portugal. It extends along the Atlantic ocean from Cape Orange, lat. 4° N. to near lat. 33° S., and from Cape St. Rocque, lon. W. C. 44° E, to the mouth of the Javery river, lon. W. C. 5° E., extending through 39° of lat. It is bounded NE. by the Atlantic ocean, N. by Guayana and Colombia, NW. by Colombia, SW. by Peru and the United Provinces of La Plata, and SE. and E. by the Atlantic ocean. It is intersected by a chain of mountains ranging along the Atlantic coast from S. lat. 10 to 30°. The aspect of a country of such vast extent must present an indefinite variety of surface and soil. Brasil is, however, in general, rather plain than mountainous. The Amazon, with its numerous branches, waters and fertilizes these immense regions, affording the most extensive tracts of productive soil in one connected body ever united under one sovereignty. The Brasils is about 2,500 ms. in length and breadth, with an area of about 3,000,000 of sq. ms. It is very difficult to fix its population—supposed to be about 2,000,000, independent of the aborigines not subject or tributary to the Crown of Portugal. It is divided into the captain generalships of Rio Grand, St. Paul's, Minas Ceraes, Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Ceara, Maranham, Grand Para, Mattagrosso, and Goias. It would be needless to enumerate the productions of Brasil, either mineral or vegetable; it is sufficient to observe that in both kingdoms the objects are almost commensurate with all that can administer to the wants, comforts, or luxury of human beings. Form of government, monarchical; chief magistrate styled emperor. See art. *America*, p. 53.

Brassos a Dios, river of Texas, in the intendency of St. Louis Potosi. The sources of the Bressos are not correctly known, but are supposed to be south of Red river, about N. lat. 33° and W. lon. W. C. 29°. The length of this river exceeds 400 ms.; the country near its source is mostly prairie, with narrow borders of woods along along the banks of the river and some of its branches. The quantity of water at its mouth is generally reported to be about 10 or 12 feet.

Brattleboro, town, Vt., in Windham co., on Whetstone creek, 33 ms. E. from Bennington.

Brattleborough, village, Windham co., Vt., on the W. side of Connecticut river, 36 ms. E. of Bennington, 9 S. of Pultney. Pop. 2,000.

Brattonville, village, Prince William co., Va., 35 ms. SW. from W. C.

Braubach, town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, 8 ms. S. of Coblentz.

Braunaw, town of Germany, in lower Bavaria, seated on the river Kiun, 25 ms. SW. of Paussau. Lon. 13 3 E., lat. 48 10 N.

Braunsburg, town of Poland, in New Prussia, with a commodious harbor, seated near the Baltic, 50 ms. E. of Dantzic. Lon. 20 6 E., lat. 54. 22 N.

Braunfeld, town of Germany, in the co. of Soims, with a handsome palace, 26 ms. N. by W. of Frankfort. Lon. 8 32 E., lat. 50 21 N.

Brava, town of Africa, on the coast of Ajan, with a pretty good harbor. It is 80 ms. from Magadoxo, Lon. 43 25 E., lat. 1 20 N.

Bravo, one of the Cape de Verd islands, remarkable for excellent wine, and inhabited by the Portuguese. Lon. 24 59 W., lat. 14 52 N.

Bray, seaport of Ireland, in the co. of Wicklow, seated on St. George's channel, 10 ms. S. of Dublin. Lon. 6 1 W., lat. 53 11 N.——Village of Eng., in Berkshire, on the Thames, one mile S. of Maidenhead.

Brazza, town and island on the coast of Dalmatia, in the Gulf of Venice, opposite Spalatro, and subject to Venice. Lon. 17 35 E., lat. 43 50 N.

Brechin, borough of Scotland, in Angusshire, washed by the river Southesk, over which there is a stone bridge of two large arches. It lies at 8 ms. distance from Montrose, and the tide flows within two miles of the town. It is 70 ms. NE. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 18 E., lat. 56 40 N.

Breckenridge, co. Ky., bounded by the Ohio river NW., by Hardin E. and SE., by Grayson S., and by Ohio and Daviess SW.; length 38 ms., mean width 20; area 760 sq. ms.; surface broken, and soil generally productive. Staples grain, flour, tobacco, and salted provisions. Chief town Hardensburg. Pop. 1820, 7,485. Cent. lat. 37 50, lon. W. C. 9 20 W.

Brecknock, or *Brecon*, the capital of Brecknockshire, Wales, called by the Welsh Abber-Honddey, and seated at the confluence of the Honddey and Usk, 34 ms. NW. of Monmouth, and 162 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3 22 W., lat. 51 54 N.

Brecknock, tp., Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 495; in 1820, 536.——Tp., Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 890; in 1820, 1,062.

Brecknockshire, co. of South Wales, 39 ms in length and 27 in breadth; area 731 sq. ms.; bounded on the E. by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, on the S. by Glamorganshire, on the W. by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire, and on the N. by Radnorshire. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceedingly high, particularly Monuchdenny Hill, not far from Brecknock; but there are large fertile plains and valleys, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. Its principal rivers are the Wye and the Usk. Pop. in 1801, 31,683; in 1811, 37,735; and in 1821, 43,613. Pop. to the sq. m., 60.

Breda, city of Brabant, large, populous, and well built. It is seated on the river Meck, in a marshy country, which may be overflowed and rendered inaccessible to an army. It is 22 ms. W. by S. of Bois-le-duc, 35 NNE. of Antwerp, and 60 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 50 E., lat. 51 35 N.

Bregentz, town of Germany, capital of a co. of the same name, in the Tyrol. It is seated on the lake of Constance, 70 ms. NE. of Appenzel. Lon. 9 45 E., lat. 47 27 N.

Brehar, the most mountainous of the Scilly islands, 30 ms. W. of the Land's End. Lon. 6 42 W., lat. 50 2 N.

Brele, river of Fr., which divides the dep. of Lower Seine from that of Somme, and, watering Eu, enters the English channel.

Bremgarten, town of Swisserland, in the free lower bailiwics, watered by the Reuss, between the cantons of Zuric and Bern. The inhabitants deal chiefly in paper, and are Roman Catholics. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, has a handsome bridge over the Reuss, and is 10 ms. W. of Zuric. Lon. 8 17 E., lat. 47 20 N.

Bremen, considerable town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see, which is secularised. It is divided, by the Weser, into the Old and New Town. It is 22 ms. E. of Oldenburg, 60 southwesterly from Hamburg, and 60 NW. from Hanover. Lon. 8 48 E., lat. 53 6 N.——Duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, lying between the Weser and the Elbe, of which the former separates it from Oldenburg, and the other from Holstein. The air is cold, but the country is fertile and well peopled. The territory of Bremen embraces about 62 English sq. ms. The entire population is 50,000, of which the city contains 38 or 39,000.

Bremenwoerd, town of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, 27 ms. N. of Bremen. Lon. 8 45 E., lat. 53 33 N.

Brent, town of Eng., in Devonshire, 200 ms. W. by S. of London. Lon. 4 2 E, lat. 50 33 N. ——River of Eng., in Somersetshire, which rises in Selwood Forest, on the edge of Wilts, and falls into Bridgewater bay.

Brente, river which rises in the bishopric of Trent, and falls into the Gulf of Venice, opposite that city.

Brentford, town of Eng., in Middlesex. It is seated on the Thames, into which, at the W. end of the town, flows a rivulet called the Brent. It is divided into Old and New Brentford, 7 ms. W. of London. Lon. 10′ W., lat. 51 26 N.——Tp., Rockingham co., N. H., 15 ms. W. from Portsmouth. Pop. in 1810, 905; in 1820, 892.

Brentsville, village, Prince William co., Va., 35 ms. SW. from W. C.

Brentwood, town of Eng., in Essex. It stands on a fine eminence, 11 ms. WSW. of Chelmsford, and 18 ENE. of London. Lon. 25′ E., lat. 51 36 N.——Town, Rockingham co., N. H., 33 ms. SE. from Concord.

Brescia, town of Italy, capital of Bresciano, on the Garza, 95 ms. W. of Venice. Lon. 10 5 E., lat. 45 51 N.

Bresciano, province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the N. by the country of the Grisons and the bishopric of Trent; on the E., by Lake Garda, the Veronese, and the Mantuan; on the S. by the Mantuan and the Cremonese; and on the W. by Cremasco, Bergamo, and the Valteline. It is watered by several small rivers, and is full of towns and villages, of which Brescia is the capital.

Bresellow, town of Italy, in the Modenese, on the river Po, 27 ms. NW. of Modena. Lon. 10 41 E., lat. 44 50 N.

Breslaw, large, rich, and populous town of Germany, capital of Silesia, with a bishop's see and a university. It is seated at the conflux of the Oder and Ola. The royal palace was obtained by the Jesuits, where they founded a university in 1700. The two principal churches belong to the protestants; near one of which stands the buildings appertaining to the university of that city. It is 112 ms. NE. of Prague, and 165 N. of Vienna. Lon. 17 8 E., lat. 51 3 N.

Bresse, late province of Fr., which now forms the dep. of Ain. It is bounded on the N. by Burgundy and Franche Comte, on the E. by Savoy, on the S. by the Viennois, and on the W. by the Lyonnois.

Bressici, or *Brzesk*, the capital of Polesia, in Poland, on the river Bog, 100 ms. E. of Warsaw. It is a fortified town, and has a castle built upon a rock. Here is a synagogue, resorted to by the Jews from all the countries of Europe. Lon. 24 6 E., lat. 52 4 N.

Bressuire, town of Fr., lately in the province of Poitou, now included in the dep. of the Two Sevres.

Brest, town of Fr., in the dep. of Finisterre and late province of Brittany, with a castle seated on a craggy rock by the sea side. The streets are narrow, crooked, and all upon a declivity. The quay is above a mile in length. This is the best port in Fr., and has every accommodation for the navy. It is 30 ms. SE. of Morlaix, and 325 W. of Paris. Lon. 4 30 W., lat. 48 22 N.

Bretagny, or *Brittany*, late province of Fr., 150 ms. in length, and 112 in breadth. It is surrounded by the ocean, except on the E. where it is united to Anjou, Maine, Normandy, and Poitou. The air is temperate, and it has large forests. It now forms the dep. of the N. coast, Finisterre, Isle, and Villaine, Lower Loire, and Morbinan.

Breteuil, town of Fr., in the dep of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, seated on the Iton, 15 ms. SW. of Evreux, and 65 W. of Paris. Lon. 1° E., lat. 48 56 N.

Breton, Cape, island of N. America, between 45 and 47° N. lat., separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait called Canso, and is 100 ms. in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a barren country, subject to fogs throughout the year, and covered with snow in the winter. There is an excellent fishery on this coast. It was confirmed to Eng. by treaty in 1763.—See *Louisbourg*.

Breton, island of Louisiana, or rather two small islands lying SW. from the Grand Gosier. There is a channel containing 12 feet water between the islands of Grand Gosier and Breton island, and another SW. of the latter, leading into Chandeleur bay, with 18 feet water. N. lat. 29 26 W., lon. W. C. 2 20.

Bretton Woods, tp. in Coos co., N. H. Pop. in 1810, 12; in 1820, 19.

Brevordt, town of Guelderland, 24 ms. SE. of Zutphen. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 52 2 N.

Brewer, village, Hancock co,, Me., 130 ms. NE. from Portland.

Brewer's Haven, good harbor on the N. end of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili. Lon. 71° W., lat. 42 30 S.

Brewers, town, Penobscot co., Me. Pop. in 1820, 744

Brewer's Lagoon, on the coast of Honduras, to the NW. of Cape Gracios a Dios. Lon. W. C. 7 40 W., lat. 15 48 N.

Brewood, town of Eng., in Staffordshire, 10 ms. S. by W. of Stafford, and 130 NW. of London. Lon. 2 5 W., lat. 52 43 N.

Brewster, town, Barnstable co , Mass., 16 ms. E. from Barnstable. Pop. in 1810, 1,112; in 1820, 1,285.

Brey, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, 14 ms. N. of Maestricht. Lon. 5 39 E., 51 4 N.

Briançon, town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Alps, and late province of Dauphiny, with a castle seated on a craggy rock. It is remarkable for the manna gathered in its neighborhood, which at first appears on the leaves and small branches of a sort of pine tree; but they make incisions into the bark, to get larger quantities. It has a noble bridge over the Durance, and had a handsome church; it is 17 ms. NW. of Embrun. Lon. 6 25 E., lat. 44 46 N.

Briaire, town of Fr., in the dep. of Loiret, and late province of Orleannois, seated on the Loire, and remarkable for a canal of communication between that river and the Seine. It is 35 ms. SE. of Orleans, and 88 S. of Paris. Lon. 2 47 E., lat. 47 40 N.

Briar Creek, tp., Columbia co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 1,719.——Small branch of Savannah river, which it joins between Augusta and Savannah.

Briceland Cross Roads, post office, Washington co., Pa.

Brick Meeting House, post office, Cecil co., Md.

Bricksville, tp., Cuyahoga co., O. Pop. in 1820, 315.

Bricksville, or *Brecksville* more correctly, though the former is the name in the post-office list, is one of the southeasternmost tp's of the co., and is traversed by the Cuyahoga river and Ohio canal. The village of Bricksville is 13 ms. S. of Cleveland, and 20 ms. a little W. of N. from Akron.

Bridge Branch, post-office, Sussex co., Del., 53 ms. S. from Dover.

Brigend, town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, on the Ogmore, which divides it into two parts, joined by a stone bridge. It is 7 ms. W. by N. of Cowbridge, and 178 W. of London. Lon. 3 38 W., lat. 51 30 N.

Bridgehampton, village, Suffolk co., N. Y., at the NE. end of Long Island.

Bridgenorth, borough of Eng., in Shropshire, on the Severn, which divides it into the Upper and Lower town, joined by a stone bridge. It is 20 ms. W. by N. of Birmingham, and 139 NW. of London. Lon. 2 28 W., lat. 52 36 N.

Bridgeport, town, Fairfield co , Ct , on Long Island sound, on the E. side of Sasco river, opposite to Fairfield, 10 ms. SW. of Stratford, and 10 NE. of Norwalk.——Borough of Pa., on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Dunlap's creek, Fayette co. It is separated from Brownsville by a bridge over Dunlap's creek. Pop. in 1820, 624. ——Village, Harrison co., Va., 300 ms. NW. from Richmond.——Village, Belmont co., O., on Ohio river, opposite Wheeling city, and at the mouth of Indian or Western Wheeling creek. The village extends above half a mile along the creek and national road; distant from Wheeling 1 m., St. Clairsville 10, Zanesville 73, and Columbus 126.

Bridgton, town, Cumberland co., Me., 30 ms. NW. from Portland. Pop. in 1810, 882; in 1820, 1,160.

Bridgeton, principal town in Cumberland co., N. J., 18 ms. SE. by S. of Salem, 40 ms. SSE. from Philadelphia, and 185 ms. from Washington. It is the capital town of the co., has a court-house and jail, and is a port of entry for the district of W. Jersey. It is situated on the Cohansie creek, which is navigable for vessels of 100 tons, to the town. It contains 1,500 inhabitants, has a post office, and several manufacturing establishments. The tonnage, in 1815, amounted to 1,500 tons. N. lat. 39 24, lon. W. C. 1 47 E.

Bridgetown, capital of the island of Barbadoes, in the inmost part of Carlisle bay. The streets are broad, and the houses well built and finished. The wharves and quays are convenient Lon. W. C. 26 24 E., lat. 13 5 N.——Village, Grafton co., N. H., on the Merrimack, 26 ms. above Concord. ——Village, Queen Anne co., Md., on the W. side of Tuckahoe creek, 8 ms. E. from Centreville. ——Village, Kent co., Md., on the N. side of Chester river, 20 ms. above Chester.

Bridgeville, village, Muskingum co , O., 8½ ms. eastward of Zanesville, and 3½ westward of Norwich.

Bridgewater, borough of Eng , in Somersetshire, on the river Parret, over which is a stone bridge, and near it ships of 100 tons burden may ride. It is 8 ms. S. of the Bristol channel, 31 SSW. of Bristol, and 137 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3 10 W., lat. 51 7 N.——Tp., Grafton co., N. H., on the Merrimack. Pop. in 1810, 1,104; in 1820, 727.——Village, Windsor co., Vt., 17 ms. NW. from Windsor.——Tp , Plymouth co., Mass. 22 ms. S. of Boston. Pop. in 1810, 5,157; in 1820, 5,670.——Town, Oneida co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,533.——Tp., Somerset co., N. J. Pop. in 1810, 2,906; in 1820, 3,147.—— Tp., Susquehannah co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 1,994. ——Village, Luzerne co. Pa.

Bridlington, or *Burlington*, seaport of Eng , in the east riding of Yorkshire, on a creek near Flamborough-head, with a commodious quay for ships, and is a place of good trade, 36 ms. N. of Hull, and 208 of London. Lon. 5′ W., lat. 54 8 N.

Bridport, borough of Eng., in Dorsetshire, between two rivers, and had once a harbor, which is now choked up with sand. It is 12 ms. W. of Dorchester, and 135 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2 52 W., lat. 50 42 N.——Town, Addison co., Vt., on Lake Champlain, near Crown Point, 15 ms, S. from Vergennes.

Brieg, handsome town of Silesia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a college, and an academy for the nobility. It is seated on the Oder, 20 ms. SE. of Breslaw. Lon. 17 35 E., lat. 50 50 N.

Briel, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, capital of the island of Voorn, seated at the mouth

of the Maese, 13 ms. SW. of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 23 E., lat. 51 50 N.

Brientz, lake of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, three leagues long, and one broad. The Aar runs through the whole extent of this lake, and unites it to that of Thun.

Brier Creek, post-office, Wilkes co., N. C., 180 ms. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

Brieux, St., town of Fr., in the dep. of the North Coast, and late province of Brittany, with a good harbor. It is seated near the English channel, 50 ms., NW. of Rennes. Lon. 2 38 W., lat. 48 31 N.

Briey, town of Fr , now in the dep. of Moselle, lately in the province of Lorraine, seated near the river Manse, 30 ms. NE. of St. Michael.

Brigg.—See *Glandfordbridge*.

Bright's Corner, village, Cumberland co., Me., 36 ms. from Portland.

Brightelmston, or *Brighton*, seaport of Eng., in Sussex. It is the station of the packet-boats to and from Dieppe, and is 50 ms. S. of London, and 74 NW. of Dieppe. Lon. 6' E., lat. 50 52 N.

Bright Hope, post office, Green co., Tenn., 200 ms. E. from Murfreesborough.

Brighton, town, Middlesex co., Mass., 5 ms. W. from Boston. It is the cattle market of Boston.——Tp., Middlesex co., Mass. Pop. in 1810, 608; in 1820, 762.——Town, Monroe, co., N. Y., immediately contiguous to, and SE. from Rochester.——Town, Beaver co., Pa., on Beaver river, 5 ms. above Beavertown.——Village, Harmony tp., Clark co., O., to the eastward of Springfield.——One of the western tps. of Lorain co., O., with a post village about 23 or 24 ms. SSW. of Elyria.

Brightstown, village, Crawford co., Pa.

Brignolles, town of Fr., in the dep. of Var, and late province of Provence, famous for its prunes. It is seated among mountains, in a pleasant country, 325 ms. SSE. of Paris. Lon. 6 15 E., lat. 43 24 N.

Brihuega, town of Spain, in New Castile, seated at the foot of the mountain Tajuna, 43 ms. NE. of Madrid. Lon. 4 10 W., lat. 40 50 N.

Brimfield, town, Hampden co., Mass. Pop. in 1820, 1,612.——Village in tp. of same name, Portage co., O., 8 ms. SW. of Ravenna, and 10 ms. NE. by E. of Akron, on the road leading thence to Pittsburg.

Brimfield, S., tp., Hampden co., Mass. Pop. in 1820, 683.

Brimpfield, village of Eng., in Gloucestershire, at the sources of the river Stroud, where are the foundations of a castle long destroyed. It has also a nunnery. It is 7 ms. SE. of Gloucester.

Brindici, ancient *Brundusium*, seaport of Naples, in Otranto, with an archbishop's see and a fortress. It is seated on the Gulf of Venice, 32 ms. E. of Tarento. Lon. 18 15 E., lat. 40 45 N.

Breengei's Farm, post-office, on the left bank of the Mississippi, 5 ms. below Donaldsonville, and 75 above New Orleans.

Brinkleyville, village Halifax co., N. C., 85 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Brinn, town of Moravia, where the assembly of the States meet. It is seated at the confluence of the Zwitta and Swart, 53 ms. N. of Vienna, and 27 SW. of Olmutz. Lon. 16 40 E., lat. 49 6 N.

Brioude, in France, the name of two towns, a mile distant from each other, now in the department of Upper Loire, lately in the province of Velay. Old Brioude is seated on the river Allier, over which is a bridge of one arch, whose diameter is 173 feet. It is 16 ms. S. of Issoire, and 225 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2 50 E., lat. 45 16 N.

Briqueras, town of Piedmont, in the valley of Lucerne, 3 ms. from the town of that name. Lon. 7 34 E., lat. 44 56 N.

Brisach, Old, town of Suabia, once the capital of Brisgau, seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of boats, 25 ms. S. of Strasburg. Lon. 7 49 E., lat. 48 2 N.

Brisach, New, fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace. It is built opposite Old Brisach, about a mile from the Rhine, and 23 S. of Strasburg. Lon. 7 40 E., lat. 48 5 N.

Brisgau, territory of Suabia, on the S. side of the Rhine, which separates it from the department of Upper Rhine.

Brissac, town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, seated on the river Aubence, 13 ms. S. of Angers. Lon. 0 27 W., lat. 47 20 N.

Bristol, city and seaport of Eng., in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, to which last co. it was accounted to belong before it formed a separate jurisdiction. In wealth, trade, and population, it was long reckoned the second in this kingdom, but is now greatly exceeded by Liverpool. It is seated at the confluence of the Avon with the Frome, 10 ms. from the influx of the Avon into the Severn. Bristol has a prodigious trade, for it is reckoned that hence 2,000 ships sail yearly. The tide, rising to a great height in these narrow rivers, brings vessels of considerable burden to the quay. But the largest ships are discharged at Kingroad, 4 ms. below the city, and the goods are brought to the quay by lighters. There are some considerable woolen manufactures, and no less than 15 glass-houses, and a sugar refinery, which is one of its principal manufactures. For supplying the city with water, there are 6 public conduits. It has 18 churches beside the cathedral, a bridge over the Avon, a custom-house, and an exchange. The Hot Well, about a mile from the town, on the side of the Avon, is much resorted to. It is of great purity, and has obtained a high reputation in consumptive cases. In St. Vincent's Rock, above this well, are found those native crystals, so well known under the name of Bristol stones. Besides this well, there is a cold spring which gushes out of a rock on the side of a river that supplies the cold bath. Here are used sledges instead of carts, because the vaults and common sewers would be injured by them. Bristol is governed by a mayor. It is 12 ms. WNW. of Bath, 34 SSW. of Gloucester, and 124 W. of London. Lon. 2 36 W. lat. 51 28 N.

Bristol, town Lincoln co., Me., on Booth bay, 12 ms. SE. of Wiscasset, and 200 NE. of Boston. ——Tp. Lincoln co. Me. Pop. 1810, 2,753, in 1820, 2,946.——Town Grafton co., N. H. Pop. 1820, 675.——Town Hartford co., Conn. Pop. 1810, 1,428, in 1820, 1,362.——Co. Mass., bounded N. by Norfolk, E. by Plymouth, SE. by Buzzard's bay, and W. by Rhode Island; length

35, mean width 17 ms., area 600 sq. ms. It is generally level, though some parts are hilly; soil of middling quality. Chief town Taunton. Pop. 1820, 40,908, in 1830, 49,592, and in 1840, 60,164. Central lat. 41 45, lon. 6° E. W. C. ——Co. R. I., bounded N. and NE. by Mass., W. by Narragansett bay, E. by Mount Hope bay; length 10 ms., mean width 4, area 40 sq. ms.; soil in general rocky, but productive; surface hilly, and very pleasantly diversified. Chief town Bristol. Pop. 1820, 5,637, in 1830, 5,446, and in 1840, 6,476. Central lat. 41 44, lon W. C. 5 45 E.——Tp. Bristol co., R. I., including Bristol village. Pop. 1810, 2,693, in 1820, 3,197.——Seaport and village, capital of Bristol co., R. I., 13 ms. N. from Newport, and 15 S. from Providence. The site of this town is in a high degree pleasant, on a point of land between Taunton river and Narragansett bay. It is a place of considerable commerce; the shipping in 1815 exceeded 6,900 tons, and its present pop. 2,700, in 1840, 3,490.——Town Ontario co., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2,429.——Borough and village Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware river, nearly opposite Burlington, N. J., 20 ms. above Philadelphia, and 12 below Trenton. Pop. 1810, 628, in 1820, 908.——Tp. Philadelphia co., Pa. Pop. 1810, 965, in 1820, 1,257.——Town Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 1810, 1,008, in 1820, 1,667.——Borough Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 1840, 1,438; situated on the Delaware river 20 ms. above Philadelphia, and 12 below Trenton.——Tp. Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 1810, 212, in 1820, 313. The village of Bristol, Trumbull co., Ohio, is situated 10 ms. NNW. of Warren, and named in the post office list, to distinguish it from Bristol postv., Morgan co., Ohio, Bristolville.——Village Morgan co., Ohio, about 6 ms. NE. of McConnellsville, the county seat, and 40 NW. of Marietta.—— Tp. Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1820, 452.——Village Perry co., Ohio, 50 ms. SE. from Columbus.——Bay on the NW. coast of North America, lying between the peninsula of Alaska and Cape Newnham. Lon. W. C. from 80° to 85° W., lat. 56° to 58° N.——Channel, between the S. coast of Wales and the cities of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, in England.

Bristolville, village Trumbull co., Ohio, 200 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Britain, or *Great Britain*, the most considerable of all the European islands, extending 550 ms. from N. to S., and 290 from E. to W. It lies to the N. of France, from which it is separated by the English Channel. The ancient name of this island was Albion, which, in process of time, gave way to that of Britain, by which it was known to Julius Cæsar. The general division of the island is into England, Scotland, and Wales. See *Great Britain*.

Britain, New, country of North America, commonly called the Esquimaux country. It is subject to Great Britain, and lies between 50° and 70° N. lat., and between 50° and 100° W. lon. There are innumerable lakes and morasses, which are covered with ice and snow a great part of the year. The principal settlements belonging to the English Hudson's Bay Company are Churchill, Nelson, New Severn, and Albany, on the W. side of Hudson's bay.——Island to the N. of New Guinea. It is divided into two islands by a strait, through which Captain Carteret sailed in 1767. New Britain lies in lon. 152 19 E., and lat 4° S. The inhabitants are black and woolly-headed, like negroes, but have not their flat noses and thick lips.

Britton's Store, post office Bertie co., N. C., 120 ms. N. by E. from Raleigh.

Brives-la-Gaillarde, ancient town of France, in the department of Corez, and late province of Limosin. It is seated near the confluence of the Correze and the Vezere, in a delightful valley, and has a handsome hospital and college, and a fine walk planted with trees, which surrounds the town, and adds to the beauty of its situation. It is 37 ms. S. of Limoges, and 220 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1 25 E., lat. 45 15 N.

Brixen, town of Germany, in the Tyrol, capital of the bishopric of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Rientz and Eysoch, 15 ms. E. of Tirol, and 40 N. of Trent. Lon. 11 47 E., lat. 46 45 N.——Bishopric of Germany, in the Tyrol. It is surrounded with mountains, which produce excellent wine. The bishop is a prince of the empire.

Brizen, or *Brietzen*, town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Adah, 12 ms. NE. of Wirtemburg.

Broadalbin, tp. and post office of Montgomery co., N. Y., 45 ms. NW. from Albany. Pop. in 1820, 2,428.

Broad Creek, tp. Sussex co., Del. Pop. in 1810, 3,789, in 1820, 2,599.——Village Queen Anne co., Md.

Broadfield, village Westmoreland co., Va.

Broadkiln, tp. Sussex co. Del. Pop. 1820, 2,371.

Broad River, river S. C., at the mouth of which is seated the town of Beaufort.——River Ga., enters the right side of Savannah river, between Savannah and Lisbon.

Brockport, village Sweden tp., Monroe co., N. Y., on the Great Western canal, 17 ms. W. from Rochester.

Brockville, seat of justice, Leeds co., U. C., on the left bank of St. Lawrence, 16 ms. above Prescott. It is a very flourishing place, in a fertile, well cultivated neighborhood.

Brodera, principal fortress and town of Hindoostan Proper, in Guzerat, in the NE. part of the tract lying between the rivers Tapty and Myhie. It is 95 ms. S. by W. of the former, and 195 NE. of the latter. Lon. 73 11 E., lat. 22 15 N.

Brod, or *Brodt*, strong place of Hungary, on the river Save, famous for a battle gained by the Turks in 1688. It is 20 ms. SE. of Posega. Lon. 19 25 E., lat. 45 20 N.

Brod-Nemiki, or *Teuch Brod*, town of Bohemia, seated on the river Sozawa, 20 ms. S. by. E. of Czazlaw. Lon. 15 40 E., lat. 49 33 N.

Broek, town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, the capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Roer, 11 ms. N. of Dusseldorp. Lon. 6 53 E., lat. 51 23 N.——Beautiful village in N. Holland, 6 ms. from Amsterdam. The inhabitants, though peasants only, are all rich. The streets are paved in mosaic work, with variegated bricks. The houses are painted on the outside,

and look as fresh as if quite new. The gardens are adorned with china vases, grottos of shell work, trees, and flowers, with borders composed of minute particles of glass of different colors, and disposed into a variety of forms. Behind the houses and gardens are meadows, full of cattle grazing; the out-houses are likewise behind, so that wagons, carts, and cattle, never enter these neat streets. As quiet as the streets of Broek, is proverbial in Holland.

Broken Bay, bay of New South Wales, on the E. coast of New Holland. It is formed by the mouth of a great river called the Hawkesbury. Lon. 151 27 E., lat. 33 34 S.

Broken Sword, name of a creek in Crawford co., Ohio, running southwestwardly into Sandusky river.

Broken Straw, tp. Warren co., Pa. Pop. 1810, 379, in 1820, 902.——Creek, village Crawford co., Ohio.

Bromberg, city of Prussia, in the grand duchy of Posen, capital of the district of the Netze. This city is very important, as from it a canal extends, which unites the Vistula, Oder, and Elbe rivers, by connecting the Brahe, near Bromberg, with the Netz near Nackel. It is 30 ms. NW. from Thorn, and 160 ms. E. from Berlin.

Bromley, town of Eng., in Kent, on the river Ravensburn, 10 ms. S. by E. from London. Lon. 0 6 E., lat. 51 23 E.——Town of Eng., in Staffordshire, 7 ms. N. of Stafford, and 130 NW. of London. Lon. 1 35 W., lat. 52 50 N.——Village of Eng., near Bow, in Middlesex.

Brompton, village in Middlesex, 2 ms. W. by S. of London.——Village of Eng., in Kent, on an easy ascent from Chatham, and containing the fine barracks for the military of that garrison.——Town of L. C., Buckingham co., on St. Francis river.

Bromsgrove, town of Eng., in Worcestershire, on the river Salwarp, 15 ms. NNE. of Worcester, and 115 NW. of London. Lon. 1 50 W., lat. 52 25 N.

Bromyard, town of Eng., in Herefordshire, 18 ms. W. of Worcester, and 125 WNW. of London. Lon. 2 20 W., lat. 50 8 N.

Bronno, town of Italy, in the Milanese, 10 ms. SE. of Pavia. Lon. 9 26 E., lat. 45 6 N.

Bronson, village Bronson tp., Huron co., Ohio, 2 ms. S. of Norwalk, the county seat.

Bronx, post office West Chester co., N. Y., 22 ms. NW. from the city of New York.

Brooke, the most northerly co. Va., situated in an angle formed by the river Ohio and State of Pa., bounded W. and N. by Ohio river, E. by Pa., and S. by Ohio co., Va.; length 30, mean breadth 5, area 150 sq. ms.; surface extremely hilly, though the soil is in a high degree fertile. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, fruit, and some iron. Chief town Wellsburg. Pop. 1820, 6,611, in 1830, 7,041, and in 1840, 7,948. Central lat. 40° N., lon. W. C. 3 32 W.

Brookeville, village Montgomery co., Md., on Holland's river, a branch of the Patuxent river, 22 ms. N. from W. C. It contains about 20 dwelling houses, an academy for male students, 2 tanneries, and 2 grist and saw mills. N. lat. 39 11.

Brookfield, tp. Strafford co., N. H. Pop. in 1810, 657, in 1820, 690.——Town Orange co., Vt., 17 ms. S. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,400.——Town Worcester co., Mass. Pop. 1810, 3,170, in 1820, 2,292.——*N.*, town Worcester co., Mass. Pop. 1820, 1,095.——Town Fairfield co., Conn. Pop. 1810, 1,037, in 1820, 1,159.——Town Madison co., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 4,240.——Town Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. 1810, 345, in 1820, 524.——Town of Brookfield, tp. same name, Trumbull co., Ohio, situated near the eastern border of the co., and 12½ ms. E. of Warren, the county seat, and 3 ms. westward of Sharon, in Pa.——Tp. on the northeastern border of Morgan co., Ohio.* For post village in this tp., see *Hoskinsville*.——Tp. Morgan co., Ohio. Pop. 1820, 314.

Brookhaven, tp. Suffolk co., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 5,218.

Brook Hill, village Montgomery co., Tenn., 135 ms. NW. from Murfreesborough.

Brookline, Hillsborough co., N. H. Pop. 1810, 528, in 1820, 592.

Brooklyn, town Windham co., Conn., 46 ms. E. from Hartford. Pop. 1820, 900.——Tp. Windham co., Conn. Pop. in 1810, 1,200, in 1820, 1,264.

Brooklyn, town and township in King's co. N. Y., on Long island, opposite New York city, from which it is only separated by the East river, ¾ m. wide. The site of this town is pleasantly waving, and gives an air of variety and openness to the streets and houses. Many of the buildings are elegant, and the country adjacent in a high state of cultivation. To the NE. of the town, on a point between East river and the Wallabout bay, is one of the United States navy yards. Pop. in 1820, 7,175. The above was written in 1822; at the present epoch, (1826,) it is probable Brooklyn contains a population of 10,000; in 1840, 32,221.——Township in Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 348.——The post office name of Ohio city, on Lake Erie, mouth of Cuyahoga river, a flourishing village and commercial port opposite Cleveland. Letters directed by either name would probably reach their destination. Pop. of Brooklyn tp. in 1840, 1,409.

Brooks, town in Hancock co., Me., by post road 114 ms. NE. from Portland. Pop. in 1820, 318.——Village in Hancock co., Me., 100 ms. NE. from Portland.

Brooksville, tp. in Hancock co., Me. Pop. in 1820, 972.

Brookville.—See *Brookeville*.

Brookville, village and seat of justice, Franklin co., In., on the point in the forks of White river, branch of Great Miami, 40 ms. NW. from Cincinnati. It is a flourishing village, laid out in 1811, and now contains more than 100 houses, and 500 inhabitants. Lat. 39 25 N., lon. W. C. 7 57 W.

Broom, loch, and an extensive salt water and arm of the sea, in Rosshire, on the W. coast of Scotland. It has long been noted for its excellent herrings, and is esteemed one of the best fishing stations on the coast.

Broome, co. in N. Y., bounded by Pennsylvania S., Tioga W., Courtlandt and Chenango N., and Delaware E.; length 43, mean width 20 ms.; area 860 sq. ms. Surface hilly, though being in-

tersected by the Susquehannah river and its numerous branches, the soil is in general productive, and in part extremely fertile. Chief town Chenango. Pop. in 1820, 14,343; in 1830, 17,749; and in 1840, 22,338. Central lat. 42 15 N., lon. W. C. 1 30 E.——Town in Schoharie co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2,680.

Broomville, village in Delaware co, N. Y., on Mohawk branch of Delaware river, about 70 ms. SW. from Albany. This village is named Bloomville in the post office list of 1825.

Brora, seaport on the E. coast of Sutherlandshire Scotland, 40 ms. N. by E. of Inverness.——River of Eng., in Sutherlandshire, which issues from a lake of the same name. Above the town of Brora it forms several fine cascades, and, below that village, falls into the British ocean.

Brother's Valley, tp. in Somerset co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 1,314; in 1820, 1,301.

Brouage, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Charente, and late province of Saintonge. Its salt works are the finest in France, and the salt is called Bay salt, because it lies on a bay of the sea. It is 17 ms. S. of Rochelle, and 170 SW. of Paris. Lon. 1 4 W., lat. 45 52 N.

Brouca, town of Sicily, on the S. side of the Gulf of Catania, 15 ms. S. of Catania. Lon. 15 30 E., lat. 37 25 N.

Brouershaven, seaport of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the island of Schonen, 9 ms. SW. of Helvoetsluys. Lon. 4 15 E., lat. 51 40 N.

Brouette, river in Vigo co., Ia., falls into the right side of the Wabash, 10 ms. above Terre Haute.

Broughton, town in Buckingham co., L. C., 35 ms. S. from Quebec.

Brown, a southern co. of Ohio, bordering on the Ohio river. It is bounded on the N. by Clinton and Highland counties, E. by Highland and Adams, S. by the Ohio river, and on the W. by Clermont co. It is 30 ms. long, from N. to S., by 17 broad, from E. to W., and contains about 470 sq. ms. It contains the town of Ripley, the temporary seat of justice, and Decatur. The surface of this county is in general hilly, but its soil fertile. Pop. in 1840, 22,715. Central lat. 39 0, lon. W. C. 6 50.——Co. of Mich., W. from Lake Michigan, and contiguous to Green bay. Fort Brown chief town. Pop. in 1820, 952. Central lat. 44 0 N., lon. W. C. 10 0 W.——Tp. in Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 322.——Tp. in Miami co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 349.——Village in Brown tp., Carroll co., Ohio, is situated on Sandy creek, about 10 ms. NW. of Carrollton, and 12 SSE. of Canton, county seat of Stark co.——Tp. in Carroll co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 365.

Brownfield, village in Wayne tp., southwestern part of Belmont co., Ohio, and about 20 ms. SW. of St. Clairsville.——Town in Oxford co., Me., on Saco river. Pop. in 1810, 388; in 1820, 747.

Brownhelm, tp. in the most northwestern part of Lorain co., and borders on Lake Erie, eastward of Vermillion river. It contains two post towns, Brownhelm and Brownhelm Centre. They are both about 15 or 16 ms. a little N. of W. of Elyria. Pop. in 1820, 282.

Browning's Store, post office in Culpeper c., Va., 70 ms. NW. from Richmond, and 60 SW. from W. C.

Brownington, town in Orleans co., Vt., near Barton river, 55 ms. NE. by N. from Montpelier.

Brownsborough, village in Madison co., Ala.

Brownsburg, village in Rockbridge co., Va., on Hay's creek, 13 ms. NE. by N. from Lexington.——Village in Washington co., Ten., near French Broad river, 15 ms. E. from Greensville.

Brown's Corner, village in Kennebec co., Me.

Brown's Ferry, post office in Madison co., Ala.

Brown's Mills, post office in Mifflin co., Pa.——Post office in Washington co., Ohio, 80 ms. SE. from Columbus, and 18 ms. a very little N. of W. from Marietta.

Brown's Passage, between Dundas and Stephen's islands, Northwest coast of North America, leading into Observatory inlet. Lon. W. C. 53 23 W., lat. 54 17 N.

Brown's Point, cape, S. extremity of the island of Tobago, in the West Indies. Lon. W. C. 16 20 E., lat. 11 10 N.

Brown's Store, post office in Caswell co., N. C., 80 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Brown's Tavern, post office in Anne Arundel co., Md., 46 ms. NW. from Annapolis, and 54 N. from W. C.

Brownstown, village in Wayne co., Mich., on Huron river, of Detroit strait, and on the road from Detroit into the State of Ohio, 16 ms. SW. from Detroit.——Town and capital of Jackson co., Ia., on the left bank of the east fork of White river, 100 ms. W. from Cincinnati, and 45 NW. from Louisville. Lat. 38 54 N., lon. W. C. 8 57 W.

Brown's Turnpike, post office in Albemarle co., Va., about 75 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.

Brown's Village, village in Herkimer co., N. Y., 68 ms. NW. from Albany.

Brownsville, town in Penobscot co., Me., on Pleasant river, 40 ms. N. from Bangor.——Town in Jefferson co., N. Y., on the right bank of Black river, 8 ms. NE. from Sackett's Harbor. Pop. in 1820, 3,990.——Tp. in Fayette co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 769.——Formerly called *Red Stone Old Fort*, town in Fayette co., Pa., included in the foregoing tp.; on the E. side of the river Monongahela, 12 ms. NW. from Union, 23 SE. from Washington, Pa., and 35 S. from Pittsburg. It is in the centre of a settlement composed considerably of Friends. This town is connected with Bridgeport by a wooden bridge thrown across Dunlap's creek, a small stream of water between these villages. Both together contain about 200 houses, and, in 1830, 1,600 inhabitants; and, in 1840, the two places comprised 2,120. Brownsville is in a flourishing state, being in the centre of a well-cultivated and rich country. The United States road passes through Brownsville, and consequently it is a general rendezvous of emigrants on their way to the West.——Village in Marlborough district, S. C.——Village near the extreme southeastern angle of Licking co., Ohio, and on the National road, 14 ms. W. of Zanesville, and very nearly an equal distance SE. from Newark, the county seat. It is a fine thriving village.——Seat of justice in Edmonston co., Ky., situated on the left bank of Green river, about 40 ms. SSW. of Elizabethtown, and 45 ms. NE. of Russelville. Pop. in 1840, 112——Village in Oldham co., Ky., 50 ms. NW. from Frankfort.——Village in Union co., Ia., on

the east fork of White river, 60 ms. NW. from Cincinnati, and 70 SE. by E. from Indianapolis.——Village and seat of justice in Jackson co., Ill., on Muddy river, 40 ms. SE. from Kaskaskias. Lat. 37 46 N., lon. W. C. 12 16 W.——Village in Granville co., N. C., about 50 ms. N. from Raleigh.

Broyle, harbor and settlement E. side of the island of Newfoundland, between the city of St. John's and Cape Race. Lon. W. C. 24 0 E., lat. 47 10 N.

Brucetown, village in Frederick co., Va., 78 ms. W. from W. C.

Bruceville, village in Knox co., Ia.

Bruchsal, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Spire, on the river Satz, 5 ms. SE. of Philipsberg. Lon. 8 36 E., lat. 49 11 N.

Brugg, or *Broug*, town of Swisserland, in Argau, on the river Aar, over which is a bridge. It is 22 ms. SE. of Basil. Lon. 8 4 E., lat. 47 21 N.

Bruges, large episcopal city of Belgium, and capital of West Flanders.—See *Belgium*. It is seated in a plain, 8 ms. from the sea, and has a communication by canals with Ghent, Ostend, Sluys, Newport, Furnes, Ypres, and Dunkirk. It is 8 ms. E. of Ostend. Lon. 3 5 E., lat. 51 12 N.

Brugge, or *Bruggen*, town in Lower Saxony, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, 6 ms. from the city of that name. Lon. 10 5 E., lat. 52 6 N.

Brugneto, town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, at the foot of the Appennines, 35 ms. SE. of Genoa. Lon. 9 30 E., lat. 44 15 N.

Brule, river of the Northwestern Territory of the United States, falls into the southwestern part of Lake Superior.

Brunetto, strong and important place in Piedmont, near Susa, which it defends.

Brunsuttle, seaport of Germany, in Holstein, at the mouth of the Elbe, 13 ms. NW. of Gluckstadt. Lon. 9 2 E., lat. 54 2 N.

Brunswick, country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N. by Lunenburg, on the W. by the circle of Westphalia, on the S. by Hesse, and on the E. by Anhalt, Halbertstadt, and Magdeburg. The principal rivers are the Weser, Ocker, and Lyne. It is divided into three principalities. Wolfenbuttle, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg, which also comprehends the duchy of Gottingen. The principality of Wolfenbuttle has its own dukes; but the other two belong to Hanover.——Large city of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, on the Ocker, 55 ms. W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 12,000. Lon. 10 42 E., lat. 52 25 N.——Town in Cumberland co., Me., on the Androscoggin river, in the NE. angle of the county, 27 ms. NE. of Portland. Pop. in 1820, 2,931.——Tp. in Essex co. Vt. on Con. river, 65 ms. NE. from Montpelier.——Tp. in Rensselaer co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2,318.——*South*, tp. in Middlesex co., N. J. Pop. in 1810, 2,332; in 1820, 2,489.——*New*, tp. in Middlesex co., N. Jersey. Pop. in 1810, 3,980; in 1820, 4,275.——*New*.—See *New Brunswick*, province of Cabotia, or British North America.——*New*.—See *New Brunswick*, city of N. Jersey.——Tp. in Schuylkill co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 1,974.——Town in Medina co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 172.——Village in Brunswick tp., Medina co., Ohio, is situated 7 ms. northward of Medina, the county seat, on the road thence to Cleveland.——Co. of Va., on both sides of Meherin river; bounded S. by N. Car., W. by Mecklenburg and Lunenburg, N. by Nottoway, NE. by Dinwiddie, and E. by Greenville; length 27, breadth 21 ms.; area 570 sq. ms.; surface rather rolling than level; soil of middling quality. Staples, grain and tobacco. Chief town Percival. Pop. in 1820, 16,687; in 1830, 15,767; and in 1840, 14,346. Central lat. 36 40, lon. W. C. 0 45 W.——Co. of N. C., situated near the mouth of Cape Fear river, and bounded S. by the Atlantic ocean, by S. C. SW., by Bladen NW., and Cape Fear river NE. and E.; length 45, breadth 21 ms.; area 1,260 sq. ms.; surface level, part marshy; soil generally poor and thin. Chief town Smithville. Pop. in 1820, 5,480; in 1840, 5,265. Central lat. 34 12 N., lon. W. C. 1 20 W.——Post office, seaport, and seat of justice, Glynn co., Ga., situate on Turtle river, in a direct line, about 10 ms. W. from St. Simon's sound, and 15 SSW. from Darien. N. lat. 31 12, lon. W. C. 4 40 W.

Brussels, city of South Brabant, and capital of the kingdom of Belgium. It has many magnificent squares, public buildings, walks, and fountains. It is celebrated for its fine lace, camblets, and tapestry, and contains 103,200 inhabitants, and has a communication with the Scheldt by a canal 20 ms. long. It is seated partly on an eminence and partly on the Senne, 25 ms. S. of Antwerp, and 148 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4 18 E., lat. 50 51 N.—See *Belgium*.

Brush Creek, tp. in Scioto co., O. Pop. in 1820, 288.——Tp. in Highland co., Ohio. Pop. 1,173.——Extreme southwestern tp. of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 699; in 1840, 1,606. For post village in this township, see *Roseville*.

Bruton, town of Eng., in Somersetshire. Here are manufactures of silk and hosiery, a free-school founded by Edward VI., and a stately almshouse, consisting of the ruins of a priory. It is seated on the river Bruc, 12 ms. SE. of Wells, and 100 W. of London.

Brutus, town in Cayuga co., N. Y., 10 ms. SE. by E. from Montezuma. Pop. in 1820, 3,579.

Bruyers, town of Fr., in the dep. of Vosges, 11 ms. ENE. of Epinal.

Bryan, co. of Ga., bounded by the Atlantic ocean SE., Liberty SW., Tatnall and Bullock NW., and Effingham and Chatham NE.; length 35 ms., mean width 12, area 420 sq. ms.; surface level and soil thin. Staples, grain, tobacco, and cotton. Chief town Hardwick. Pop. in 1840, 3,132. Central lat. 32 0 N., lon. W. C. 40 30 W.

Bryan C. H. and post office in Bryan co., Ga., between the Comachie and Ogechee rivers, about 25 ms. SW. by W. from Savannah. N. lat. 31 53, lon. W. C. 4 30 W.

Bryansbridge, town of Ireland, in the co. of Clare, seated on the Shannon, 8 ms. N. of Limerick.

Bryantown, village in Charles co., Md., on the road from Port Tobacco to Annapolis, 40 ms. SSW. from the latter place.

Bryant's Cross Roads, post office in Northampton co., N. C., 80 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Brydie's Store, post office in Lunenburg co., Va., 80 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Brzesc, fortified town of Lithuania, capital of Polenesia, or the palatinate of Brzesc. It is seated on the river Bug, 90 ms. S. by W. of Grodno. Lon. 24 6 E., lat. 52 4 N.——Town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is surrounded by a wall, and seated in a marshy plain, 95 ms. WNW. of Warsaw. Lon. 18 30 E., lat. 52 40 N.

Brzesnitz, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with manufactures of lace, fire-arms, and hardware, 25 ms. WNW. of Saatz.——Another, in the circle of Prachin, 18 ms. WNW. of Pisek.

Bua, island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, called likewise Partridge island, because frequented by these birds. It is joined by a bridge to the town of Traon.

Buarcos, town of Portugal, in Beira, on the seacoast, at the mouth of Mondego, 27 ms. S. of Aveira.

Buccaneers, from a Carib word, signifying meat cured by smoke; pirates of different nations who infested the American seas from the middle of the 16th into the 18th century. They were called by the French, Flibustiers.

Buccari or *Buchari*, seaport of Morlachia, on the NE. part of the Gulf of Venice, declared by the emperor, in 1780, a free port for commerce with the E. Indies. It is 12 ms. E. of Fiume. Lon. 14 26 E., lat. 45 17 N.

Buchannes, the most eastern promontory of Scotland, to the E. of Peterhead in Aberdeenshire, in lon. 1 34 W., lat. 57 27 N. Near this promontory are the Bullers of Buchan, and other stupendous rocks and precipices, much admired for the awful grandeur they exhibit.

Bucharia.—See *Bokharia*.

Buchau, town of Suabia, with a nunnery, seated on a small lake, called Feader See, 25 ms. SW. of Ulm.——Town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, 26 ms. SW. of Saatz.

Bucholz, town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, seated on the Dahme, 23 ms. SSE. of Berlin.

Bucharest, a strong city of European Turkey, capital of Wallachia, where the hospodar commonly resides. The inhabitants are estimated at 60,000. It is seated on the Domboriza, 35 ms. SSE. of Tergovist, and 200 N. by W. of Adrianople. Lon. 26 8 E., lat. 44 57 N.

Buchorn, town of Suabia, seated on the lake of Constance, 18 ms. ENE. of Constance.

Buchlowitz, town of the empire of Austria, in Moravia, about 12 ms. east of the famous village of Austerlitz, and 25 ms. SE of Brun. It is known from its sulphurous mineral springs.

Buck Creek, a large mill stream of Clark co., O., a branch of Mad river, on which has been erected, besides a considerable number of mills, a cotton and woolen manufactory.——Post office on the creek of same name, northeastermost part of Clark co., O., 12 ms. northeastwards of Springfield, the county seat, and 35 ms. westward of Columbus.

Buckden, village of Eng., in Huntingdonshire, 5 ms. SW. of Huntingdon.

Buckeburg, town of Westphalia, in the co. of Schauenburg, with a castle on the river Aa, 3 ms. ESE. of Minden.

Buckenham, town of Eng., in Norfolk, 12 ms. E. by N. of Thetford, and 93 NE. of London.

Buckfastleigh, village of Eng., in Devonshire, 3 ms. S. by W. of Ashburton.

Buckfield, town, Oxford co., Maine. Pop. in 1810, 1251, in 1820, 1501.

Buchannon, village, Lewis co. Va., by postroad, 282 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Buckhead, creek, Ga., falls into the Ogechee river, 60 ms. below Louisville.——Town, Fairfield district, S. C., 35 ms. N. from Columbus.——Town, Morgan co., Geo., 50 ms. N. from Milledgeville.

Buckhorn Falls, post office, Chatham co., N. C. 27 ms. from Raleigh.

Buckingham, borough of Eng., and the capital of Buckinghamshire. It is almost surrounded by the Ouse, over which are 3 stone bridges. Here is little trade or manufacture, except lace-making, and some paper mills on the river. It is 25 ms. NE of Oxford, and 55 NW. of Lon. 0 58 W., lat. 51 58 N.

Buckinghamshire, co. of Eng., 39 ms. long and 18 broad; bounded on the N. by Northamptonshire, E. by Bedfordshire and Middlesex, S. by Berkshire, and W. by Oxfordshire. It contains 318,400 acres; is divided into eight hundreds, and 185 parishes; has 15 market towns; and sends 14 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801, 174,444; in 1811, 117,650, and in 1821, 134,068. Its principal rivers are the Thomas, Coln, Ouse, and Tame. The soil is rich, being chiefly chalk or marl; and the woods on the hills, chiefly beech, form a considerable article of profit, both as fuel and timber. The most general manufacture is, bonelace and paper.

Buckingham, co. of L. C., in the district of Three Rivers, on the right side of St. Lawrence river.——Town of L. C., in York co., on the Ottawa river.——Tp., in Wayne co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 153, in 1820, 385.——Town of Pa., Bucks co.——Co. of Va., bounded NW. and NE. by James river, SE. by Cumberland, and SW. by Prince Edward, Charlotte, and Campbell cos; length 34, and mean width 20 ms., area 680 sq. ms., surface hilly and rocky; soil of middling quality. Staples, tobacco, grain, and salted provisions. Chief town, Maysville. Pop. in 1820, 17,582, and in 1840, 18,786. Central lat. 37 25; lon. 1 30 W.——Court house and post office, Buckingham co., Va., 45 ms. NE. from Lynchburg. N. lat. 37 28 lon. W. C. 1 32.——Tp., Bucks co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 1715, and in 1820, 1,862.

Buckland, town of Hertford co., L. C., on the right side of St. Lawrence, 20 ms. SE. from Quebec.——Town, Franklin co., Mass., between Hawley and Shelburne, on Deerfield river, 120 ms. NW. from Boston.——Village in the SW. part of Prince William co., Va., on Broad-run creek, branch of Occoquan river.——Post office, Wayne co., Mich.

Bucklerstown, village of Berkeley co., Va.,

Bucknersville, village, Christian co., Ky., by the post road, 223 ms. SW. from Frankfort.

Buckram, post office, Queens co. N. Y; 23 ms. E. from the city of New York.

Bucks, co. of Pa., on the Delaware, bounded SW. by Philadelphia and Montgomery, NW. by Lehigh and Northampton, and on the NE. and

SE. separated from N. J. by the Delaware river; length 37 ms., mean width 16 ms., area 600 sq. ms.; the surface hilly, or rather rolling, and delightfully variegated; soil in general excellent. Staples—grain, flour, whiskey, fruit, cider, hay, and a great variety of other articles of minor importance. Besides the Delaware it is watered by the Neshaminy, and Tochicon creeks, both fine mill streams; the Perkiomen also rises in Bucks co. It is abundant in mills, and presents the aspect of a well cultivated and flourishing co. Chief towns, Doylestown, Newtown, and Bristol. Pop. in 1820, 37,842, and in 1840, 48,107. Central lat. 40 20 N., lon. W. C. 1 50 E.

Bucksport, tp., Hancock co., Me. Pop. in 1820, 1,658.

Buck's Store, post office, Tuscaloosa co. Ala., 80 ms. NW. from Cahaba.

Buck's Tavern, post office, Delaware co., Pa.

Buckstown, town of Md., in Dorchester co., between Blackwater and Transquaking creeks.

Buckler's-hard, village of Eng., in Hampshire, on Beaulieu river, 9 ms. SSW. of Southampton. The inhabitants are principally employed in shipbuilding.

Bucyrus, village and seat of justice, Crawford co., O., on the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike road, 60 ms. almost exactly due north of Columbus, 46 a little W. of S. from Sandusky City; 25 almost due W. from Mansfield, and 18 NNE. from Marion. N. lat. 40 47, lon. 6 55 W. of W. C. It is situated on the main southern source of Sandusky river. Pop. in 1837, 600.

Buda, or *Offen*, the capital of Lower Hungary, situate on the side of a hill, on the west side of the Danube, over which is a bridge of boats to Pest. The inhabitants are estimated at 25,000. In the adjacent country are vineyards, which produce excellent wine; and hot baths, which were in good order, with magnificent rooms, while the Turks had possession of this place. It is 94 ms. ESE. of Presburg, 200 NNW. of Belgrade. Lon. 19 5 E., lat. 47 30 N.

Budelich, town of Germany, in the territory of Treves; seated on the Traen, 12 ms. ENE. of Treves.

Budorich or *Burich*, town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves; seated on the Rhine, 22 ms. SE. of Cleves.

Budin, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bakonitz, with a castle, 9 ms. S. by W. of Leutmeritz.

Budigen, town of Germany, in Wettaravia, with a castle, situate on the Sambach, 25 ms. ENE. of Frankfort.

Budissen. See *Bautzen*.

Budoa, strong seaport of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see, 30 ms. SE. of Ragusa. Lon. 18 58 E., lat. 42 30 N.

Budrio, town of Italy, in the Bolognese, 8 ms. E. of Bologna.

Budweis, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. In the environs are mines of gold and silver. It is seated on the Muldau, 75 ms. S. by W. of Prague. Lon. 14 25 E., lat. 49 2 N.

Budzac. See *Bessarabia*.

Buenaventura, bay, town and settlement of New California. Lon. W. C. 42° W., lat. 34 20 N.——Seaport of South America, on the Pacific ocean, at the mouth of Choco bay. Lon. W. C. 0 10 W., lat. 3 56 N.——River of Mexico, entering the Pacific ocean, in New California, at 36° N. lat. and 44 W. lon. W. C. This river rises in the high mountain chain of Chippewan, between N. lat. 40 and 42°, interlocking sources with Lewis's Platte and Rio Grande del Norte. Pursuing a southwestern course of 700 ms., it is lost in the Pacific. I have given the position and extent of this stream from Tanner's map of Mexico.

Buenos Ayres, city and seaport, the capital of Paraguay, and the seat of a late viceroyalty, and now of the united provinces of La Plata. A great part of the treasures and merchandise of Peru and Chili are brought here, which are exported to Spain. It was founded by Mendosa in 1535, but afterwards abandoned; and in 1544 another colony of the Spaniards came here, who left it also; but it was rebuilt in 1582, and inhabited by Spaniards and the native Americans. It has two monasteries, five convents, a college, a beautiful square, and about 70,000 inhabitants. The trade is carried on with the provinces of Peru by means of carts drawn by oxen, which travel together in caravans. The country around is quite open and level, furnishing every species of American and European productions; but the most extraordinary circumstance is the propagation of cattle, which have multiplied so immensely that a great many are killed merely for their hides. The trade of the city, if not obstructed by war and revolution, would be immense. See art. *America*, p. 53. It is seated on the Plata, 220 ms. from the ocean, though the river there is 21 ms. in breadth. Lon. W. C. 18 29 E., lat. 34 25 S.——Province of South America, one of the united provinces of La Plata, bounded SE. by the Atlantic ocean, SW. by the Colorado river, W. by Cordova, and NE. by the Rio de la Plata; length from the SW. to NE. 400 ms.; mean width 200; area about 80,000 sq. ms. It is in general an open and flat country, with a soil of exuberant fertility, and situated between 33 and 40° of S. lat., produces in abundance the grains and fruits of a temperate climate. The extent of its unwooded plains, however, invites to and superinduces pastoral pursuits. Agriculture is too much neglected, and the attention of the inhabitants drawn to the rearing of cattle and horses. Manufactures can scarcely be said to exist in their most incipient state. Relative population uncertain.

Buffalo, lake of North America, laid down by Herne. Lon. W. C. 34° W., lat. 67 20 N.

Buffalo, port of entry and seat of justice, in Erie co., N. Y., on Lake Erie, at the head of Niagara river, 22 ms. above Niagara falls. This city is admirably situated for a great interior mart. Buffalo creek is of sufficient depth (12 feet) to admit of an excellent harbor, and the necessary works to meliorate its entrance to lake Erie, and to facilitate the ingress and egress of vessels, are now in an inconsiderable state of forwardness. The grand canal of New York debouches into Lake Erie at Buffalo harbor. The city is built upon an elevated and dry plain, extending on each side of the road leading from the harbor to the interior of N. Y. This fine city was burnt by the British in the late war, but has risen in a very improved state from its ashes.

The preceding account of Buffalo was written in 1826, and left unaltered to show its improvement, by contrast, in a period of 14 years.

Population in 1820	- - -	2,095
Do. 1830	- - -	8,668
Do. 1840	- - -	18,213

In the latter year, distributive population :

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females
0 to 5	1,434	1,404
5 to 10	1,032	978
10 to 15	775	788
15 to 20	803	1,002
20 to 30	2,730	2,065
30 to 40	1,498	1,096
40 to 50	703	584
50 to 60	262	278
60 to 70	89	102
70 to 80	33	40
80 to 90	5	6
90 to 100	2	1
100 and upwards	0	0
	9,366	8,344
	8,344	
Total whites	17,710	

Colored.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10	57	65
10 to 24	50	63
24 to 36	111	68
36 to 55	46	31
55 to 100	5	1
100 and upwards	0	0
	269	234
	234	
Total colored	503	

SUMMARY.

Total whites	17,710
Total colored	503
Total	18,213

Buffalo, tp., Erie co., N. Y., including Buffalo village. Pop. 1820, 2,095.——Tp., Perry co., Pa. Pop. 1820, 875.——Tp., Union co., Pa. Pop. 1820, 2,376.——Tp., Washington co., Pa. Pop. 1810, 1,416; in 1820, 1,430.——Tp., Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1810, 375; in 1820, 582.——Tp., Armstrong co., Pa. Pop. 1810, 1,150; in 1820, 1,597.——Tp., Guernsey co., O. Pop. 1810, 285; in 1820, 482.——Village, Mason co., Va.; by postroad, 344 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.——Town, Pike co., Mo.——Creek or river, N. Y.; falls into Lake Erie at Buffalo, and forms the harbor of that town. It rises by several branches in Niagara and Genessee counties.——Creek, Centre and Union counties, Pa.; falls into the west branch of the Susquehanna, after watering a fertile strip of land called Buffalo valley, and flowing 22 ms.——Creek in Virginia and Pennsylvania; rises in Washington county, of the latter, and falls into Ohio river at Wellsburg, in Brooke county, of the former.——Small stream, Mecklenburg co., Va., falling into the Roanoke in the SW. angle of the county. On this creek is a post office, 120 ms. SW. from Richmond.——Creek, N. and S. C.; rises in the former, and falls into Broad river in the latter.——Creek, Ga., branch of Ocone river, which it joins about 40 ms. below Milledgeville.——Small river, Miss., in Wilkinson co. Its course is nearly W. 40 ms.; falls into the Mississippi 9 ms. below the mouth of Homochitto. The soil watered by this stream is generally hilly, but fertile, producing cotton and maize in abundance.

Buffalo, West, tp., Union co., Pa. Pop. 1820, 1,183.

Buffalo Shoal, post office, Iredell co., N. C., 120 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Buffulo, small branch of White river, Ark.

Bug river of Europe, the southeastern branch of the Vistula. It rises near Lemburg, and flowing NW. separates Gallicia from Volhynia, as far as the town of Drohiczyn, where it leaves Volhynia, and separates Gallicia from Wersovia, until its union with the Vistula, 20 ms. below Warsaw.

Bugey, formerly province of Fr., between Franche Compte, Bresse, Dauphiny, and Savoy; it is now included in the dep. of the Ain.

Buen Ayrs.—See *Bonair*.

Bugia, province of Algiers, in Africa, surrounded with mountains, and very fertile in corn.——Seaport of the kingdom of Algiers, at the mouth of the Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean. It is 75 ms. E. of Algiers. Lon. 3 58 E., lat. 36 49 N.

Bugis, pronounced *Boo-geese*, people of Celebes and Bony, in Austral Asia.

Builth, town of Wales, in Brenockshire, on the Wye, over which is a wooden bridge into Radnorshire, 12 ms. N. of Brenock, and 171 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3 14 W., lat. 5 8 N.

Buis, town of Fr., now in the dep. of Drome, lately in the province of Dauphiny, 40 ms. SW. of Gap.

Bujalance, town of Spain, in the province of Jaen, situated on the right bank of the Guadalquiver river, between Cordova and Andujar, 16 ms. from the former and 28 from the latter. N. lat. 37 58, long. 4 30 W. London.

Bukari, small but well-built town of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a harbor on the Gulf of Bikeriza, near the Gulf of Venice, 10 ms., NE. of Veglia. Lon. 14 59 E., lat. 45 29 N.

Bulac, town of Egypt, on the Nile, 2 ms. W. of Grand Cairo, being the seaport of that city. On the N. side of it is the Calish, whose banks are cut every year to convey the waters of the Nile, by a canal, in Grand Cairo. Lon. 51 22 E., lat. 30 2 N.

Bulam, island of Africa, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The soil is good. Lon. 15° W., lat. 11° N.

Bulgaria, province of Turkey in Europe bounded on the N. by Wallachia, on the E. by the Black Sea, on the S. by Romania and Macedonia, and on the W. by Servia. It is the ancient Moesia.

Bullness, or *Bowness*, village of Eng., in Cumberland, at the end of the Picts Wall, on the Solway Frith. It was a Roman station, called Blatum Bulgium; and hence Antoninus began his Itinerary. It is 13 ms. W. by N. of Carlisle.

Bullitt, co. of Kentucky, bounded by the Ohio river W., Salt river SW., Nelson S., Shelby E., and Jefferson N.; length, 30 ms.; mean width, 10; area, 300 sq. ms.; surface hilly, and soil,

though varied, n general productive. Staples, grain, flour, and salted provisions. Chief town Sheppardsville. Pop. in 1820, 5,381, and in 1840, 6,334. Ctl. lat. 38° N., lon. W. C. 8 30 W.

Bullock, co., Georgia, bounded by Bryan SE., Tatnall SW., Emanuel NW., and Scriven and Effingham NE.; length 45 ms., mean breadth 12, area 540 sq. ms. Surface, part level, and part hilly; soil of middling quality. Staples, grain, cotton, tobacco, &c. Chief town Statesboro. Pop. in 1820, 2,578. Ctl. lat. 32 30 N., lon. W. C. 5° W.

Bull's Bay, on the E. coast of Newfoundland, nearly due E., 60 ms. from Placentia. Lon. W. C. 24 30 E., lat. 47 20 N.

Bullskin, township, Fayette co., Penn., on the Youghiogeny river. Pop. in 1810, 1,439; in 1820, 1,484.——Village, Guyan tp., in the extreme southern angle of Gallia co., Ohio, about 12 ms. southward of Gallipolis.

Bulltown, village, Lewis co., Virginia, 372 ms. NW. by the post road from Richmond.

Bundela, or *Bundlecund*, territory of Hindoostan Proper, on the SW. of the river Junna, and separated from it by a narrow tract of a low country. Chatterpour is the capital. Lon. 79 75 E., lat. 25° N.

Buncombe, co. of N. C., bounded by S. Car. S., Haywood W., Tennessee NW., Ashe NE., and Burke and Rutherford E.; length, 65 ms.; mean width, 22; area, 1,430 sq. ms. Surface generally hilly and mountainous, and soil rocky, though in part fertile. Staples, grain and flour. Chief town, Ashville. Ctl. lat. 35 30 N., lon. W. C. 5 30 W. Pop. in 1820, 10,542. Yancy co., was separated from Buncombe since 1820. Pop. of the latter in 1840, 10,084.

Bundysburg, village, in Parkman tp., southeastern corner of Geauga co., Ohio, about 24 ms. SE. of Claridon the co. seat, 5 ms. from Parmanvil, and 18 ms. NW. of Warren, co. seat of Trumbull co.,

Bungay, town of Eng., in Suffolk, on the Wavney, which is navigable hence to Yarmouth, It is 36 ms. N. by E. of Ipswich, and 107 NE. of London. Lon. 1 30 E., lat. 52 35 N.

Bungo, kingdom of Japan, in the island of Ximo, whose capital is Lunay.

Buntingford, town of Eng. in Herts, 7 ms. S. of Royston, and 31 N. by E. of London. Lon. 6′ E., lat. 51 58 N.

Buragrag, river of Barbary, in the kingdom of Fez, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, at the town of Sallee.

Burdette, village, Tomkins co., N. Y., by the post road 277 ms. W. from Albany.

Burella, or *Civita Burrella*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, 20 ms. S. of Lanciano. Lon. 14 48 E., lat, 41 58 N.

Buren, a town of Dutch Guelderland, which gives the title of count of Buren to the prince of Orange. It is 22 ms. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 12 E., lat. 54 58 N.——Town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the Alme, 10 ms. S. of Paderborn. Lon. 8 53 E., lat. 63 16 N.——Town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the river Aar, between Arberg and Soleure.

Burford, town of Eng., in Oxfordshire, on the river Windrush, and noted for the making of saddles, and for the downs in its neighborhood. It is 17 ms. W. by N. of Oxford, and 71 W. of London. Lon. 1 33 W., lat. 51 49 N.——Tp., in Oxford co., U. C., between Windham and Dundas-street.

Burg, in German, signifies *Castellum*, a fort, a fortress, and *Burg-grave*, the commander of a Burg having full power from the emperor. The Burgraves commenced under the Saxon Othos, between A. D. 961 and 1,002. They were in fortified towns, and the district appertaining thereto, what Counts Palatin were in large provinces. They became hereditary and independent, and the Burg-graves of Magdeburg and Nuremberg sat in the college of princes, and by increase of power became electors of Brandenburg, and finally kings of Prussia. The word comes, there is little doubt, from *Berg*, a hill or mountain.——Town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Zutphen, seated on the Old Yisel, 18 ms. E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 6 15 E., lat. 52 59 N.—See art. *Graff*.

Burgaw, town and castle of Suabia, capital of a margravate of the same name. It belongs to the House of Bavaria, and is 26 ms. W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10 25 E., lat. 48 28 N.

Burgdorf, town of Swisserland, in the Canton of Bern; it is pretty large, and seated on an eminence 8 ms. NE. of Bern. Lon. 7 19 E., lat. 46 58 N.

Burgess, town of Leeds co., U. C., N. from Bastard.

Burgetstown, small village in Washington co., Penn., 18 ms. NW. from Washington.

Burgh-upon-Sands, village of Eng., in Cumberland, near Solway-Frith. It is 5 ms. NW. of Carlisle.

Burgos, town of Spain, capital of Old Castile. The squares, public buildings, and fountains, are fine, and the walks agreeable. It is seated partly on a mountain, and partly on the river Aronzon, 95 ms. E. by S. of Leon, and 117 N. of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W., lat. 42 20 N.

Burg-grave.—See *Burg*, and *Graaf*, and *Margrave*.

Burgundy, late province of Fr., which now forms the 3 departments of of Cote'd'Or, Saone, Loire, and Yonne. It is 112 ms. in length, and 75 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Franche Compte, on the W. by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, on the S. by Lyonnois, and on the N. by Champagne. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and excellent wines.

Burhampour, city of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, the capital of Candeish, and, at one period, of the Deccan also. It is yet a flourishing city, and is situated in the midst of a delightful country, 225 ms. E. by N. of Surat. Lon. 76 19 E., lat. 21 25 N.

Burick, town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, seated on the Rhine, opposite Wesel, 17 ms. SE. of Cleves. Lon. 6 18 E., lat. 51 32 N.

Burke, town in the northern side of Caledonia co., Vt., on Passampsick river, by the post road 88 ms. NE. from Montpelier.——Co. of N. C., bounded by Rutherford S., Buncomb W. and NW., Wilkes and Iredell NE., and Lincoln SE.; length 60, mean width 22, area 1,320 sq. ms.; surface hilly, and in part mountainous; soil varied;

staples, grain, flour, and salted provisions; chief town, Morganton. Pop. in 1820, 13,411; and in 1840, 15,799. Central lat. 35 40 N., lon. W. C. 4 40 W.——Co. of Georgia, bounded by Ogechee river, or Emanuel SW., Jefferson NW., Richmond N., Savannah river E., and Scriven S.; length, 40 ms.; mean width, 24; area, 960 sq. ms.; surface rather waving, and soil generally of middling quality; chief town, Waynesborough. Pop. in 1820, 11,576; and in 1840, 13,176. Central lat. 33° N., lon. W. C. 5 15 W.

Burkhausen, town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the river Saltz, 27 ms. N. by W. of Saltzburg. Lon. 12 50 E., lat. 40 17 N.

Burke's Garden, village, Tazewell co., Va., 300 ms. WSW. from Richmond.

Burkesville, village, Cumberland co., Ky., on the right bank of Cumberland river; post road 146 ms. S. from Frankfort.

Burkitt's, post office, Jefferson tp., southeast part of Adams co., O., 20 ms. NW. by W. from Portsmouth, co. seat of Sciota co., and about 15 SE. by E. from West Union.

Burlingham, post office, Bedford tp., northern part of Meigs co., O., 8 or 9 ms. NW. of Chester, the co. seat, and 15 ms. SSE. of Athens, co. seat of Athens co.

Burlington.—See *Bridlington.*

Burlington Bay, forming the extreme western part of Lake Ontario, or rather a separate lake, as the surf has thrown up a bar of sand and pebbles. Over the outlet a good bridge has been erected.

Burlington, town, port of entry, and seat of justice, Chittenden co., Vt., on the E. side of Lake Champlain, 4 ms. S. of Onion river, and 20 northerly of Vergennes. The situation is healthy and pleasant, which induced the legislature to pass a law for the establishment of a university at this town. Beside many other public establishments, the university of Vermont is located in this town. It has a library exceeding 1,000 volumes, and a philosophical apparatus, and is under the government of a president, 5 professors, and 2 tutors. Income about $1,200 annually, arising chiefly from land. Students about 30.——Town, Middlesex co., Mass. Pop. in 1810, 471; in 1820, 508.——Town, Hartford co., Ct. Pop. in 1810, 1,467; in 1820, 1,360.——Town, Otsego co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2,457.——Co., N. J., bounded by the Atlantic ocean SE., Gloucester co. SW., Delaware river and Huntington co. NW., and Middlesex and Monmouth cos. NE.; length 40, mean width 12½ ms.; area, 500 sq. ms.; surface generally level, and soil sandy, though productive. The staples of this co. are grain, flour, salted provisions, with hay, garden vegetables, fruit, and other necessaries for the Philadelphia market. Chief towns, Mount Holly and Burlington. Pop. in 1840, 32,831. Central lat. 39 50 N., lon. W. C. 2 20 E.——City, Burlington co., N. J., seated on the SE. bank of the river Delaware, opposite Bristol, and 20 ms. above Philadelphia. It was founded in 1677, and called New Beverly. The municipal jurisdiction is vested in a mayor and aldermen. There is an episcopal church, two or three meeting-houses, and a considerable brewery.——Tp., Burlington co., N. J., including Burlington city. Pop. in 1810, 2,419; in 1820, 3,758.——Town, Bradford co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 560.——Tp., Lawrence co., O. Pop. in 1820, 140.——Village in this tp., is the co. seat of Lawrence co., and the most southern town of the State of O. It is situated on the bank of Ohio river, and nearly opposite the mouth of Big Sandy and Catlettsburg, in Ky. N. lat. 38 34, lon. W. C. 5 20 W. Pop. 250.——Small town, Belmont co., O., 4 ms. above Wheeling.——Tp., Licking co., Ohio.——Tp., Geauga co., O.——Village and seat of justice, Lawrence co., O., on the north bank of the Ohio river, at the southern extremity of the co., 75 ms. southeasterly from Chillicothe, and 110 in the same direction from Columbus. Lat. 38 30 N., lon. W. C. 5 27 W.——Village, Greene co., Ia., on the W. Fork of White river, 50 ms. NE. from Vincennes, and by the post road 72 SW. from Columbus.——Village, Boone co., Ky., 14 ms. SW. from Cincinnati, and by the post road, 83 a little E. of N. from Frankfort.

Burmah.—See *Birmah.*

Burnt Cabins, village, Bedford co., Pa.

Burncoat island, tp., Hancock co., Me. Pop. in 1820, 218.

Burnett's Corners, post office, eastern part of Cuyahoga co., O., 13 ms. a little S. of E. from Cleveland.

Burnt Corn, town and seat of justice, Monroe co., Alabama.

Burillsville, town, Providence, R. I. Pop. in 1810, 1,834; in 1820, 2,164.

Burnham, town of Eng., in Norfolk, near the sea, 29 ms. NW. of Norwich, and 126 NE. of London. Lon. 48′ E., lat 53 4 N.——Town of Eng., in Essex, at the mouth of the river Crouch, which is here called Burnham Water, 11 ms. SE. of Malden.

Burnley, town of Eng., in Lancashire, 35 ms. SE. of Lancaster, and 208 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 15 W., lat. 53 46 N.

Burntisland, borough of Scot., in Fifeshire, on the Frith of Forth, with an excellent harbor. It is seated under a stupendous rock, 10 ms. NW. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 5 W., lat. 56 8 N.

Burrampooter, river of Asia, which rises near the head of the Ganges, in the mountains of Thibet. It first takes its course to the E., directly opposite to that of the Ganges, and winding with a rapid current through Thibet, where it is named Sampoo, or Zanchin, it washes the border of the territory of Lassa, and proceeds SE. to within 220 ms. of Yunan, the westernmost province of China; then turning suddenly to the W., through Assam, it enters Bengal on the NE., where it assumes the name of Burrampooter. It then makes a circle round the western point of the Garrow mountains, and altering its course to S. meets the Ganges, about 40 ms. from the sea, after having meandered for more than 2,000 ms. During the last 60 ms. before its junction with the Ganges, it forms a stream which is regularly from 4 to 5 ms. wide, and but for its freshness might pass for an arm of the sea. The Ganges is better known than the Burrampooter; but, as delineated on our best maps, it is difficult to determine which is the main stream. Measured by a comparative scale, the valley of the Burrampooter is about 1,400 ms. in length; and, being a mountain river, the volume of water discharged at its mouth is enormous. The valley of this great river lies between N. lat. 22° and 33 30.

Bursa, or *Prusa*, one of the largest cities of Turkey in Asia, capital of Becsangil. It stands upon several little hills, at the foot of Mount Olympus, and on the edge of a fine plain full of fruit trees. The mosques are elegant, as are the caravansaries. Bursa is 99 ms. S. of Constantinople. Lon. 29 5 E., lat. 40 5 N.

Burton, town of Eng, in Lincolnshire, near the river Trent, 30 ms. N. of Lincoln, and 164 N. by W. of London. Lon. 36′ W., lat. 53 40 N.——Town of Eng., in Westmoreland, in a valley, near a hill called Farleton-Knothill, 11 ms. N. of Lancaster, and 247 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 50 W., lat. 54 10 N.——Flourishing town, Geauga co., O., about 12 or 13 ms. a little S. of E. from Claridon, the co. seat, and 14 ms. SSW. from Chardon, co. seat of Geauga co. It is principally settled with farmers, and contains the village of Burton, in which is the post office. Pop. in 1810, 517; in 1820, 506, and in 1840, 1,022.——Tp., Stafford co., N. H. Pop. in 1810, 194; in 1820, 209.

Burtonsville, village, Orange co., Va., about 70 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Burton-upon-Trent, town of Eng., in Staffordshire, 12 ms. NE. of Litchfield, and 124 NNW. of London. Lon. 1 40 W., lat. 52 48 N.

Burville, village Anderson co., Tenn., on the N. side of Clinch river, 30 ms. N. of Knoxville.

Bury, town of Eng., in Lancashire, on the Irwell, and noted for its fustian manufacture, and the coarse goods called half-thicks and kerseys. Bury is 36 ms. SE. of Lancaster, and 190 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 24 W., lat. 53 36 N.

Bury St. Edmunds, borough of Eng., in Suffolk. The situation is very pleasant, and the air is supposed to be the best in England. The assizes are held here. It is 14 ms. E. of Newmarket, and 72 NNE. of London. Lon. 0 46 E., lat 52 22 N.

Bush, small river in Harford co., Md., which falls into Chesapeake bay near its head.

Bushkill, creek, Northampton co., Pa., falling into the Delaware at Easton. It is between 20 and 30 ms. long, and one of the finest mill streams in the State.——Tp. Northampton co., Pa. Pop. 1820, 1,262.——Post office Pike co., Pa., 25 ms. SE. from Milford, and about 40 above Easton.

Bushkirk's Bridge, post office Washington co., N. Y., 34 ms. N. from Albany.

Bushville, village Franklin co., Ga., and by the post road 126 ms. N. from Milledgeville.

Bushwick, tp. King's co., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 930.——Village King's co., Long Island, N. Y., 3 ms. from Brooklyn, and nearly opposite to Corlaer's Hook, part of the city of New York.

Bussletown, village Philadelphia co., Pa., 11 ms. N. by E. of the city, with about 20 dwelling houses.

Bustard, river of L. C., enters St. Lawrence near Manicouigan Point.

Busti, village Chatauque co., N. Y., 350 ms. a little S. of W. from Albany.

Buteshire, co. of Scotland, consisting of the islands of Bute, Arran, Inchmarnoc, and some others of smaller note, which lie in the Frith of Clyde. They are fertile in corn and pastures, and there is a considerable herring fishery. This shire sends a member to Parliament alternately with Caithnesshire. Area 200 sq. ms. Pop. 1801, 11,791, in 1811, 12,033, and in 1821, 13,797; to the sq. m., 68.

Butler, co. of Pa., between the Alleghany and Beaver rivers, bounded S. by Alleghany, W. by Beaver, NW. by Mercer, N. by Venango, and E. by Armstrong; length 35 ms., mean width 24, area 840 sq. ms. Surface hilly, but soil generally fertile and well watered. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, fruit, live stock, and salted provisions. Chief town Butler. Pop. 1820, 10,251, and in 1840, 22,378. Central lat. 40 50 N., lon. W. C. 2 50 W.——Tp. Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1810, 458, and in 1820, 472.——Borough and village in Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1810, 225.——Co. of Ohio, bounded by Preble N., Montgomery NE., Warren E., Hamilton S., and Dearborn, Indiana, SW., and Franklin, Indiana, NW.; area 480 sq. ms. The surface of this co. is agreeably diversified by hill and level, though only on the SW. quarter do hills of any considerable elevation rise, and there but comparatively with the general level of central and western Ohio. The Great Miami enters near the northeastern, and, after meandering diagonally through it, leaves the co. near the southeastern angle. The Miami canal, following the valley of Mill creek 12 ms., and thence over a level country 16 ms., reaches near the bank of Miami river at Hamilton, the county seat of Butler co., and thence up the general course of Miami river, leaves the co. a short distance above Middletown. This was amongst the first civilized settlements in Miami valley, and has preserved an advance commensurate with its date. In lat. it extends from 39 20 to 39 35 N., and in lon. from W. C. from 7 14 to 7 43 W. Chief town Hamilton. Pop. 1820, 21,746, in 1830, 27,000 and in 1840, 28,173.

Butler, tp. in Columbiana co., Ohio. Pop. 1810, 516, and in 1820, 998.——Co. of Ky., on Green river, bounded S. by Logan, W. by Muhlenberg, NW. by Ohio, NE. by Grayson, and SE. by Warren; length 33 ms., mean width 25, area 825 sq. ms. Surface gently waving, or hilly; soil fertile. Staples, grain, flour, fruit, live stock, and salted provisions. Chief town Morgantown. Pop. 1820, 3,083, and in 1840, 3,898. Central lat. 37 30, lon. W. C. 9 30 W.——Co. of Ala., bounded S. by Cunecuh, W. by Monroe and Wilcox, Montgomery N., and by Henry E.; length 63 ms., mean width 30, area 1,900 sq. ms. Surface generally flat or gently rolling, with a thin soil, except along the streams. Staple, cotton. Pop. 1820, 1,405, and in 1840, 8,685. Central lat. 31 45, lon. W. C. 9 30 W.

Broad Mountain, or fourth large ridge from the Blue Mount, commences its eastern extremity in Northampton co., near the head of Pokono creek, and crosses the Lehigh at the "Turn Hole," extends westerly to the river Schuylkill. Its average height is about 1,000 feet above its base.

Butrago, town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Lozoya, 30 ms. N. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 35 W., lat. 40 46 N.

Butrinto, ancient *Buthrotum*, seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, on the canal of Corfu, at the entrance of the Gulf of Venice, 30 ms. S. of Chimæra. Lon. 20 9 E., lat. 39 40 N

Butter Island, tp. Hancock co., Maine. Pop. 1810, 10, in 1820, 11.

Butter tp. Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 1820, 323. ——Tp. Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1,646.

Buttermere Water, lake of Eng., in Cumberland, 8 ms. SW. of Keswick, 2 ms. long, and nearly 1 broad. This lake is called the Upper Lake, and near a mile from it, to the NE., is the Lower, called Cromach water.

Buttermilk Falls, Luzerne co., Pa., so called from the color of the water; below it is a fall of about 15 feet, over a rock formed by a creek of the same name, on which are some fine mills.

Butter Nutts, town in Otsego co., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 3,661, and in 1840, 4,057.

Butterworth, town of Eng., in Lancashire, 2 ms. from Rockdale. Pop. 4,827.

Button's Islands, in Hudson's strait. Lon. W. C. 11 50 E., 60 30 N.

Button's Bay, the N. part of Hudson's bay, through which attempts have been made to discover a NW. passage to China. It is so called from Sir Thomas Button, who here lost his ship, and came back in a sloop built in the country. It lies between 60° and 66° N. lat.

Butzaw, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Schwerin, 17 ms. SW. of Rostock. Lon. 11 55 E., lat. 54° N.

Burtztown, village Northampton co., Pa.

Buxton, village of Eng., in Derbyshire, at the entrance of the Peak. The warm waters of Buxton are the bath, consisting of 9 springs, St. Anne's well, and St. Peter's well, 32 ms, NW. of Derby, and 160 NNW. of London.——Town York co., Me., near the mouth of Saco river, and about 115 ms. northeastward from Boston. Pop. 1810, 2,324, in 1820, 2,590.

Buzbach, town of Germany, in Weteravia, and in the co. of Solms, 29 ms. N. by E. of Francfort. Lon. 8 44 E., lat. 50 23 N.

Buzzard's Bay, noted bay on the coast of Mass., running up between Bristol co. and the peninsula of Barnstable.

Byberry, tp. Philadelphia co., Pa. Pop. 1810, 765, in 1820, 876.

Byfield, village Essex co., Mass. Dummer Academy, and an academy for young ladies, are located at this place.

Bychow, town of Lithuania, on the Dnieper, 180 ms. SW. of Wilna. Lon. 30° E., lat. 53 38 N.

Byrd, one of the southeastern townships of Brown co., Ohio. For post towns in this tp., see *Decatur* and *Russelville*.

Byrnville, village Schoharie co., N. Y., 21 ms. W. from Albany.

Byron, village Genessee co., N. Y.

Byzantium. See *Constantinople*.

C.

[☞ Proper names, particularly those derived from the Arabic, are often spelt with a K or C indifferently; therefore those which cannot be found under one of these letters may be sought for under the other.]

Caana, town of Egypt, on the river Nile, whence they transport corn and pulse to Mecca. Some fine monuments, covered with hieroglyphical characters, have been found here. It is 320 ms. S. of Cairo. Lon. 20 23 E., lat. 26 30 N.

Cabarras C. H., Cabarras co., N. C.—See *Concord*, Cabarras co.

Cabarras, co. of N. C., bounded by Montgomery SE., Mecklenburg SW., Iredell NW., and Chowan N. It is in form of a triangle, 24 by 20, and extending over an area of 240 sq. ms.; surface broken, and even in part mountainous, with a soil of middling quality. Chief town Concord. Pop. in 1820, 7,228, and in 1840, 9,259. Central lat. 35 20 N., lon. W. C. 3 40 W.

Cabeca de Vide, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle, 12 ms. SW. of Portalegro.

Cabbin Point, village in Surry co., Va.—See *Cabin Point*.

Cabell, co. of Va., bounded by Ohio river NW., Mason and Kenhawa NE., Giles and Tazewell SE., and by Kentucky, or Big Sandy river SW.; length 50 ms., mean width 35, area 1,750 sq. ms. It is a mountainous, hilly, and rocky region, with much fertile soil, well-watered and wooded. Pop. in 1820, 4,779, and in 1340, 8,163. Central lat. 38° N., and 5° W. of W. C., intersect near the centre of this county.

Cabell C. H. and post office in Cabell co., Va., by the post road 300 ms. W. from Richmond.

Cabello, or *Cavello Porto*, seaport of Colombia, in the province of Venezuela. It has an excellent harbor, at the bottom of the Gulf of Triste, 85 ms. W. from Caraccas. Lon. W. C. 9 10 E., lat. 10 25 N.

Cabenda, seaport of Africa, in Congo, 100 ms. SE. of Loango, subject to Portugal. Lon. 12 2 E., lat. 4 5 S.

Cabin Point, village in Surry co., Va., 30 ms. SE. by E. from Petersburg, and 49 SE. from Richmond.

Cabotia, or *British North America*, N. from the limits of the United States. This comprehensive term has been adopted by the British geographers, and includes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Lower Canada, Upper Canada, East Maine, New South Wales, and all other British territories in North America, from those we have named to the extreme known regions towards the Northern ocean.—See articles *New South Wales*.

Cabott, village in Caledonia co. Vt., 40 ms. NE. from Montpelier.

Cabot's Head, U. C., very large promontory running into Lake Huron, W. of Gloucester, or Matchedash bay, and embays a large part of that lake at the easternmost extremity, stretching itself towards the Manitou islands.

Cabreria, island in the Mediterranean, about 7 ms. S. of Majorca. It is a large harbor, defended by a strong castle.

Cabul, or, more correctly to give the sound according to English orthography, Caubool, and found written in different geographical works Cabaul, Caubaul, Caboul, Khaboul, &c., a city of Asia, and at present capital of the country of the Afghans, to which it also gives name. It is situated on the high table land, from which flow to the eastward a branch of the Indus, and to the westward the extreme sources of the Heermend into the sea of Dunah. "Cabool," says Mr. Burnes, "is upwards of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea." The same author describes the spring as fully advanced there early in May, and the city as healthful. N. lat. 34 20, long. 69 0. Pop.

60,000. From its position, Cabool, or Caubool, must be always a place of commercial and political consequence.—See article *Asia*, head *Persic region*.

In the region containing Cabul, the rivers seem to struggle through narrow and excessively precipitous passes. Jellalabad, a poor, dirty town, stands upon the Cabul river, 105 ms. from the city of Cabul. The road (between the two places) runs through very difficult passes of the mountains, and from 7,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. The defile of Tazeen is 8,200 feet above the level of the sea, and the surface of the river was already skimmed over with ice on the 8th of October, 1841.—*Henry Wheaton.*—See *Asia*, p. 84, head *Cabulistan*.

Cacaoa, town of the kingdom of Fez, with a fort upon a rock. The Moors retook it from the Spaniards in 1534. Lon. 2 53 W., lat. 35 2 N.

Caceres, town of Spain, in Estramadura, famous for its fine wool, and seated on the Sabrot, 22 ms. SE. of Alcantara. Lon. 5 44 E., lat. 39 11 N.

Cachan, or *Cashan*, town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where they carry on a considerable trade in silks, silver, and gold brocades, and fine earthenware. It is seated in a vast plain, 55 ms. N. by W. of Ispahan. Lon. 51 55 E.; lat. 33 20 N.

Cachao, the capital of the province of the same name, in Tonquin, on the west side of the river Hoti, 80 ms. from the Gulf of Tonquin. The factories purchase silks and lacquered ware, as in China. Lon. 105 31 E., lat. 22 10 N.

Cache, tp. and settlement in Philips co., Ark., on White river. Pop. in 1820, 178.

Cacoho, town in Negroland, seated on the river St. Domingo. It is subject to the Portuguese, who have three forts, and carry on a great trade in flax and slaves. Lon. 14 55 E., lat. 12 0 N.

Cackley's, post office in Bath co., Va., by post road 211 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.

Cacongo, small kingdom of Africa, on the river Zaire. The inhabitants have a considerable trade, and their manners, religion, and government, are the same as those in Loango. It lies in lat. 5° S.

Cacorla, town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the rivulet Vega, between two mountains. It is 15 miles ESE. of Ubeda. Lon. 2 55 E., lat. 37 46 N.

Caddo, town in Clark's co., Ark. Pop. in 1820, 617.

Cadenac, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lot, and late province of Querci, on the river Lot, 27 ms. ENE. of Cahors. Lon. 2 0 E., lat. 44 32 N.

Cadenet, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Mouths of the Rhone, 28 ms. SE. of Avignon. Lon. 5 30 E., lat. 43 42 N.

Cadillac, town of Fr., in the dep. of Gironde, and late province of Guienne, on the Garonne, with a handsome castle, 15 ms. SE. of Bordeaux. Lon. 0 22 W., lat. 44 40 N

Cadiz, a large and rich city of Spain, in Andalusia, with a good harbor, well sheltered. The city is seated on an island 18 ms. in length and 9 in breadth; but the northwest end, where the city stands, is not 2 broad. It has a communication with the continent by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 ms. in length and 6 in breadth. The south side is inaccessible by sea, because it is edged with craggy rocks; and two forts, the Puntal and Malagorda, command the passage into the harbor. The inhabitants are computed at 100,000. It is a very ancient place, being built by the Phenicians; it was afterwards a Roman town, and there are still several remains of Roman antiquities. It is 65 ms. NW. of Gibraltar, and 90 S. by W. of Malaga. Lon. 6 11 W., lat. 36 31 N.——Village and seat of justice for Harrison co., Ohio, is a thriving town, in a tp. of the same name, on the road from Wheeling to New Philadelphia, and on that from Steubenville to Cambridge and Zanesville, 24 ms. westward of Steubenville, 21 NW. of Wheeling, 13 a very little E. of N. from St. Clairsville, 40 northeastward of Cambridge, and 33 SE. of New Philadelphia. The situation of Cadiz is high, dry, and pleasant, and the town has an air of activity and neatness which bespeak prosperity. An inexhaustible stratum of most excellent coal extends under this town. It possesses the usual county buildings, several churches, and many fine private houses. Pop. in 1820, 537; in 1830, 818; and in 1840, 1,028. N. lat. 40 20, lon. almost exactly 4° W. of W. C.——Village and seat of justice in Trigg co., Ky., on Little river, by post road 232 ms. SW. from Frankfort.

Cado, post office in Clark co., Ark., 60 ms. from Little Rock.

Cadore, the capital of the district of Cadorino, in Italy, 15 ms. N. of Belluno. Lon. 12 0 E., lat. 46 28 N.

Cadorino, province in Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the E. by Friuli proper, on the S. by the Bellunese, and on the N. by Brixen. The chief town is Cadore.

Cadron, tp. in Pulaski co., Ark. Pop. in 1820, 717.

Cadsaud, island on the north coast of Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheldt, which river it commands.

Cadwallader, post office in the village of Westchester, southeasternmost angle of Tuscarawas co., Ohio., about 20 ms. a little N. of W. from Cadiz, and 15 ms. NE. from Cambridge.

Caen, considerable city in Fr., in the dep. of Calvados, and late province of Lower Normandy, of which it was the capital. It has a celebrated university and an academy of literature, and the inhabitants are computed at 40,000. The river Orne runs through the city, to which the tide brings up large vessels. It is 65 ms. W. by S. of Rouen, and 125 W. of Paris. Lon. 0 17 W., lat. 49 11 N.

Caer, for some places that begin thus, as Caerdiff, see under *Car*.

Caernarvon, tp. in Lancaster co., Pa. It is watered by Little Conestogoe creek, and bounds on Berks co. on the NE. Pop. about 1,000.

Caermarthenshire, co. of South Wales, 48 ms. long and 25 broad, area 1,200 sq. ms. It is bounded S. by Bristol channel, W. by Pembrokeshire, N. by Cardiganshire, and E. by Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire. The principal rivers are the Towy, Cothy, and Tave; of which the first abounds with excellent salmon. It contains 228,000 acres; is divided into 8 hundreds and 145 parishes, and has 6 market towns. In 1801, the inhabitants amounted to 67,317; in 1811, to 77,287; and in 1821, to 90,239. It abounds with ancient forts, camps, and tumuli. Near Caermarthen, towards

the E., may be seen several vast caverns, supposed to have been copper mines of the Romans. Near this spot is a fountain, which ebbs and flows twice in 24 hours. The county and city send each a member to Parliament.

Caermarthen, borough of Wales, capital of Caermarthenshire, on the Towy, over which is a stone bridge, to which small vessels may come up. Caermarthen is a county of itself, governed by a mayor. There are iron and tin mines in the neighborhood. It is 24 ms. SE. of Cardigan, and 220 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4 23 W., lat. 92 12 N.

Caernarvonshire, co. of North Wales, bounded on the N. and W. by the sea, on the S. by Merionethshire, and on the E. divided from Denbighshire by the river Conway. It is about 50 ms. in length and 20 in breadth. It contains 310,000 acres; is divided into 7 hundreds and 68 parishes; has one city and five market towns, and sends two members to Parliament. In 1801, the inhabitants amounted to 41,521; in 1811, to 49,336; and in 1821, to 57,958. The principal rivers are the Conway and Seint. This county being the most rugged district of North Wales, may be truly called the British Alps. Its central part is occupied by the famed Snowdon, and the prospects around are rude and savage in the highest degree, but not without a mixture of beauty, when the dimensions of the vales admit the varieties of wood, water, and meadows. The soil in the valleys on the side next Ireland is pretty fertile, especially in barley; great numbers of black cattle, sheep, and goats, are fed on the mountains; and the sea, lakes, and rivers, abound with variety of fish. Copper mines have been worked in various parts of these mountains, as well as lead, and quantities of stone, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowdon; to the dreary region of which the rich vale of Conway below forms a pleasing contrast. The chief manufacture is woolen cloth.

Caernarvon, borough and seaport of Wales, capital of Caernarvonshire, on a strait of the sea, called Menai, near its entrance into Caernarvon bay, and carries on a considerable trade with Ireland and the principal English ports. Caernarvon is governed by the constable of the castle, who is always mayor. Here are salt water baths, and elegant hot and cold baths, which are much frequented during the season. It is 7 ms. SW. of Bangor, and 244 NW. of London. Lon. 4 20 W., lat. 53 8 N.

Caerleon, town of Eng., in Monmouthshire, on the Usk, 19 ms. SW. from Monmouth, and 148 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3 0 W., lat. 51 40 N.

Caerphilly, town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, between the Taafe and Rumney, 7 ms. N. of Cardiff, and 160 W. of London.

Caerwent, village of Eng., in Monmouthshire, 4 ms. SW. of Chepstow. It is the Venta Silurum of the Romans.

Caorwys, town of Wales, in Flintshire, 5 ms. W. of Flint, and 212 NW. of London.

Cæsar's Creek, tp. in Greene co., Ohio. Pop. in 1810, 649; in 1820, 1,131.

Caffa, or *Theodosia*, the largest town of the Crimea, with an excellent road and harbor. Caffa was the Theodosia of the ancients, a name which has been restored to it since the Russians became possessed of the Crimea. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants, and is constantly well garrisoned. The trade consists in wax, furs, lambskin leather, and horses. Caffa is situated on a bay of the Black Sea, at the foot of some high mountain, 65 ms. E. by N. of Sevastopol, and 130 SE. of Precop. Lon. 35 20 E., lat. 45° N.

Caffy, Strait of, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus, a strait that forms the communication between the Black Sea, and the sea of Asoph.

Caffraria, or *Kaffraria*.—See *Africa*, pages 26, 27, 28, &c.

Cagli, ancient episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, at the foot of the Appennines, 20 ms. S. of Urbino. Lon. 12 42 E., lat. 43 26 N.

Cagliari, ancient and rich city, capital of Sardinia, with an archbishop's see, a university, a castle, and a good harbor. Lon. 9 14 E., lat. 39 27 N.

Cahaba, river of Ala., rises in the angle between the Coosa branch of Alabama, and the Black Warrior branch of Tombigbee rivers, and flowing S. over Shelby, Cahaba, and Dallas counties, joins the Alabama at the town of Cahaba after a comparative course of 120 ms. It waters much good land.——Town and seat of justice, Dallas co., Ala., at the mouth of the Cahaba, on the left bank of Alabama river. It was the seat of government for the State, until recently the Legislature of Alabama have removed it to Tuscaloosa.

Cahoes Falls, in the Mohawk, 3 ms. above its junction with the Hudson at Waterford. The descent is about 70 feet. It is a sublime and interesting feature in American scenery.

Cahokia, village, St. Clair co., Illinois, on the E. side of the river Mississippi, 64 ms. N. by W. of Kaskaskias, and 5 from St. Louis.

Cahors, considerable town of France, in the department of Lot, and late province of Querci, with a university. It is seated on a peninsula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a craggy rock. There are 3 bridges over the river. The cathedral is a Gothic structure, and has a large square steeple. Cahors is 50 ms. NW. of Alby, and 287 S. of Paris. Lon. 1 32 E., lat. 44 26 N.

Cajanaburg, capital of E. Bothnia, in Sweden, on lake Cajania, 300 ms. NE. of Abo. Lon. 27 45 E., lat. 64 13. N.

Cajazzo, or *Cajizzo*, episcopal town of Naples, in Terri di Lavora, 22 ms. NE. of Naples. Lon. 14 34 E., lat. 41 10 N.

Caicos, islands of the West Indies, to the N. of St. Domingo, which take their name from the principal one. Lon. W. C. 5 30 E., lat. 21 40 N.

Caifong, large and populous city of China, on the Hoang-ho, in the province of Honan. Lon. 113 27 E., lat 35° N.

Cailloma, town, Penn., near the source of the Apurimac, between Caygo and Arequipo, nearly 50 ms. from the latter, and 160 from the former. Lon. W. C. 5 30 E., lat. 15 30 S.

Caimacan, Turkish officer, derived from Arabic, and literally signifies "*Lieutenant of the Grand Vizier.*" One of the Caimacans is ex-officio governor of Constantinople, and cannot, whilst such, quit that city.

Caimans, or, more correctly, *Caymans*, a group of small islands, in the Caribbean sea, to the NW. of Jamaica. Lon. W. C. 5 W., lat. 19 15 N.

Ca-Ira, village, Cumberland co., Virginia, on Willis's creek, 62 ms. W. from Richmond.

Cairngorn, mountain of Scotland, between the counties of Banff and Murray. It rises in a conical form 1,750 feet above the level of a small lake near its base, which is the source of the Avon, and 4,050 feet above the level of the sea; its sides clothed with firs, and its top generally covered with snow. It is famous for beautiful rock-crystals, much esteemed by lapidaries.

Cairo, or *Grand Cairo*, large city, capital of Egypt. It consists of 3 towns, about a mile apart; Old Cairo, New Cairo, and the port termed Bulac. The population is estimated at 300,000. Old Cairo is now reduced to a small place. New Cairo is a mile from the river, and 7 ms. in circumference. It stands on the right bank of the Nile, 100 ms. S. of its mouth. Lon. 31 18 E., lat. 30 3 N.

Cairo, town, Greene co., N. Y., formerly called Canton, 10 ms. above Catskill town, on Catskill creek. Pop. in 1820, 2,553.——Town, Illinois, at the mouth of the Ohio river.——Village, Sumner co., Tenn., at the influx of Bledsoe's creek, into Cumberland river, 30 ms, by land above Nashville.

Cairoun, town of the kingdom of Tunis, and next to the city of Tunis for trade and number of inhabitants. It is situate near a sandy desert, where are found many vestiges of former magnificence; it stands on the river Magrida, 60 ms. S. by E. of Tunis. Lon. 10 26 E., lat. 36 5 N.

Caistor, town of Eng., in Lincolnshire. Near it are the remains of a monastery, and many Roman vestiges. It is 12 ms. SW. of Grimsby, and 165 N. of London.——Tp., in the co. of Lincolnshire, U. C., between Binbrook and Gainsborough, and is watered by the river Welland.

Caithness-shire, most northerly co. of Scotland, 35 ms. long, and 20 broad; bounded on the N. by Pentland Frith, E. and SE. by the German Ocean, and W. by Southerlandshire. The S. angle is occupied by mountains, and a vast ridge of hills forms the SW. boundary, ending in a promontory called the Ord of Caithness, which runs out into the sea. The rest of the co. may be deemed an immense morass, interspersed with some fruitful spots, producing oats and barley, and others affording pasture for sheep and black cattle. Its other chief products, are butter, cheese, yarn, skins, feathers, and kelp. It sends a member to parliament alternately with Buteshire. English is chiefly spoken on the coast, but in the highlands, the Gaelic prevails. Pop. in 1801, 22,600; in 1811, 23,419; and in 1821, 30,238. Wick is the capital.

Caket, town of Persia, near Mount Caucasus. Its trade consists chiefly in silk. Lon. 46 15 E., lat. 33° N.

Calabar, town of the kingdom of Benin, capital of a country of the same name. The Dutch have a factory here. It is 140 ms. SSE. of Benin. Lon. 7 15 E., lat. 3 40 N.

Calabria, country of Naples, divided into the provinces of Calabria, Citeriore, and Calabria Ulteriore, or Hither and Further Calabria. The first is bounded on the S. by Calabria Ulteriore, N. by Basilica, and W. and E. by the Mediterranean. Cosenza is the capital. Calabria Ulteriore is washed by the Mediterranean on the SE. and W., and bounded by Calabria Citeriore on the N. Catanzaro is the capital.

Calahorra, episcopal town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the side of a hill, which extends to the Ebro, 70 ms. E. of Burgos. Lon. 2 7 W., lat. 42 12 N.

Calais, seaport of Fr., in the dep. of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Picardy, with a citadel. It is built in the form of a triangle, one side of which is towards the sea. The fortifications are good; but its greatest strength is its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. In time of peace, there are packet boats which go twice a week between Dover and Calais. It is 21 ms. ESE. of Dover, and 152 N. of Paris. Lon 1 56 E., lat. 50 58 N.——Tp., Washington co., Me. Pop, 1810, 372; in 1820, 418.——Town, Washington co., Me., on the Passamaquoddy river, 36 ms. NE. from Machias. Pop. 370.——Tp., Washington co, Vt., about 100 ms. NE. of Bennington, and 9 N. from Montpelier.

Calais, St., town of Fr., in the dep. of Sarte, and late province of Maine, 16 ms. NW. of Vendome.

Calamata, town of Turkey, in Europe, in the Morea. It stands on the river Spinarza, 8 ms. from the Mediterranean. Lon. 21 55 E., lat. 37° N.

Calamianes, three small islands of Asia, between Borneo and the Philippines, and N. of Parago. Lon. 118 5 E., lat. 11° N.

Calatajud, town of Spain, in Arragon, at the confluence of Xalon and Xiloca, 37 ms. SW. of Saragossa. Lon. 1 9 W., lat. 41 42 N.

Calatrava, town of Spain, in New Castile, the chief place of the military order of the knights of Calatrava. It is seated near the Guadiana, 80 ms. S. of Madrid. Lon. 3 20 W., lat. 39 4 N.

Calben, town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, with a good castle, 32 ms. N. of Magdeburg.

Calcar, town of the duchy of Cleaves, seated near the Rhine, 8 ms. SE. of Cleaves. Lon. 5 55 E., lat. 51 40 N.

Calcasiu, river, La., rises in the pine woods, 20 ms. S. of Natchitoches. The Calcasiu is very remarkable for its almost perfect compliance with the curve of the Sabine, the two rivers being a trifling deviation from 35 ms. asunder, the entire length of the former; and, like the Sabine, the Calcasiu receives the largest tributaries from the right. After an entire course of 70 ms., the Calcasiu enters the lake of the same name, at lat. 30 8 N., lon. W. C. 16 23 W. This stream rises in a forest of pines, which tree composes nine-tenths of all the timber found on its banks. About 10 ms. in a direct line above the head of the Lake Calcasiu, the forest begins to become chequered with prairie, copses of timber gradually become more scattered, and at the head of the lake trees entirely disappear. On the left side, the open prairies skirt the river 15 or 20 ms. higher than on the opposite shore. In the prairie between Cal-

casiu and Mermentau are scattered copses of wood, mostly pine, with a few oaks; soil poor and thin. Very little of the whole surface watered by Calcasiu is fit for culture, though high, dry, and well watered with limpid and excellent spring water. One immense pine forest covers the country watered by Calcasiu north of the prairies. The tide flows up the Calcasiu as far as the head of the prairies.

Calcasiu, lake, La.; is about 30 ms. in length and 10 or 12 ms. wide; communicates with the Gulf of Mexico, a channel of about 8 or 10 ms. in length, and from 1 m. to 200 yards wide. At the mouth of this outlet is a bar, having not more than four feet water. The lake, like that of Sabine, is shallow, not having more than 506 feet water in any part, and near the shores not more than 2 or 3. The banks of Calcasiu outlet and lake are something higher than those of the Sabine; but on each the entire absence of timber precludes settlement.

Calcalayres, province of Peru, NE. from Cuzco.

Calcutta, or *Fort William*, the emporium of Bengal, situated on the E. side of the Hoogly, or western arm of the Ganges, 100 ms. from the sea, in the bay of Bengal. It is a modern city, having risen on the site of the village of Govinpour, about 90 years ago. It extends from the western point of Fort William, along the banks of the river, almost to the village of Cossipoor, 4½ ms.; the breadth in many parts inconsiderable. Calcutta is 1,030 ms. NNE. of Madras. Lon. 88 28 E., lat. 22 23 N.

Caldersburg. See *Roscoe*.

Caldwell, town and seat of justice, Warren co., N. Y., on Lake George. Lat. 43 22 N., lon. W. C. 3 25 E.——Tp., Warren co., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 723.——Tp., Essex co., N. J. Pop. in 1810, 2,235; in 1820, 2,020.——Co. in Ky., on both sides of Cumberland river, bounded SW. by Tennessee river, NW. by Livingston, NE. by Hopkins, SE. by Christian, and S. by Tenn.; length 40 ms., mean width 20, area 800 sq. ms. Surface generally level; soil fertile. Staples, grain, tobacco, live stock, and salted provisions. Chief town Eddyville. Pop. 1820, 9,022; and in 1840, 10,365. Central lat. 37 20 N., lon. W. C. 10 35 W.

Caledonia, village, northeast part of Claridon tp., Marion co., 8 ms. NE. by E. of Marion, and 11 ms. S. of Bucyrus.——Co., Vt., bounded by Washington SW., Essex NE. and E., Connecticut river SE., and Orange S.; length 37, mean width 14 ms., area about 500 sq. ms.; surface hilly, and in part mountainous; soil generally productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town Danville. Pop. 1820, 16,670; and in 1840, 21,891. Central lat. 44 30 N., lon. 5 10 E. W. C.

Caledonian canal. This splendid work is amongst the most remarkable of those artificial channels which have been performed in modern times. Scotland is traversed obliquely from NE. to SW. by a very remarkable mountain valley, extending from the Atlantic ocean to the German ocean, chiefly through Invernessshire, bounded on both sides by elevated and precipitous mountains. This valley terminates towards the Atlantic ocean by Loch Linnhe, and in the German ocean by the Murray Frith. The tide from the German ocean flows to Inverness, where the discharge of Loch Ness falls into the Murray Frith. From thence the valley extends about 60 ms. to Atlantic tidewater at Fort William. The base of this valley is composed of two considerable lakes, Loch Lochy and Loch Ness, with their confluent rivers. The idea of executing a continued chain of intercommunication through this pass, by locks and canals, was suggested, in 1773, by Mr. James Watt, but no operative proceeding instituted until 1802, when Mr. Thomas Telford's nautical and inland survey of Scotland led to the execution of the Caledonian canal. In the construction of this canal, numerous and formidable obstacles were encountered, owing to the necessity of deepening the lakes, which formed a part of the line, and in consequence, also, of the impetuous character of some of the streams partly depended on as feeders. The whole was accomplished in 19 years from the first survey, by parliamentary grants, at an expense of about $4,000,000. It was opened October 23, 1822, when a steamboat and two sloops of war passed from the locks at Muirton, near Inverness, to Fort William. The passage from sea to sea, a distance of 69 ms., was effected in 13 hours, including the time requisite for clearing 22 locks.—*Dupin, vol.* 2, p. 217. The valleys of the Hudson, Lake Champlain, and Sorrel river, is the only other pass in the globe which bears a strong comparison, in aspect and structure, with that of Scotland. In magnitude, the American glen is on a much larger scale, but in many other essential features the analogy is striking. See Lochs *Ness* and *Lochy*.

Caledonia, town, Livingston co., N. Y., W. from Genesee river, on the road from Avon to Batavia, 30 ms. W. from Canandaigua, and 17 E. from Batavia. Gypsum abounds in the tp. Pop. 1820, 2,645.——Village, Washington, co., Missouri.

Caledonia, New, a large island, in the S. Pacific ocean, extending from 19° to 22° S. lat., and from 163° to 167° E. lon. It was discovered by Captain Cook, in 1774. The inhabitants are stout, tall, and in general well proportioned, their hair and beards black, and much frizzled, so as to be somewhat wooly in some individuals.

Calenburg, a former principality of Lower Saxony, which constitutes a part of the kingdom of Hanover. It is divided into two parts, and the principal towns are Hanover and Gottingen. It takes its its name from an ancient castle, now in ruins, seated on the Leine, 17 ms. S. of Hanover.

CALENDAR, from Latin *calare*, to call, and, by the Romans, applied to the first day of each month.

Calhuco, town on the coast of Chili, inhabited by Spaniards, Mestees, and Indians, 180 ms. S. of Valdivia. Lon. W. C. 3 23 E., lat. 42 40 S.

Cali, city of New Granada, in the province of Popayan, in a valley of the Andes, on the river Cauca, 20 ms. E. from Bonaventura. Lon. W. C. 1° E., lat. 3 15 N.

Caliaqua, port of the W. Indies, in the W. part of St. Vincents.

CALIFE, Arabic *khalifa, vicar, successor*, or *lieutenant*; one who supplies or comes in place of another. The Arabian pontifs, Abu Bekr, Omar, and Othman, took this title from modesty;

but under it their successors became the most absolute sovereigns who, perhaps, ever ruled mankind.

California, general name of the western coast of N. America, from Cape St. Lucas, N. lat. 22 52 to N. lat. 42°, or through nearly 20° of lat. It is divided into two parts, Old California and New California. Old California was discovered under the direction, and in part by the personal observations of Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico, and found to be a long narrow peninsula extending through 11° of lat.. and united to the continent to the NW., by a neck of land reaching from the mouth of the Colorado river westward 160 ms. to a bay since called San Diego. A chain of mountains ranges through this extensive peninsula. "The sky," says Humboldt, "is constantly serene, of a deep blue, and without a cloud." The Cerro Gigants, the highest peak of its mountains, reaches to near 5,000 feet. The soil is sandy and arid, and rain scanty and unfrequent. Springs of fresh water are also rare. It extends over 56,000 sq. ms., with a pop. of not more than 10,000. On the few spots where water is found, the soil is excellent; and it is reported that vines grow naturally in the mountains, and that the Jesuits, when they resided here, made abundance of wine, in taste approaching to that of Madeira. The chief town is Loreto.

California, New, extends from Old California, to the utmost limits of the Spanish claims, on the N. American coast of the Pacific ocean, or from 33° to 42° N. lat., about six hundred ms. The breadth inland is trifling, and the interior unknown, or at least very imperfectly explored. The whole extent actually peopled by civilized inhabitants does not exceed, if it amounts to 16,000 sq. ms. The soil is, however, as remarkable for its fertility and abundance of limpid water, as is that of Old California for its arid sterility. The climate of the Pacific coast of N. America, being milder than that of the Atlantic, the inhabitants of New California enjoy more temperate seasons than do those of the U. S., from the Carolinas to Connecticut, inclusive. According to Humboldt, this is a very flourishing and valuable colony. The same chain of mountains which ranges through Old California, reach into and intersect also New California. Monterey is the capital. Pop. in 1803, 15,562.

California, gulf of N. America, extends from the mouth of the Colorado river, between Sonora and Old California, in a SE. direction 800 ms. It gradually widens from its head, at the mouth of the Colorado, to its mouth between Cape Palmo in Old California, and Mazatlan in Sonora, where it is about 120 ms. wide. It is full of islands and shoals, and is very difficult to navigate. From Old California, no stream of any great consequence enters this gulf; but from Sonora, it receives, beside the Colorado and Gila, the Ascension, Hiaqui Mayo, Fuerte, Inaya, Culiacan, Isabala, Rostla, and a brook which forms Mazatlan harbor.

Calitoor, fortress of the island of Ceylon, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 28 ms. S. of Columbo.

Calix, town of Sweden, in West Bothnia, on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the Gulf of Bothnia, 22 ms. W. of Tornea.

Calhoun, village, McMinn co., Tenn., on Hiwassee river, postroad, 130 ms. SE. from Murfreesborough, and about 75 ms. SW. of Knoxville.

Calhoun's Mills, post office, Abbeville district, S. C., about 100 ms. W. from Columbia.

Calhounsville, village, Mifflin co., Penn., 52 ms. NW. from Harrisburg.

Calla Calla, river of Chili, rises in the Andes, and falls into the bay of Valdivia.

Calland's Store, post office, Pittsylvania co., Va., postroad, 188 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Callah, town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, which has a considerable trade, and the greatest market for carpets in the country. It is 40 ms. E. of Oran.

Callender, town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with a considerable manufacture of muslin; seated on the river Teath, 30 ms. WSW. of Perth.

Callao, seaport of Peru, with the best harbor on the coast, and a large and safe roadstead defended by the islands of Callao and St. Laurence. In the port every commodity is to be procured, that vessels may be in need of. The town was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, in 1746. It is seated on a river of the same name, 5 ms. W. of Lima, of which it is the port. Lon. W. C. 0 2 E., lat. 12 2 S.

Calle, town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, where the French have a factory established for a coral fishery, and trade for grain, wool, leather, and wax. It stands on a rock, almost surrounded by the sea, 36 ms. E. of Bona.

Callen, borough of Ireland, in the co. of Kilkenny, 10 ms. SW. of Kilkenny.

Calliance, town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad; the houses built of rose-wood, and covered with thatch. It is seated near the Kaknah, 74 ms. W. of Beder, and 150 SSE. of Aurungabac.

Callington, borough in Eng., in Cornwall, with a manufacture of cloth; situate on the Lynher, 12 ms. S. of Launceston, and 216 W. by S. of London.

Calloma, town of Peru, celebrated for its silver mines, 70 ms. N. by E. of Arequipa, and 170 S. of Cusco.

Calmar, strong seaport of Sweden, capital of Smaland, and a bishop's see. It is celebrated as the place where the deputies of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, were appointed to assemble for the election of a king, according to the Union of Calmar; 150 ms. SW. from Stockholm. Lon. 16 27 E., lat. 56, 40 N.

Caln, E., tp., Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 974, in 1820, 1,162.

Caln, W., tp., Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 1,003, in 1220, 1,182.

Calne, borough of Eng., in Wiltshire, 25 ms. E. of Bristol, and 88 W. of London. Lon. 1 59 W., lat. 51 30 N.

Calvados, a department of France, comprehending part of the late province of Normandy.

Calvert, a co. of the western shore of Md., situated between Chesapeake bay and Patuxent river, and bounded on the N. by Anne Arundel co.; length 26 ms., mean width 8, area 200 sq. ms.; surface generally level or rolling; soil of middling quality. Staples, grain and tobacco. Chief town Prince Frederick. Pop. 1820, 4,365, and in 1840, 9,229. Central lat. 38 35 N., lon. W. C. 0 35 E.

Calumet, Grand, on the Ottowa river, on the S. side, above the Portage de Montague, Upper Canada.

Calumet, Point au, on Lake Superior, U. C., on the N. shore, the first point W. of river Du Chene, between which places the coast, consisting of perpendicular rocks, is dangerous.

Calvi, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavori, 8 ms. N. of Capua. Lon. 14 19 E., lat. 41 15 N. ——Town of Corsica, on a craggy mountain and gulf of the same name, with a strong fortress and a good harbor. It is 32 ms. SW. of Bastia. Lon. 9 16 E., lat. 42 26 N.

Cam, or *Grant*, river of Eng., which rises in Herts, and, running NE. by Cambridge to the isle of Ely, there falls into the Ouse, to which river it is navigable from Cambridge.

Camana, small district of Aquipo, lying along the Pacific ocean. Lon. W. C. 3° E., lat. 0 16 South.

Camaron, cape of Honduras, on the N. side of that country, at the mouth of the river Tinto. Lon. W. C. 6 50 W., lat. 15 50 8.

Camarones, large river of South America, in Patagonia, falling into the Atlantic ocean 44 45 S.

Camarat, seaport of France, in the department of Finnisterre and late province of Brittany. It stands on a bay of the same name.

Cambay, large city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Guzerat. Its products and manufactures are inferior to those of few towns in India, for the country abounds in corn, cattle, and silk; and cornelian and agate stones are found in its rivers. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery, and some of their quilts have been valued at 40£. It is subject to the Poonah Mahrattas, is the port of Amenabad, from which it is distant 56 ms. Lon. 72 10 E., lat. 22 25 N.

Cambodia, kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N. by Laos, on the E. by Cochin China and Ciampa, and on the S. and W. by the gulf and kingdom of Siam, divided by a large river called Mecan, or Cambodia, which annually overflows the country in the rainy season, between June and October.——Capital of a kingdom of the same name in Asia, on the river Mecan, or Cambodia, 150 ms. from its mouth. Lon. 104 5 E., lat. 13 10 N.

Cambray, fortified city of France, in the department of the North, and late province of the Cambresis. It has a considerable manufacture of cambricks, which took their name from this city. It is seated on the Scheldt, 22 ms. SE. of Arras, and 102 N. of Paris. Lon. 5 20 E., lat. 50 11 N.

Cambray, or *Governeur*, tp. N. Y., in St. Lawrence co., on the Oswegatchie river.

Cambresis, late province of France, 25 ms. in length, bounded on the N. and E. by Hainault, on the S. by Picardy, and on the W. by Artois. Cambray is the capital, and it is now comprehended in the department of the North.

Cambria, town Niagara co., on Niagara river, N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1,134.——Co. of Pa., between the Alleghany mountains and Laurel Hill, bounded by Somerset S., Westmoreland SW., Indiana W., Clearfield N., and Huntingdon and Bedford E.; length 36, mean width 20 ms; area 720 sq. ms. Surface hilly and rocky; soil generally of middling quality. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, salted provisions, and live stock. Chief town Ebensburg. Pop. 1820, 3,287, and in 1840, 11,256. Central lat. 40 30 N., lon. W. C. 1 40 W.

Cambridge, town of Eng., the co. town of Cambridgeshire, and seat of a celebrated university. It takes the name of Cambridge from the bridge over the Cam, which divides the town into two parts. It is principally remarkable for a much celebrated university, consisting of 13 colleges, 4 halls, several schools, and a very extensive library. It is 17 ms. S. of Ely, and 51 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0 4 E., 52 12 N ——Village of Eng., in Gloucestershire, near Berkley, on the river Cam.——Tp. in the co. of Stormont, lies to the S. and in the rear of Clarence, U. C.——Town, Middlesex co., Mass., and a flourishing university, which consists of 4 elegant brick houses, and is, with respect to its library, philosophical apparatus, and professorships, the first literary institution in America. It was established by the original settlers of Mass. in 1638. Its officers are a president, 20 professors, 2 tutors, 4 proctors, and a regent. The library is the most extensive in the United States, and the necessary philosophical and chemical apparatus very complete. Attached to it, also, are a botanical garden, cabinet of minerals, and anatomical museum. The buildings are extensive and appropriate. In 1818 the students amounted to nearly 400, and the whole number, according to Mr. Morse, educated in this seminary, from its institution up to 1818, amounted to 4,442. Pop. in 1830, 6,072, and in 1840, East and West Cambridge contained, jointly, 9,772.——*West*, tp. Middlesex co., Mass. Pop. 1810, 971, 1820, 1,064.——Post office Middlesex co., Mass. Pop. 1810, 2,323, including West Cambridge, 1820, 1,518.——Tp. and village Franklin co., Vt., on or near Lamoelle river, 38 ms. NW. from Montpelier.——Tp. Washington co., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2,491.——Village and seat of justice, Dorchester co., Md., on the Choptank river. Lat. 38 40 N., lon. 1 3 E. W. C.——Village Abbeville district, S. C., 150 ms. NW. from Charleston. It contains 60 or 70 houses, and 250 to 350 inhabitants.——Fine town and county seat of Guernsey co., Ohio, situated on the national road, 50 ms. westward of Wheeling, 38 in the same direction from St. Clairsville, 24 NE. by E. of Zanesville, and 42 ms. SW. by W. from Cadiz. N. lat. 40 4, lon. W. C. 4 33 W. The site of this town is pleasant, and the place has the appearance of salubrity and prosperity. The main part of the town is comprised in one street along the national road. A substantial bridge here crosses Wills creek. Pop. 1830, 518, and in 1840, 815.

Cambridgeshire, co. of Eng., 50 ms. long, and 25 broad, bounded on the NW. by Lincolnshire, NE. by Norfolk, E. by Suffolk, S. by Essex and Hertfordshire, and W. by the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Northampton. It contains 500,000 acres, is divided into 15 hundreds and 64 parishes, has a city, a university, and 8 market towns, and sends 6 members to Parliament. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 89,346, in 1811, 101,109, and in 1821, 121,909. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Nen, and Cam. The southern and eastern parts are pleasant and healthy, but the northern part, called the isle of

Ely, is low and fenny, from the confluence of many rivers. All the waters of the middle part of Eng., which do not flow into the Thames or the Trent, run into those fens, and in the latter part of the year they are sometimes overflowed by water, or appear covered with fogs. See *Bedford Level.*

Cambrilla, town of Spain in Catalonia, surrounded by a wall, and seated near the sea, 14 ms. W. by S. of Tarragona.

Camden, East, tp. in the Midland district, lies northerly of Ernesttown, U. C.

Camden, tp. in the co. of Kent, called also Camden West, on the N. side of the river Thames, opposite to Howard, U. C.——Town, Lincoln co., Me. Pop. in 1810, 1,607; in 1820, 1,825. ——Town, Oneida co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,772.——Town of Gloucester co., N. J., opposite Philadelphia. It is a flourishing village, extending along the river. The houses are neat, and many elegant. Pop. about 650.——Town of Kent co., Del., 4 ms., SW. from Dover.——Co. of N. C., bounded by Albemarle sound SE., Pasquotank co. and river SW., Virginia N., and Currituck and North river NE.; length, 38 ms.; mean width, 6; area, 228 sq. ms.; surface level, and soil thin and generally sterile. Chief town, Jonesborough. Pop. in 1820, 6,305; and in 1840, 5,663. Central lat. 36 15 N., lon. 55′ E. W. C. ——Town and seat of justice in Kershaw district, S. C., on the left side of the Wateree river, 36 ms. NE. from Columbia, and 110 NE. from Augusta. It contains 200 houses, and about 1,000 inhabitants; the common buildings necessary for judicial purposes, are an academy and several places of public worship. The river is navigable from the ocean for boats and other vessels of 70 tons, which renders Camden a place of considerable trade. Two battles were fought here during the revolutionary war: one, August 16th, 1780, in which the army of the U. S., under General Gates, was defeated by the British under Lord Cornwallis; the other, April 3, 1781, between General Greene and Lord Rawdon.——Co. of Ga., forming the SE. angle of that State, on the Atlantic ocean; bounded by that ocean E., by Florida S. and SW., on the W. limits uncertain, and by Glynn N.; length, 28 ms.; mean width, 25; area, 700 sq. ms.; surface flat; soil sandy, and in some parts marshy; staples, sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, &c.; chief town, Jefferson. Pop. in 1820, 3,402; and in 1840, 6,075. Central lat. 32° N., lon. W. C. 4 20 W.——Formerly Newcomb, village, Somers tp., southern part of Preble co., O., 8 ms. southward of Eaton, the co. seat, and 18 ms. a little W. of N. from Hamilton, co. seat of Butler co. Pop. in 1837, 350.——Port, NW. coast of America, in Prince Frederick sound. Lon. W. C. 56 45, lat. 56 55 N.

Camelford, borough of Eng., in Cornwall, on the river Camel, 24 ms. W. of Launceston, and 229 W. by S. of London. A great quantity of yarn is spun in this place and its neighborhood. Lon. 4 55 W., lat. 50 42 N.

Camel's Rump, one of the peaks of the Green mountains, 20 ms. SE. from Burlington. Lat. 44 20, lon. W. C. 4 10 E.

Camerino, ancient and populous town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a mountain near the Appennines and the river Chiento, 37 ms. SW. of Ancona. Lon. 13° E., lat. 43 15 N.

Cameron, post office, Steuben co., N. Y.

Camillus, post office, Onondaga co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 5,791.

Caminha, seaport of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, at the mouth of the river Minho, 12 ms. N. of Viana. Lon. 8 29 W., lat. 41 50 N.

Cammin, district of Prussian Pomerania, converted into a principality, in favor of the house of Brandenburg, by the treaty of Westphalia. Colberg is the capital.——Seaport of Prussian Pomerania, in the principality of the same name; seated on the Oder, opposite the isle of Wollin, 30 ms. N. of Stettin. Lon. 14 55 E., lat. 54 4 N.

Campagna, or *Campania*, town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 40 ms. SE. of Naples. Lon. 15 19 E., lat. 40 35 N.

Campagnia di Roma, anciently *Latium*, province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, extending 60 ms. SE, along the Mediterranean, to the frontiers of Naples, formerly the most delightful and most populous country in the world; few villages, little cultivation, and scarcely any inhabitants, are now to be seen; no trees, no enclosures; nothing, in short, but the scattered ruins of temples and tombs, which present the idea of a country depopulated by pestilence. Rome is the capital.

Campaign, creek of O., in Gallia co., falling into Ohio river, 8 ms. above Gallipolis.

Campbell co., Va., bounded N. by James river, NE. by Buckington, SE. by Charlotte, S. by Roanoke river, or Halifax and Pittsylvania, and SW. by Bedford; length, 28 ms; mean width, 20; area, 560 sq. ms.; surface hilly, and soil varied; staples, grain, flour, and tobacco; chief town, Lynchburg. Pop. in 1820, 16,570; and in 1840, 21,030. Central lat. 37° N., lon. W. C. 2° W. ——Court-house and post office, Campbell co., Va., 10 ms. S. from Lynchburg.——Co., Ky., on both sides of Licking river, opposite to the city of Cincinnati; bounded by the Ohio river N. and NE., by Pendleton S., and by Roane W.; length 32, mean width 10 ms; area, 320 sq. ms.; surface hilly; soil productive; staples, grain, flour, whiskey, live stock, salted provisions, and fruit; chief town, Newport. Pop. in 1820, 9,022. Recently the northern part of this co. was struck off and formed into a new co. under the name of Kenton. By the census of 1840, the two cos. stood thus: Kenton, 7,816; Campbell, 5,214; total, 13,030. Central lat. 39 N., lon. 7 10 W.——Co., East Tennessee, in a triangular form, bounded by Ky. N., by Clinch river SE., and by Anderson SW.; length, 35 ms.; mean width, 12; area, 420; surface hilly, and in part mountainous; soil fertile in the valleys and along the streams; staples, grain, flour, fruit, and salted provisions; chief town, Jackson'sborough. Population in 1820, 4,244; and in 1840, 6,149. Central latitude 36 30 N., 7 10 W.

Campbell's Point, cape of the NW. coast of N. America, at Cooke's inlet, SE. side. Lon. W. C. 72 75 W., lat. 67 6 N.

Campbell's Grove, village, Iredell co., N. C.

Campbell's Mills, post office, Abbeville district, South Carolina.

Campbell's Station, post office, Knox co., Tenn.

Campbellstown, village, Steuben co., N. Y., post road 254 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.——

Village, Lebanon co., Pa., on the road from Lebanon to Harrisburg, 18 ms. from the latter.

Campbellsville, village, Green co., Ky., on a small branch of Green river; post road 89 ms. SSW. from Frankfort.——Village, Henry co., Ky., 54 ms. NW. from Frankfort.

Campbellton, borough of Scot., in Argyleshire, on the peninsula of Cantyre. It has a good harbor, and its inhabitants are much engaged in the fishing trade. Lat. 53 29 N., lon. 5 42 W.

Campbelltown, village, Steuben co. N. Y.——Village, Edgefield district, S. C.

Campden, town of Eng., in Gloucestershire, 22 ms. NE. of Gloucester, and 87 WNW. of London. Lon. 1 50 W., lat. 52 4 N.——Town of the kingdom of Holland, in Overyssel, with a citadel, and a port almost choked up. It is seated near the mouth of the Yssel, on the Zuyder Zee, 44 ms. NE. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 55 E., lat. 52 38 N.

Campeachy, town of Mexico, in Merida, W. side of the peninsula of Yucatan, on the E. coast of a bay of the same name. It is noted for logwood, which, however, does not grow very near it. It is defended by a good wall and strong forts, but is neither so rich, nor carries on such a trade as formerly, it having been the port for the sale. Lon. W. C. 12 50 W., lat. 20° N.—See *Honduras*.

Camplins, post office, Knox co., Ky., post road 130 ms. SSE. from Frankfort.

Campoli, town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, 23 ms. N. by E. of Aquila. Lon. 43 57 E., lat. 42 42 N.

Campo Major, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 100 ms. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 74° W., lat. 38 53 N.

Campredon, town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees, and on the river Ter, 45 ms. N. of Barcelona. Lon. 2 16 W., lat. 42° N.

Campton, town, Grafton co., N. H. Pop. in 1810, 873; in 1820, 1,047.

Canaan, town, Somerset co., Me. Pop. in 1810, 1,275; in 1820, 1,470.——Town, Grafton co., N. H. Pop. in 1810, 1,094; in 1820, 1,198.——Town, Litchfield co., Ct. Pop. in 1810, 2,202; in 1820, 2,332.——Columbia co., N. Y. Pop. in 1810, 2,079.——Tp., Wayne co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 229; in 1820, 526.——Tp., Athens co., O. Pop. in 1820, 345.——Tp., Madison co. For post village in this tp. see *West Canaan*.——Tp., Wayne co., O. Pop. in 1810, 158.—For post village in Canaan, Wayne co., see *Jackson*, *Canaan tp.*, *Wayne co.*

Canaan Four Corners, post office, in the NE. angle of Columbia co., N. Y., 32 ms. SE. from Albany.

Canaansville, village, Canaan tp., Athens co., O., 4 ms. northeastward of Athens, the county seat.

Canada, or the province of Quebec. By the royal proclamation of the 7th of October, 1763, this province was bounded on the E. by the river St. John, and from thence, by a line drawn from the head of that river through Lake St. John, to the S. end of Lake Nipissing; from whence the line, crossing the river St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain in the 45th parallel of N. lat., passes along the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the sea; and also along the N. coast of the Baye de Chaleurs, and the coast of the gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Rosiers; and from thence, crossing the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, by the W. end of the island of Anticosti, terminates at the river St. John.

An act of Parliament, passed in 1774, has removed the northern and western limits of the province of Quebec, adding to its jurisdiction all the lands comprised between the northern bounds of New York, the western line of Pennsylvania, the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the southern boundaries of Hudson's Bay Company.

Canada, a general name for that part of Cabotia, or British N. America, lying in the basin of the St. Lawrence. This immense region lies between the parallels 42 and 50° N. and embracing about 30° of longitude. The value of Canada, as a habitable country, is very inadequately estimated in the United States. The soil and climate of Upper Canada bears a strong analogy with those features in New York and the New England States.

Canada, as now limited, one of the great political sections of North America, comprising two British provinces, called relatively Upper Canada and Lower Canada, in respect to their positions on both sides of the St. Lawrence river. In general terms, Canada is bounded on the S. and W. by the United States, E. by New Brunswick and the gulf of St. Lawrence, and N. rather indefinitely by Labrador, another British territory. The inhabited part of Canada lies between latitudes 42 and 50° N., and stretching in a NW. by W. direction 1,200 ms. from Mingan settlement inclusive, to the mouth of Detroit river. The breadth varies, but may be assumed at a mean breadth of 100 ms., or 120,000 sq. ms. See head *British America*, in the general article *America*, pp. 58 and 59.

Canada, East, creek, N. Y., rising in Montgomery and Herkimer cos., flows SSW. about 20 ms. into the Mohawk, which it enters at Openheim.

Canada, West, the largest northern branch of the Mohawk, rises in Montgomery co., and flowing first W. 20 ms., to the borders of Oneida, turns to the SE., and flowing in that direction 20 ms., falls into the Mohawk at Herkimer.

Canada, creek, northwestern branch of Wood creek, in Oneida co., N. Y.

Canadaway, creek, N. Y., in Chatauque co., enters Lake Érie about 2½ ms. W. from Dunkirk.

Canadaway.—See *Fredonia*.

Canadea, tp., Alleghany co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 696.

Canadian river, the great southwestern branch of Arkansas river, rises by two large branches in the mountains of New Mexico, and flowing by comparative courses about 600 ms. each, unite at N. lat. 35°, and 18° W. from Washington city. Below the confluence of the two principal branches the Canadian fork continues E. 40 ms., where it unites with the Arkansas, receiving in the intermediate distance another large branch from the SW. For the true position, course, and relative extent of the Canadian Fork, the public stands indebted to Major Long.

Canadian sea, a term very properly applied to that greatest expanse and mass of fresh water on earth, and through which extends a considerable part of the inflected political boundary between the United States and the British provinces in North

America. Of the lakes forming the component parts of this sea, five of them are of surpassing size, constituting as a whole the far largest mass of fresh water on the earth. In latitude, the Canadian sea includes from the extreme southern shore of Lake Erie N. lat. 40 40 to the mouth of Neepegon river into Lake Superior N. lat. 48 30, 8° lat. very nearly. The range of the lakes are from SE. to NW. nearly, and distance 600 ms. from the southeastern margin of Lake Erie to the northwestern of Lake Superior. The general breadth of this region, including the intervening peninsular bodies of land, is about 350 ms., and area about 210,000 sq. ms. The subjoined table shows the general area of the five great lakes, with their respective greatest length and mean breadth:

Lakes.	Greatest length.	Mean breadth.	Area in statute miles.
Superior - -	350	100	35,000
Michigan - -	320	60	19,200
Huron - -	250	80	20,000
Erie - - -	250	50	12,500
Ontario - -	200	35	7,000
			93,700

The immensity of the body of water contained in these great lakes from their great depth is much more matter of rational wonder than their comparative extent. Under the head of Caspian, it is shown how false is the idea that the largest of the Canadian lakes equals in extent the vast inland sea of Asia. In order to save reference, we may here observe, that if to the result of the preceding table we add for other smaller lakes 6,300 sq. ms, the lake surface of the Canadian sea would then be to the Caspian only as 100 to 124; but such a calculation would falsify the real facts in physical geography.—See *Caspian*.

A line drawn from Kingston at the outlet of Lake Ontario to the mouth of St. Francis river into the Georgian bay of Huron, such line and the bounding lake encloses a peninsular body of land of 300 ms. in length from SW. to NE., mean width 80 ms., and 24,000 sq. ms.

The peninsula of Michigan is very nearly commensurate with the space enclosed by lakes on three sides: E. by Erie and St. Clair, NE. and N. by Huron, and W. by Michigan, comprising a land area of 36,000 sq. ms. If a third line is drawn from the head of Green Bay of Michigan to Fond du Lac, or extreme western bay of Superior, it will measure about 250 ms., and enclose between it and Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Superior, a peninsular space of about 24,000 sq. ms. If we then add those three land spaces amounting in the aggregate to 120,000 sq. ms. to the lake summary of 93,000, we have as the joint area of land and water 213,000 sq. ms.; leaving the relative proportions of land and water as 40 to 31.

Table of the relative heights of the Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario, &c.

	Feet.
Superior - - - - -	641
Huron and Michigan - - -	600
Erie - - - - -	565
Ontario - - - - -	231
Crooked Lake, in Yates and Steuben counties, New York - - -	700
Canandaigua Lake - - -	680
Aqueduct at Rochester - - -	499
Seneca Lake, at Geneva - - -	440
Rome level - - - -	420
Seneca river, at Montezuma - -	371
Cayuga Lake - - - -	400
Lake Champlain - - - -	90½

The heights here given has relation to the surface of the lakes, and disclose some very important physical facts. From these heights we see that an increased elevation of the Atlantic ocean of 90½ feet would bring the tides up the Sorrel river into Lake Champlain, a further rise of 231 feet into Lake Ontario and to the foot of the Niagara rapids. But with less rise than necessary to flow into Ontario, the tides would unite the waters of Sorrel and Hudson, and insulate all those parts of the United States and Canada northeastwards from these rivers, and such rise would of course greatly extend the water surface at the expense of the of land.

Many have expressed the opinion verbally, or by writing, that the sea of Canada is without a parallel; that opinion is, however, unfounded in reality. The Black or Euxine sea and its river inlets and outlets, are, though differing in features, of a like nature. The Don flowing into the Azoph, and that sheet of water discharged again into the Euxine, and the latter receiving from Europe the Danube, Dniester, and Dnieper, and from Asia, beside numerous smaller streams, the Kizel, Irmak, and Sacaria, and discharging its surplus waters by the straits of Constantinople into the Marmora, and from the latter, by the Hellespont, into the archipelago or northeastern part of the Mediterranean; all afford similar phenomena to those of the Canadian sea.—See and compare with this, articles *Caspian* and *Euxine*.

Canal, post office, Genessee co., N. Y.

Canal, Dover, village, or rather the post office designation for Dover, on the Ohio canal, Tuscarawas co., O., 4 ms. northward from and above New Philadelphia.

Canal, Fulton, the post office name of the village of Fulton, on the Ohio canal, Lawrence tp., Stark co., O.; 13 ms. NW. of Canton, the county seat, 21 NE. by E. of Wooster, and 9 ms. northerly of Massillon. Pop., according to Ohio Gazetteer of 1837, 600.

Canandiagua, lake, N. Y., in Ontario co., 15 ms. in length and 1 mile in mean breadth. It receives a number of creeks and discharges its waters at the village of Canandaigua into an outlet which flows NE. 20 ms., joins Mud creek at Lyons. The level of Canandaigua lake is about 670 feet above that of the Atlantic ocean, 105 above that of Lake Erie, and 299 above the Great Western canal at Montezuma.

Canandaigua, village and seat of justice in Ontario co., N. Y., on a rising plain at the outlet of Canandaigua lake. It is one of the most elegant and thriving villages in the interior of the United States, extending in one street near two miles from the lake. Many of the houses are edifices vying in architectural magnificence with those of the

most flourishing commercial seaports. The style of building and gardening are so tastefully displayed as to give to Canandaigua a peculiarly interesting aspect to the passing traveller. Lon. W. C. 17′ W., lat. 42 54 N., 207 ms. W. from Albany and 90 E. from Buffalo. Pop. in 1830, 1,830; but, in 1840, had risen to 5,652——Tp., Ontario co., N. Y., including the village of the same name. Pop. in 1820, 4,680.

Cananjoharie, town, Montgomery co., N. Y., on the Mohawk river, about 40 ms. westward from Schenectady. Pop. in 1820, 4,677.

Cananore, large seaport on the coast of Malabar. It was ceded by Tippoo Sultan, regent of Mysore, to the English East India Company in 1792. Lon. 74 10 E., lat. 12° N.

Canara, province on the coast of Malabar, subject to the Rajah of Mysore. Its most northerly port is Onore, in lat. 14 20 N.

Canard, small river of Upper Canada, falls into Detroit river between Amherstsburg and Sandwich.

Canaria, or *The Grand Canary*, principal of the Canary islands, about 180 ms. from the coast of Africa, which gives name to the whole. It is a fruitful island, and famous for the wine that bears its name; the temperature of its air is delightful; and it abounds with good water, with trees, herbs, and delicious fruits. Here are two wheat harvests, in February and May, and the corn makes bread as white as snow. It is 42 ms. long, and 27 broad, and lies 18 leagues W. by S. of Fuertaventura. Lon. 15 34 W., lat. 28 14 N.—See *Africa*, p. 31.

Canary Islands, anciently called the Fortunate Islands, on account of their temperate healthy air and excellent fruits, are seven in number, lying in the Atlantic ocean, near the continent of Africa; namely, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriffe, Canaria, Fuertaventura, and Lancerota; to which may be added several smaller isles as Graciosa, Roccas, Allegranza, St. Clare, Infierno, and Lobos. From these islands the Canary birds originally came. The NE. point of these is in lon. 15 38 W., lat. 28 13 N.—See *Africa*, p. 31.

Canary, the capital of the island of Canaria, with a bishop's see, an inquisition, supreme council of the Seven Islands, and a castle seated on a hill. They have sugar houses, in which a great quantity of sugar is made. The wine called Sack, has hence been often termed Canary. It is computed that 10,000 hogsheads are sent annually to Eng. in time of peace. Lon. 15 50 W., lat. 28 4 N.—See *Africa*, p. 31.

Canastota.—See *Canistota*.

Canavarnal, bay of the U. S., on the Pacific coast. Lon. W. C. 47° W., lat. 45 N.

Cancalle, bay on the coast of Fr., 10 ms. E. of St. Maloes, where the English made a descent, under the Duke of Marlborough, in 1758, and hence proceeded to burn the ships at St. Maloes.

Candahar, rich trading city of Asia, capital of a kingdom of the same name. While the Persian and Mogul empires were severally undivided, it was the frontier fortress of Hindoostan towards Persia; and was esteemed the key of the western provinces of the latter, and not unfrequently changed masters, although very strong by situation, being surrounded by fens and rocks. It is 145 ms. SW. of Cabul. Lon. 67 15 E., lat. 33° N.—See head of *Persic Region*, art. *Asia*, and art. *Afghanistan*.

Candeish, rich and populous province, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, subject to the Poonah Mahrattas. It is bounded on the N. by Malwa, on the E. by Berar, on the S. by Dowlatabad, and on the W. by Baglana.

Candelania, bay of, at the mouth of the Atrato river. Colombia.—See *Atrato*.

Candia, island in the Mediterranean, formerly Crete, and to the S. of the Archipelago. The capital of the same name, though populous formerly, is little better than a desert, there being nothing but rubbish, except at the bazar or market-place; and the harbour of Candia is now fit for nothing but boats; but the walls of the towns are standing, and it is the see of a Greek archbishop. The products are corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and excellent honey. The climate of Candia is delightful. The heat is never excessive; and in the plains violent cold is never felt. In the warmest days of summer the air is cooled by breezes from the sea. Except December and January, but little cold is felt. The narrowness of the island exposes its entire surface to the influence of sea breezes, which are generally mild and genial. The mountains are covered with a great number of odoriferous plants. In a word, from the hills, the vales, and the plains, on all hands there arise the most exquisite perfumes, which embalm the air, and render it a luxury to breathe it. Candia is 200 ms. in length, and 50 in breadth. It is 500 ms. SW. of Constantinople. Lon. 25 18 E., lat. 35 18 N.——Town, Rockingham co., N. H. Pop. in 1810, 1,290; in 1820, 1,273.

Candlemas Isles, near the coast of Sandwich Land. Lon. 27 13 W., lat. 57 10 S.

Candor, tp. and post office, Tioga co., N. Y., on Cutetant creek, 10 ms. NNW. from Owego, and by post road 215 ms. SW. by W. from Albany. Pop. in 1820, 1,655.

Candy, Kingdom of Ceylon, containing about a quarter of the island. It is full of hills, whence rivulets proceed, which abound with fish. The inhabitants are dexterous in turning these rivulets to water their land, which is fruitful in rice, pulse, and hemp. The king is absolute, and his subjects are idolaters.——Capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Ceylon. Lon. 80 42 E., lat. 7 45 N.

Candy's Creek, post office, Cherokee nation, in the NW. part of Ga.

Cane, Grotto del, famous grotto, on the banks of Lake d'Agano, 7 ms. from Puzzoli, in the kingdom of Naples. A suffocating vapour rises a foot above the bottom of this cave, and is destructive to animal life. A dog having his head held in this vapour, is convulsed in a few minutes, and soon after falls motionless to the earth, hence the name. The fellows who attend at the cave, have always some miserable dogs, with ropes about their necks, ready for this cruel purpose.

Canea, considerable town of the island of Candia, with a good harbor. The environs are adorned with forests of olive trees, mixed with fields, vineyards, gardens, and brooks, bordered with myrtle-trees and laurel-roses. Lon. 24 15 E., lat. 35 20 N.

Canesus, small lake of Ontario co., N Y., discharges its waters into Genesee river.

Caneto, town of Italy, in the Manfuan, on the river Oglio, often taken and retaken by the French and Austrians. It is 20 ms. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10 22 E., lat. 45 9 N.

Caneadea, tp., Alleghany co., N. Y.

Canfield, town, Trumbull co., Ohio, 190 ms. NE. from Columbus, and about 30 NW. from Beaver, in Penn. Pop. in 1820, 787.

Canina, capital of the district of the same name, in the N. part of Albania, a province of Turkey in Europe, lying near the entrance of the Gulf of Venice, 8 ms. N. of Valona. Lon. 19 25 E., lat. 41 12 N.—See *Joanino*.

Canistota, village in Lenox, Madison co., N. Y., on the great western canal, post road 27 ms. W. from Utica.

Cannay, one of the western isles of Scotland, SW. of the isle of Skye. This island is fertile, and is noted for vast basaltic columns, which rise above each other to a great height, in many successive ranges, each separated from the other by a stratum of pebbly concretions. On the E. side of the island, the tops of an immense number of these columns appear at low water, forming a sort of causeway of surprising extent, the surface of which is smooth and regular, like an ordinary paved street.

Cannaughquensing, village and creek, Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1,300.

Cannaveral, cape of Florida. N. lat. 28 22, lon. W. C. 3 35 W. It was off this cape (April 29, 1814) that the British brig Epervier, of 32 guns and 128 men, was captured by the U. S. sloop Peacock, Captain Warrington, after an action of 42 minutes.

Cannelton, village of Perry co., Ia., situated on the Ohio river, opposite Hawesville, Hancock co., Ky. The remarkable circumstances under which this village was founded, and attending its existence, deserve more than a mere notice of its name. It is situated on the margin of the Ohio river, on one of those comparatively, with the now highest floods of that stream, elevated alluvial plains so characteristic of the banks of Ohio, and at the foot of high bluffs or hills. In 1830, a vein of mineral coal was discovered in the adjacent hills by Judge Almey McLean, and which discovery led on to the opening of a stratum of from four to six feet of coal, having some resemblance to the English Cannel coal; hence the name. This coal deposite is now worked by a company, and appears to be of immense extent. The coal, sold at 5 cents per bushel, yields a fair profit. This notice is derived from an ample description given by Mr. F. A. Hall, in a letter to F. Markoe, jr., Esq., and published in the National Intelligencer of July 20, 1843. The same authority states the existence at the same locality of abundant iron ore. Cannelton was first named Coal Haven, and the name changed to suit the supposed species of coal, which, though not identical with the real Cannel coal, is of excellent quality.

Cannonball, river, branch of Missouri, from the W. below the Mandan village, and above the Wetarhoo.

Cannonche, river of Georgia, branch of the Ogechee.

Cannonsburg, tp., Washington co., Pa. Pop. 1820, 440.

Cannonsville, vill., Delaware co., N. Y.; by postroad, 141 ms. SW. from Albany.

Canobia, town of Italy, in the Milanese, on Lake Maggiore, 35 ms. NNW. of Milan. Lon. 8 44 E., lat. 45 55 N.

Canoe Camp, village, Tioga co., Pa.

Canoga, small creek, N. Y., between Seneca and Cayuga lakes, discharges into Seneca outlet.

Canoge, the ruins of which are at present of great extent, is a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated on the Ganges, near its confluence with the Calin. It is now reduced to the size of a middling town. It is said to have been built more than 1,000 years before the Christian era, and to have been the capital of all Hindoostan, under the predecessor of Porus, who fought against Alexander. It is 127 ms. SE. of Agra. Lon. 80 13 E., lat. 27 3 N.

Canonicut, island in Naragansett bay, belonging to the State of R. I. The soil is fertile and well cultivated; the inhabitants are about 600.

Canonsburg, village, Washington co., Pa., on the road from Pittsburg to Washington, 18 ms. from the former and 7 from the latter place. It is the seat of Jefferson college, formerly an academy, but changed from the latter to the former in 1802. The college is under the direction of a president and two professors. The library contains about 1,000 volumes, and the philosophical apparatus is respectable. Pop. 1840, 687. Jefferson college, located in the borough of Canonsburg, was chartered and organized in 1802, though with an enlargement rather than any serious change in its objects of tuition. This institution had its origin in a Latin and clerical school formed at the residence of the Rev. John McMillan, between 2 and 3 ms. SE. from Canonsburg, commenced about the close of the revolutionary war. The log cabin in which this school was held was standing in 1839; and in it the writer of this article has to say he stood in 1789 and 1839.

Canosa, town of the kingdom of Naples, in Terra di Barri. Between Canosa and the river Osanto are still some traces of the ancient town of Cannæ, in the plain of which was fought the celebrated battle between Hannibal and the Romans. Lon. 16 32 E., lat. 41 30 N.

Canso, seaport of Nova Scotia, on a strait which separates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. Near this town is a fine fishery for cod. Lon. 55° W., lat. 45 20 N.

Canstat, town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, 2 ms. NE. of Stutgardt. Lon. 19 14 E., lat. 48 53 N.

Cantal, dep. of Fr., including part of the late province of Auvergne. The capital is St. Flour.

Cantazuro, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the sea, 20 ms. E. of Nicastro. Lon. 16 47 E., lat. 39 3 N.

Canterbury, ancient city of Eng., the capital of Kent, with an archbishop's see, the metropolitan of all Eng. It is governed by a mayor, and possesses a share of the silk manufactures introduced by the Walloons, who have here a church under the cathedral. It is seated on the river Steur, 26 ms. ESE. of Rochester, and 56 of London. Lon. 1 4 E., lat. 51 19 N.——Town, Rockingham co.,

N. H. Pop. 1810, 1,526; 1820, 1,696.——Town, Windham co., Ct. Pop. 1810, 1,812; 1820, 1,984.——Town, Orange co., N. Y., on the right bank of the Hudson, between West Point and Newburg.——Town, Kent co., Del., between Camden and Frederica.

Canton, or *Quangtong*, one of the southern provinces of China, bounded on the NE. by Fokien, on the N. by Kiangsi, on the W. by Quansi and the kingdom of Tonking, and every where else by the seas. The country is diversified with hills and plains, and the soil is in general so fertile that it produces two crops annually. Canton is the capital. See articles *Asia* and *China*.

Canton, large, populous, and wealthy city of China, capital of the province of that name, stands on the river Pekiang. It is a seaport, and one of the finest in the empire. The number of inhabitants was computed at 1,000,000, but later calculations have made them considerably less. Lon. 133 12 E., lat. 23 7 N.——Town, Oxford co., Me., 67 ms. NNW. from Portland.——Town, Norfolk co., Mass. Pop. 1810, 1,353; in 1820, 1,268.——Tp., Hartford co., Ct. Pop. 1810, 1,374; in 1820, 1,322.——Town, St. Lawrence co., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1,337.——Tp., Washington co., Pa. Pop. 1810, 1,335; in 1820, 1,276.——Tp., Bradford co., Pa. Pop. 1820, 569.——Tp., Stark co., O. Pop. 1810, 846; in 1820, 1,398.——Village and county seat, Stark co., O., on the Nimishillen creek, over which, in the vicinity of the village, four fine bridges have been erected, NW. from Steubenville 58, and NNE. from Zanesville 90 ms. In 1830, this place contained 1,257 inhabitants, and in 1840, 3,299; distant 25 ms. a very little S. of W. from Ravenna, 34 west of New Lisbon, 55 NW. of Steubenville, and 8 E. of Massillon, on the Ohio canal. N. lat. 40 48, lon. W. C. 4 25 W.——Village, Belmont co., O. For Canton, Belmont co., see *Bridgeport, Belmont co., O.*——Land district of Ohio, includes part of Stark, and all of Wayne and Richland cos., and is composed of 21 ranges of tps., comprehended between the Greenville treaty line on the S. and the Connecticut western reserve on the N., excepting the seven easternmost ranges which belong to the Steubenville district. The land office for this district is at Worcester, in Wayne co.——Village, Wilcox co., Ala., on the left bank of the Alabama river, about 40 ms. by water below Cahaba.

Cantwell's Bridge, town on the Appoquinimink, in Newcastle co., Del., 9 ms. S. from St. George's, and 19 from Newcastle.

Caney Fork, branch of Cumberland river, rises in Warren, White, and Jackson counties, in Ten., and, flowing NW., enters Smith co., and falls into Cumberland at Carthage.

Cantyre, the southern division of Argyleshire, in Scotland. It is a narrow peninsula between the Atlantic ocean and the Frith of Clyde. To the south the peninsula terminates in a great promontory, surrounded by a group of dangerous rocks, called the Mull of Cantyre. The soil, in general, is fertile.

Caorlo, small island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Venetian Friuli, 20 ms. NE. of Venice. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 12 30 E., lat. 45 42 N.

Capacio, episcopal town, Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 16 ms. S. of Salerno. Lon. 15 3 E., lat. 40 20 N.

Capatina, creek and post office, Belmont co., O., 12 ms. below Wheeling.

Cape, tp., Cumberland co., Me. Pop. 1820, 52.

Cape Breton, very irregular island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 100 ms. in length, and forming a part of the province of L. C., separated from Nova Scotia by the strait or gut of Canso. The shores of this island are remarkable for the antiquity and abundance of its fisheries. The interior of the island is fertile, and abounds with mineral coal. Pop. about 3,000.

Cape Elizabeth, tp., Cumberland co., Maine. Pop. 1810, 1,415; in 1820, 1,688.

Cape Girardeau, co., Mo., bounded by Mississippi river NE., New Madrid co. S., St. Francis river W., and St. Genevieve co. N.; length 48 ms.; mean width 25; area 1,200 sq. ms.; surface mostly level, and in part liable to annual submersion. Soil fertile; staples, some cotton, Indian corn, live stock, &c. Chief towns, Jackson and Girardeau. Pop. in 1820, 5,968. Central lat. 37 20 N., lon. W. C. 12 25 W.——Village, Cape Girardeau co., Miss., on the right bank of the Miss. river. N. lat. 37 22, lon. W. C. 12 10 W.

Cape Charles, the extreme southern point of the peninsula, between the Atlantic ocean and Chesapeake bay.

Cape Cod, remarkable point of land in Mass., extending in form of a long narrow peninsula, into the Atlantic ocean. It forms a part of Barnstable co. The extreme NW. point of this cape, is at lon. W. C. 6 48 E., lat. 42 6 N.

Cape Cod Bay, between Cape Cod peninsula, and Barnstable and Plymouth counties, Mass.

Cape Farewell, southern extremity of Greenland. Lon. W. C. 33 E., lat. 59 58 N.

Cape Fear, southern extremity of Smith's island, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, N. C. Lon. W. C. 1 25 W., lat. 33 32 N.

Cape Fear River, the most considerable river which flows entirely in N. C. It rises principally in Rockingham and Guilford counties; whence it pursues a SSE. course to the Atlantic ocean.

Cape Hâitien, or *Cape François*, town and seaport on the north side of the island of Haiti, or St. Domingo. This place was estimated to contain a population exceeding 10,000, but was nearly destroyed by an earthquake on the 7th of December, 1842. Lat. 19 50 N., lon. 72 10 W. of London.

Cape of Good Hope, the southern extremity of Africa, discovered by the Portuguese navigator Bartholomew Diaz, in 1486, who gave it the name of *Cabo Tormentoso*, from the boisterous weather which he met with near it; but Emanuel, king of Portugal, on the return of Diaz, changed its name to that of Cape of Good Hope, from the hope he entertained of finding a passage beyond it to India; and in this he was not deceived, for Vasco de Gama, having doubled this cape on the 20th of November, 1497, proceeded to India, and landed at Calicut, on the 22d May, 1498. The Cape of Good Hope was first touched at by the Dutch in 1600, and in 1650 they established a set-

tlement at this place, of which they held undisturbed possession for near 150 years. Here is a neat town called Cape Town, rising in the midst of a desert, surrounded by a black and dreary mountains.—See *Cape Town*.

Cape of Good Hope, colony, extends over all the southern regions of Africa, surrendered by capitulation to the British in 1795, but was restored in 1802, by the treaty of Amiens. It again surrendered to the British, in 1806; and now forms part of their dominions.—See *Africa*, p. 27.

Cape Colony, as represented on Black's Edinburg Atlas, extends from Cape Castle, on the Atlantic ocean, lon. 18° E. London, to the mouth of Kiskamma river. Lon. 27 30 E., or from W. to E., along S. lat. 33°, about 540 ms.; and from Cape Lagullas, S. lat. 34 25 to S. 30° inland. The British Government have anglicised, in great part, the local subdivisions. The Cape district, or extreme west, remains, and is followed by Stellenboch, continuing the name on a very small scale of a large former Dutch province. Clan William now follows the new Stellenboch, on the southern coast, extending from False Bery and Stellenboch, Schwellendam reaches to Gauretz river, and is followed by George, and the Big Uitenhage, two districts nearly commensurate with the former Schwellendam of the Dutch. The former Graaf Reynet, or eastern Dutch province is near and along the ocean now called George, and inland next to George Somerset, and still more northerly, Graaf Reynet. The inclination of the far greater part of the Cape Colony is southward, though towards its northern extreme flow the higher sources of Orange river, and from its northwestern district Clan William, flow, beside some of lesser note—the considerable volume of Olifants river. We say considerable, however, only as comparative, since like all the other rivers of Africa, those of the Cape are only abundant in water during the rainy seasons.—See art. *Africa*, pp. 27, 28.

Cape Henry, opposite Cape Charles, the point to the SE. off the mouth of the Chesapeake bay.

Cape Henlopen, Sussex co., Del, opposite Cape May, from which it is distant, NW., 22 ms. Lon, W. C. 1 57 E., lat. 38 44.

Cape Hope, light-house, NW. point of Martha's vineyard.

Capelle, town of Fr., now in the dep. of Aisne, lately in the province of Picardy, 8 ms. NE. of Guise, taken by the Spaniards in 1636, but retaken the year after. Lon. 3 50 E., lat. 49 58 N.

Cape May, point of land in the State of N. J., formed by the Atlantic ocean, and the bay of Delaware. Lon. W. C. 2 18 E., lat. 38 56 N.

Cape May Court, House, village and seat of justice in Cape May, co., N. J., a few ms. N. from Cape May, 34 SE. from Bridgetown, and 74 from Philadelphia, in the lat. of 39° N. and 75° W.—See *Middletown*.

Cape May, co. of N. J., the southern extremity of that State; bounded SE. by the Atlantic ocean, W. by Delaware bay, N. W. by Cumberland, and by Tuckahoe, and Great Egg Harbor rivers N. E.; length 31, mean width 10 ms., area 310 sq. ms.; surface level, soil sandy. Chief town, Middletown. Pop. in 1820, 4,265, in 1840, 5,324. Central lat. 39 10, lon. W. C. 2 15 E.

Cape Neddick, cape and post office, York co., Me., 53 ms. S. W. from Portland.

Capestan, town of Fr., in the dep. of Aude, and late province of Languedoc, near the river Aude, and the famous canal of Languedoc. Lon. 3 8 E., lat. 43 21 N.

Cape St. Michael, seigniory of Lower Canada, in Surry co, nearly opposite Quebec.

Cape Town, capital of the Cape of Good Hope colony, in Africa. Lat. 33 56 S., lon. 18 23 E. from London, and 95 23 E. from W. C. This city stands on a capacious bay of the Atlantic ocean. It is tolerably well built. Pop. 15,000. The adjacent country is mountainous, though the valleys are fertile and well cultivated. This city being the great entrepot between the Atlantic and Indian oceans, must be at all times a very important commercial position. Cape Town, with the whole of S. of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1814.

Cape Vincent, village of Jefferson co., N. Y, on the St. Lawrence river.

Capkon Springs, village, Frederick co., Va.

Capitinati, province of the kingdom of Naples, bounded NW. by the province of Molisi. W. by Benevento, S. by Basilicata and Terra di Bari, and ENE. and N. by the Adriatic sea. As a natural section, Capitinata slopes eastward from the Appennine mountains, and is included between latitudes 41° and 42° N. On the Adriatic side, this province is indented by the Gulf of Manfredonia, and traversed by a spur of the Appeninnes, protruding the promontory of Mount Gargan. The name, according to Sismondi, is derived from the title of the Greek Governor CATAPAN, when that nation regained their ascendancy in that country, A. D. 982—1002. Capital, Manfredonia.——Town of New Granada, 60 ms. from Tunja.

Capo Fino, a barren rock in the territory of Genoa, with a castle on its eastern peak. Near it is a small harbor of the same name, 13 ms. ESE. of Genoa. Lon. 8 56 E., lat 44 20 N.

Capo D'Istria, town of Italy, in the Venetian Istria, on the Gulf of Trieste, whose principal revenue consists in wine and salt. It is 8 ms. S. of Trieste. Lon. 14 6 E., lat. 45 49 N.

Capolica, small river of Mexico, in the intendancy of Oaxaca, flows into the Gulf Tehuantepec. Lon. W. C. 19° W., lat. 16° N.

Caprala, isle in the Mediterranean sea, to the NE. of Corsica, on which it depends. It has a strong castle, and is 15 ms. in circumference. Lon. 10 E., lat. 43 5 N.

Caprana, nearly coinciding with the ancient Cheronea of Bœtia, now Livadia; it is a village on the ancient Cephisus.

Capri, island of Naples, in the Mediterranean, opposite Sorento. A vast quantity of quails come here every year, forming the principal revenue of the bishop, who is hence called the bishop of Quails. It is 5 ms. in length and 2 in breadth.——Capital of an island of the same name, with a strong castle. It was once a delightful place, embellished with magnificent works, which were demolished after the death of Tiberius. Lon. 14 8 E., lat. 40 11 N.

Captina, creek of Ohio, rising in the SW.

angle of Belmont co., and falling into the Ohio river opposite Captina island, 23 ms. by water below Wheeling.

Captina, post office, York tp., southeastern angle of Belmont co., O., on or near the Ohio river, about 15 ms. a little E. of S. from St. Clairsville, and about an equal distance below Wheeling.

Capua, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, with an archbishop's see. It is 2 ms. from the ancient Capua, and was built out of its ruins. It was taken by the Austrians in 1707; and is seated on the Volturno, 15 ms. N. of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E., lat. 41 7 N.

Caraccas, province of S. America, in the former Republic of Colombia, included in the W. part of the province of Venezuela. It is bounded on the N. by the gulf of Mexico, on the E. by Cumana, and on the S. by New Granada. The coast is rocky and mountainous, interspersed with small fertile valleys; in general with a clear air and wholesome climate. The chief town is Caraccas.

Caraccas, or *St. Jago de Leon*, capital of Caraccas. It is situated in an elevated valley between two mountains, 2,900 feet above the level of the sea. It is subjected to earthquakes; one occurred March 16, 1812, which reduced great part of the city to ruins, and the population from upwards of 32,000 to less than 20,000 persons. Lon. W. C. 10 14 E., lat. 10 34 N.

Caramania, province of Turkey in Asia, in the S. part of Natolia. Satalia is the capital.—See *Asia*, p. 83.

Caramanta, province of Terra Firma, lying on both sides of the river Cauca; bounded on the N. by the district of Carthagena, on the E. by New Granada, on the S. and W. by Popayan and Panama. It is a valley surrounded by high mountains; and there are rivulets whence the natives get very good salt.——Capital of a province of that name in Terra Firma, South America, seated on the Cauca, 240 ms. NNE. of Popayan. Lon. 75 15 W., lat. 5 18 N.

Carangas, small province of Peru, in the Andes, to the E. of Arica, on both sides of the river Desaguadura.

Carango, inconsiderable island in the East Indies, near Bombay. It affords nothing but some rice, fowls, and goats.

Carera, town of Tuscany, in the principality of Massa, between Massa and Sarzana, 5 ms. from each. Near this place are quarries of marble of various colors. Lon. 9 55 E., lat. 44 5 N.

Carasu, river of Natolia, which rises in Caramania, crosses part of Aladula, and falls into the Mediterranean.

Carasu Mestro, river of Romania, which rises in Mount Rhodope, and falls into the Archipelago.

Carasui, lake in Bulgaria, said to be 55 ms. in circumference, and to contain several islands. It is formed by a branch of the Danube, not far from its entrance into the Black sea.

Carat, from a berry of a pod used for a weight of 4 grains. It is used in weighing precious stones, and to express the fineness of wrought or coined gold. Pure gold divided into 24 equal parts, and any number of these parts taken away and supplied by other metal, the mixture is then designated by the number of carats of pure gold. If, for example, allowing the whole mass 24, two carats are copper, the gold is then termed 22 carats fine, or 11 12ths gold and 1 12th copper.

Caravacca, town of Spain, among the mountains near the river Segura, in Murcia. It is 50 ms. NW. of Carthagena. Lon. 2 5 W., lat. 38 5 N.

Caravan, from Arabic *karau*, to move or stretch along, is applied, however, particularly to any body of people, whether pilgrims or merchants, associated together to traverse the great deserts of Africa and Asia. Hence caravan-serai, or enclosed places of stoppage or of refreshment for caravans.

Caravan-serai, composed of *caravan* and *serai*, an *enclosed space*. A kind of inn or stopping place for travellers, pilgrims, merchants, &c., moving in caravan.—See *Seraglio*. This term is spelled differently as to the terminating syllable, as caravansera, caravan-serai, and caravanserail.

Caravelle, cape of the island of Martinico, on the NE. coast. Lon. W. C. 16 4 E., lat. 14 55 N.

Carcassone, ancient town of Fr., in the dep. of Aude, and late province of Languedoc. Here are manufactures of all sorts of cloth. It is 15 ms. W. of Narbonne and 400 S. of Paris. Lon. 2 25 E., lat. 43 14 N.

Cardiff, borough of S. Wales in Glamorganshire. It is a large and well built town. It is seated on the Taafe, over which is a bridge, and it has a considerable trade with Bristol. Cardiff is 12 ms. E. of Cowbridge and 164 W. of London. Lon. 3 12 W., lat. 51 30 N.

Cardigan, county town of Cardiganshire, on the river Tyvy, over which is a handsome stone bridge; 33 ms. NE. of St. David's and 225 WNW. of London. Lon. 4 38 W., lat. 52 10 N.

Cardigan bay, on the coast of Cardiganshire, at the mouth of the Tyvy, extending to Barsey island, in Carnarvonshire. It is 40 ms from one cape to the other, and affords secure shelter for ships.

Cardiganshire, co. of South Wales, bounded on the N. by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, on the E. by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, on the S. by Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, and on the W. by Cardigan bay. It extends 42 ms. from N. to S., and 20 from E. to W., and is divided into five hundreds, containing six market towns, and 64 parishes, extending over 500,000 acres. It lies in the diocess of St. David's, and sends two members to Parliament. The air is milder here than in most parts of Wales. To the S. and W. are plains fruitful in corn; but the N. and E. parts are a continued ridge of mountains; however, there are cattle bred in all parts; but they have neither wood nor coals of their own for fuel. They have fish in plenty, with fowls both tame and wild. Near the rivers are great numbers of otters; and in the valleys are several lakes. The mountains abound with veins of lead and silver ore; and the mines have been worked several times to great advantage: Sir Hugh Middleton is said to have cleared £2,000, a month for several years together, which enabled him to bring the New river water to London; but he expended the whole on that great object. The principal rivers are the Tyvy, the Rydal, and the Istwith. Pop. in 1801, 42,956; in 1811, 50,260; and in 1821, 57,311.

Cardinal, chief, principal, or first. The radical meaning "*the foundation—first principle*,"

an ecclesiastical dignity. In its original application, which dates back to the earliest ages of Christianity, the title of cardinal was given to regular clergy—bishops, priests, and deacons, who were attached to a particular church, to distinguish them from clergymen who remained unsettled. This distinctive application remained unchanged to the eleventh century, when the popes, in their increase of power, deemed it suitable to their views to have a council of these cardinals; which, however, in the first age of the existence of such council conferred no superiority of its members over other clergy of equal rank in the church. But in this case the laws of nature had their course and effect—an increase of concentrated power The election of the popes finally fell into their hands. Urban VIII, in 1631, granted them the title of Eminence, which replaced their former title of Illustrious. Their number had been fixed in 1526 at 70, which has remained the regular number, except that death rarely admits a full college. Many cardinals have been ministers of State; but Cardinal Fleury, Prime Minister of France, and who died in 1743, was the last of the order of any note who have been, out of the Papal States, called to so high political station.

Cardington, village, Morven tp., near the southeastern angle of Marion co., O., 18 ms. SE. by E. from Marion, the county seat, 15 ms. NNE. from Delaware, and 40 very nearly due N. from Columbus.

Cardona, town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a castle. Near it is an inexhaustible mountain of salt, of several colors, which, when washed, becomes white; and there are vineyards which produce excellent wine. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Cardenero, 30 ms. NW. of Barcelona. Lon. 1 30 E., lat. 41 36 N.

Carelia, eastern part of Finland. It belonged formerly to Sweden, but now to Russia.—See *Wiburgh*.

Carentan, town of Fr , in the dep. of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, with an ancient castle, 8 ms. from the sea. Lon. 1 4 W., lat. 49 16 N.

Cares, or *Kareis*, town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 17 ms. SE. from Salonica.

Carew, village of Wales, on an arm of Milfordhaven; remarkable for its ruins.

Carfagnano.—See *Castle Nuovo di Carfagnano.*

Carhaix, town of Fr., in the dep of Finisterre, on the river Yer, 19 ms. S. of Morlaix.

Carham, village of Eng., in Northumberland, 5 ms. E. of Kelso.

Cariaco, gulf of South America, in Cumana, extending between the continent and a long narrow peninsula terminated by Cape Araya NW., 17 ms. from the city of Cumana.——Small river falling into the gulf of the same name.——Town of Cumana, at the head of the Cariaco gulf.

Cariati, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the gulf of Taranto, 25 ms. N. of St. Severino.

Caribbean sea, that part of the Atlantic ocean lying between Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico on the N. and the Republic of Colombia S.—See *America*.

Caribbe islands, the most eastern islands of the West Indies, divided into Windward islands and Leeward islands.

Caribeuf, island in Lake Superior, about 100 ms. NW. from the falls of St. Mary.

Carical, town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, where the French had a settlement, which was taken by the British in 1760. It stands at the mouth of a branch of the Cavery, 8 ms. S. of Tranquebar.

Carignan, town of Fr., in the dep. of Ardennes. It was formerly called Ivoix, and belonged to Luxemburg, but was ceded to Louis XIV, who changed the name. It is seated on the Chiers, 8 ms. ESE. of Sedan.——Town of Piedmont, in a district of the same name, seated on the river Po, 12 ms. S. by W. of Turin. The heir apparent to the throne of Sardinia is entitled "Prince of Carignan."

Cariman Java, cluster of islands to the N. of Java, at the principal of which ships touch for refreshment in their voyage to Borneo. Lon. 110 12 E., lat 5 56 S.

Carinacou, chief of the Granadilla islands, in the West Indies, 16 ms. NNE. from Grenada. It produces much cotton, and has a good harbor. Lon. 61 22 W., lat. 12 28 N.

Carinola, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near Mount Massico, 25 ms. NW. from Naples.

Carinthia, duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria, E. by Styria, S. by Carniola and Friuli, and W. by Tyrol and Salzburg. It is mountainous and woody, but yields good pasturage, and abounds in excellent iron and lead. Clagenfurt is the capital.

Carion Crow, creek of La., forming part of the limit between Opelousas and Attacapas.

Carisbrook Castle, ancient castle near Newport, in the Isle of Wight, one mile S. of Newport, now the seat of the governor of the Isle of Wight, and has a strong garrison.

Caristo, or *Castel Rosso*, episcopal town of Greece, at the southern extremity of the island of Negropont. Lon. 24 35 E., lat. 38 4 N.

Carlentini.—See *Lentini.*

Carlingford, borough and seaport of Ireland, in the co. of Lowth, with a castle on a rock. It is noted for excellent oysters, and seated on Carlingford bay, 21 ms. N. of Drogheda. Lon. 6 0 W., lat. 54 11 N.

Carlinwark, village of Scotland, at the north corner of a lake of its name, 7 ms. NE. of Kirkcudbright, with a considerable manufacture of cotton.

Carlisle, city of Eng., and the capital of Cumberland. It is governed by a mayor, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants. Carlisle has considerable manufactures of coarse linens, cottons, calicoes, muslins, whips, and fish-hooks. It is 60 ms. S. of Edinburgh, and 301 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 53 W., lat. 54 46 N.——Tp. in Middlesex co. Mass. Pop. in 1810, 672; in 1820, 681. ——Town in Schoharie co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,583.——Village and capital of Cumberland co., Pa., on the S. side of Connedogwinnet creek, 18 ms. W. by S. from Harrisburg, 37 N. by W. of York, about NW. from Lancaster, and 118 from Philadelphia. The county was divided from Lancaster, and Carlisle made the principal seat of justice of Cumberland county, January, 1749–'50.

The town is pleasantly situated, and the houses are built principally with brick and limestone, plain and commodious. The streets are laid out in straight lines, and of a convenient width. It is the seat of a seminary of learning, called Dickinson College, founded in 1783, which, after languishing many years, has been revived by the exertions of individuals, and by a liberal grant. Pop. of the borough and township in 1840, 4,351.——Borough and tp. in Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 2,491; in 1820, 2,908; and in 1840, the borough and township contained 4,351 inhabitants. ——Village in Bourbon co., Ky.——Village in Nicholas co. Ky., situated on a branch of Hinkston's fork of Licking river, 30 ms. NE. of Lexington, and near about a like distance SW. of Maysville.——Village in Lorain co., Ohio, 3½ ms. S. of Elyria, the county seat, 5 E. of Oberlin, and 5 N. of Lagrange.

Carlow, or *Catherlough*, co. of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 28 ms. in length and 8 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Wicklow and Wexford, on the W. by Queen's co. and Kilkenny, and on the N. by Kildare.——Town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, on the river Barrow, 16 ms. NE. of Kilkenny. Lon. 7 14 W., lat. 52 48 N.

Carlow, post office in Hopkins co. Ky., about 200 ms. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

Carlowitz, town of Sclavonia, seated on the Danube, 38 ms. NW. of Belgrade. Long. 20 5 E., lat. 44 45 N. The treaty deriving its title from this town was signed 26th Jan., 1699, by the ministers of Turkey, Germany, Poland, Russia, &c.

Carlscrona, or *Carlscroon*, seaport of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. It derives its origin and name from Charles XI., who first laid the foundations of a new town in 1680, and removed the fleet from Stockholm to this place on account of its advantageous situation in the centre of the Swedish seas. The town contains about 11,000 inhabitants. Formerly, vessels in this port, when careened and repaired, were laid upon their sides in the open harbor, until a dock was hollowed in a solid rock, in 1724, capable of receiving a first rate man of war. Carlscrona is 220 ms. SW. of Stockholm. Lon. 15 26 E., lat. 56 20 N.

Carlstadt, capital of Croatia, on the river Kulp, 140 ms. S. of Vienna. Lon. 15 21 E., lat. 56 2 N.——Town of Sweden, in Wermeland, on the island of Tingwalla, which is formed by two branches of the Clara Elbe. The town contains 1,500 inhabitants, who carry on a trade in iron and wood across Lake Wenner. It is 133 ms. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 13 43 E., lat. 59 16 N.——Town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurtsburg, seated on the Maine, 16 ms. N. of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 12 E., lat. 49 56 N.

Carlysle, village in Washington co., Ill., on the left bank of Kaskaskia river, 27 ms. SE. from Vandalia.

Carmagniola, trading town of Piedmont, on a small river which runs into the Po, 14 ms. S. of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E., lat. 44 51 N.

Carmel, a mountain in Palestine, 50 ms. N. of Jerusalem——Town in Penobscot co., Maine. Pop. in 1820, 153.——Town in Putnam co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2,247.——Post office in Ga., in the Cherokee nation.

Carmi, village and seat of justice in White co., Ill., on Little Wabash, 20 ms. above its mouth, 42 ms. from Shawneetown. Lat. 38 7 N., long. W. C. 11 5.

Carmichaels, post office in Green co. Pa.

Carnarvon.—See *Caernarvon*.

Carnarvon, tp. in the SE. part of Berks co., Pa. Pop in 1810, 723; in 1820, 829.——Tp. in the NE. part of Lancaster, Pa. Pop. in 1810, 1,084, and in 1820, 1,412.

Carnatic, country of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending from the Guntoor circar, along the whole coast of Coromandel, to Cape Comorin, including its appendages, which are Tanjore, Maravar, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinevelley. It is 570 ms. from N. to S., but no where more than 120 wide, and commonly no more than 75. In 1787, the East India Company took the whole administration of the Carnatic, and the collection of the nabob's revenues into their own hands. Arcot is the capital.

Carnesville, village and seat of justice, Franklin co., Ga., on one of the head branches of Broad river, by postroad 110 ms. N. from Milledgeville. Lat. 34 26 N., lon. W. C. 6 38 W.

Carniola, a province of Germany, in the circle of Austria, bounded on the N. by Carinthia and Styria, on the E. by Sclavonia and Croatia, on the S. by Morlachia and Istria, and on the W. by Friuli. It is full of rocks and mountains, some of which are cultivated, others naked and barren, and others continually buried in snow. Laubach is the capital.

Carolina, North. See *North Carolina*.

Carolina, South. See *South Carolina*.

Caroline, town in the NE. angle of Tioga co., N. Y.——Tp. Tioga co., N. Y., including the foregoing village. Pop. 1820, 1608.——Co. Md., between the W. boundary of Delaware and Tuckahoe river, bounded E. by Del., S. by Dorchester co., W. by Talbot, and NW. by Queen Anne; length 30, mean width 8 ms., area 240 sq. ms. Surface level, and soil sandy. Pop. 1820, 10,108, in 1840, 7,806. Chief town Denton. Central lat. 38 50 N., lon. W. C. 1 10 E. ——Co. of Va., between the Rappahannock and North Anna rivers, bounded SE. by Essex, King and Queen, and King William, SW. by Hanover or North Anna river, NW. by Spotsylvania, and NE. by Rappahannock river; length 30, mean width 20 ms., area 600 sq. ms. Surface hilly, and soil generally composed of sand or clay, varying very greatly in quality. Staples, grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief town, or rather seat of justice, Bowling Green. Pop. 1820, 18,008, and in 1840, 17,013. Central lat. 38° N., lon. W. C. 0 15 W.

Caroline Islands, group of, Polynesia. See *Australia*, head *Caroline*, p. 114.

Carondelet, or *Vider Poche*, village of Mo., in St. Louis co., 6 ms. below St. Louis, and opposite Cahokia.

Carondelet, canal of, at New Orleans, extends from the bayou St. John 2 ms., to a basin in the rear of the city. Vessels drawing 5 feet water enter the basin. By this channel, water communication is open from New Orleans into Lake Pontchartrain.

Caronitshico, or *Paraguay*, river of Colombia,

in South America, rises at N. lat. 4°, and flowing nearly N., falls into the right side of the Oronoco, at N. lat. 3 30, after a comparative course of upwards of 300 ms. Its mouth is about 100 ms. below Angostura, or St. Tome.

Carora, city of Colombia, in Venezuela, 140 ms. W. from Valentia, and 70 SW. from Coro.

Carpathian, or *Krapasc mountains*, mountains which separate Hungary and Transylvania from Poland, and Transylvania from Wallachia and Moldavia. The Carpathian chain commences W. of Bohemia, and inflecting round Moravia, Hungary, Transylvania, and Temesvaer, reaches the Danube, at Orsova, and are obviously continued on the southern side of the Danube, in a chain which mingles with the Balcan to the W. of and near Sophia, extending in a continuous ridge upwards of 1,100 ms. See *Mountains*.

Carpenters' Point, village Orange co., N. Y.

Carpentras, episcopal town of France, in the late province of Provence, and capital of Venaissin, on the Auson, at the foot of a mountain, 14 ms. NE. of Avignon. Lon. 5 6 E., lat. 44 8 N.

Carpi, town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a castle, 8 ms. N. of Modena. Lon. 11 16 E., lat. 44 41 N.——Town of Italy, in the Veronese, seated on the Adige, 24 ms. SE. of Verona. Lon. 11 39 E., lat. 45 10 N.

Carribean. See *Caribbean Sea*.

Carrick on Sure, town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 14 ms. NW. of Waterford. Lon. 7 10 W., lat. 52 24 N.

Carrickfergus, populous borough and seaport of Ireland, in Antrim, with a castle. It is seated on a bay, in the Irish channel, of the same name, 86 ms. N. of Dublin. Lon. 5 46 W., lat. 54 43 N.

Carroll, co. of Md., bounded by Baltimore co. E., Anne Arundel S., Frederick W., and York and Adams cos., Pa., N. Chief town Westminster. The meridian of W. C. passes very near the middle of this co. Pop. 1840, 17,241.——Co. Ga., bounded by Paulding N., Bell and Cowcta E., Heard S., and State of Alabama W. Central lat. 33 35, lon. 8 15 W. of W. C.——Co. of Miss., on the E. side of Yazoo river, bounded N. by Yalabasha co., E. by Choctaw, and S. by Holmes. Central lat. 32 30 N., lon. 13° W. of W. C. Chief town Carrolton. Pop. 1840, 10,481.——Northern co. of Arkansas, having Marion co. E., Johnson S., Madison W., and Tanner co., Mo N. Its N. side lies on N. lat. 36 30, and E. border nearly on 16° W. of W. C. Chief town Carrollton.——Co. of Tenn., bounded N. by Henry, E. by Humphrey, S. by Henderson, and W. by Gibson. It is traversed by N. lat. 36°, and by 11 30 W. of W. C. Chief town Huntington. Pop. 1840, 12,862.——New co. of Ky., position uncertain. Pop. 1840, 3,966.——Co. of Ohio, bounded by Harrison S., Tuscarawas W., Columbiana N., and Jefferson E. Chief town Carrolton. Central lat. 40 30 N., and lon. 4 10 W. of W. C. Pop. 1840, 18,018.——Co. of Ia., bounded NW. by White, NE. by Cass, SE. by Clinton, and SW. by Tippecanoe. N. lat. 40 30, and lon. 9 30 W. of W. C., intersect near its centre. Chief town Delphi. Wabash river traverses this co. from NE. to SW. Pop. 10,843.——A northwestern co. of Ill., bounded by Joe Daviess and Stephenson N., by Ogle E., by Whiteside S., and by the Mississippi river W. It is traversed by N. lat. 42°, and 12 40 W. of W. C. Pop. 1840, 1,849.——Co. of Mo., bounded W. by Ray and Caldwell, by Livingston N., and Chariton E., and by Missouri river S. Chief town Keytesville. Central lat. 39 20 N., and lon. 16 20 W. of W. C. Pop. 1840, 2,423.

Carrollton, formerly Centreville, town and co. seat of Carroll co., Ohio, is situated on a fine table land, from which the waters flow eastward, towards Ohio, and westward, towards Tuscarawas river, distant 25 ms. SW. of New Lisbon, 25 SE. of Canton, 20 a little N. of E. from New Philadelphia, and 35 NW. of Steubenville. N. lat. 40 38, lon. W. C. 4 6. Pop. 1840, 698.

Carrollton, village, Green co., Ill., 50 ms. W. from Vandalia.

Carron, river of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, which rises on the S. side of the Champsey Hills, and flows into the Frith of Forth, below Falkirk. Its stream is small, and scarcely deserves the notice of the traveller; yet there are few rivers which have been the scene of so many memorable transactions. When the Roman empire was in its glory, the banks of Carron were its boundaries on the NW., and Antoninus's wall, which was raised to mark the limits of that vast empire, ran parallel to this river for several ms. Two ms. from its source it forms a fine cascade, called the Fall of Anchinlilly.——Village of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, remarkable for its extensive foundry, belonging to the Carron Company, on the river Carron, 1 m. from Falkirk, consisting of the greatest iron works in Europe. All sorts of iron goods are made in it, from the most trifling article to a cannon that discharges a ball of 42 lbs. The short piece of ordnance, called a carronade, was first made here, and hence received its name. These works were erected in 1761, before which time there was not a single house on the spot.

Carrying river, sometimes called *Portage river*, river of Ohio, flows into the SW. part of lake Erie.

Carsonsville, village, Ashe co., N. C., post road, 195 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Cartago, city and capital of Costa Rica, in Guatamela, on the Cartago river, 60 ms. above its mouth, into the Gulf of Nicoya, and 100 ms. from the mouth of St. Juano river. Lon. W. C. 5 40 W., lat. 9 50 N.——Small river of Costa Rica, flows into the Gulf of Nicoya.——City of S. America, near the Magdalena river, 200 ms. NE. by N. from Popayan, and 100 W. from Santa Fe de Bogota. Lon. 1° E., lat. 4 40 N.

Cart, name of two rivers of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, distinguished by the appellations of Black and White.

Cartama, town of Spain, in Granada, at the foot of a mountain near the river Guadala Medina, 8 ms. NW. of Malaga. Lon. 4 43 W., lat. 36 40 N.——River of Colombia, in New Granada, in the province of Antioquia, flows into the Cauca

Carter, co. of Tenn., on the sources of the Watauga branch of Holston river, bounded by N. Car. E. and SE., by Washington co. SW., and by Sullivan NW. It is in form of a triangle, each side 34 ms.; area 560 sq. ms.; surface hilly, and in part mountainous; soil, in general, rather ster-

ile, though with some exceptions of excellent land. Staples, grain, flour, &c. Chief town Elizabethtown. Pop. in 1820, 4,835; in 1840, 5,372. Ctl. lat. 36 20 N., lon. W. C. 5 10 W.

Carteret, co. of N. C., bounded by the Atlantic Ocean S. and SE., Onslow W., Craven N., Pamlico Sound NE.; length 60 ms., mean width 10, area 600 sq. ms., soil sandy, and in general sterile, and surface flat, and, in part, marshy. Chief town, Beaufort. Pop. in 1820, 5,609; in 1840, 6,591. Ctl. lat. 34 45, on the meridian of W. C.

Carteret Island, island in the S. Pacific Ocean, seen by Captain Carteret in 1767. It is six leagues long from E. to W. Lon. 159° 14 E., lat. 8 26 S.

Carter's, post office, Stokes co., N. C., 355 ms. SW. from W. C.——Post office, Scott co., Inda., 80 ms. S. from Indianopolis.

Cartersville, village, Cumberland co., Va., on James river, 50 ms. above Richmond.

Carthage, ruins of, 10 ms. NE. of Tunis, near a promontory called Cape Carthage. Lon. 10 25 E., 36 50 N.——Town of New Spain, in Costa Rica, with a bishop's see, 360 ms. WNW. of Panama. Lon. 85 45 W., lat. 10 15 S.——Village, Jefferson co., N. Y.——Village, Monroe co., N. Y., below the Falls of Genesee river, 2 ms. N. from Rochester.——Town and seat of Justice in Smith co., Tenn., on the N. side of Cumberland river, opposite the mouth of Caney Fork river, about 60 ms. above Nashville. Lat. 36 17 N., lon. W. C. 8 50 W.——Tp., Athens co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 312.——Village, Hamilton co., Ohio, 8 ms. NNE. from Cincinnati. This place has prospered, and from its central position in the co. has been chosen for holding the annual Fair of the Hamilton Agricultural Society. The mail is received twice daily. Pop. 300.——Village, Tuscaloosa co., Ala., 50 ms. NW. from Cahaba.

Carthage, or *Moore Court House*, town, and the principal seat of justice of Moore co., N. C., about 40 ms. NW. from Fayetteville, and 55 SW. of Raleigh. Lat. 35 18, lon. W. C. 2 23 W.

Carthagena, seaport of Spain, in Murcia, built by Asdrubal, a Carthaginian general, and named after the city of Carthage. It has the best harbor in Spain, but nothing else very considerable. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 27 ms. S. of Murcia. Lon. 8′ W., lat. 37 37 N.——A province of S. America, in Colombia, bounded on the W. by the isthmus of Darien, on the NW. and N. by the Carribbean Sea, on the E. by Santa Martha, and on the S. by Antioquia. Pop., whites, 70,000; civilized Indians, 15,000; and about 8,000 black slaves.——Capital of the province of Carthagena, in Colombia, one of the most populous, opulent, and beautiful cities in S. America. Its harbor is one of the safest and best fortified in the republic of Colombia. The fortifications, both of the city and suburbs, are built after the modern manner and lined with freestone. The streets are broad, uniform, and well paved. All the houses are built of stone or brick, only one story high, neat, and furnished with balconies of wood, which is more durable in that climate than iron, the latter being soon corroded by the acrimonious quality of the Atmosphere. Lon. W. C. 50′ E., at. 10 24 N.

Cartmel, town of Eng., in Lancashire, among the hills called Cartmel Fells, not far from the sea, and near the river Kent, 12 ms. N. by W. of Lancaster, and 260 NNW. of London. Lon. 3 6 W., lat. 54 12 N.

Carver, town, Plymouth co., Mass. Pop. in 1810, 858; in 1820, 839.

Carwar, seaport on the coast of Malabar, subject to the regent of Mysore. It is 60 ms. S. by E. of Goa. Lon. 74 34 E., 15° N.

Casada.—See *Cosdanga*.

Cassa Grande, ruins of Mexico, in Sonora, on the Rio Gila. These very extensive and curious remains are evidently of Aztec construction, though separated above 1,000 ms. from the other existing monuments of that anciently civilized people. The ruins, which are known by pre-eminence as la Casa Grande, are situated on a plain near the bank of the Gila. Lon. W. C. 36 25 W., lat. 33 40 N.—See *Ruins of America*.

Casal, town of Italy, in Montserrat, on the river Po, 37 ms. NE. of Turin. Lon. 8 27 E., lat. 45 18 N.

Casal Maggiore, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the river Po, 20 ms. SE. of Cremona. Lon. 10 35 E., lat. 44 56 N.

Casal Nuova, town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore.

Casanara, or *Cassinare*, river of S. America, in Colombia, rises in the mountains of Varinas, and flows E., through the plains of Casanara, and falls into the Meta, about 200 ms. above the junction of the latter with the Orinoco.

Casbin, or *Caswin*, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, encircled by a wall 4 ms. in circuit. It carries on a great trade, and is seated near the high mountain Elwend, where there are fine quarries of white marble, 180 ms. N. of Ispahan. Lon. 52 16 E., lat. 35 30 N.

Caiscais, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, at the mouth of the Tajo, 17 ms. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8 43 W., lat. 38 40 N.

Caschuw.—See *Cassovia*.

Casco Bay, bay of Me., between Cape Elizabeth and Cape Small Point. It is 25 ms. wide, and interspersed with small islands. Lon. 69 30 W., lat. 44 5 N.

Casdaga, creek in Chatauque co., N. Y., the middle branch of Conewango creek rises within 5 ms. of Lake Erie, and, flowing SSE. 20 ms., joins the outlet of Chatauque lake, and both unite with the Conewango 5 ms. N. of the northern boundary of Pa.——Post office, on the Casdaga creek, is about 60 ms. SSW. from Buffalo.

Casey, co., Ky., bounded by Adair and Washington W., Mercer N., Lincoln NE., and Pulaski SE.; length, 30 ms.; mean width, 12; area, 360 sq. ms.; surface hilly; soil productive; chief town, Caseyville. Pop. 4,349; and in 1840, 4,939.

Caseyville, village and seat of justice, Casey co., Ky. Lat. 37 22 N., lon. 7 32 W.

Cash, river of Illinois, rises in Union, flows SE. into Johnson, and thence SW., W., S,, and SE., into Ohio, in Alexander co.

Cash-Clap, settlement and post office, Johnson co., Illinois.

Cashel, town of Ireland, in Tipperary, with an archbishop's see, 13 ms. NW. of Clonmel. Lon. 7 33 W., lat. 52 26 N.

Cashgur, or *Cashgar*, city of Asia, capital of a country of the same name. It stands at the foot of the Himmalaya mountains, and enjoys a good trade with the neighboring countries. Lon. 73 25 E., lat. 41 30 N.

Cashmere, town, from which the country in which it is situated has derived its name, is placed on Black's Atlas at N. lat. 34, lon. 75 10 E. London, about 200 ms. nearly due E. from Attock, on the Indus.——Province, or rather mountain valley, of Hindoostan proper, bounded on the W. by the Indus, on the N. by the Himalaya mountains, on the E. and S. by Lahore. The valley or country of Cashmere is 80 ms. long, and 40 broad; and is celebrated for its romantic beauties, the fertility of the soil, and the temperature of the atmosphere. Among other curious manufactures of Cashmere is that of shawls; and the delicate wool of which they are made, is the product of a species of goat of this country, or of the adjoining Thibet. Here are bred a species of sheep called Hundoo, which are employed in carrying burdens. The Cashmereans have a language of their own, said to be anterior to that of the Sanscrit; and a religion, too, it is thought, different from that of the Hindoos.——Large city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of the province or valley of Cashmere. It is seated on both sides of the Chelun, 285 ms. E. by S. of Cabul. Lon. 73 11 E., lat. 33 49 N.

Cashna, extensive empire of Africa, part of the region called Negroland; bounded on the N. by Fezzan and Zahara, on the S. by the Niger, and on the E. by Zamphara and Bornou. It resembles Bornou in climate, soil, and natural productions, and in the color, genius, religion, and government of the people. The rains, indeed, are less violent than those of Bornou. This country is known in our books by the names of Cassina, Cashna, Wassanah, Wangara, Gangara, &c.—See *Africa*, page 20.——Capital of the empire of Cashna, in Africa, 970 ms. S. by W. of Mesuratar in 16 20 N. lat.

Cashville, village, Spartanburg, district S. C., 111 ms. N. from Columbia.

Casimir, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. Lon. 22 3 E., lat. 51° N.

Caspian sea, great inland sea of Asia, bounded on the N. by the country of the Kalmucks, on the E. by a tribe of the Turcomans, on the S. by Persia, and on the W. by Georgia and Circassia. It is 690 ms. in length, reckoning from Gurief to Medshetifar, and in no part more than 260 ms. in breadth. It has no tide; and, on account of its frequent shoals, is navigable only for vessels drawing from 9 to 10 feet water; it has strong currents, and its water is salt. There are certain winds that domineer over it with such absolute sway, that vessels are often deprived of every resource; and, in the whole extent of it, there is not a port that can truly be called safe. The surface of this lake or sea has been found, by recent admeasurement, upwards of 320 feet depressed below that of the Euxine or Black sea. Subsequently, however, the depression being so great has been doubted, but that the Caspian surface is far below that of the Euxine, is regarded as an established fact.—See *Dead sea*, or *Asphaltic sea*.

From a very common opinion that Lake Superior in N. America was equal in extent to the Caspian, I have taken some pains to measure both on good maps, and the following is the comparative result. The Caspian extends from N. lat. 37 15 to 47 10, or within a small fraction of 10° of lat., 690 ms. The mean width is at least 180 ms. These dimensions yield an area of 124,000 sq. ms. Lake Superior lies in the form of a triangle. Base, from the outlet of St. Mary's to the mouth of St. Louis river, 350 ms. The perpendicular, from the mouth of Redstone river to the base, 150 ms. Area 26,000 sq. ms.

So far, in fact, is any one of the Canadian lakes from being equal to the Caspian, that the entire area of Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario, only amount to about 93,700 sq. ms, and of course, when taken together, are to the Caspian as 93 to 124, or two-thirds, very nearly.—See *Black sea*, *Canadian sea*, and *Euxine*.

Caspian, lake of Vt., in Greensborough, Caledonia co.

Caspian Basin.—This great section of the habitable earth is peculiar in being greatly the largest extent having no oceanic communication. From every appearance of the intermediate space, it is obvious that the Aral and Caspian once formed a single sheet of water. The Oxus, or Jihon, discharged one of its branches into the Caspian until within five centuries past; accumulating sand and diminution of its level have closed this inlet into the Caspian, and at present the entire flood of the Jihon enters the Aral. In every geographical point of view, however, the Aral and Caspian basins ought to be considered as one natural section of the terraqueous earth. Taken with this latitude, the basin of the Caspian extends from the sources of the Jihon, N. lat. 36 0, to those of the Kama, N. lat. 61 0, embracing 25° of latitude. The greatest length from the mountains of Indostan to the extreme northern sources of the Volga, 2,500 ms. in a direction of NW. and SE. It is bounded on the NE. by the Imans, or Belur Dag, and Ural mountains; on the SE. by the mountains of Indostan; on the SW. by the Caucasus, or its embranchments into Persia; and on the NW. the Valday hills separate the confluents of the Baltic and White seas from the sources of the Volga and Kama. This immense space averages at least 1,000 ms. of mean width, and 2,500,000 sq. ms. in area. The most remarkable rivers of this basin are, in Europe, the Volga, flowing into the Caspian; in Asia, the Ural, Kur, Kizal Ozein, and Tredjend, entering the Caspian, and the Jihon and Sihon into the Aral sea.—See those rivers under their respective heads.

Similar to the Mediterranean, Black, and Baltic seas, the Caspian has no tides, or at least none worthy notice. Near the shores it is shallow, and, being subject to violent tempests, its navigation is dangerous and difficult. This deficiency is amply compensated by the rivers, particularly the Volga. This great stream, by all its branches, the Kama, Oka, and Volga proper, presents the most unbroken river navigation on the eastern continent. The Oxus, or Jihon, is also a river of considerable magnitude, and flowing NW. from Indostan, might, in the hands of a civilized people, form part of a line of commercial communication between Europe and Asia; but from the northern shores of the Caspian to Indostan all is barbarism, slavery, and ruin.

In one circumstance, the Caspian basin is peculiar. The surface of that inland sea is the second lowest depression on this planet, being, as is already stated under the head of *Black Sea*, 320 feet lower than the surface of the Black sea. The water of the Caspian is considerably less salt than that of the Atlantic ocean.—See *Dead sea*.

Caspian Gates, the *Pylæ Caspiæ* of the ancients, pass of Rudbar of the modern Persians, and pass of Gudook of the Turkmans. This was the pass by which Alexander entered Hyrcania, (Khorasan,) and the most remarkable of the gaps in that chain of snow-clad mountains, which separates Irac Adgemi from Mazanderan. "We finally," says "Burnes, "cleared the valley by the pass of Gudook, which leads up to the table land of Persia. Our ascent from the dell was continued and gradual, and at Feerozkoh we were again 6,000 feet above the sea," (the Caspian.)

Cassano, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the Adda, 15 ms. NE. of Milan. Lon. 9 24 E., lat. 45 30 N.——Town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see, 35 ms. N. of Cosenza. Lon. 16 20 E., lat. 39 55 N.

Cassel, capital of the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, divided into the old and new town. The streets are broad, the market places spacious, and there are four churches. The castle, or palace, whence there is an extensive and delightful prospect, is built of freestone. The gardens, the arsenal, and the cabinet of curiosities, deserve the attention of travellers. It is seated on the Fulda, 40 ms. SE. of Paderborn. Lon. 9 29 E., lat. 51 19 N.——Town of Fr., in the dep. of the North, and late French Flanders, seated on a mountain, whence may be seen 32 towns, and the German ocean, though 50 ms. from it. It is 10 ms. NE. of St. Omer. Lon. 2 36 E., lat. 50 48 N.——Strong town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, situated on the Rhine, opposite Mentz, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats.

Cassina, lake, so named by Mr. Schoolcraft, in honor of General Cass. It forms one of the sources of the Mississippi river, above lake Winnepeg.

Cassina, *Cashna*, or *Wassana*, country of the interior of Africa, on the Niger.—See *Cashna* and *Wassana*, and art. *Africa*, pp. 21, 22.

Cassiquiari, river of South America, in Colombia. It is that singular stream which flows from the Orinoco into the Rio Negro, and forms a connecting channel between the basins of the Orinoco and Amazon rivers. According to Tanner's map, this remarkable separation takes place at lon. W. C. 10 40 E., lat. 3 0 N.

Cassovia, or *Cashaw*, strong town of Hungary, with a fine arsenal, seated near the river Horat, 55 ms. NE. of Agria. Lon. 21 25 E., lat. 46 48 N.

Castanovitz, town of Austrian Croatia, seated on the river Unna, which divides that country from Turkey. Lon. 17 19 E., lat. 45 40 N.

Caste, race, or rather lineage, as it means persons descended from the same stock. The term came into the languages of Europe through the Portuguese, and by them from Indostan, and there again from "Tchadi," Sanscrit. That congeries of nations to which we apply the general name Hindoo, and who have from time immemorial inhabited that great projection of Asia from the Himalaya mountains to Cape Comorin, and from the rivers Ganges to the Indus, inclusive, have, from the most remote antiquity, been subdivided into four castes, or Tchadi. These castes are, 1. Brachmins; 2. Kshatryas, or, as often called, Rajepootras, soldiers; 3. Vaisayas; 4. Sudras.

The Brachmins, or sacerdotal caste, have maintained a rank, influence, and power, unknown to the priests of any other parts of the earth. They are, however, greatly subdivided into orders and states.

The second caste, Kshatryas, or Rajepoots, "soldiers," might be called the ruling class. The terms Rajepoots comes from Rajah, a ruler, prince, or sovereign, and therefore these men of the sword denominate themselves thus as descendants of rajahs, or princes.—See the articles *Rajepoots* and *Rajepootana*.

The Vaisayas comprise the third caste of the Hindoos. Their duties consist in the various pursuits of agriculture, in the field, garden, and pasture, and in the disposal of landed property. When the Vaisayas adopt the life of itinerant merchant, they are known by the title of Banyan. By the laws of their caste they are free from military duty, but of late ages many Vaisayas have become Rajepoots. The Mahrattas are so generally descended from Vaisayas, that, in order to hide their origin, they claim the title of Rajepoots nationally, from whence comes Rajepootana as a geographical term.

The Kshoodra, or Sudra caste, is the fourth, the lowest, and most numerous class of Hindoos. This class is devoted to servile labor, and in all cases where the severity of original institutions have not been softened by political necessity, the degradation of the Sudra is inhuman. They are compelled to work for the Brachmins, being considered as created solely for their use. They are not, by the laws of Menu, allowed to collect property. They must never read or hear read the Vedas, or sacred books, nor are they to be taught or receive any religious instruction or consolation.

Below these four castes there are outcasts still more degraded and wretched than even the lowest Sudra. Of these miserable objects of contempt, two classes are in particular named: the Bunen Sunker and Pariah.

Modifications of the Hindoo castes have been inevitable; even the despised Pariahs have been admitted into the armies, and shared in some small degree the immunities enjoyed by the military caste; but in a general view, society, in all the vast regions of Indostan, is based on these primitive artificial distinctions. Hope and moral and intellectual improvement must be alike unknown under the influence of such a system—a system, however, in some degree, found in all countries and under all modifications of society, and in every society the effects must be in proportion to cause.

Castelamara, town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see, and a good harbor, 15 ms. SE. of Naples. Lon. 14 35 E., lat. 41 40 N.

Castel Aragonese, seaport of Sardinia, 20 ms. NE. of Sassaris. Lon. 9 1 E., lat. 40 56 N.

Castel Baldo, town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the river Adige, 35 ms. SE. of Verona. Lon. 12 7 E., lat. 45 5 N.

Castelbar, town of Ireland, in the co. of Mayo, 35 ms. N. of Galway. Lon. 9 15 W., lat. 53 54 N.

Castel Branca, town of Portugal, capital of Beira, situated on the river Lyra, 38 ms. NW. of Alcantara. Lon. 6 40 W., lat. 39 52 N.

Castel-de-Vide, town in Portugal, in Alentejó, 8 ms. N. of Portalegre. Lon. 7 31 W., lat. 39 15 N.

Castel, Folit, town of Spain, in Catalonia, on an inaccessible eminence, near the river Fulvia, 15 ms. W. of Gironna.

Castel Gondolfo, village in Campagna di Roma, near Albano. Near this village is the villa Barbarini, within the gardens of which are the ruins of an immense palace, built by the Emperor Domitian. It is 10 ms. S. by E. of Rome.

Castel Jaloux, town of France, lately in the province of Guienne, now in the department of Lot and Garonne. It is seated on the Avance, 20 ms. E. of Bazas. Lon. 0 25 E., lat. 44 20 N.

Castel Nuovo, town of Venetian Dalmatia, situated on the Gulf of Cataro, 12 ms N. by W. of Catnro. Lon. 14 29 E., lat. 42 36 N.

Castel-Nuovo-di-Carfagnana, town of Italy, in the Modenese, with a strong fort. It is the capital of the valley of Carfagnana, and seated on the river Serchio, 17 ms. above Lucca. Lon. 10 40 E., lat. 44 5 N.

Castellane, town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence. It is seated on the Verdon, in a hilly country, 27 ms. S. by E. of Senez. Lon. 6 34 E., lat. 43 55 N.

Castellon, town of Spain, in Catalonia, 5 ms. NW. of Roses. Lon. 24 58 E., lat. 42 18 N.

Castelnaudary, town of France, in the department of Aude, and late province of Languedoc, on an eminence. The Languedoc canal here forms a basin about 3,600 feet in circumference. Castelnaudary is 15 ms. W. of Carcassonne. Lon. 2° E., lat. 43 19 N.

Castel Rodrigo, town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, 30 ms. NW. of Cividad Rodrigo. Lon. 6 22 W., lat. 41° N.

Castiglione, town of Italy, in the Mantuan, with a castle. It was taken by the French on August 3, 1796. It is 20 ms. NW. of Mantua. Lon. 10 32 E., lat. 45 23 N.

Castile, principal and most opulent of the kingdoms into which Spain was formerly divided. It now forms the two provinces of Old Castile and New Castile.

Castile, Old, province of Spain, 192 ms. in length, and 115 in breadth, bounded on the S. by New Castile, on the E. by Arragon and Navarre, on the N. by Biscay and the Asturias, and on the W. by Leon. Burgos is the capital.

Castile, New, or *Toledo*, province of Spain, 200 ms. in length, and 184 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Old Castile, on the E. by Arragon and Valencia, on the S. by Murcia and Andalusia, and on the W. by Estramadura. It is divided into 3 parts: Argaria to the N., Mancha to the E., and Sierra to the S. Madrid is the capital.

Castile del Oro, or *New Castile*, in America. See *Terra Firma*.

Castile, post office Genessee co., N. Y.

Castillara, town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, 6 ms. NE. of Mantua. Lon. 10 54 E., lat. 45 14 N.

Castillon, town of France, in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne, famous for a victory gained by the French over the English in 1451. It is seated on the Dordogne, 25 ms. E. of Bordeaux. Lon. 0 2 E., lat. 44 52 N.

Castina, village Thompson tp., NE. part of Seneca co., Ohio, situated on the road from Tiffin, the county seat, to Sandusky city, 18 ms. NE. from Tiffin, and 24 SW. of Sandusky city.

Castine, village Hancock co., Me., on the E. side of Penobscot bay, 4 ms. S. of Penobscot, in the lat. of 44 24 N., and lon. W. C. 9° E. It is a place of considerable foreign trade.——Tp. in Hancock co., Me., including the above village. Pop. in 1810, 1,036, and 1820, 975.

Castio, ancient Mytelene, formerly capital of the island, when called Lesbos, now a wretched village. Lat. 39 15 N.

Castle Cary, town of Eng., in Somersetshire, 12 ms. SE. of Wells, and 112 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2 32 W., lat. 51 5 N.

Castle Comb, town of Eng., in Wiltshire, so called from its ancient castle. It is 12 ms. NNE. of Bath.

Castle Hedingham, village of Eng., in Essex, 7 ms. SW. of Sunbury.

Castlemans, the eastern constituent branch of the Youghiogeny river, rises in Alleghany co., Md., between Meadow and Negro mountains. It first flows NE., about 12 ms., into Somerset co., Pa. Through the latter co. this stream curves 30 ms., and falls into Youghiogeny, 11 ms. N. from the Md. line, and opposite the eastern foot of Sugar Loaf mountain. The fall in this stream is considerable; where it is passed by the United States road its bed is 1,979 feet above the ocean level, from which to its mouth it falls near 1,000 feet.

Castle Rising, borough of Eng., in Norfolk, it is governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to Parliament. The castle, whence it has its name, has now fallen into ruins. It is 7 ms. NE. of Lynn, and 108 NNE. of London. Lon. 0 30 E., lat. 50 52 N.

Castleton, village of Eng., in the peak of Derbyshire, at the foot of a rock above 250 feet high, on which are the remains of a castle, ascribed to William Peverel, natural son of the Conqueror. ——Town Rutland co., Vt., 20 ms. E. of Mount Independence. Pop. 1,200.——Village Rensselaer co., N. Y.

Castletown, tp. Richmond co., Staten Island, N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1,527.——Capital of the Isle of Man. Lon. 4 35 W., lat. 53 55 N.

Caston, town of Eng., in Norfolk, 10 ms. NNW. of Norwich, and 113 NE. of London. Lon. 1 22 E., lat. 52 48 N.

Castor, town of Eng., in Lincolnshire, 15 ms. NE. of Lincoln, and 159 N. of London. Lon. 0 9 W., lat. 53 30 N.

Castres, town of France in the department of Tarn, and late province of Languedoc, of which it was recently an episcopal see. It is seated in a fine valley, on the Agout, 20 ms. S. of Alby. Lon. 2 20 E., lat. 43 27 N.

Castri, a small mud village, of about 200 crowded houses, can occupy but a very small part of the site of the ancient Delphi. "It is situated," says Hobhouse, "a little to the east of a circular hollow in the mountain, round which are the rows of

seats belonging to the Pythian stadium. Above Castri is a perpendicular rugged rock; below it is a steep descent into the vale of the Plistus; on the other side of which are the stony, flat, hills of Mount Cirphis." At Delphi, all is not only ruin—it is desolation. This place was not, as is commonly supposed, peculiarly celebrated amongst the ancient Greeks for the oracle of Apollo, but much more as being the treasury of their wealth. The temples of Apollo at Delphi, and in the island of Delos, were dedicated as repositories of money, as was the temple at Jerusalem. Their treasures were committed by the Greeks to the sacred care of Apollo, and they very carefully placed his shrines amongst the crags of Phocis and the rocks of Delos. "On the whole," observes Hobhouse, on the spot, "you would, I think, be disappointed with the situation of this place, [Delphi,] which is so hidden in a nook, or a sort of natural amphitheatre, about a mile up the mountain, as to afford a prospect, neither of the depth of the precipice below nor of the height of the rocks above. You would be very much at a loss to guess, where a town of nearly two miles in circumference could have been placed, for there are not more than two small spots of level ground any where within the circuit of the present remains. You would look in vain for the "*woods that wave*," as, except in the little olive grove surrounding the monastery, there is not a single tree on the rocks either above or below. The laurel has again been transplanted to her native Tempe. If, however, forgetting the poetic raptures you expected to feel in the bosom of Pomassus, you should consider only the object which the Greeks must have had in view, in offering their wealth and the richest productions of art, at this favorite shrine, you would at once allow that no place could have been selected better adapted for the security of their united treasures than the steeps of Castri, which, to an open enemy, must be perfectly inaccessible. Indeed, though Delphi was often plundered, yet, when a serious resistance was made, the Gauls, under Brennus, as well as the Persians of Xerxes army, were repulsed, and did not dare to advance into the fortresses of the mountains. The same object of security induced the Greeks to fix their other magnificent temple of Apollo on the island of Delos. which modern travellers have described as one mass of rugged rocks."

The Phocæans at one time carried away from Delphi 10,000 talents, or above 8,500,000 dollars in gold and silver. This plunder was made in the second sacred war, 355 years A. C.; and yet, enough of wealth and art remained to excite the admiration of Pausanius five centuries afterwards. Of all those wonders of art which once adorned and rendered this place indeed sacred, only one unequivocal specimen remains, that is, the triple twisted serpentine column of brass, whose three heads supported the tripod, dedicated by the Greeks, after the battle of Platæa, to Apollo, which is still to be seen, though mutilated, in the Hippodrome, the Atmeidan of the Turks in Constantinople.

Castro, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 40 ms. NW. of Rome. Lon. 11 54 E., lat. 42 23 N.——Maritime town of the kingdom of Naples, 6 ms. S. of Otranto. Lon. 18 31 E., lat. 40 16 N.——Town of S. America, in Chili, capital of the Island of Chiloe. It is 180 ms. S. of Valdaivia. Lon. 75 5 W., lat. 42 4 S.

Castro-Marino, town of Portugal, in Algarve. It is strong by situation, and seated near the mouth of the Guadiana, 55 ms. S. of Beja. Lon. 7 12 W., lat 37 6 N.

Castro-Vereyna, town of Peru, remarkable for mines of silver, and for good tobacco, and wholesome air. It is 125 ms. SE. from Lima. Lon. W. C. 2 16 E., lat. 12 50 S.

Caswell, co. of N. C., bounded by Virginia or Dan river N., Person E., Orange S, and Rockingham W., 20 ms. square, area 400 sq. ms, surface hilly, soil of middling quality. Chief town, Leesburg. Pop. in 1820, 13,253; and in 1840, 14,693. Ctl. lat. 36 20 N., lon. W. C. 2 30 W.——C. H., and post office, Caswell co., N. C., on a branch of Dan river, 100 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Cat Island, Guanahanni, or *St. Salvador*, one of the Bahamas. This was the first land of America discovered by Columbus, Oct. 12th, 1492.

Cat Island, on the coast of Louisiana and Miss, about 6 ms. long by one quarter of a mile mean width, lying between the passes of Marianne and SE. It was on the outside of this island that the British fleet lay during the invasion of La. in 1814 and 1815, 53 ms. NE. by E. from New Orleans.

Catabambee, town and province of Peru, SW. from Cusco.

Catahoola, parish of La., bounded by Concordia E. and SE., Rapides S. and SW., and by Ouachitta NW. and N., length 80 ms., mean width 25, area 2,000 sq. ms. Surface hilly in the SW. part, and level in the NE. It is nearly intersected into 2 equal sections by Ouachitta river. The soil is in general extremely sterile, and covered with pine timber. Some very productive tracts lie along the streams upon the small prairies, and on Sicily island. Staples, cotton, live stock, and lumber. No town of any consequence. See *Ocatahoola*. Pop. in 1820, 2,287; and in 1840, 4,955. Ctl. lat. 32° N., lon. W. C. 15° W.——River of La., rises in the parishes of Natchitoches and Ouachitta, and flowing SE., enters the parish of the same name, expands into a lake 30 ms. in length, by from 3 to 6 ms. wide, turns E., contracts again to a river of about 70 yards wide, flows 10 ms. and joins the Ouachitta and forms Black river, after an entire comparative course of 120 ms. The country drained by the Catahoola is generally sterile pine woods, though considerable extent of good arable land exists along and near the water courses.—See *Ocatahoola*.——Lake of La. This lake is remarkable. It is a natural reservoir, filled and emptied by turns. When the Mississippi river is rising, it throws a volume over the intermediate space into the Ouachitta, which, thus swelled, forces the current to reflux into the Catahoola lake, which then becomes filled; but as the Mississippi depresses, the water drains from the lake, and in autumn its bottom becomes one great meadow of succulent herbage, with the river winding its devious way through its wide-spread plain.

Catabaw, river of N. and S. Car., rises in the former, and, flowing SE. by S. into the latter, takes

the name of Wateree, joins the Congaree, and together forms the Santee. See *Wateree.*

Catalina, harbor on the E. coast of Newfoundland, S. from Cape Bonavista. Lon. W. C. 24 50 E., lat. 48 40 N.

CATALOGUE, or enumeration of the stars. The earliest stellar catalogue extant is that ascribed to Ptolemy, and found in the Almagest. It is, however, probable that the catalogue called the Ptolemaic was formed from that of Hipparchus, B. C. 130, modified to A. D. 137. This primitive catalogue contained 1,022 stars, and is amongst the most invaluable legacies of ancient to modern science. When science was neglected in Europe, the Arabs in some degree preserved much of the ancient astronomy, and even made additions. Stellar catalogues were made by Albategnius and Ulug-Beg, and which greatly modified the nomenclature of the starry heavens, as many stars have on our catalogues Arabic names. Tycho Brahe was the first modern European astronomer who added much to the catalogue in the Almagest; Hevelius followed; and in 1712 appeared the splendid catalogue of Flamstead. Between 1757 and 1762, M. de la Caille published three catalogues. In 1776, the Academy of Berlin published a catalogue comprising 4,535 stars, combining the observations of Hevelius, Flamstead, La Caille-Bradley, &c. In the great phenomena of the universe established by catalogues, the most remarkable is the extinction of some and the appearance of other stars, which have always appeared at the formation of every new catalogue, when compared with those made previously.

Catalonia, province of Spain, bounded on the N. by the Pyrenees, on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean sea, and on the W. by Arragon and Valencia. Its greatest extent from E. to W. is 112 ms., and from N. to S. 148. It is 155 ms. in length and 100 in breadth The air is wholesome; and it is full of high mountains, covered with forest and fruit trees. It abounds in wine, corn, and pulse, and there are several quarries of marble of all colors, crystal, alabaster, amethysts, and lapis lazuli. Barcelona is the capital.

Catamain, river of South America, in Quito, falls into the Pacific ocean, S. from Cape Blanco.

Catania, once a celebrated city of Sicily, on a gulf of the same name, with a university, the only one in the island. The land about it is fertile in corn, excellent wine, and fruits. By an eruption of Ætna, in 1669, it was almost totally destroyed; and in 1593 it was entirely swallowed up by an earthquake, which buried 18,000 people in the ruins. It is 52 ms. SW. of Messina. Lon. 15 29 E., lat. 37 36 N.

Catanzaro, town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain, 13 ms. SW. Belcastro. Lon. 16 48 E., lat. 39° N.

Cataract, river, branch of Columbia, which it joins from the N. 200 ms. from the Pacific ocean.

Cataraugus, co., N. Y., bounded by Pa. S., by Chatauque W., by Erie N., Genesee NE., and Allegany E.; length 39 ms., mean width 36; area 1,400 sq. ms.; surface hilly, and soil productive. Chief town Hamilton. Pop. 1820, 4,090; in 1840, 28,872. Cent. lat. 42 15, lon. W. C. 1 35 W.——River, N. Y., in Cataraugus co., falls into Lake Erie.

Catawissa, town, Columbia co., Pa. Pop. 1820, 2,520.

Cataro, town of Venetian Dalmatia, on a gulf of the same name, 30 ms. W. of Scutari. Lon. 18 40 E., lat. 42 40 N.

Cateau. See *Chateau Cambresis.*

Categate, gulf between Sweden and Denmark, by which the Baltic communicates with the ocean. There is some confusion in our geographical works as respects what is included under the names of Categate and Schagerac, as they are frequently confounded, though really distinct. The Categate is bounded S. by the Danish islands, W. by Jutland, E. by Sweden, and N. by the Schagerac. Mean length 120 ms., mean width 50, and covering an area of 6,000 sq. ms. The Categate is shallow. Along the Jutland coast extends a reef with not more than from 3 to 4 fathoms; the depth is greater on the Swedish shore, but the general average would fall below 25 fathoms, or 150 feet. If the diminution is equal in the Categate to that shown to take place in the Baltic, less than 400 years will leave the former a sand bank, and in the intermediate time the current through the sound and the two belts must increase in velocity towards the point of greatest depression. See *Earth, Schagerac.*

Catfish Falls, post office, Jefferson co., N. Y., 192 ms. NW. from Albany.

Catharineslaf, or *Ecatterrinenslaf*, government of the Russian empire, divided into two provinces, namely, Catharineslaf, which includes New Russia and the late government of Asoph, and Taurida, which includes the Crimea.

Catharineslaf, capital of a province of the same name, built by the late empress of Russia; and its name signifies "the glory of Catharine." It is seated near the confluence of the Kiltzin and Samara, 178 ms. NE. of Cherson. Lon. 35 15 E., lat. 47 23 N.

Catherine's Landing, village at the head of Seneca lake, in the NW. angle of Tioga co., N. Y., 4 ms. N. from Catherinestown.

Catherine, tp., Tioga co., N. Y., at the head of Seneca lake, containing two post offices—Catharine's Landing and Catharinestown. Pop. 1820, 1816.

Catharine's, St., principal island on the coast of the S. part of Brasil, with a harbor defended by several forts. It is 27 ms. long, but not more than 6 broad. Lon. W. C. 27 43 W., lat. 27 35 S.

Catherine's, St., island on the coast of Ga., in the lat. of 31 30 N., lon. 81° W.

CATHOLIC LEAGUE. The formation of the Evangelic League had its natural effect in exciting the Catholics of Germany to unite in a counter confederation, under the title of "Catholic League," into which entered Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria; the Electors of Mentz, Cologne, and Treves; the Archbishop of Saltzbourg; the Bishops of Bamberg, Wurtzberg, and Aichstet; the Archdukes of Austria; and several other Catholic princes of the empire. The Pope and King of Spain offered to join it; and it was soon strengthened by two Protestant princes—John George, Elector of Saxony, and the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt. The two rival Leagues prepared the fuel for the THIRTY YEARS' war. See *Evangelic League.*

Catlettsburg, village, Greenup co., Ky., on Ohio river, at the mouth of Big Sandy, and on the NE. angle of the State; by postroad, 157 ms. a little N. of E. from Frankfort.

Catlin, post office, Tioga co., N. Y.

Catmandu, capital of Napaul, in Hindoostan proper, 445 ms. E. of Delhi. Lon. 84 51 E, lat. 28 6 N.

Cato, tp. and town, Cayuga co., N. Y., W. from Cross Lake. Pop. 1820, 4,021.

Cato Four Corners, post office, Cayuga co., N. Y, about 16 ms a little E. of N. from Auburn.

Catoche, cape, NE. promontory of Yucatan, in N. America, where the English adventurers from Jamaica first attempted to cut logwood. Lon. W. C, 8 50 W., lat. 22 10 N. See *Honduras*.

Catskill, town, Green co., N. Y., on the W. side of Hudson river, at the mouth of Catskill creek, 8 ms. from the city of Hudson. and 114 N. of N. Y. It is a very thriving, well-built village. Pop. 1820, 3,510; 1840, 5,339.——Creek, Green co., N. Y., rises in the Catskill mountains, and falls into the Hudson river at the town of Catskill.——Mountains, range through N. Y., in the cos. of Sullivan, Ulster, Green, and Schoharie. Some of the peaks of these mountains, in Windham, Green co., exceed 3,500 feet, the Round Top 3,804, and High Peak 3,718.

Cattack, or *Cuttack*, the capital of Orissa, a province of Hindoostan, in the Deccan. It is a post of consequence, on the Mahanuddy, as it lies on the only road between Bengal and the Northern Circars. Cattack is seated on the Mahanuddy, near its influx into the bay of Bengal, 220 ms. SW. of Calcutta. Lon. 86 1 E., lat. 20 51 N.

Cattarick, village of Eng., near Richmond, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It has a bridge over the river Swale.

Cattaro, town of the Austrian empire, on the E. side of the Gulf of Venice, at the head of the Gulf of Cattaro, 30 ms. SSE. from Ragusa. Lon. 18 58 E., lat. 42 22 N.

Catawessy. See *Catawissa*.

Catwick, village of Holland, on the German ocean, near which the only branch of the Rhine that retains its original name is lost in the sands. It is 6 ms. N. by W. of Leyden.

Cauca, river of South America, the SW. branch of the Magdalena, in New Granada; rises near the city of Popayan, at 2 30 N. lat., and flowing N. a little E., joins the Magdalena at 9 30 N. lat., after a comparative course of 350 ms.

Caucasus, system of mountains between the Euxine and Caspian seas.——Very high mountain of Asia, being one of that great ridge of mountains that runs between the Black and Caspian seas. Of this ridge, mount Elbours is the highest and most difficult to pass. The top of some of the peaks rises to the region of perpetual snow, but the other parts are very fruitful, abounding in honey, corn, fruits, hogs, and large cattle. See *Asia*, *Elbours*.

Caucassian mountains are part of an immense chain, extending from Europe to India—from the Dardanelles to the sources of the Indus, Amu, Ganges, and Burampooter.

Caucassian Countries, so denominated from the Caucassian mountains, may, in general terms, be regarded as spreading between lat. 40 and 46° N. In lon. it extends from 37 to 50° E. of London. In its greatest length, in a direction from SE. to NW., it stretches 800 ms., from Bakou, near the mouth of Kur river, to the straits of Taman, between the Euxine and Asoph seas, which distance and course are nearly the same as those of the main system of mountains from which the name is derived. The mean breadth of this region, which ought to be called Caucassia, is about 200 ms, and nearly at right angles to the greatest length; area 160,000 sq. ms. This country is comprised in two slopes of not very unequal extent: one, the southward, is drained into the Caspian by the Kur, and into the Euxine by the very inferior stream of the Rione; the opposite, or northern slope, is drained into the Caspian by the Terek river, and into the straits of Taman by the Kooban river. So confused are most descriptions of the Caucassian countries, that a clear view of their political divisions is of difficult construction. In general, however, it may be stated that the southern slope, setting out from the Caspian, contains the provinces of Karadagh, Georgia, Imeritia, Mingrelia, and Abasia. On the northern side, advancing in the same direction, are Lesghistan, Daghistan, Great and Little Kabardia, and Great Cherkesse, (Circassia.) It is evident, from inspection on a general map including the whole three sections, that Caucassia is only the northeastern part of an immense natural section of Asia, comprising Circassia NE, Lesser Asia W., and the combined basins of the Euphrates and Tigris SE, and embracing a surface exceeding five hundred thousand sq. ms. See art. *Asia*

Caucasus, government of the Russian empire, divided into the two provinces of Astracan and Caucasus. The province of Caucasus comprises the Cuban, and all that district to the E. and S. now in the possession of Russia, between the rivers Don and Cuban, and between the Black sea and the Caspian, extending as far as the confines of Georgia. As laid down on Black's Atlas, Caucasus has the sea of Asoph NW, the Kooban river separates it from Circassia SW., on the SE. the Terek river separates it from Kabardia and Daghistan; it reaches the Caspian sea on the E, on the NE. the Manitch river separates it from Astracan, and on the NW. the Kougoi river separates it from the Don Cossacs. Length from the Don river to the Caspian 500 ms, mean breadth about 100, and area 50,000 sq. ms. It is traversed nearly centrically by N. lat 45°. Capital city, Georgievsk.

Caudebec, rich and populous trading town of Fr., in the dep of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, at the foot of a mountain near the Seine, 18 ms. NW. of Rouen. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 49 31 N.

Caughnawago, village, Montgomery co, N. Y., on the river Mohawk, 30 ms. W. by N. of Schenectady and 206 NNW. of N. Y.

Caune, town of Fr., in the dep. of Tarn, and late province of Languedoc, seated near the mountains where the river Agout has its source. It is 21 ms. NE. of Castres. Lon. 2 43 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Cauterets, village of Fr, in the dep. of the Upper Pyrenees, and late province of Bigorre, noted for its mineral water. It is 18 ms. SW. of Bagneres.

Cauvery, or *Cavery*, considerable river of the peninsula of Hindoostan, which rises among the Gauts, and watering Seringapatam and Tanjore, enters the bay of Bengal, by several mouths, between Cuddalore and Trichinopoly, after a comparative course of 300 ms.

Cava, considerable and populous town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of Mount Metelian, 3 ms. W. of Salerno Lon. 14 55 E., lat. 40 26 N.

Cavaillon, town of Fr., in Venaissin. It lately had an episcopal see, and was subject to the Pope. It is seated on the Durance, 20 ms. SE. of Avignon. Lon. 5 17 E, lat. 43 34 N.——Town of St. Domingo, on the NW. peninsula, 16 ms. W. by S. from St. Louis.

Cavalry, direct from the Italian *cavalleria*, soldiers on horseback. It is evident from pictorial representations in the catacombs of Egypt, and from scripture, that the Egyptians, as remote as 15 or 16 centuries B. C. used cavalry in war. Amongst the Greeks the war of Messina, B. C. 743, was the first instance recorded in history of the use of cavalry. With proportions, varying from time and circumstances, cavalry and infantry have mingled or superseded each other in the armies of most nations not in the savage state, for the last 3,000 years. In Europe, under the title of "*Men-at-arms*" French *gendarme*, cavalry for many centuries was the principal military force; but the introduction of gunpowder, the victories gained by the Swiss foot over the Austrian and Burgundian horse, and the close column of the Spanish infantry, which no cavalry was found capable of breaking, gradually restored the great disproportion of infantry over cavalry in European armies to pretty near what they were under the Romans in their most military age.

Cavan, co. of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 47 ms. in length and 23 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Fermanagh and Monaghan, on the E by the latter co. and Louth, on the W. by Leitrim, and on the S. by Lonford, West Meath, and East Meath. It has but two towns of any note, Cavan and Kilmore. It sent 6 members to the Irish Parliament, and it contains 37 parishes.——Borough of Ireland, capital of the co. of Cavan, 60 ms. NW. of Dublin. Lon. 7 23 W., lat. 54 51 N.

Cavendish, town, Windsor co., Vt., on the N. side of Black river, between Wethersfield and Ludlow, 32 miles SE. of Rutland river. Population 1,016.

Caversville, village, Orange co., Va., 104 ms. NW. of Richmond and 109 SW. from W. C.

Cavete, seaport on the W. coast of the island of Luconia.—See *Manilla*.

Caviana, island at the mouth of the Amazon river, about 100 ms. in circuit. Lon. W. C. 28°, E. lat. 10′ N.

Cavina, town in the island of Manilla, with a strong castle, a harbor, and a dock. It is 10 ms. from the city of Manilla.

Cawood, town of Eng., in the E. riding of Yorkshire, 12 ms. S. of York and 186 NW. of London. Lon. 1° W., lat. 53 47 N.

Caxamarca, town of Peru, capital of a territory of its own name, on the river Tunguragua. It was noted for a sumptuous palace belonging to the Incas, and a magnificent temple dedicated to the sun. It is 300 ms. NNE. of Lima. Lon. W. C. 32′ E., lat. 7 25 S.

Caxamarquilla, city and province of Peru, on the river Tunguragua, to the N. of Caxamarca.

Caxatamba, city and province of Peru, nearly midway between Lima and Caxamarca. Lon. W. C. 30′ W., lat. 10 30 S.

Caxton, town of Eng., in Cambridgeshire, 10 ms. W. by S. of Cambridge and 49 N. of London. Lon. 10′ W.

Caya, river of Portugal, which rises near Portalegre, and running SE. divides Spain from Portugal, and falls into the Guadiana at Badajoz.

Cayahoga.—See *Cuyahoga*.

Cayambe Urcu, one of the highest peaks of the Andes. It is 19,386 feet above the level of the ocean, 150 ms. NE. from Chimborazo and nearly on the equator.

Cayenne, rich town and island on the coast of Guiana, in S. America, capital of the French settlements there, and bounded on the W. by the Dutch colony of Surinam. The French settled here in 1635, but left in 1654, and was successively in the possession of the English, French, and Dutch; but the latter were expelled by the French in 1677. The island is about 16 ms. in circumference, and is only separated from the continent by two rivers. By a particular formation, uncommon in islands, the land is highest near the water side and low in the middle. Hence it is so full of morasses that all communication between the different parts of it is impossible, without taking a great circuit. Cayenne pepper, sugar, and coffee, are the principal commodities. Lon. W. C. 24 45 E., lat. 5° N.

Cayes, seaport of the NW. part of St. Domingo, 50 ms. W. from St. Louis. Lon. W. C. 4° E, lat. 19 12 N.

Cayuga, lake, N. Y., commences at the mouth of Full creek, in Tompkins co, and extending nearly N., with a mean width of 2 ms. 40 ms., to the village of Cayuga, where it again contracts into a small river, which, a short distance below Cayuga, unites with the Seneca outlet. Cayuga lake forms part of the natural channel of water communication from the Grand canal of N. Y. to the Susquehanna river. A steamboat already runs between Ithica and Cayuga.——County, N. Y., bounded S. by Tompkins, W. by Cayuga lake, Cayuga outlet, and Seneca co, NW. by lake Ontario, N. by Oswego, and E. by Onandago and Courtland; length 55 ms., mean width 13½ ms; area 740 sq. ms.; surface in general hilly, with a very productive soil. Staples: grain, flour, whiskey, live stock, salted meat, butter, cheese, &c. Chief town Auburn. Pop. in 1820, 38,897; in 1830, 47,947; and in 1840, 50,338. Central lat. 42 50 N., lon. W. C. 30′ E.——Creek and post office, Erie co, N. Y. The post office is about 12 ms. from Buffalo.——Town, Cayuga co., N. Y., on the right bank of Cayuga outlet, on the road from Auburn to Geneva, 10 ms. from the former and 12 from the latter place. A steamboat now plies between Cayuga and Ithaca.——Creek, N. Y., rises in Genessee, and flowing W. into Erie co., joins Buffalo river 5 ms. above its mouth at Buffalo harbor.

Cayuta, tp., Tioga co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,889.

Cazenovia, town, Madison co., N. Y., near the head of Chenango river, about 40 ms. W. from Utica and 130 W. from Albany. Pop. in 1820, 3,909.

Cazimer, town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, seated on the Vistula, 80 ms. E. of Zarnaw. Lon. 22 3 E., lat. 51° N.

Cebu, one of the most southerly of the Philippine mountains.

Cecil, co., Md., forming the NE. angle of the State, bounded N. by Pa., E. by Del., S. by Kent co., and W. by Chesapeake bay and Susquehanna river; length 21 ms., mean width 12 ms.; area 250 sq. ms.; surface generally level, though not actually flat; soil varied; much good land on the streams. Staples. grain, flour, fruit, whiskey, and salted meat. Chief town Elkton. Pop. in 1820, 16,048; and in 1840, 17,232 Central lat 39 30 N., lon. W. C. 1 20 E.——Tp., Washington co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 1,167; 1820, 1,154.

Cecilton, post office, Cecil co., Md., formerly called Savington.

Cedar Branch, post office, Beaufort district, S.C.

Cedar Creek, village, Monmouth co., N. J., about 60 ms. E. from Philadelphia.——Tp., Sussex co., Del. Pop. in 1810, 3,874, in 1820, 2,280.

Cedar, creek, Rockbridge co., Va. is a small stream falling into the left side of James river. The natural bridge over this creek, which gives name to the co., is in itself a very curious phenomenon, which there are, however, in America, several others of a similar nature.——Creek, and post office, in the northern part of Shenandoah co., Va., postroad, 180 ms. NW. from Richmond.——Town, Howard, co., Mo.

Cedar-creek mouth, village, Franklin co., Ky.

Cedar Grove, post office, Union district, S. C., about 70 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Cedar Grove, post office, Wilson co., Tenn., 26 ms., NE. from Murfreesboro.

Cedar, lake, British N. America, between Lake Winnipeg, and the Saskatchewine river. Lon. W. C. 22 30 W., lat. 53° N.

Cedar point, cape, St. Mary's co. Md., SE. side of the mouth of Patuxent river.——In Charles co., Md, at the mouth of Nanesmy, or Nanjemoy river.

Cedars, village, U. C., on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, 30 ms. above Montreal.

Cedar Shoals, post office, Chester district, S. C., 88 ms. N. from Columbia.

Cedarville, village, Cumberland co., N. J.——Post office, Herkimer co., N. Y.——Post office, Perry tp., northern part of Brown co., O., on Little Miami river, about 22 ms. nearly due N. of Georgetown, the county seat, and 16 ms. NE. of Batavia, the county seat of Clermont co.

Cedonga, town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 2 ms. NW. of Melfi. Lon. 15 38 E., lat. 41 5 N.

Cefalonia, considerable island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Livadia, and opposite the Gulf of Lepanto. It is fertile in oil, and excellent muscadine wine. It is subject to the Venetians, and the capital is of the same name. Lon. 20 36 E., lat. 38 22 N.

Cefalu, seaport of Sicily. Lon. 13 58 E., lat. 38 25 N.

Celano, town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ulteriore, a mile from the lake of Celano. Lon. 13 39 E., lat. 41 56 N.

Celaya.—See *Silao*.

Celebes, or *Macassar*, island in the Indian ocean, to the E. of Borneo. The Dutch have strong forts here, by which they keep the natives in awe. Lon. from 116° to 124° E., lat. 1 30 N. to 5 30 S.

Celestins, monks of the order of St. Benedict, founded by Pope Celestin V., about A. D. 1295.

Cenada, ancient town of Italy, in Trevisano, with a bishop's see, 18 ms. N. of Trevigio. Lon. 12 26 E., lat. 46 2 N.

Cenis, mountain which is a part of the Alps, and separates the marquisate of Susa from the Morianne.

Census, from *census*, evaluation or enumeration. In the United States an enumeration of the whole people taken every tenth year; but more loosely applied to every enumeration of the inhabitants of a State, town, &c., whether universal as to the limits embraced, general, or partial of taxables, men subject to military service, or whatever other object.

Central America, new Republic of N. America, formed from the late Spanish Captain Generalship of Guatemala; which see, as also *America*, p. 55.

Central Square, village, Oswego co., N. Y., 120 ms. NW. by W. from Albany.

Centre harbor, tp., in Strafford co., N. H. Pop. in 1810, 349, in 1820, 486.

Centre, co., Penn., bounded by Huntingdon S., Clearfield W., Lycoming NW., N., and NE.; Union E., and Mifflin SE. Length 58 ms., mean width 26; area 1,500 sq. ms. Surface mountainous, and soil in general rocky and sterile, though much good land skirts the streams, particularly the west branch of the Susquehanna. Staples—grain, flour, whiskey, livestock, salted meat and lumber. Chief town, Bellefonte. Pop. 1820, 13,786, and in 1840, 20,492. Central lat. 41° N, lon. W. C. 0 20 E.——Tp. Union co., Pa Pop. in 1820, 2,094.——Tp., Green co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 795.——Tp., Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 742, in 1820, 972.——Post office, Delaware co., O.——Tp., Monroe co., O. Pop. in 1820, 1,292.——Tp. Morgan co., O. Pop. in 1820, 477.——Tp. Columbiana co., O. Pop. in 1810, 1,103, in 1820, 1,437.——Post office, Natchitoches parish, La.——Post office, Guilford co., N. C., 69 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Centreburg, or *Centrebury*, tp. and post office, southwestern part of Knox co., O., on the stage road from Mount Vernon to Columbus, 13 ms. SW. of the former, and 32 NNE. from the latter place.

Centre-furnace, Centre co., Pa.

Centre-harbor, town N. H. Strafford co, on Winnipiseogee lake.

Centre Square, post office, Montgomery co. Pa., 20 ms. N. from Philadelphia.

Centreville, post office, Kent co., R. I., 11 ms. SW. from Providence.——Town, Allegbany co., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 421.——Town, Crawford co., Pa.——Post office, Ulster co., N. Y., marked on the post-office list 107 ms. from Albany.——Post office, Hunterdon co., N. J., 28 ms., from Trenton.——Village, and seat of justice in Queen

Anne co., Md., on Corsica creek, branch of Chester river, 12 ms. S. from Chester, and 36 SE. from Baltimore. In this town there is an academy.——Village, Fairfax co., Va., 23 ms. SW. by W. from W. C.——Village, Pendleton district S. C.——Post office, Wilkes co., Ga., 89 ms. NW. from Milledgeville.——Village, Fayette co., Ky., with an academy.——Village, Fairfield co., O., on the road between Lancaster and Columbus, and 14 ms. from each.——Town, Montgomery co., O., 9 ms. SE from Dayton. This village stands on a fine rising ground, and is composed of one street along the main road from Dayton to Lebanon, 14 ms. nearly due N. from the latter, 7 from Dayton, 15 SW. by W. of Xenia. Pop. in 1830, 326, in 1837, 400, 1840, 450.——Post office, Columbiana co., O., 150 ms. NE. from Columbus.——Village, and seat of justice, in Wayne co., Ia., on the main fork of the W. branch of the White-water river.——Post office, Hickman co., Tenn., 75 ms. SW. by W. from Murfreesborough.——Post office, Amity co., Miss., 58 ms. SW. from Monticello.——Post office, Bibb co , Ala., on the Cahaba river, about 70 ms. N. from the village of Cahaba.

Cephalonia.—See *Cefalonia.*

Cepeta, town of Peru, on the Faticaco lake, 60 ms. NW. from La Paz.

Ceram, island in the Indian ocean, one of the Moluccas, to the W. of New Guinea, 140 ms. in length, and 40 in breadth. It is mountainous and woody; and the Dutch once had a fortress to keep the natives in subjection, and to defend the Spice Islands, having destroyed the clove trees here. Lon. from 126° to 129° E., lat. 3° S.

Cerdagna, small district, partly of Spain, in Catalonia, and partly of France, in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Roussillon Puycerda is the capital of the Spanish part, and Mont Lewis of the French.

Cerenza, town of Naples in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see; seated on a rock, 12 ms. NW. of St. Severino. Lon. 17 2 E., lat. 39 23 N.

Cerestown, town, McKean co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 142, in 1820, 425.

Ceret, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Roussillon, with a magnificent bridge of one arch over the Tet. It is 12 ms. from Perpignan. Lon. 2 46 E., lat. 42 36 N.

Cerigo, island of the Archipelago, to the S. of the Morea, and to the N. of Candia, formerly known by the name of Cytherea, and noted for being the birth place of Venus. It is 45 ms. in circumference, full of mountains, and has a small town of the same name. Lon. 23 22 E., lat. 36 20 N.

Cerines, seaport of Cyprus, with a castle, and a Greek bishop's see. Lon. 33 35 E., lat. 35 59 N.

Cerney North, village of Eng., Gloucestershire, near the downs where Cirencester races are run. In an adjacent field is a camp of considerable extent. It is 4 ms. from Cirencester.

Certosa, celebrated Carthusian monastery in the duchy of Milan, 4 ms. from Pavia. Its park is surrounded by a wall 20 ms. in circumference, and contains several villages.

Cervera, town of Spain, in Catalonia, an a river of its own name, 22 ms. NW. of Tarragona. Lon. 1 9 E., lat. 41 25 N.

Cervia, seaport of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see, seated on the Gulf of Venice, 10 ms. SE. of Ravenna. Lon. 12 17 E., lat. 44 30 N.

Cesena, town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see, seated on the Savio, 15 ms. SE. of Ravenna. Lon. 12 20 E., lat. 44 25 N.

Cette, seaport of France, in the department of Herault, and late province of Languedoc, seated at the place where the canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpelier and Agde, on the Mediterranean sea. Lon. 3 42 E., lat. 43 23 N.

Ceva, town of Piedmont, on the Tanaro, with a fort, 8 ms. SE. of Mondovi. It was taken by the French in April, 1796. Lon. 8 10 E., lat. 44 26 N.

Cevennes, mountainous country in the south of France. The Cevennes, when taken in their utmost extent, branch from the Pyrenees in Arriege, and extend NE. through Arriege, Ande, Herault, Gard, Lozere, and Ardeche, to the River Rhone. This chain is about 240 ms. in length, but in no part very elevated. Mount Jura and the Voges are evidently parts of the same ridge with the Cevennes.

Cevero Vostochnoi. See *Severo Vostochnoi.*

Ceuta, seaport of Africa, now belonging to Spain. It is seated on the straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 20 W., lat. 35 50 N.

Ceylon, large island in the Indian ocean, 250 ms. in length, and 195 in breadth. In general the air is very good, and, though the country is full of mountains, there are fertile valleys. In some places there are rich mines, whence are got rubies, sapphires, topazes, and other stones of less value. The Portuguese were the first Europeans who settled on this island, but the Dutch soon drove them away, and established themselves on all the principal places along the coast. In February, 1796, all the Dutch forts and settlements were taken by the English. Lon. from 80° to 82° E., lat. from 6° to 10° N.

Chablais, province of Savoy, bounded on the N. by the lake of Geneva, on the E. by Vallas, on the S. by Faucigny, and on the W. by the Genevois. Thonon is the capital.

Chablis, town of France, in the department of Yonne and the province of Burgundy, remarkable for white wines. It is 15 ms. E. by N. of Auxerre. Lon. 3 59 E., lat. 47 42 N.

Charco, a vague, indefinite, and now obsolete term for the plains of Tucuman and adjacent places.

Chactaws, nation of Indians residing in the State of Mississippi and Alabama, on the waters of Tombigbee, Pearl, Pascagoula, and Big Black rivers

Cheronea. See *Caprana.*

Chactoole. See *Chaicatok.*

Chagre, fort of South America, in the province of Darien, at the mouth of a river of the same name, to the SW. of Porto Bello. It was taken by Admiral Vernon in 1740. Lon. W. C. 2 30 W., lat. 9 20 N.——River of North America, in the province of Panama, rises in the Isthmus of Darien, between the Bay of Panama and Point San Blas, at N. lon. 9°, lon. W. C. 1 30 W.,

and, flowing W. by comparative courses 60 ms, turns to N 30 ms, falls into the Carribbean sea, between Porto Bello and Conception. It is navigable only a short distance for sea vessels to Cruces, but for boats down stream it is the channel of commerce between the two oceans.

Chagrin, small river of Ohio, rising in Geauga and Portage cos., O. The main or most remote branch rises in the townships of Aurora and Mantua, Portage co., and thence, entering the tp. of Solon, Cuyahoga, flows by a general northern course of 25 ms. along the eastern border of that co. into the tp, of Willoughby, where it receives an eastern branch from Geauga co; continuing thence a northern course of 10 ms., falls into Lake Erie, near the extreme northeastern angle of Cuyahoga co.——Now Willoughby, most NE. tp. of Cuyahoga co., Ohio See *Willoughby*.

Chagrin River, village and port on Chagrin river, near its entrance into Lake Erie. The sums received at the respective post offices affords an excellent general rule to estimate the relative importance of places; and if we adopt this rule in the present case, it speaks well for Chagrin River, where, by the post office list, it appears that in 1835 $305 77 were paid in at that office. It is 20 ms. NE. of Cleveland, and 10 SW. of Fairport, at the mouth of Grand river.

Chagrin, town Cuyahoga co., Del. Pop. 1820, 733.

Chagrine, river of Ohio, in Cuyahoga and Geauga cos., running nearly along the line of separation, but entering Lake Erie in the former.

Chais Dieu, town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, and late province of Velay. Its Benedictine abbey was much celebrated. It is 12 ms. E. of Brioude. Lon. 3 4 E., lat. 45 15 N.

Chaldea. See *Irac Arabia*.

Chaleur, large bay of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, separating New Brunswick from Lower Canada, Ristigouche river enters its head lat. 48 North

Chalk Level, post office Pittsylvania co, Va., 179 ms. by postroad from Richmond

Chalons-sur-Saone, ancient city of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, lately an episcopal see in the province of Burgundy, on the Saone, 35 ms S. of Dijon. Lon. 4 57 E., lat 46 47 N.

Chalons-sur-Marne, city of France, in the department of Marne, lately an episcopal see in the province of Champagne. It contains 15,000 inhabitants, 40 miles southwest of Verdun, and 95 east of Paris. Longitude 4 27 E., latitude 48 57 N.

Chamb, town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, capital of a co. of the same name, seated on the river Chamb, 37 ms. NE. of Ratisbon. Lon. 12 55 E., lat. 49 14 N.

Chamberry, populous town, the capital of Savoy, with a castle. It is watered by many streams which have their sources in St. Martin's Hill, and run through several of the streets. It was taken by the French in 1792. It is 27 ms. NE. of Grenoble, and 85 NW. of Turin. Lon 5 50 E., lat. 45 35 N.

Chambersburg, town and seat of justice in Franklin co., Pa., situated on the Conegocheague creek, 11 ms. SW. of Shippensburg, 50 of Carlisle, and 143 W. of Philadelphia. This is a thriving town, being seated in the bosom of a very fertile limestone valley, and a populous settlement. Lon. W. C. 0 32 W., lat. 39 57 N. Pop. 1820, about 1,000, and in 1840, 3,239.——Village Butler township, in the northern part of Montgomery county, Ohio, 10 or 12 ms. above and N. of Dayton.

Chambly, seigniory, and town of L. C., in Bedford and Kent cos., on the left bank of the Sorelle river, 12 ms. SE. by E. from Montreal.

Chamond, town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonnois, on the river Giez, 17 ms. S. of Lyons. Lon. 4 55 E., lat. 45 29 N.

Champagne, late province of France, 162 ms. in length, and 112 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Hainault and Luxemberg, on the E. by Lorrain and Franche Comte, on the S. by Burgundy, and on the W. by the Isle of France and Soissonnois. It now forms the department of Ardennes, Aube, Marne, and Upper Marne.

Champaign, co. of Ohio, bounded by Logan NW. and N., by Union NE., Madison E., Clark S., and Miami W.; length 29 ms., width 16, area 460 sq. ms. Surface generally level, and part flat and swampy; soil exuberantly fertile, producing grain, particularly maize, and fruits in abundance. Chief town Urbanna. Pop. 1820, 8,479, 1840, 17,721. Central lat. 40 8, lon. W. C. 6 45 W.

Champion, Tp. and post town, Jefferson co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2,080.——S. Road, post office, Jefferson co., N. Y., in Champion tp., about 20 ms. SE. by E. from Sackett's Harbour, and 157 NW. from Albany.——Village, Geauga co., Painesville tp., Ohio.——Tp., in Trumbull co., Ohio.

Champlain, lake of N. America, extending from Whitehall, in N. Y., in a N. direction 112 ms. to Ashisland in Canada, with a width from 1 to 16 ms. Its shores are mostly bold and rocky, in some places they are precipitous. From the NW. angle it receives the discharge of lake George, from the S Wood creek, Paulet and Hubberton, and from the east, Otter, Onion, La Moelle, and Missisque rivers. From the W., Bouquet, Sable, Saranac and Chazy. Its outlet is the river Sorelle. Considerable commerce is carried on upon this lake, amounting to perhaps 8,000 tons of shipping. Lake Champlain is now united to Hudson river by a navigable canal, cut from Whitehall to a point on Hudson river below Glenn's Falls. This lake was discovered and named by M. Champlain, first governor of Canada, in 1611. In 1814 a British fleet and army attacked Plattsburg, in Clinton co, at the mouth of Saranac. On the 11th September this fleet was attacked, defeated, and nearly entirely captured by a squadron of U. S. vessels, and the invading army compelled to retreat precipitately into Canada. ——Tp. and post town, in Clinton co. N. Y, Pop. in 1820, 1,611.

Chancay, province of Peru, on the Pacific Ocean, bounded N. by Santa, W. by the Pacific, S. by Cereado, E. by Canta, and NE. by Caxatamba.——Capital of the province of the same name, is 50 ms. NW. from Lima. Lon. W. C. 10′ W., lat. 10 20 S.

Chanceford, Upper, town, York co., Penn. Pop. in 1810, 966; in 1820, 1,248.

Chanceford, Lower, tp., in York co., Penn. Pop. in 1810, 818; in 1820, 965.

Chancellorville, village, Spottsylvania co., Va., 75 ms. N. from Richmond.

Chanca, rich and considerable town of Egypt, 5 ms. from Cairo, at the entrance of the desert which leads to Mount Sinai.

Chanda, considerable city of Berar, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, subject to the chief of the Eastern Mahrattas. It is seated on a branch of the Godavery, 70 G. ms. S of Nagpour. Lon. 79 40 E, lat. 20 10 N.

Chandernagore, large town of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal. It was a French settlement, and had a very strong fort, destroyed by Admiral Watson in 1757; and in 1793 the English again dispossessed the French of this settlement. It is a neat and pretty large town, and is seated 2½ leagues above Calcutta, with an excellent harbor.

Chandler's Gore, Oxford tp, Maine. Pop. in 1810, 9; in 1820, 42.

Chang-hai, town of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. In this town, and the villages dependent on it, are more than 200,000 weavers of common cotton cloth. This city is situated on the south or right side of the Blue river, near its mouth, N. lat. 33 30, long. 12 121 E. of London. By English writers, it is now named Shanghae, and described as an immense mart of foreign and domestic trade. It is one of those laid open to foreign commerce by a recent treaty between China and Great Britain. Distant about 60 ms. below Nankin.

Chanmanning, city of Thibet, which has been the residence of the Grand Lama. It is 130 ms. W. of Lassa. Lon 89 45 E., lat. 31° N.

Channeray, village in Ross-shire, Scotland, near the Frith of Murray, 30 ms W. of Elgin.

Chan-si, province of China, and one of the smallest in the empire, is bounded on the E. by Petcheli, on the S. by Honan, on the W. by Chen-si, and on the N. by the great wall. The climate is healthy and agreeable, and the soil generally fertile, though the country is full of mountains.

Chan-tong, province of China, bounded on the E. by Petcheli and part of Honan, on the S. by Kiang nan, on the E. by the sea, and on the N. by the sea and part of Petcheli. The country is well watered by lakes, streams, and rivers.

CHAOS, Gr., and literally means a frightful opening, an enormous abyss, in which a dark and profound obscurity reigns. The supposed confusion of all elements before Creation gave order.

Chapala, lake of Mexico, in Guadalaxara, or Jalisco, it is 50 ms long, and about 20 wide, united at its eastern extremity with the river St. Jago, or Tololotlan.

Chapel Hill, village, Orange co., N. C., on a branch of Cape Fear river, about 14 ms S. of Hillsborough, and 24 W. of Raleigh. The situation in an elevated and broken country, is pleasant and healthy. It is the seat of the University of N. C. This seminary was incorporated in 1788, and liberally supported by public donations, and private benefaction. The revenues are at present ample. The officers are, a president and 4 professors The students exceed 100.

Chapel in Frith, town of Eng., in Derbyshire, with a poor market on Saturday, seated on the confines of the Peak, 7 ms. SE. of Manchester, and 165 NNW. of London. Lon. 1,55 W., lat. 53 22 N.

Chapel Island, bay of Honduras.

Chapman, tp., Lycoming co., Penn. Pop. in 1820, 355.

Chaptico, town, St. Mary's co, Md., 12 ms. NW. of Leonard town, and 56 from Washington.

Charabon, seaport on the N. coast of Java, in the Indian ocean, 150 ms. E. of Batavia. Lon. 109 10 E., lat. 6° S.

Charadra, ancient Charadrus, traverses the plain of Marathon, and enters the strait between Atlica and Negropont.

Charaton, east, and *Charaton* west, two rivers of Missouri, rising in the angle between Des Moines river, and Grand river, and flowing S. falls into the Missouri 220 ms. above St. Louis, and 120 below the mouth of Kansas river.

Charaton, co.—See *Chariton*.

Charcas, province of S. America, on the sources of the Madeira and Hilcomaya, having Potosi S, Andes W., Coochabamba N, and E. by indefinite limits. It is included in the United Provinces of La Plata. Lon. W. C. 10 E., lat. 20° S.

Chard, town of Eng., in Somersetshire, on the side of a hill, 6 ms. W. of Crewkerne, and 141 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3 18 W., lat. 50 52 N.

Chardon, town and seat of justice, Geauga co., Ohio, 12 ms. from the mouth of Grand river, and 168 NE. from Columbus. Lat. 41 35 N., lon. W. C. 4 15 W. Pop. in 1840, 446. Chardon is situated on the table land, from which flow branches of Chagrin, Grand, and Cuyahoga rivers, and supposed to be elevated 600 feet above Lake Erie, from which it is distant in direct line about 13 miles. The mail stages from Pittsburg and Zanesville meet at this place, and a daily line of stages pass through from Fairport, on Lake Erie, to Wellsville, on the Ohio river; distance 94 ms. Distance of Chardon from Warren, NW., 35 ms., 30 N. from Ravenna, and 28 E. by N. from Cleveland.

Charente, dep. of Fr., including the late province of Angoumois.——River in the W. of Fr., the ancient Carantanus, rises in Upper Vienne, and after a course of about 100 ms. falls into the sea, 8 ms. below Rochefort. It is navigable to Rochefort for vessels of large tonnage.——Dep. of Fr, bounded by Lower Charente, Deux, Sevres, Vienne, Upper Vienne, and Dordogne. Pop. 330,000, sq. ms. 2,240. Capital, Angouleme.

Charente, Lower, dep. of Fr., consisting of the two late provinces of Aunis and Saintonge. Saintes is the capital.——Dep. of Fr., bounded by the Atlantic ocean. W., and in the interior by Gironde, Dordogne, Deux-Sevres, and La Vendee. Pop. 400,000, area 2,800 sq. ms.

Charenton, the name of two towns in France, the one upon the Marmaude, in the dep. of Allier, the other on the river Seine, 4 ms. S. of Paris, once famous for its protestant church.

Charette, town of Missouri, on the left bank of the Missouri river, 50 ms. above the mouth of that stream.

Charite, town of Fr., in the dep. of Nievre, and

late province of Nivernois. The town derives its name from the charity of the late prior of the Benedictine Clunistes, upon whose bounty it subsisted in a time of scarcity. Lon. 3 10 E., lat. 47 10 N.

Chariton, co. of Missouri, bounded S. by Missouri river and Howard co., W. by Ray co., E. by Ralls co., and N. by the State line. This co. is drained by the two Charaton rivers. Chief town, Chariton. Central lat. 39 30 N. Lon. W. C. 15 30 W. Pop. in 1840, 4,746.——Village and seat of justice, Chariton co., Mo., on the left bank of the Missouri river, and at the mouth of the two Charatons. N. lat. 39 9, lon. W. C. 15 25 W.

Charjoo, or *Charjooe*, city of Asia, in Bokhara, situated on the Oxus river, about 80 ms. southward of the city of Bokhara, and on the great road from Bokhara to Persia. The Oxus, Jihoon, or Amoo river, as it is severally called, is here, according to Burnes, 650 yards wide, and from 25 to 29 feet deep. According to the same author, the river here is sometimes frozen, and passable on the ice. Lat. 38 16 N., lon. 62° E.

Charkof, or more correctly *Kharkof*, province of Russia, on the sources of the Vorskla, branch of the Dnieper, and the Donetz branch of the Don. Charkof, the capital, is on the Donetz. Lon. 36 26 E., lat. 50° N.

Charlemont, borough of Ireland, in the co. of Armagh, seated on the river Blackwater, 6 ms. S. of Dungannon. Lon. 6 37 W., lat. 54 44 N.——Fortified town of the Netherlands, in the co., of Namur, ceded to the French by the treaty of Nimeguen. It is seated on the Meuse, 25 ms. SW. of Namur. Lon. 4 40 E., lat. 50 6 N.——Tp., Franklin co., Mass. Pop. in 1820, 1,081.

Charlemonte, tp., Hampshire co., Mass. Pop. 1,000.

Charleroy, town of the Netherlands, in the co., of Namur, on the Sambre, 18 ms. W. of Namur. Lon. 4 30 E., lat. 50 20 N.

Charles, co., Md., on the Potomac; bounded by St. Mary's and Patuxent river E., by Prince George N., and by Potomac river W. and S.; length, 30 ms.; mean width, 15; area, 450 sq. ms.; surface hilly; soil in part sandy, and in general of middling quality; staples, grain, flour, tobacco, &c.; chief town, Port Tobacco. Pop. in 1820, 16,500; and in 1840, 16,023. Central lat. 38 30, and on the meridian of W. C.——Cape on the coast of Labrador, NE. from the straits of Belleisle. Lon. W. C. 21 40 E., lat. 52 25.——River, Mass., which flows into Boston harbor, near that town

Charles, Cape, Va.—See *Cape Charles*.

Charles City, co., Va., on the peninsula between James and Chickahominy rivers; bounded by the James SE. and SW., Henrico co., NW., and by the Chickahominy river, or New Kent, and James city cos. NE.; length, 26 ms.; mean width, 8; area, 200 sq. ms.; surface hilly, or rolling; soil thin, or of middling quality; staples, grain, flour, and tobacco; chief town, a post village 25 ms. SE. from Richmond. Pop. in 1820, 5,255; and in 1840, 4,774. Central lat. 37 15 N., and on the meridian of W. C.

Charles, Cape, promontory on the SW. part of the strait entering into Hudson's bay. Lon. 75 15 W., lat. 62 10 N.

Charles, Fort, a fortress of Ireland, at the entrance of Kinsale harbor. Lon. 2 23 W., lat. 51 1 N.

Charleston, R. I.—See *Charlestown*.

Charleston, town, Montgomery co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 5,365.——District, S. C., between Santee and Combahee rivers; bounded by the Atlantic ocean SE., Colleton SW., Orangeburgh and Sumpter NW., and Santee river, or Williamsburgh, and Georgetown districts NE.; length, 55½ ms.; mean width, about 30; area, 1,750 sq. ms.; surface, in general, level, part flat and marshy, or sandy. The soil partakes of a variety of features; some tracts are in a high degree productive; in general it is, however, of middling quality. Staples, rice and cotton. Chief town, Charleston city. Pop. in 1820, 55,422. Central lat. 33° N., and lon. W. C. 3° W., intersect almost exactly in the centre of this district.——Village, Charleston tp., Portage co., O., 5 ms. E. of Ravenna, and 140 ms. NE. of Columbus. It lies on the direct road from Ravenna to Warren, about 23 ms. SW. by W. of the latter place.——Town and seat of justice, in Clarke co., Ia., near the Ohio river and the mouth of Eleven-mile creek, 15 ms. above Louisville. Pop. 1,550. Lat. 38 28 N., lon. W. C. 8 38 W.——Town on the SW. side of the island of Nevis, in the W. Indies. It is the seat of government, and defended by a fort. Lon. W. C. 14 30 E., lat. 16 40 N.——Village, Cheshire co., N. H., on Connecticut river, 51 ms. W. from Concord.——Tp. and village in the SE. angle of Montgomery co., N. Y., 40 ms. NW. by W. from Albany.

Charleston, City, and seaport, Charleston district, S. C., at the junction of Cooper and Ashley rivers. Lon. W. C. 2 54 W., 79 54 W., from London, lat. 32 50 N.; 112 ms. SSE. from Columbia, and 550 SSW. from Washington. Ashley river is navigable 20 ms. above the city by vessels of considerable burden; but, being placed on a low spot of ground, and in the vicinity of the ocean, it is subject to be inundated by high tides, and has often suffered from this cause, as well as by fires and tremendous whirlwinds. The harbor is united to Santee river by a fine navigable canal, 22 ms. in length, which opens to its merchants the trade of the interior of S. C. and N. C. The harbor has two channels of entrance, the deepest of which admits vessels drawing 16 feet water. The entrance of the harbor is defended by a fort on Sullivan's island, about 6 ms. below the city. This fort repelled the attack of a British fleet under Sir P. Parker, in the revolutionary war, with a very destructive effect to the assailants.

Charleston is, nevertheless, a capital of great riches and commerce; the exports of 1803 amounting to $7,811,108; and in 1815 its tonnage exceeded 36,470 tons. The banks of the rivers, above and below the town, are beautified with fine plantations, and walks interspersed with rows of trees. The streets that lie E. and W. run in straight lines from river to river, and are intersected by others at right angles, though they have one common fault of being too narrow, some of them being not above 35 feet wide. Most, if not all of them, are provided with subterranean drains that carry off the water and filth of the city. The houses lately built are principally of brick, and some of them in a style of comparative grandeur

and elegance. The chief public edifices are an exchange, a state-house, a bank, an armory, and a public almshouse, with ten or a dozen places of religious worship. Here are two banks.

The orphan asylum is a very respectable foundation, consisting of a large and spacious building, where 150 children are protected, clothed, fed, and educated. A library society, formed some years past, have now a library exceeding 13,000 volumes. This city has kept full pace with the other great seaport towns of the U. S. In 1790, the inhabitants amounted to 16,359; in 1800, to 18,711. Its subsequent advance is seen by the annexed table.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	5,863
Free white females	5,705
All other persons except Indians not taxed	1,472
Slaves	11,671
Total population in 1810	24,711

Population in 1820.

Free white males	5,323
Free white females	5,330
Total whites	10,653
Free persons of color, males	623
Free persons of color, females	852
Slaves, males	5,695
Slaves, females	6,957
Total population in 1820	24,780
Of these, foreigners not naturalized	425
Engaged in agriculture	164
Engaged in manufactures	887
Engaged in commerce	1,138

Population in 1830.

Whites	12,928
Slaves and free colored	17,361
Total population in 1830	30,289

Progressive population of Charleston.

1790	16,359
1800	18,711
1810	24,711
1820	24,780
1830	30,289
1840	29,261

Distributive population of Charleston, 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	900	918
5 to 10	648	620
10 to 15	660	558
15 to 20	699	787
20 to 30	1,662	1,400
30 to 40	1,196	854
40 to 50	622	486
50 to 60	283	315
60 to 70	99	158
70 to 80	49	81
80 to 90	6	20
90 to 100	2	6
100 and upwards	1	0
	6,827	6,203
Total whites	13,030	

Free colored.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10	253	251
10 to 24	161	296
24 to 36	105	232
36 to 55	48	124
55 to 100	16	69
100 and upwards	0	3
	583	975
	975	
Total free colored	1,558	

Slaves.—Ages.	Males	Females.
0 to 10	1,893	2,089
10 to 24	1,825	2,313
24 to 36	1,581	2,312
36 to 55	802	1,273
55 to 100	231	347
100 and upwards	2	5
	6,334	8,339
	8,339	
Total slaves	14,673	

SUMMARY.

Whites	13,030
Free colored	1,558
Slaves	14,673
Total	29,261

Charleston, island at the bottom of Hudson's bay. Lon. 79 5 W., lat. 52 3 N.

Charlestown, New, town of Penobscot co., Me., 28 ms. NNW. from Bangor.

Charlestown, tp., and, alternately with Keene, seat of justice, in Cheshire co., N. H., on Connecticut river, 42 ms. W. from Concord, and 30 S. from Dartmouth college. A fine bridge over the Connecticut river unites this beautiful village with the opposite shore in Vermont. Pop. in 1810, 1,501; in 1820, 1,702. Lat. 43 14 N.——The principal town of Middlesex co., Mass., opposite to Boston, from which it is separated by Charles river, over which is constructed an elegant bridge. This town stands upon the elevated peninsula between Mystic and Charles rivers. Besides the Boston bridge, leading into Prince street in that city, another leads over the inner harbor to Cambridge. Bridges cross also over Mystic river, and open communication with Malden, Chelsea, and Salem. The State prison of Massachusetts is located in this town; and on the point opposite Lynn and Ship streets, in Boston, the United States have a navy yard, extending over about 60 acres, on which have been erected the necessary buildings to carry on the business, and accommodate the officers and men attached to the establishment. The battle of Breed's, generally, though erroneously called Bunker's Hill, was fought in this town, June 17, 1775. A splendid monument, completed and consecrated this year, (1843,) on the day of anniversary of this battle, now crowns the hill where it was fought. Pop. of this city in 1830, 8,788; in 1840, had risen to 11,484.——Tp., including the preceding village, in Middlesex co., Mass. Pop. in 1810, 4,959; in 1820, 6,591.——Tp. in Washington co., R. I. Pop. in 1810, 1,174; in 1820, 1,160. ——Village in Washington co., R. I. It is re-

markable for being the residence of the greater part of the Narragansett Indians that still remain (to the number of 350) in this State. They are peaceable and well disposed toward the Government, and speak the English language.——Tp. and town in Chester co., Pa., 7 ms. above Norristown. Pop. in 1810, 1,580; in 1820, 2,069. ——Village in Cecil co., Md., on the W. side of Northeast river, 10 ms. W. from Elkton.——Village in Jefferson co., Va., 73 ms. NW. from W. C. ——Village of Kenhawa co., Va., on the point of confluence above the junction of Kenhawa and Elk rivers.——In Brooke co., Va.——See *Wellsburg*.——Tp. in Jackson co., Ohio, on the road from Jackson, the county seat, to Athens, county seat of Athens co.—See *Reed's Mills*.——Village in Portage co., Ohio, same as otherwise called Charleston; which see.

Charleville, borough of Ireland, in the co. of Cork, 30 ms. N. of Cork. Lon. 8 30 W., lat. 52 23 N.——Town of Fr., in the dep. of the Ardennes, and late province of Champagne. The streets are as straight as a line, and the houses of an equal height, covered with slate. Here is a magnificent square, and in the centre a handsome fountain. It is seated on the Meuse, near Meziers, from which it is separated by a bridge and a causeway, 16 ms. NW. of Sedan, and 115 NE. of Paris. Lon. 45 0 E., lat. 49 50 N.

Charlotte, co. in New Brunswick; bounded by the bay of Fundy S., and by the St. Croix and Passamaquoddy bay W. Chief town St. Andrews. ——Town on the east side of Lake Champlain, in Chittenden co., Vt., at the distance of 10 ms. S. of Burlington, and 13 N. of Vergennes.——Village in Monroe co., N. Y., on Braddock's bay. The village is at the mouth of Genessee river.——Town in Charlotte co., Va.—See *Maryville*.——Co. in Va., on Staunton river; bounded by Lunenburg E., Mecklenburg SE., Halifax, or Roanoke river SW., Campbell NW., Buckingham and Prince Edward NE.; length 33 ms., mean breadth 18; area 600 sq. ms.; surface pleasantly variegated by hill and dale, and well watered. Part of the soil along the streams excellent. Staples, grain, flour, tobacco, live stock, and some salted provisions. Chief town Maryville. Pop. in 1820, 13,290; in 1840, 14,595. Central lat. 37 0 N., lon. W. C. 1 35 W.——C. H. and post office in Charlotte co., Va., 105 ms. SW. from Richmond. ——Village and seat of justice in Mecklenburg co., N. C., on Sugar creek, a branch of Cataba river, 46 ms. S. of Statesville, and about the same distance SW. of Salisbury. Lat. 35 16 N., lon. W. C. 3 48 W.——Village and seat of justice in Dickson co., Ten., 30 ms. W. from Nashville. Lat. 36 6 N., lon. W. C. 10 15 W.——Village in S. C., at the junction of Tugaloo and Broad rivers. ——River, bay, and harbor, W. coast of E. Florida. The river rises in the interior of the peninsula, and flows W. into the bay. Lon. W. C. 4 30 E., lat 26 30 N.

Charlotteburg, town in Brunswick co., N. C.

Charlottehall, post office in St. Mary's co., Md., near the Patuxent river, 56 ms. SE. from Washington.

Charlottenburg, town of Brandenburg, 3 ms. from Berlin, on the Spree.

Charlotte's, Queen, Island, island in the South Pacific ocean, first discovered by Captain Wallis, in the Dolphin. It has abundance of good water, cocoa nuts, palm nuts, and scurvy grass. Lat. 19 18 S., lon. 138 4 W.

Charlotte's Town, Prince Edward's island, in the bay of St. Lawrence, on a deep bay south side of the island.

Charlottestown, formerly *Rouseau*, the capital of Dominica, 21 ms. SE. of Prince Rupert's bay, on a point of land on the SW. side of the island. Lon. 61 25 W., lat. 15 25 N.

Charlottesville, town of Norfolk co., U. C., on Lake Erie.——Village and seat of justice in Albemarle co., Va., on Rivanna river, 86 ms. NW. from Richmond. The Central college of Virginia was located at this place in 1817. Lat. 38 3 N., lon. W. C. 1 28 W.

Charlton, town in Worcester co., Mass. Pop. in 1810, 2,180, in 1820, 2,131.——Town in Saratoga co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,953.——Village of Eng., in Kent, on an eminence that commands a fine view of the Thames. Charlton is 6 ms. ESE. of London.——Island of James's bay. Lon. W. C. 3 0 W., lat. 52 12 N.

Charmes, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Vosges, and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Moselle, over which is a handsome bridge, 8 ms. E. of Mirecourt. Lon. 6 17 E., lat. 48 21 N.

Charnwood, or *Charley Forest*, a rough, open tract of England, in the NW. part of Leicestershire.

Charolles, town of Fr., in the dep. of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy. It is seated on the Reconce, 24 ms. WNW. of Macon. Lon. 4 24 E., lat. 46 28 N.

Charon, river of Upper Canada, enters Lake Superior.

Charost, town of Fr., in the dep. of Indre, and late province of Berry, seated on the Arnon, 6 ms. NE. of Issoudun. Lon. 2 10 E., lat. 47 1 N.

Chartiers Creek, of Washington and Alleghany counties, Pa.; rises near Washington, in the former, and, flowing NNE. into the latter, falls into Ohio river, 4 ms. below Pittsburg. It is navigable at high water for boats going down stream from Morganza, at its main forks, 2 ms. from Cannonsburg.

Chartiers, tp in Washington co, Pa. Pop. in 1810, 1,747; in 1820, 1,330.

Chartres, ancient city of Fr., in the dep. of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce. The cathedral is one of the finest in Fr., and its steeple is much admired. The principal trade consists in corn It is seated on the Eure, 45 ms. SW. of Paris. Lon. 1 34 E, lat. 48 27 N.

Chartreuse, or *Grand Chartreuse*, lately one of the most celebrated monasteries in Fr., 8 ms. N. of Grenoble, now converted into a kind of arsenal. Lon. 5 49 E., lat. 45 20 N.

Charibdis, famous whirlpool in the strait of Messina, on the coast of Sicily, opposite the celebrated Scylla, in Italy. According to the poets, it was very formidable to mariners; but it is said to have been entirely removed by the dreadful earthquake in 1783. On diving into it, there were found vast gulfs and whirlpools below, which produce all the commotion on the surface of the water.

Chatahooche, river of Ga., Ala., and Fa.; rises

in the Appalachian mountains, and, flowing by comparative courses about 300 ms., joins the Flint, and forms the *Appalachicola*; which see.

Chatauga, village, Franklin co., N. Y., on the road from Plattsburg to St. Regis, 40 ms. NW. from the former, and 35 NNE. from the latter.

Chataughque, lake in Chatauque co., N. Y., near the line which divides that State from Pa., and about 10 ms. from the SE. side of Lake Erie. The waters of this lake are discharged by the Conewango creek into the Alleghany river at Warren.

Chatauque, co., N. Y., forming the SW. angle of that State on Lake Erie; bounded by Pa. S. and SW., by Lake Erie NW., by Erie co., N. Y., NE., and by Cattaraugus E.; length on Pa. 37 ms. from E. to W., and 19 wide from N. to S.; the residue in form of a triangle, 37 ms. base, with an altitude of 19. The whole area 1,050 sq. ms. Surface hilly and rocky, with a very productive soil Staples, grain, whiskey, flour, live stock, and salted provisions. Chief town, Mayville. Pop. 1820, 12,568; in 1840, 47,975. Cent. lat. 42 20, lon. W. C. 2 15 W.

Chateau-Bryant, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Loire, and late province of Britanny, with an old castle, 24 ms. S. of Rennes. Lon. 1 16 W., lat. 47 46 N.

Chateau-Chambresis, town of Fr, in the dep. of the North and late province of the Cambresis, is 12 ms. SE. of Cambray. Lon. 3 40 E., lat. 13 7 N.

Chateau-Chinon, town of Fr., in the dep. of Nievee, and late province of Nivernois, with a considerable manufacture of cloth. It is seated on the Yonne, near the source of that river, 36 ms. E. of Nevers. Lon. 4 8 E., lat. 47° N.

Chateau-Dauphin, strong castle of Piedmont, 18 ms. W. by N. of Saluces. It was taken by the French and Spaniards in 1743, and restored in 1748 by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Chateau-du-Loir, town of Fr., in the dep. of Sarte and late province of Maine, on the Loir, 22 ms. SE. of Mans, and 97 W. of Paris. Lon. 0 30 E., lat. 47 40 N.

Chateau-Dun, ancient town of Fr., in the dep. of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce The streets are straight, the houses uniform, and the great square is very spacious. It is seated on an eminence, near the Loire, 30 ms. N. of Blois, and 72 SW. of Paris. Lon. 1 22 E., lat. 48 4 N.

Chateaugay, river, rises in N. Y., Franklin and Clinton cos., and, entering L. C., flows NE. into Lake St. Louis. The country from which this stream takes its source is low and swampy. ——Village, Clinton co., N. Y.

Chateauguay, village, Franklin co., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 828.——Seigniory, L. C., Huntingdon co., on the Chateauguay river, 15 ms. SW. from Montreal.

Chateau-Gontier, town of Fr., in the dep. and late province of Maine, seated on the river Maine, with a castle. It has a mineral spring; its trade consists in linens; and it is 22 ms. NW. of Angers, and 147 SW. of Paris. Lon. 0 36 E., lat. 47 47 N.

Chateau-Landon, town of Fr., in the dep. of Seine and Marne, and late province of the Isle of France, 5 ms. S. of Nemours, and 50 S. by E. of Paris Lon. 2 38 E., lat. 48 11 N.

Chateaulin, town of Fr., in the dep. of Finisterre and late province of Brittany, 18 ms. N. of Quimper, on the river Auzon, where there is a salmon fishery.

Chateau-Meillant, town of Fr., in the dep. of Cher and late province of Berry, 9 ms. E. of Chatre. Here is a castle, with a tower said to have been built by Julius Cæsar.

Chateauneuf, town of Fr., in the dep. of Cher and late province of Berry, 16 ms. S. of Bourges. It is the name of two other inconsiderable towns in France.——Town of Fr., in the dep. of Eure and Loire and late province of Beauce, 12 ms. NE. of Chartres.——Town of Fr., in the dep. of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, seated on the Sarte, 12 ms. N. of Angers.

Chateau-Renaud, town of Fr., in the dep. of Indre and Loire and late province of Touraine, 20 ms. NW. of Amboise, and 88 SW. of Paris. Lon. 1 1 W., lat. 47 33 N.

Chateauroux, town of Fr., in the late province of Berry. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated in a pleasant plain, on the Indre, 15 ms. SW. of Issoudun, and 148 S. of Paris. Lon. 1 5 E., lat. 46 46 N.

Chateau-Thierry, town of Fr., in the dep. of Aisne and late province of Champagne, on the river Maine. It is the birth-place of the inimitable La Fontaine, and is 27 ms. SW. of Rheims, and 97 NW. of Paris. Lon. 3 33 E, lat. 49 2 N.

Chatel, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Vosges and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Moselle, 8 ms. E. of Mirecourt.

Chatel-Chalon, town of Fr., in the dep. of Jura and late province of Franche Comte, 20 ms. S. of Dole. Lon. 5 38 E., lat. 46 46 N.

Chatellerault, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Vienne and late province of Poitou, seated on the Vienne, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is noted for its cutlery, watchmaking, and the cutting of false diamonds. It is 22 ms. NNE. of Poitiers, and 168 SSW. of Paris. Lon. 6 44 E., lat. 46 50 N.

Chatfield, tp. and village, NE. part of Crawford co., O., on the main road, through Bucyrus, from Columbus to Sandusky city, 12 ms. a little E. of N. from Bucyrus, the county seat.

Chatham, town of Eng., in Kent, adjoining Rochester, and seated on the Medway. It is one of the principal stations of the royal navy; and the yards and magazines are furnished with all sorts of naval stores. It has about 500 houses, mostly low, and built with brick; the streets are narrow and paved; and it contains about 3,000 inhabitants. The principal employment of the laboring hands is ship building in the King's yard and private docks. It is 31 ms. ESE. of London. Lon. 0 36 E., lat. 51 22 N.——Tp.., Kent co., U. C., on Lake St. Clair.——Town of York co., L. C., on the left bank of the Ottawa river.——Town of Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on Miramachi river.——Tp., Coos co., N. H. Pop. 1810, 201; in 1820, 298.——Town, Barnstable co., 20 ms. E. from Barnstable, Mass. Pop. 1810, 1,334; in 1820, 1,630.——Tp., opposite Middletown, Middlesex co., Ct. Pop. 1810,

3,258; in 1820, 3,159.——Town, Columbia co., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 3,372.——Town, Morris co., N. J., 13 ms. NW. from Elizabethtown. Pop. 1810, 2,019; in 1820, 1,832.——Village, Chester co., Pa., on the Newport turnpike, 16 ms. SW. from West Chester.——Co. of N. C., on both sides of Cape Fear river, bounded by Randolph W., Orange N., Wake NE., Cumberland SE., and Moore S.; length 33, width 26 ms.; area 860 sq. ms.; surface hilly, and soil varied. Staples, grain, tobacco, &c. Chief town, Pittsburg. Pop. 1820, 12,661; in 1840, 16,242. Central lat. 35 40, lon. W. C. 2 20 W.——Town of Chesterfield district, S. C., on the right bank of Pedee river, 100 ms. from Columbia.——Co., Ga., bounded by the Atlantic ocean SE., Ogechee river or Bryan SW., Effingham NW., Savannah river NE.; length 27, mean width 15 ms.; area 400 sq. ms. Surface level, and in part low and marshy. Soil in general rather sterile, though tracts of very fertile land are found along the rivers. Staples, rice cotton, tobacco, and some sugar. Chief town, Savannah. Pop. 1820, 14,737; in 1840, 18,801. Central lat. 32° N., lon. W. C. 4 20 W.——Bay of Florida, or a common name for that part of the west coast of that peninsula extending from Punta Larga, or Cape Roman, to the mouth of Shark river, between lat. 25 and 26°.——Island in the Pacific ocean. Lon. W. C. 100 W., lat. 43 40 S.——Island in the Pacific ocean. Lon. W. C. 95° W., lat. 13 32 S.——Strait, on the NW. coast of North America, between King George and Admiralty islands. Lon. W. C. 57° W., lat. 58° N.

Chatham Four Corners, town, in the tp. of Chatham, Columbia co., N. Y. This is a different post office from that called Chatham, in the same township.

Chastillon-les-Dombes, town of Fr., in the dep. of Ain, and late province of Bresse, 12 ms. W. of Bourg.

Chatillon-sur-Indre, town of Fr., in the dep. of Indre, and late province of Berry, 10 ms. S. of Loches. Lon. 55′ E., lat. 47 22 N.

Chatillon-sur-Loire, town of Fr., 14 ms. NE. from Aubigny.

Chatillon-sur-Marne, town of Fr., in the dep. of Marne and late province of Champagne, 27 ms. S. of Rheims. Lon. 4 5 E., lat. 48 58 N.

Chatillon-sur-Seine,, town of Fr., in the dep. of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy, divided into two by the river Seine. It has ironworks in its neighborhood, and is 36 ms. NW. of Dijon. Lon. 4 35 E. lat., 47 42 N.

Chatre, town of Fr., in the dep. of Indre, and late province of Berry, seated on the river Indre, 37 ms. from Bourges. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle. Lon. 1 55 E., lat. 46 35 N.

Chatsworth, village of Eng., in the Peake of Derbyshire, near the river Derwent, 6 ms. W. of Chesterfield.

Chaudiere falls, on the Ottawa river, U. C., 36 feet high. They are a little above the mouth of the river Radeau, and below Lake Chaudiere.

Chaudiere lake is formed by the widening of the Ottawa river above the mouth of the river Radeau and below Lake Chat, U. C.

Chaudiere, riviere a la, or *Catfish creek*, runs into Lake Erie W. of Long Point, U. C.

Chaudiere river, L. C., rises on the hilly region from which the Connecticut and Kennebec have their sources. It flows nearly N. from Megantic lake about 100 ms., and falls into St. Lawrence 6 ms. above Quebec. It was by the channel of this stream that General Arnold reached the St. Lawrence river early in the revolutionary war. It is a precipitous and unnavigable stream. The scenery along its banks has excited the admiration of all travellers who have visited it.

Chaulness, town of Fr., 7. ms. SW. from Peronne.——Town of Fr., 20 ms. ESE. from Paris.

Chaumont, town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Marne, and late province of Champagne, on a mountain, near the river Marne, 14 ms. S. of Joinville. Lon. 5 9 E., lat. 48 8 N.——Town of Fr., in the dep. of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, 36 ms. NW. of Paris. Lon. 2 7 E., lat. 49 18 N. Village, Jefferson co., N. Y., on Chaumont bay.——Bay of Lake Ontario, Jefferson co., N. Y., to the N. of, and communicating by, a strait with Sackett's Harbor.

Chauny, town of Fr., in the dep. of Aisne, on the river Oise, 20 ms. E. of Noyon. Lon. 3 18 E., lat. 49 17 N.

Chaves, town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los Montes, seated at the foot of a mountain on the river Tamega. Between the town and the suburb Magdalena is an old Roman stone bridge. It is 20 ms. SW. of Braganza. Lon. 7° W., lat. 41 45 N.

Chazy, two small rivers of N. Y., Clinton co., fall into the W. side of Lake Champlain, in the tp. of Champlain.——Town, Clinton co., N. Y., 186 ms. N. from Albany. Pop. in 1820, 2,313.

Cheadle, town of Eng., in Staffordshire, on the most fertile part of the Moorland, 12 ms. NE. of Stafford. Lon. 1 56 W., lat. 53 N.

Cheam, village of Eng., in Surry, adjoining to which is the site of the village of Codington, or Cudington. Cheam is 13 ms. SSW. of London.

Cheat, river of Va., which rises in Randolph co., and after running a northwardly course falls into the Monongahela near the line that divides that State from Pa. At its junction with the Monongahela it is about 200 yards wide.

Chebrechin, town of Poland, in the province of of Russia and palatinate of Belskow. Lon. 23 51 E., 50 35 N.

Chebukto, harbor, near Halifax, in Nova Scotia. Lon. W. C. 13 18 E., lat. 44 45 N.

Chebuotequoin, is one of the lakes on the communication between Lake Simcoe and the Rice lake, U. C.

Chedabucto, bay of the NE. coast of Nova Scotia, opening into the strait between Cape Breton and Nova Scotia. Lon. W. C. 15 50 E., lat. 45 25 N.

Cheder, village of Eng., in Somersetshire, famous for its cheeses, which are as large as those of Cheshire. It is 3 ms. E. of Axbridge.

Chedworth, village of Eng., in Gloucestershire, 4 ms. WSW. of Northlech, situated on the declivity of two hills. In this parish, in 1760, a Roman bath was discovered; and near it is a tumulus, in which great quantities of human bones have been found.

Cheeks's cross-roads, post office, Hawkins co., Tenn.

Cheitore, or *Oudipour*, town, in a province of the same name in Hindoostan proper. It was a fortress and city of great extent, situated on a mountain; but it has been in ruins since the time of Aurungzebe in 1681, and had once before experienced a like fate from the hands of Acbar in 1567. It is 120 ms. S. by E. of Nagpour. Lon. 74 56 E., lat. 25 21 N.

Chelm, town of Poland, in Red Russia, capital of a palatinate of its own name. It is 100 ms. ESE. of Warsaw. Longitude 23 29 E., latitude 51 20 N.

Chelmer, river of Eng., in Essex, which rises near Thaxted, and flows by Dunmow and Chelmsford to Malden, where it joins the Blackwater, and forming the estuary called Blackwater Bay, or Malden water, enters the German ocean.

Chelmsford, town of Eng., in Essex co., situated in a beautiful valley, at the confluence of the Chelmer and Can. In 1793, an act of parliament was obtained to make the Chelmer navigable hence to Malden. Chelmsford is 21 ms. WSW. of Colchester, and 29 ENE. of London. Lon. 33′ E., lat. 51 43 N.——Tp., Middlesex co., Mass. Pop. in 1810, 1,396; in 1820, 1,535.——Very flourishing village, Middlesex co., Mass., in Chelmsford tp., and on the right bank of the Merrimack river, 26 ms. NW. from Boston. Here the Middlesex canal joins the Merrimack river by several locks.

Chelsea, village of Eng, on the north bank of the river Thames, a mile W. from Westminster, remarkable for a magnificent hospital of invalids and decrepit soldiers. Here is also a physic garden belonging to the company of apothecaries.——Village and seat of justice, Orange co., Vt., on a branch of White river, 25 ms. a little E. of S. from Montpelier. Lat. 43 59 N., lon. W. C. 4 51 E. ——Tp., Suffolk co., Mass., 3 ms. NE. from Boston. Pop. in 1810, 594; in 1820, 642.

Chelsea Landing, village and port in Norwich, New London co., Ct., on the point between, and at the junction of the Shetucket and Yantic rivers, 14 ms. above New London.

Cheltenham, town of Eng., in Gloucestershire, noted for its mineral waters, which are somewhat like those of Scarborough. It is 9 ms. NE. of Gloucester, and 95 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2 21 W., lat. 51 55 N.

Cheltenham.—See *Chittenham.*

Chelum, or *Jhylum*, river of Hindoostan Proper, being the westernmost of the five eastern branches of the river Indus. It rises above Cashmere, waters that city, and, flowing through the province of that name in a SW. direction, joins the Indus below Moultan. It is joined by a vast number of streams in its course. This river is the famous Hydaspes of Alexander, and is sometimes called Behut.

Chemali, village of Natolia.

Chemiur, river, Ia., falling into Lake Michigan.

Chemnitz, or *Kemnitz*, town of Saxony, 36 ms. WSW. from Dresden. Lon. 12 50 E., lat. 50 45 N.

Chemnitz, town of Bohemia, 30 ms. SE. from Dresden.

Chemung, town, Tioga co., N. Y., 8 ms., SE. from Newtown. Pop. 1,350.

Chenal Ecarte Isle, U. C., near the entrance of the river St. Clair into Lake St. Clair, E. of Harsan's island; it contains about 300 acres of arable land; the other parts are meadow and marsh.

Chenal Ecarte, Isle de, U. C., in the river St. Lawrence, opposite the tp. of Cornwall, contains from 7 to 800 acres; the soil is good.

Chenal Ecarte river, U. C., runs nearly parallel to the river Thames, and empties itself at the entrance of river St. Clair.

Chenango, river, N. Y., one of the main constituent branches of Susquehannah, rises in Madison, and, flowing SSW. 100 ms., joins the Susquehannah at Binghampton, in Broome co.——Tp., Broome co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2,626. ——Co., N. Y., bounded by Broome S., Cortland W., Madison N., Otsego and Deleware E.; length 36 ms.; mean width 25; area 900 sq. ms.; surface hilly, and soil productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, fruit, live stock, salted provisions, and lumber. Chief town, Norwich. Pop. in 1820, 31,215; and in 1840, 40,785. Central lat. 42 30 N., lon. W. C. 1 30 E.

Chenango Forks, village at the junction of the Tonioga and Chenango rivers, and in Chenango co., N. Y., 12 ms. above Chenango Point.

Chenango Point, Broome co., N. Y., at the junction of Chenango river with the Susquehannah.

Chenaub, or *Chunaub*, branch of the Indus, river, the Acessines of the Greek historians of the Macedonian expedition into India. The name Chenab of Burnes, as spelt by him, is that perpetuated from the particular stream of the Punjaub, to the influx of the united waters of that region into the Indus at Mittun.—See *Punjaub. Jylum*, the Hydaspes of the Greeks, the Bahut of Abul Fazel, is the most westerly of the five rivers, rising in and flowing to the NW., down the fine valley of Cashmere, and known there by the name of Vedusta. Drawing its principal confluents from the Himalaya mountains, it winds gradually to the SSW., and, after a comparative course of 400 ms., falls into the Chenaub at Trimmo. *Chenaub*, which gives name to the united streams of the Punjaub, is the Acessines of the Greeks, rises in the Himalaya mountains, between the sources of the Jylum and those of the Ravee, flows first, like the Jylum, to the NW., down the valley of Cashmere, winding gradually to the SW., and, after a comparative course of 400 ms., receives the Jylum, and 50 ms. still lower the Ravee, from the northeastward. One hundred miles below the influx of the Ravee, the Chenaub unites with perhaps a superior stream, the Sutledge. The Chenaub, now a really great river, passes near Oooh, in the country of Daoudpotra, and flowing to the southwestward 50 ms., joins the Indus, after an entire comparative course of 600 ms. *Ravee*, or *Ravey*, rises in the southern slopes of the Himalaya, between the sources of the Chenaub and Beesoo. General course southwestward, and comparative length 400 ms. to its junction with the Chenaub, about 40 ms. above Moultan. *Sutledge*, called the Gorra, or Charra, in the lower part of its course, rises in the Chinese territory to the northward of the Himalaya, and interlocking sources with those of the Sampoo, Gogra, Ganges, Indus, and also with the other rivers of the Punjaub. It is the Hesudrus of Pliny, the Zaradrus of Ptolemy, and the Saranges of Arican, and though in N. lat. 31°, the fountains are amongst perpetual

snows, above 17,000 feet elevation. Flowing to the northwestward 250 ms., the Sutlege inflects to the southwestward, pierces the Himalaya, and from thence 250 ms., receives from NW. the Beas, the Hyphases of the Greeks, and thence 300 ms. to its junction with the Chenaub. If continued to the Indus, the entire length of the Sutledge would be 850 ms. The waters of the Sutledge are pale; those of the Chunaub reddish; the difference visible many miles below their junction. *Beyah*, or *Beeas*, though ranked as one of the Five rivers, is in reality only the main confluent of the Sutledge, flowing between the latter and Ravee, with a comparative course of about 250 ms.

The entire surface included in the Punjaub, or valley of Chenaub, is about 63,000 sq. Eng. ms., and politically, is very nearly commensurate with the territory of the Seiks. According to Burnes, the Sutledge is a navigable stream far above its confluence with the Beeas.

Chene, Isle du, in Lake Ontario, lies off the easterly coast of Marysburgh, U. C., and close to the land.

Chene, Pointe au, on the river St. Lawrence, lies E. of the river de la Traverse, and nearly opposite to St. Regis, U. C.

Chene, Portage du, on the Ottawa river, immediately below Lake Chaudiere, U. C.

Chene, Riviere du, runs into the bay of Michipicoten, Lake Superior, W. of river Michipicoten, U. C.

Chene, Blanc, small river, Ark., the S. branch of Little Missouri.

Chene, river, La., rises in the marshes SE. from the English Bend, below New Orleans; flows parallel to the Mississippi, and falls into Chandeleur bay, about 10 ms. E. from Fort St. Philip. An inlet connects the Chene with the Terra aux Boeufs river.

Chenowith's post office, Washington tp., W. part of Darke co., O., about 15 ms. westward of Greenville the county seat.

Chenowith's, post office, Darke co., O., postroad, 81 ms. W. from Columbus, and about 75 a little W. of N. from Cincinnati.

Chen-si, one of the most extensive provinces of China, bordering on the great wall. It is divided into two parts, the Eastern and Western. Singan-ssonis the capital.—See *China*.

Chen-yan, or *Moug-den*, capital of eastern Chinese Tartary, (or country of the Mantchoo Tartars,) and of a dep. of the same name, which is bounded on the S. by the great wall of China.

Chepelio, insland in the bay of Panama, 3 ms. from the city of Panama, which it supplies with provisions and fruit. Lon. 80 15 W., lat. 8 46 N.

Chepatchet Creek, northwestern branch of Pawtucket river, rises in the NW. angle of Providence co., R. I.

Chepatchet, flourishing village, Providence co., R. I., on Chepatchet creek, 16 ms. NW. from Providence.

Chepstow, town of Eng., in Monmouthshire, on the side of a hill, on the Wye, near its confluence with the Severn. It is walled around, has a handsome high bridge over the river, and sends provisions and other commodities to Bristol. The tide is said to rise higher here than in any other part of Europe, it swelling to 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. It is 18 ms. N. of Bristol, and 127 W. of London. Lon. 2 36 W., lat. 51 42 N.

Cher, river of Fr., rises near Bellegarde, and after a course of 150 ms. joins the Loire a little below Tours.——Dep. of Fr., including part of the late province of Berry. Bourges is the capital.

Cherasco considerable town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the Sturia and Tanaro, upon a mountain 24 ms. SE. of Turin. Lon. 7 58 E., lat. 44 45 N.

Cheraw, post office, Darlington district, S. C., 100 ms. NE. from Columbia.

Cherburg, seaport of Fr., in the dep. of the channel, and late province of Normandy, 50 ms. NW. of Caen. Lon. 1 33 E., lat. 49 38 N.

Cheresoul, town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Curdistan, 150 ms. N. of Bagdad. Lon. 44 15 E., lat. 35 50 N.

Cherokee, from the Indian *Chellokee*, post office, McArthur tp., Logan co., 6 ms. northward of Belfontaine, the county seat, and 24 ms. SSW. from Kenton, co. seat of Hardin co.

Cherkesse or *Circassia*, is thus described in general terms by G. Poulett Cameron. Cherkesse may be divided into four different and distinct divisions. The first is that of the province of Abazak; the second is formed of the three large districts of Abaza, Natukgoitch, and Shapshook, which comprise the whole of the seacoast from Soochoum-Kale to Anapa; the third is that of the plains situated between the Kooban and Laba rivers, composed of the provinces of Zadooz, Gurghenai, Magoish, Adhugor, and Damedgoee; and the fourth and last division, the largest and the richest, is that comprehended in the fertile fields, unrivalled pastures, and picturesque valleys lying between the Kooban and Terek and known under the general term of the Great and Little Kabardas. As laid down in Black's Atlas, Cherkesse, or Circasia, extends from the mouth of the Kooban river, along the NE. coast of the Black sea, 300 ms., and thence 300 ms. inland and eastwards to the borders of Daghastan. Breadth various, and ill defined, no where probably reaching to 100 Eng. ms. In this sweep, however, in addition to other and great variety of scenery, rises the magnificent Mount Elbrouz, or as usually written Elburz, Circassia lies between N. lat 42° and 45°, and between 37° and 47° E. London.

Cherokees, nation of Indians residing in Tenn., Ala., and Miss. Schools and missionary establishments have been established among this people; but more efficacious means of civilization have been introduced through the agency of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The Cherokees have made the most extensive and effective advance in the arts and modes of polished life, of any nation of Indians within the limits of the U. S.

Cherry Creek, rises at the foot of the Blue Mount, on the N. side, in Northampon co., Penn., near the Windgap, and running ENE. along the foot of the mountain, falls into the Delaware, at its entrance into the Watergap; it is not navigable; is rapid, and has several mills erected in it.

Cherryfield, tp., Washington co., Me, 30 ms. W. from Machias. Pop. in 1810, 181, in 1820, 241.

Cherry Grove, post office, St. Clair co., Ill., postroad, 59 ms. SW. from Vandalia.

Cherry Island, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. W. C. 80° W., lat. 11 27 S.——In the Northern ocean, between Norway and Greenland. Lon. 20 5 E., lat 74 30 N.

Cherry Ridge, post office, Wayne co., Penn.

Cherry Tree, post office, Venango co., Penn.

Cherry Valley, village, Otsego co , N. Y., 12 ms. NE. of Cooper's town, and 60 W. of Albany. It is an ancient establishment. Many of the houses built in the old Dutch mode.——Tp. Otsego co., N. Y., including the village. Pop. in 1820, 3,684.——Tp. and post office in Ashtabula co., O., 14 ms. SE. from Jefferson the county seat, and 192, N E. from Columbus.

Cherry Tree, town, Venango co., Penn.] Pop. 1810, 391, in 1820, 297.

Cherryton, seaport of the Eastern shore, Va., Northampton county.

Cherryville, village, Northampton co., Penn., on the Berwick road, 13½ ms., NW. from Bethlehem, and 4 from the Lehigh Watergap.——Post office, Rapides parish, La.

Cherso, island in the Gulf of Venice, with a town of the same name, near Croatia, belonging to the Venetians. The soil is stony, but it abounds in wine, cattle, oil, and excellent honey. Lon. 14 40 E., lat. 45 11 N.

Cherson, capital of New Russia, in the government of Catharineslaf. It is a new town erected by Catharine II. on the north bank of the Dneiper, 10 ms. below the mouth of the Ingulec. It is intended to be the principal mart of all the commodities of export and import. It has a dock, for the construction of large vessels, from which several men-of-war and merchant ships have been already launched. It is supplied with fuel by reeds only, of which there is an inexhaustible forest in the shallows of the Dneiper, opposite the town. Rails, and even temporary houses, are made of them. They are tall and strong, and afford shelter to various kinds of aquatic birds, some of which are very beautiful. The fortifications are made, and the plantations formed, by malefactors, who amount to some hundreds. In this place, in 1790, the excellent Mr. Howard, so well known for his plans of reform of the different hospitals and prisons of Europe, fell a victim to his indefatigable humanity. Cherson is 50 ms. E. of Oczakow. Lon. 33 10 E., lat. 46 5 N.

Chertsey, town of Eng., in Surry, in a low wet situation not far from the river Thames, over which is a handsome stone bridge of 7 arches. It is 7 ms. W. of Kingston, and 20 W. by S. of London. Lon. 0 20 W., lat. 51 25 N.

Cherz, ancient town of Poland, in Massovia, 15 ms. from Warsaw. Lon 21 8 W., lat. 52 1 N.

Chesapeake Bay has its entrance between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, in Va., 18 ms. wide, and it extends 180 ms. to the N., dividing Virginia from Md; through this extent it is from 7 to 18 ms. broad, and generally 9 fathoms deep, affording many commodious harbors, and a safe navigation. It receives the Susquehannah, Potomac, Rappahannock, York, and James rivers, which are all large and navigable.

Chesapeake bay is in fact a continuation of the Susquehannah river below tide water. The general breadth through Md. is about 10 ms., but below the influx of the Potomac, to the Atlantic ocean, the mean width exceeds 20 ms. There is perhaps no other bay on earth with shores so much and deeply indented as the Chesapeake.

Chesapeake, village Cecil co., Md.

Chesham, town of Eng., in Bucks, 12 ms. SE. of Ailesbury, and 29 W. by N. of Londou. Lon. 0 36 W., lat. 51 42 N.

Cheshire, English co., palatine, bounded on the N. by Lancashire, on the NE. by Yorkshire, on the E. by Derbyshire, on the SE. by Staffordshire, on the S. by Shropshire, on the W. by Denbighshire and Flintshire, and on the NW. by the Irish sea. This co. extends 33 ms. from N. to S., and 42 from E. to W., without including a peninsula, 13 ms. in length and 6 in breadth, which projects into the Irish sea, or a narrow tract of land which stretches between Lancashire and Derbyshire, to Yorkshire, on the NE. Pop. 1801, 191,751, in 1811, 227,031, in 1820, 270,098. It is remarkable for its cheese and rock salt.

Cheshire, co. of N. H., forming the SW. angle of the State, bounded S. by Mass., W. by Vt., or Ct. river, N. by Grafton, and E. by Hillsborough; 60 ms. in length, mean width 20, area 1,200 sq. ms. Surface hilly and rocky, but delightfully variegated, well watered, and the soil productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. Chief towns Keene and Charlestown. Pop. 1820, 45,376, and in 1840, 26,429. Central lat. 43° N., and lon. 4 E. from W. C., intersect in this co.——Town Berkshire co. Mass., 140 ms. WNW. from Boston. Pop. 1810, 1,315, in 1820, 1,202.——Town New Haven co., Ct., 13 ms. N. from New Haven. It is the seat of the Episcopal academy of Ct.——Tp., including the preceding town, New Haven co., Ct. Pop. 1810, 2,288, in 1820, 2,281.——Tp. Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. 1820, 446.——Village Addison tp., Gallia co , Ohio, on the Ohio river, 10 ms. above and N. of Gallipolis.

Chesnut creek, of Va., enters the Great Kenhawa river, near the N. C. line.

Chesnut Hill, post office Strafford co., N. H., 58 ms. from Concord.——Post office Philadelphia co. Pa., 8 ms. N. from Philadelphia.——Northampton co., Pa. See *Chesnut Hill*.——Post office Orange co., Va.; postroad 40 ms. NW. from Richmond.——Post office, Hall co., Ga., 80 ms. NNW. from Milledgeville.

Chesnut Ridge, one of the ridges of the Appalachian mountains, extending from Md., through the cos. of Fayette, Westmoreland, and Indiana, in Pa.

Chester, town of Eng., and the capital of Cheshire, 20 ms. S. by E. of Liverpool, 38 SW. of Manchester, and 182 NW. of London. Lon. 3 3 W., lat. 52 12 N.——Town of Lunenburg, SE. coast of Nova Scotia, on Mahone bay, 25 ms. S. from Windsor, and 20 SW. from Halifax.——Town, Rockingham co., N. H., 25 ms. SE. from Concord. Pop. 1810, 2,030, in 1820, 2,262.——Town, Hampden co., Mass., 20 ms. NW. from Springfield. Pop. 1820, 1,526.——Town, Ct., in Saybrook, Middlesex co.——Village, Goshen, Orange co., N. Y.——Town, Warren co., N. Y., 90 ms. N. from Albany, and 25 NW. from Whitehall.——Town, Warren co., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1,018.——*West*. See *West Chester*.——Town, Morris co., N. J. Pop. 1810, 1,175,

in 1820, 1,212.——Tp., Burlington co., N. J. Pop. 1810, 1,839, in 1820, 2,253.

Chester, co. Pa., bounded by Md. SW., Lancaster W., Berks NW., Montgomery NE., and Delaware co. and the State of Del. SE.; length about 38 ms., mean width 19½, area 732 sq. ms. This co. is extremely diversified in its surface. The western part, towards Lancaster co., is hilly, and even mountainous, whilst those sections skirting Md. and Del., though not level, are much less elevated than the W. and NW. parts of the co. Octararo creek, Northeast river, and Elk river, rise in the SW. part of Chester co., and, flowing southward, into Md., fall into the Susquehannah, or Chesapeake bay. The centre of the co. is drained by the sources of Brandywine, Chester, Ridley, and some smaller creeks entering Delaware river. The Schuylkill limits the co. on the NE. The soil is also greatly varied, changing from rocky to the productive limestone valleys, extending from the river Schuylkill SW., across the waters of the Brandywine. The staples are numerous, consisting of every article of agricultural production suitable to the climate, Chief town West Chester. Pop. 1820, 44,455, in 1840, 57,513, or 77 to the sq. m. Central lat. 40° N., lon. 1 20 E. W. C.

Chester, borough on Delaware river, Delaware co., Pa., 15 ms SW. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 657. This is a very ancient town, and was the seat of the first Legislature, after the arrival of William Penn, but has long been stationary in point of growth.——Tp. Delaware co., Pa. Pop. 1810, including the borough, 1,056, in 1820, 638, exclusive of the borough.——River of the Eastern shore of Md. and Kent co., Del., rises in the latter, and, flowing nearly SW. into the former, separates Queen Anne and Kent cos., and falls into the Chesapeake bay at Love point.——Village, Shenandoah co., Va., 17 ms. SW. from Winchester.——Tp., Wayne co., Ohio. Pop. 1820, 551.——Tp., Clinton co, Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1,171.——Tp., Geauga co., Ohio. Pop. 1820, 269.——Tp., Knox co., Ohio. Pop. 1820, 697.——Village and co. seat, Meigs co., Ohio, situated between the two branches of Shack river, about 24 ms. SE. from Athens, 38 ms. by land SW of Marietta, and 27 ms. above and NNE. from Gallipolis.——Post office, Butler co., Ohio, 100 ms. SW. from Columbus, and 30 NW. from Cincinnati.——District of S. C., on Wateree river, bounded by Fairfield S., Broad river or Union W., York N., Catawba river or Lancaster E.; length 22, width 18 ms., area about 400 sq. ms. Surface pleasantly diversified by hill and dale, and well watered. Soil of middling quality. Staples, grain, tobacco, live stock, &c. Chief town Chesterville. Pop. 1820, 14,389, and in 1840, 17,747. Central lat. 34 40, lon. W. C. 4 10 W.——Court-house and post office, Chester district, S. C. See *Chesterville*.——River of W. Florida, flowing into Pensacola bay.

Chester Cross Roads, village, Chester tp., western part of Geauga co., Ohio, 9 ms. westerly of Chardon, the county seat, and 19 very nearly due E. from Cleveland.

Chester Factory, post office, Hampden county, Mass., 7 [illegible] ster.

Chest [illegible] in Derbyshire, on a hill between the rivulets Ibber and Rother, 22 ms. N. of Derby, and 149 NNW. of London. Lon. 1 27 W., lat. 53 18 N.——Tp. in Kennebec co., Me. Pop. in 1810, 430; in 1820, 612.——Town in Cheshire co., N. H., 11 ms. SW. from Keene. Pop. in 1830, 2,110.——Town in Hampshire co., Mass. Pop. in 1810, 1,408; in 1820, 1,447.——Tp. in Essex co., N. Y., on the point between the Riviere au Sable and Lake Champlain, 18 ms. S. from Plattsburgh. Pop. 667.——Tp. in Burlington co., N. J. Pop. in 1810, 1,839; in 1820, 2,087.——Co. of Va., opposite Richmond, between Appomatox and James rivers; bounded by Powhatan NW., James river NE., and SE. by S. by the Appomatox river; length 30, mean width 16 ms.; area about 480 sq. ms. Surface hilly, and soil of middling quality, in general, though considerable tracts upon the streams are in a high degree productive. Staples, grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief town Manchester. Pop. in 1820, 18,003, and in 1840, 17,148. Central lat. 37 18 N., lon. W. C. 0 40 W.——C. H. and post office in Chesterfield co., Va., 15 ms. S. from Richmond. N. lat. 30 17, lon. W. C. 0 32 W.——District of S. C., bounded by N. Car. N., Marlborough district, or Great Pedee river, E., Darlington SE., and Kershaw and Lancaster districts, or Lynch creek, SW.; length 30, mean width 16 ms.; area 780 sq. ms. Surface hilly, soil sandy in general, and of middling quality. Chief town Chesterville. Pop. in 1820, 6,645, and in 1840, 8,574. Central lat. 34 35 N., lon. W. C. 3 15 W.——C. H. and post office in Chester district, S. C., about 10 ms. SW. from Sneadsborough, N. C., and 111 NE. from Columbus.——Inlet, or strait, extending to an unknown distance westward from Hudson's bay outlet. Lon. W. C. 13, 20 W., lat. 63 30 N.——*Key*, north side of the island of Cuba.

Chestertown, seaport, and seat of justice for Kent co., Md., on the right bank of Chester river, 40 ms. SSE. from Baltimore. Lon. W. C. 1 0 E., lat. 39 13 N. Pop. 700. A very respectable academy exists in this town, the remains of Washington college, founded there in 1782, but subsequently removed.

Chesterville, town in Kennebec co., Me., on Sandy river, 30 ms. NW. from Augusta.——Village in Kent co., Md.; 66 ms. NE. from Annapolis.——Village in the western part of Knox co., O., 14 ms. NW. by W. from Mount Vernon, 28 SE. by E. from Marion, county seat of Marion co., and 42 ms. NNE. from Columbus. The office was formerly called Mill's Cross Roads.

Chestnut Hill, tp. in Northampton co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 1,128; in 1820, 1,026.

Chesuncook, lake of Me., crossed by the line between Somerset and Penobscot counties. It receives from the NW. the upper Penobscot, and several lesser streams.

Chetimaches, lake of La., between the Atchafalaya and Teche rivers, is about 40 ms. in length, with a breadth of from 1 to 6 ms. It is shallow, and environed by a low, annually inundated, and uninhabitable country. At high water, it communicates in every direction with the Atchafalaya, and at all seasons, at its SE. extremity with the Teche river.

Chetican Head, cape on the NW. coast of the

island of Cape Breton. Lon. W. C. 16 14 E., lat. 46 40 N.

Cheviaux, Point aux, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, and to the eastward of river of Canaraska, U. C.

Cheviot, Eng., district in Northumberland, to the SW. of Wooler, on the borders of Scotland, famous for the free chace, much used here by the English and Scots gentry. The adjacent country being hilly, is called the Cheviot hills, of which one is so high that it is seen 60 ms. off, and is the first land discovered by ships coming from the E. This is the Cheviot famous for the fierce encounter between the English and Scots, under the earls Percy and Douglas, which is celebrated in the ballad of Chevy Chace.——Village in Greene tp., Hamilton co., O., 7 ms. NW. from Cincinnati.

Chevotiere, river in L. C., flows into St. Lawrence from the N., 40 ms. above Quebec.

Chiapa, province of Guatamala; bounded NW. and N. by Vera Cruz, E. by Yucatan, SE. by Vera Paz, SW. by Guatamala proper. It is an inland country, drained by the Sumasinta and Tabasco rivers, flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. Central lat. 16 30 N.

Chiapa-el-Real, town in North America, in the province of its own name, with a bishop's see. Its principal trade consists in cocoa nuts, cotton, and sugar. Lon. W. C. 16 10 W., lat. 17 10 N.

Chiarenza, seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, opposite the island of Zante. Lon. 21 35 E., lat. 37 50 N.

Chiari, town of Italy, in the Bresciano, where the Imperialists defeated the French in 1701. Lon. 10 17 E., lat. 45 30 N.

Chiaro Monte, town of Sicily, on a mountain, 25 ms. W. of Syracuse. Lon. 14 59 E., lat. 37 3 N.

Chiavenna, town of Switzerland, capital of a country of the same name, under the sovereignty of the Grisons. It is a trading place, especially in wine and delicate fruits; but its chief support is the transport of merchandise, it being the principal communication between the Milanese and Germany. Chiavenna is seated near the lakes of Chiavenna and Como. Lon 9 19 E., lat. 46 19 N.

Chiavenna Laghetto di, small lake of the country of the Grisons, in Swisserland, near the town of Chiavenna, remarkable for its delightful views, which are wild and magnificent. It is surrounded by barren rocks, craggy, and rising into spires sprinkled with snow. The bases of these dreadful precipices are lost in the overshadowed water, dangerous on account of its malignant vapors, and affording no asylum, scarcely a landing place, to the crews of those frail boats, which are caught unwarily in the violent storms to which it is subject.

Chicago, small, but very important river entering Lake Michigan at its southern extremity. The country over which it flows is a low, flat prairie. Its mouth is obstructed by a bar, over which vessels drawing more than 3 feet water cannot enter, though inside adequate depth is found for ships of almost any tonnage. The postage between Chicago and Riviere aux Plains, a branch of Illinois, is only about 9 ms. At high water, vessels of considerable size already pass, and a canal is contemplated to unite Lake Michigan with Illinois.——Port of entry and flourishing town of Illinois, and seat of justice for Cook co., situated on the southwestern side of Lake Michigan, at N. lat. 41 52, long. 10 42 W. of W. C., and about 220 ms. NNE. of Vandalia. This place is now an incorporated city, and, by the census of 1840, contained a population of 4,470. Besides the common edifices of a county seat, one of the United States land offices is located at Chicago.

Chicama, small river of Peru, falls into the Pacific ocean 20 ms. NW. from Truxillo. Lat. 7 45 S

Chicasaws, nation of Indians settled on the head branches of the Tombecbe, Mobile, and Yazoo rivers, in the NW. of Ga, and NE. of Ala.

Chickapee, river in Mass., rises in the counties of Franklin and Worcester, flows SW. into Hampden, where it turns W., and falls into Connecticut river at N. Springfield.——Village in the SE. part of Hampden co., Mass., 95 ms. SW. by W. from Boston.

Chicas y Tarija, province of South America, in Potosi, now appertaining to the United Provinces of La Plata. It is drained by the Rio Grande and Pilcomayo, and bounded W. by the Andes. Central lat. 24 0 S., lon. W. C. 10 0 E.

Chichester, Eng., capital of Sussex. The principal manufacture is malt and needles. Its market is noted for fish, wheat, barley, malt and oats; the finest lobsters in Eng. are bred in the Levant; and it is observable that this river unlike most others, is very low in winter, but in summer often overflows its banks. It is 61 ms. SW. of London. Lon. 48′ W., lat. 50 50 N.——Town, Rockingham co., N. H. Pop. in 1810, 951; in 1820, 1,010.

Chichester, Upper, tp., Delaware co, Penn. Pop. in 1810, 417; in 1820, 413.

Chichester, Lower, tp, Delaware co., Penn. Pop. in 1810, 511; in 1820, 502.

Chickahominy, river, Va., branch of the James river, rises in Hanover, and flowing SE. separates Henrico and Charles city from Hanover; New Kent and James city falls into James above Point Comfort It is navigable for 12 feet vessels, 8 ms.

Chickasaw Agency, post office, Miss., 130 ms. SW. from Huntsville.

Chickasaw Bluff, high bank of the Miss. river, 115 ms. below the mouth of Ohio, at the NW. angle of the State of Miss.

Chickasawhay, River, northeastern and main branch of Pascagoula, State of Miss.—See *Pascagoula*. The Chichasawhay rises in the counties of Kemper, Neshoba, and Lauderdale. N. lat. 32 40, flows nearly S., through pine forests, crosses Clark, Wayne, and Greene, and enters Jackson co., on the borders of which, at N. lat. 30 57, it joins Leaf river and forms Pascagoula. The entire length of Chickasawhay is about 120 ms.

Chidley, Cape, on the northeastern coast of Labrador, has Davis's Straits NE., and the bay of Ungaya SW. Lon. W. C. 12 10 E., lat. 60 12 N.

Chielefa, town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685; but the Turks retook it. Lon. 22 28 E., lat. 36 35 N., 12 ms. W. from Kolikithia.

Chiemsee, lake of Germany, in Bavaria, which contains an island and town of the same name. The island is 17 ms. in circumference, and the town is 22 ms. WSW. of Saltzburg.

Chieri, town of Piedmont, on the declivity of a hill, in a pleasant country, bounded on all sides by hills covered with vines. It is 8 ms. E. of Turin.

Chifti, town of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Citeriore. It is seated on a mountain near the river Pescara, 8 ms. SW. of Pescara. Lon. 15 7 E., lat. 42 20 N.

Chifuncte, river, La., in St. Tammany, rises in the N. part of that parish, flowing SSE. 50 ms., falls into lake Ponchartrain, in a direction nearly N. from the city of New Orleans. There is depth of water at the mouth of the Chifuncte sufficient to admit vessels drawing 6 or 7 feet water, as far as the mouth of the Bogue Falaya.

Chigneete, bay of Nova Scotia, the NW. arm of the bay of Fundy.

Chigwell, village of Eng., in Essex, 10 ms. NE. of London. It is noted for a free school, founded by archbishop Harsnett, who had been vicar of this place, and lies buried in the church.

Chihuahua, State of, one of the States of the republic of Mexico, bounded S. by Durango, W. by Sonoray Sinalos, N. uncertain, and E. by Coahuila y Texas. Capital Chihuahua. N. lat. 28°, and lon. 28° W. from W. C. intersect according to Tanner's map of Mexico, about 75 ms. SW. from the city of Chihuahua. Extent and pop. uncertain. The features of Chihuahua are in great part similar to those of Durango, though the great Plateau or table land of Anahauc is here less elevated than farther to the S. A very great deficiency of water is the most serious impediment, however, to the general pop. of this part of America, and is one of the many traits of resemblance between central N. America and central Asia. The seasons of what was the *Provincias Internas*, now the northern States of Mexico, have winters of excessive rigor, even more so than can be accounted for, either from lat. or elevation of surface. See arts. *Earth* and *Mexico*.——City, capital of the State of the same name in the republic of Mexico, situated near the river Conchos, a branch of Rio Grand del Norte, in the province of New Biscay. It is the capital of the Internal Provinces, and environed by some very rich mines. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 28 50 N., lon. W. C. 27 20 W.

Chilesburg, village, Caroline co., Va., 68 ms. S. from W. C.

Chili, large country of S. America, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Diego d'Almagro in 1525, extending from the desert of Attacamas S. lat. 24 30, to Chiloe S. lat. 44°. The mountainous part of it is possessed by the Puelches, Araucos, and other tribes of its original inhabitants, who are still formidable neighbors to the Spaniards. That part of Chili, therefore, which may be properly deemed Spanish, is a narrow district, extending along the coast from the desert of Attakamas to the island of Chiloe, above 900 ms. Though bordering on the torrid zone, it never feels the extremity of heat, being screened on the E. by the Andes, and refreshed from the W. by cooling sea breezes. The fertility of the soil corresponds with the benignity of the climate, and is wonderfully accommodated to European productions. The most valuable of these, corn, wine, and oil, abound in Chili as if they had been native in the country. Here all the fruits imported from Europe attain to full maturity; and the animals not only multiply but improve. The horned cattle are of larger size than those of Spain; and its horses excel in beauty and spirit the famous Andalusian race, from which they sprung. Nature, too, has enriched Chili with valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead. The population of Chili has been for the last 2 centuries increasing; and at present, besides the independent tribes of natives, exceeds, it is probable, 1,500,000. Since Feb., 1818, this fine country has been virtually one of the civilized nations of the earth, and was by the Government of the United States so recognised in the Congress of 1821-'22.——Township and post village, Monroe co., N. Y., between Black creek and Genessee river, 10 ms. SW. from Rochester.

Chilka, lake in the Deccan of Hindoostan, which bounds the 5 Circars on the N. It lies on the coast of the bay of Bengal, and seems the effect of the breach of the sea over a flat sandy surface, whose elevation was something above the level of the country within. It communicates with the sea by a very narrow but deep opening.

Chillau, province of Chili, bounded on the E. by the Andes, on the N. by Maule, W. by Itata, and S. by Arauco.——Capital of the province of the same name, on the Chillau river. Lon. W. C. 6° E., lat. 35 30 N.

Chilicothe, city and seat of justice in Ross co., Ohio, on the right bank of the river Sciota, 45 ms. S. from Columbus, and 73 E. by N. from Cincinnati. Lon. W. C. 5 53 W., lat. 39 20 N. The site of the town is a plain or river level; but the adjacent country rises into bold hills of from 200 to 300 feet, affording a fine diversity of surface. It was laid out in 1796, and in 1810 the tp. contained 1,369, and in 1820, 2,426 inhabitants. There are in this town 2 printing offices, 1 bank, and about 40 mercantile stores. Manufacturing establishments are numerous and flourishing. The site of this beautiful town is a part of a peninsular plain between the river Sciota and Paint creek. It stands on the ground once occupied by a people gone truly to oblivion; mounds or tumuli still remain around the mansions of civilization, one of which stood where houses now stand. Amongst the new creations of the great central valley, there are few indeed which presents more deep interest. The great Ohio canal passing through the place renders it of easy approach; and few will visit it and regret the expense of time or money. Pop. in 1840, 3,977; but a resident of Chilicothe informed me that the present pop. of that town, (1843,) from a census taken by its own officers, must reach, if not exceed, 5,000. The canal crosses Paint creek by an aqueduct well and substantially constructed. Distance 45 ms. S. of Columbus, 70 SW. of Zanesville, 34 from Lancaster, and 36 NE. from Hillsborough.——Land district, is composed of the 9 westernmost of the 22 range of tps. of the U. S. army lands. The refugee tracts, and the 7 westernmost of the 22 ranges of tps. of the U. S. lands S. of the refugee tract. It includes parts of Delaware, Knox, Licking, Franklin, Fairfield, Pickaway, Ross, Athens, Hocking, Lachfor, Lawrence, Pike, Sciota, and Gallia counties, but not the whole of either.——Township, in Ross county, Ohio. Population in

1810, 1,369; in 1820, 2,426; including the town of Chilicothe.

Chillicothe, Old, tp., Ross co., O. Pop. in 1820, 199.

Chillisquaque, tp., Northumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 1,505; in 1820, 1,035.

Chilmark, town, Dukes co., Mass., in the island of Martha's Vineyard. Pop. in 1810, 723; in 1820, 695.

Chilo, village, Franklin tp., and very near the southeastern angle of Clermont co., O. This place, formerly called Mechanicsburg, is situated on the northern or right bank of Ohio river, about 22 ms. SSE. from Batavia, and 12 ms. SW. from Georgetown, co. seat of Brown co.. Pop. in 1830, 126.——Village, Clermont co., O., 95 ms. SW. from Columbus.

Chiloe, group of islands and gulf of South America, in southern Chili. The islands extend nearly parallel to the opposite coast. The principal island, from which this archipelago was named, exceeds 100 ms in length, with a mean width from 15 to 30, and lying between S. lat. 41 50 and 43 10, lon. W. C. 3° E.

Chilpanzinco, city of Mexico, situated on the southern slope of Analuac, 3,542 feet above the level of the ocean, surrounded by beautiful fields of wheat and orchards, on the road from Mexico to Acapulco. Lat. 17 40 N., lon. W. C. 22 20 W.

Chilquesy Mosques, small province of Peru, SW. from Cusco, on the sources of the Grand Para. Central lat. 14° S.

Chiltern, Eng., chain of chalky hills, running from E. to W. through Buckinghamshire, and forming the S. part of the county. They are covered in various parts with woods; and some of the eminences are of considerable height, and afford rich prospects. The air on these heights is extremely healthful; the soil, though stony, produces good crops of wheat and barley. This district belongs to the crown, which, from time immemorial, has had an officer under it, with the title of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Chimalapa, small river of Mexico, in Oajaca; it flows S. into the gulf of Tehuantepec.

Chimborazo, mountain of South America, in chain of the Andes. Lon. 1 20 S., about 100 ms. SW. from Quito. This immense cone can be seen far into the Pacific ocean, and presents to the eye of the mariner a most magnificent object. It rises, according to Humboldt, to 21,440 feet. That illustrious traveller ascended its slope as high as 19,300 feet—the highest point on the globe ever ascended by man. It is covered for several thousand feet by perpetual snow, and generally surrounded by fogs.

China, vast empire of Asia, comprising China proper, Mandshuria, Thian Chanpelou, or "country beyond the Thian Chan mountains;" Zoongaria, Mongolia, Thibet, Corea, with several islands along the coast of China proper.—See head of *China*, under article *Asia*, pp. 94, 96.

Provinces and their principal cities of China proper.

PROVINCES.	CAPITAL CITIES.
Pechilee,	Pekin, capital of the empire.
Shanting, or Changtung,	Tsinanfou.
Shansee,	Tayuen.
Shensee,	Caifong.
Kansuh,	Lantcheou.
Ngan-Hoei,	Nganking.
Setchuen,	Tchingtoo.
Kiangsoo,	Tchingkiang.
Honan,	Kaifong.
Hoopih,	Wuchang.
Queacheow, or Kuei Theou,	Kueiyang.
Hoonan,	Tchangcha.
Keangsee,	Nanchang.
Ganhwuy,	Nanking.
Chekiang,	Hangcheou.
Fuhkeen, or Fookiang,	Foucheou.
Kwangtung, or Canton,	Canton.
Kwangsee,	Kueiling.
Yunnan,	Yunnan.

In our books generally, and on our maps, Mantchooria is named and marked as connected with, though distinct from, China. This has not been the case for nearly a century past. In the reign of Kien-Lung, which began in 1723, Mantchooria was remoddeled, and formed into three governments, named Ching-King, Hing-King, and He-Loung-Kiang, and all placed on the same footing with other provinces of China proper.

The following explanations of the literal meaning of the names of the great divisions of China were extracted from the "Chinese Register," printed in English at Macao. They are inserted in this Dictionary as serving to show the long duration of the language and political subdivisions of this great country.

China, from Tsin, the first or amongst the most ancient dynasties who ruled the country. It is not, however, the sacred name; the Chinese call their country "Chung-Kwo," the *middle country*.

Cheilee signifies "source of direct rule," and with the suffix "Pih" *North*, comes "Pih-Cheilee," which Europeans have corrupted into Pechelee.

Shantung signifies "East of," and Shanse "West of the Hills."

Honan, "South of the Yellow river," as *nan* signifies south.

Keang-nan denotes "South," and Keangsee "West of the Yang-Tse-Kiang, or Blue river."

Kang-Soo and Nganhway are the more modern subdivisions of Kiangnan, and derive their names from three of the principal cities they contain; such as Keang-Ning, (Nanking,) "Tranquil City on the River;" Yang-Tse-Kiang, Soo Tchow, "The Blissful Region;" and Hwuychow, "Region of Excellence," from the latter, the provincial name Nganhwuy.

Foukeen, or "The Happy Settled Region."

Chekiang, "Province of the river Che."

Hoo-Kwang, "The Broad Region of the Lakes," comprising the two provinces of—

Hoopih, "North," and

Hoo-nan, "South of the Lakes."

Shen-Kan is named like most of the other united provinces of China from its two parts—

Shen-See, "Western defiles;" and

Kan-Suh, "Voluntary Reverential."

Szechuen, literally "The Four Streams."

Leang-Kwang, "The Two Wide-spreading Provinces," comprises the "Eastern" and "Western Broad Provinces"—

Kwang-Tung (Canton) and

Kwangsee; both south of the mountains which separate them from Kweichew, Hoonan, Keang-See, and Fuhkien.

Yun-Kwei, from uniting the first syllables of—

Yunan "Cloudy South;" and

Kwei-tchow, "Noble Region."

China, town, Kennebec co., Me. Pop. in 1820, 894.——Genessee co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 780.

China Grove, post office, Rowan co., N. C., 130 ms. W. from Raleigh.——Post office, Georgetown district, S. C.

Chinca, seaport of Peru, seated on a river, in a valley of its own name, 90 ms. S. Lima. Lon. W. C. 45′ E., lat. 13 10 S.

Chine, La, village of L. C., 6 ms. from Montreal, upon the same island. It is the upper part of that city: here all boats arrive from, and depart, which are employed in the commerce of the St. Lawrence or Ottawa rivers. A canal is completed from La Chine to Montreal, in order to obviate the dangers of the intervening rapids of St. Louis.

Chin-India.—This new term in physical geography has been introduced into that science by Malte Brun with great propriety. That great projection of Asia extending southward from Thibet and China, and between the bay of Bengal and the Chinese sea, had never before the publication of Malte Brun's Geography received a definite distinctive name. Chin-India is highly appropriate as respects population and position. Arracan the Birman empire, and, in some slight degree, Siam and Malacca, were influenced by Hindoo languages, religion, and civilization; whilst the manners, language, and literature of China are visible in Tonquin, Cochin China, Cambodia, and Laos. See the different sections under their respective heads.

Chinon, ancient town of Fr., in the dep. of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, on the Vienne, 10 ms. N. of Richelieu and 150 SW. of Paris. Lon. 22′ E., lat. 47 12 N.

Chinsura, town of Hindoostan proper, in Bengal. It is a settlement of the Dutch, and is seated on the river Hoogly, nearly midway between Chandernagore and the old town of Hoogly. It contains several good houses and a church, with a little mole projecting into the river. It was taken by the English in 1795.

Chiny, town of the Netherlands, capital of a country of the same name, in Austrian Luxemburg, 57 ms. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 37 E., lat. 49 45 N.

Chios, Scio, or *Kio*, by the Turks called *Saki Saduri*, an island lying near the coast of Ionia, in Asia Minor, about 100 ms. W. of Smyrna. It is mountainous and rocky, and about 100 ms. in circuit. It abounds with excellent wines; and from thence the ancients had their nectar.

Chios, capital of the above island. It stands on the E. coast; is as well built as most of the towns in the Levant, the Genoese having been long in the possession of it. The natives pretend that Homer was born here, and show a place they call his school, at the foot of Mount Epos, about 4 ms. from the city. Lon. 27 5 E., lat. 38 6 N.

Chiourlic, ancient town of Romania, on a river of the same name, 47 ms. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 27 57 E., lat. 41 8 N.

Chiozzo, anciently *Fossa Claudia*, a town and island of Italy, in the territory of Venice, with a harbor defended by a fort. It is 18 ms. S. of Venice. Lon. 12 9 E., lat. 45 17 N.

Chippenham, borough of Eng., in Wilts., on the Avon, over which is a stone bridge of 16 arches, 21 ms. E. of Bristol and 94 W. of London. Lon. 2 8 W., lat. 51 27 N.

Chippewan, mountains of N. America. This great chain is the principal spine of that continent, and, by various names, extends from the isthmus of Darien to the Frozen ocean, through 60° of lat., or 4,150 ms. In Mexico it is known by the general term Anahuac. Further north, the Spaniards designate it as the mountains of New Mexico. In the U. S., it is known as the Rocky mountains; in Cabotia, or British America, by its true native name, Chippewan or Chippewyan. In Mexico and Guatimala, it rises into volcanic summits, elevated far above the regions of perpetual snow. Popocatepetl, Citlaltepetl, or Peak d'Orizaba, Pico Frailes, and Coffrede Perote, all rise above 13,500 feet. In the U. S., the elevation of this chain remains undetermined, but must be considerable, from the length and rapidity of the streams flowing from its opposite sides. Recent accounts, though not very definite, give a very elevated character to many of the peaks of this system, in the region from which rise the Missouri and Columbia rivers.

Chippeway, small river or creek, Lincoln co., U. C.; falls into Niagara river at the village of Chippeway.——Village of Lincoln co., U. C., on Niagara river, at the mouth of Chippeway creek. Here a sanguinary battle was fought between the British and the U. S. armies, July 5, 1814.——Village and tp. in the extreme northeasternmost part of Wayne co., O., 18 ms. NE. of Wooster, and 11 ms. NW. of Fulton, on the Ohio canal. The place is often called Doylestown, and so named on the maps; but for the direction of letters the post office name is given at the head of the article.——River of the U. S., NW. territory; course of 45 ms.; opens into a wide bay, and turns to NW. 18 ms.; it joins the Chesapeake bay betweeen Cook's point and Tilghman's island.

Chivalry, French knight; what appertains to knighthood.

Cholera, an epidemic, if not a contagious disease. In its worst form, it is called Asiatic Cholera, and has obtained a historical as well as geographical importance as one of the great scourges of mankind. About 1816 this disease reached Indostan from China, and in August, 1817, broke out at Jessore. Its progress was westward. It reached Astracan in 1823, from which it spread over Russia, and in 1830 ravaged Western Europe, and soon afterwards burst out in the U. S. The cause and all other circumstances attending this last visitation of the Asiatic cholera agree so nearly with the description given by Villani and other writers of what was then called "plague," from 1330 to 1350, that we may safely consider the cause identical of these fearful phenomena.

Chopunish, river in the Rocky mountains; falls into the right side of the Kooskooshee, a branch of Lewis river.

Chorges, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Upper Alps, and late province of Dauphiny, burnt by the duke of Savoy in 1692. It is 10 ms. E. of Gap. Lon. 6 23 E., lat. 44 35 N.

Chorley, town of Eng., in Lancashire, near the source of a rivulet called Chor, not far from the river Yarrow, 6 ms. SSE. of Preston, and 205

NW. of London. Lonodn 2 42 W., lat. 53 38 N.

Chota, post office, Blount co., Tenn., about 80 ms. E. from Murfreesboro.

Chouan, name given to those who, during the early part of the French Revolution, rebelled against the new Government. The Chouans were chiefly of the western provinces of Fr., and, though suppressed, the term seems to be permanently introduced into the French language, to designate robbers, burglars, and other outlaws.

Chowan, river of N. C., formed by the united streams of the Meherin, Nottaway, and Blackwater, all rising in Va., but flowing into N. C. The Chowan opens by a very wide estuary into Albemarle sound.——Co. of N. C., on the north side of Albemarle sound, bounded by Chowan river W., Gates N., Perquimans E., and Albemarle sound S.; length 22, mean width 9 ms.; area 200 sq. ms. Surface flat, and in part swampy. Soil in general of middling quality. Chief town, Edenton. Pop. 1820, 6,464; in 1840, 6,993. Cent. lat. 36 10 N., lon. W. C. 0 20 E.

Chowle, town on the coast of Malabar, with a harbor for small vessels, which is fortified. It is 15 ms. S. of Bombay. Lon. 72 45 E., lat. 18 42 N.

Chremnitz, chief mine town in Upper Hungary, 90 ms NE. of Presburg. Lon. 19 27 E., lat. 48 59 N.

Christchurch, borough of Eng., in Hampshire, at the confluence of the Avon and Stour, 98 ms. SW. of London. Lon. 1 46 W., lat. 50 45 N. ——Parish of Charleston district, S. C.

Christian, co. of Ky., W. by Trigg and Caldwell, N. by Hopkins and Muhlenburg, E. by Todd, and S. by Montgomery co, Tenn. Length 33, mean breadth 15 ms., and area about 500 sq. ms. Chief town, Hopkinsville; which see for lat. and lon. Pop. of this co. in 1820, 10,459; in 1840, 14,006.——Tp., Lawrence co., Ark. Pop. 1820, 1,222.

Christiana, village, Madison tp., in the NE. part of Butler co., O., 14 ms. NE. of Hamilton, and very nearly a like distance SW. from Dayton. ——City of Southern Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, at the extremity of a fertile valley, forming a semi-circular bend along the shore of the beautiful bay of Biorming, which forms the north extremity of the gulf of Christiana. The castle of Aggerhuys is built on a rocky eminence on the west side of the bay, at a small distance from the city. Christiana is 30 ms. from the open sea, and 290 N. by W. from Copenhagen. Lon. 10 50 E., lat. 59 6 N.——Town, Newcastle co, Del, on Christiana creek, 9 ms. above Wilmington, and 37 SW. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1810, including the village of the same name, 6,698; in 1820, 8,355.——Creek of Del.; is formed by the Red Clay and White Clay creeks, and Christiana creek proper, which unite near Christiana bridge; turns to NE., and joins the Brandywine at Wilmington. Vessels drawing 14 feet water ascend to Wilmington, and those of 5 or 6 to Christiana bridge.

Christian, Great, small island between Crete and Santorin. It is the ancient Ascamia. Lon. 25 15 E., lat. 36 20 N.

Christianople, strong seaport of Sweden, on the Baltic, and capital of Blekingen. It is 13 ms. NE. of Carlescroon. Lon. 16 47 E., lat. 56 26 N.

Christianburg, fort of Africa, on the gold coast of Guinea, subject to the Danes. Lon. 1 55 E., lat. 4 10 N.

Christiansburg, village near the very extreme angle of Champaign co, O., 18 ms. SW. by W. from Urbana, and 18 ms. NW. by W. from Springfield, the county seat of Clark co., and 60 ms. a little N. of W. from Columbus.——Post office and seat of justice, Montgomery co., Va., 40 ms. SW. from Fincastle, and 220 SW. by W. from Richmond. N. lat. 37 14, lon. W. C. 3 12 W.

Christiansand, city and government of Norway, on the SW. coast. The harbor is excellent. Lon. 8 3 E., lat. 58 8 N.

Christian Sound, opens between Capes Ommamay and Decision, and, extending SE. off King George's island, unites Prince Frederick sound to the Pacific ocean. Lon. W. C. 57° W., lat. of the opening into the Pacific 56 15 N.

Christiansville, village, Mecklenburg co., Va., on the Meherin river, 243 ms. from Washington.

hristina, St., one of the islands in the South Pacific ocean, called the Marquesas. Lon. 139 9 W., lat. 9 56 S.

Christmas Island, island in the North Pacific ocean, so named by Capt. Cook, on account of his first landing there on Christmas day. It is 45 ms. in circumference, uninhabited, and destitute of fresh water, but has abundance of fine turtle. Lon. 157 30 W., lat. 1 59 N.

Christmas Sound, sound of South America, in Terra del Fuego. Lon. 70 2 W., lat. 55 21 S.

Christopher, St. or *St. Kitt's*, one of the leeward islands in the West Indies, 60 ms. west of Antigua. It was formerly inhabited by the French and English; but in 1713 it was ceded to the latter. It is 20 ms. in breadth, and 7 in length, and has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow, which are of great use to the inhabitants. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored the next year. Basseterre is the capital.

Chronology and Astronomy. See *Appendix*.

Chuckey Bend, post office, Jefferson co., Ten.; by post road, 270 ms. a little N. of E. from Murfreesborough.

Chucuito, province of Upper Peru, now appertaining to the united provinces of La Plata. It lies along the west side of Titicaca, SE. from Arequipa. Chicuito, the capital, is on the lake. Lon. W. C. 6 30 E., lat. 16 30 S.

Chucuito, lake. See *Titicaca*.

Chudleigh, town of Eng., in Devonshire, seated near the river Teigne, 9 ms. SW. of Exeter, and 185 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3 39 W., lat 50 38 N.

Chunar, fort of Hindoostan proper, in the province of Allahabad. It is seated on the Ganges, 20 ms. above the Banares, and is built on a rock, which is fortified all round by a wall, and towers at various distances. At the end, overlooking the river, is situated the citadel, which has formerly been strong. This fort is said to be of the highest antiquity, and originally built by the Hindoos. In the citadel is an altar, consisting of a plain black marble slab, on which the tutelary deity of the

place is traditionally supposed to be seated at all times, except from sunrise till nine in the morning, when he is at Benares, during which time, from the superstition of the Hindoos, attacks may be made with a prospect of success. Chunar has always been considered as a post of great consequence on the Ganges, from its insulated situation, projecting forward to a great extent, and being of considerable height. At this place is kept the magazine of ammunition and artillery for the brigade of Cawnpore. It is 385 ms NW. of Calcutta. Lon. 85 50 E., lat. 25 10 N.

Chunaub, or *Jenaub*, river of Hindoostan Proper, one of the five eastern branches of the Indus. It runs through Cashmere and Lahore, between the Chelum and the Rauvee. Its general course is from NE. to SW., and, after leaving Jummoo, is through a flat country, gradually approaching to the Chelum. It is united with both these rivers at some distance above Moultan. Its junction with the Chelum, about 80 ms. above Moultan, is effected with great violence and noise, and no less danger to navigators. The Chunaub is the Acessines of Alexander.

Chun's Store, post office, Jefferson co., Tenn., 200 ms. E. from Murfreesborough.

Chun-te-fou, city of China, in the province of Petcheli, with nine populous cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction.

Chouquibama, town of Peru, near Camana and Arequipa. It is the capital of the district of Condesuyos.

Church, "House of God." In English, if we gave the sound according to etymology, we would have, with slight difference of vowel intonation, the Scots *Kirk*. The original of the term, there is little doubt, is the Greek word for circle, an enclosed place, &c.

Church Creek, village Dorchester co., Md., 7 ms. SW. from Cambridge.

Church Stretton, town of Eng., in Shropshire, 14 ms. S. of Shrewsbury, and 153 WNW. of London. Lon. 2 46 W., lat. 52 32 N.

Churchhill Fort, fort on Churchhill river, on the E. side of Hudson's bay. Lon. 17 3 W. W. C., lat. 58 48 N.

Churchhill, village Queen Anne co., Md., on Southeast creek, a branch of Chester river, about 9 ms. E. by S. of Chestertown, and the same distance N. by E. of Centreville.——Village, Abbeville district, S. C.——Village, Trumbull co., Ohio.——Cape in Hudson's bay, 40 ms. E. from the mouth of Churchhill river. Lon. W. C. 16° W., lat. 58 54 N.——River of New South Wales, falling into Hudson's bay at Fort Churchhill, 29 ms. from the cape of the same name.

Church Fort, on Hudson's bay, at the mouth of Churchhill river. Lat. 59° N., lon. 17° W. from W. C.

Church Town, village, Lancaster co., Pa., 55 ms. from Harrisburg.

Church Tract, post office, Alleghany co., New York.

Churchville, village, Middlesex co., Va., 80 ms. NE. by E. from Richmond.

Chusan, island on the E. coast of China, where the English East India Company had once a factory. Lon. 124° E., 30° N.

Chusestan, province of Modern Persia, corresponding in some degree to the ancient Susiana, bounded N. by Irac Agemi, E. by Farsistan, S. by the Persian gulf, and west by the Tigris river.

Chymistry, derived by Webster from the Arabic *kimria*, the occult art or science from *kamai*, to conceal. It differs only apparently in original meaning from alchemy, as the latter is compounded of al (the) and chimi, chymistry. As now used, this term means both the art and science of determining, by every form of analysis and synthesis, the relative properties of bodies, their action upon each other, and modifications by mixture, &c. Few reflect on the universality of this science and art united. Every trade or profession, having for object the compounding or modification of matter, is practical chymistry, from the production of metal from the ore to baking of a loaf of bread. As a science, there is no other the study of which is so universally requisite and useful. A good work, in a popular form, on chymistry, is a most valuable labor-saving machine, and ought to be in the library of every family. But such a treatise ought to embrace the ordinary arts of life, such as working, baking, washing of all kinds of clothing, the properties of matter used in these operations, and, in fine, whatever could contribute to teach the laws of nature to the world at large.

Ciampa, or *Chiampa*, kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E. and S. by the Indian ocean, on the N. by Cochin China, and on the W. by Cambodia.

Cicasica, province and city of the United Provinces of La Plata, on the river Dessagudro, and W. from Cochabamba. Central lat. 18° S., lon. W. C. 9° E.

Cicero, town, Onondago co., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1303.

Ciclui, or *Ciclugh*, frontier town of Dalmatia, on a rocky hill on the W. bank of the Narentha. Lon. 18 22 E., lat 43 29 N.

Cilicia, now the SE. part of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey. This singular triangular valley occupies the region adjacent to the NE. angle of the Mediterranean, between that sea, Pamphylia, Cappadocia, Armenia, and the mountains of Amanus.

Cilley, ancient town of Germany, in Upper Carniola. It is the capital of a co. of the same name, and seated on the Saan, 36 ms. NE. of Laubach. Lon. 15 15 E., lat. 46 31 N.

Cimbrisham, seaport of Sweden, in Schonen. Lon. 13 30 E., lat. 56 40 N.

Cinaloa, called also *San Felipe de Santiago*, town of Mexico, in Sonoro. Lon. W. C. 30 50 W., lat. 25 50 N. Pop. 10,000.

Cincinnati, is a large commercial city, and seat of justice for Hamilton co., Ohio. It is situated on the N. bank of Ohio river, opposite Newport, Ky., and about 20 ms. from the mouth of the Great Miami river, at the SW. corner of the State. The town was laid off in January, 1789, adjacent to Fort Washington, which had been erected during the autumn previous. It was settled by emigrants from N. J. and the New England States, but did not extensively improve until after General Wayne had defeated the hostile Indians in August, 1794. Since that period, however, it, together with the adjacent country, has rapidly progressed in population, wealth, and internal improvements.

Among the public buildings are two presbyterian, two methodist, one episcopalian, and one friends' meeting house, besides an elegant and costly court-house and jail, and 2 extensive market houses, one of which, called the lower market, is built with triple rows of pillars 300 feet long. The markets are held in them four days in a week, two days at each, alternately. Here are also several manufacturing establishments for cotton and woolen goods, for paper, and for silver, brass, copper, and iron wares, and machinery of various descriptions. Here are also four printing offices, three of which print weekly newspapers, likewise four book stores, a type foundry, and a manufactory for making cards for carding machines. One of the machines in this establishment is a great specimen of human ingenuity. By the simple process, merely, of a boy turning a small crank, the wire is drawn from a reel, cut off at a suitable length, bent into card teeth, the leather perforated, and teeth set therein, all by the one process above mentioned.

In January, 1819, a medical college was established here by the Ohio Legislature; and during the same month the Cincinnati college was also chartered, both of which are now progressing, with a prospect of becoming useful institutions for the western country. The faculties of both colleges are in some measure united, and both occupy, conjointly, the public edifices designed for their accommodation.

Cincinnati was formerly the seat of the old territorial government until 1800, and in January, 1819, was incorporated as a city. Distance, S. by W. from Dayton, 52 ms., 110 SW. from Columbus, 93 W. by S. from Chillicothe, and 82 N. by E. from Frankfort, in Ky. Lat. 39 6 N., lon. W. C. 7 25 W.

The following account of the local situation of Cincinnati, and enumeration and description of the various public edifices and improvements, are taken from Doctor Daniel Drake's valuable "Picture of Cincinnati and the Miami country," published in 1815. I have repeated this rather long and now certainly only historical description in fact as history, but may preface it by noticing the far most important improvement of Cincinnati—the Miami canal, which joins the Ohio in the city, and the pavement of the river front.

"Its site is the eastern part of a tract of alluvial or bottom land, bounded on the N. by a chain of ridges, on the W. by Mill creek, on the S. by the river, and on the E. by Deer creek, a brook which originates in the neighboring uplands. The area of all this plain is about 4 sq. ms. It is unequally elevated, and the upper and lower tables have received from the inhabitants the names of Hill and Bottom. The latter (gradually widening) stretches westwardly from the mouth of Deer creek, where it is but 200 feet broad, to the interval lands of Mill creek. Its medium breadth is about 800 feet. The NW. portions of this slip are the lowest. They have been overflown a few times since the settlement of the town, and in March, 1793, the whole of this plain was inundated. The hill rises about 50 feet above the bottom. The ascent, which is at first steep, soon becomes gradual, and continues for the distance of nearly 1,000 feet, when the surface declines gently to the base of the adjoining highlands. The medium breadth of this table is about one mile. Its western portions are uneven, and, towards Mill creek, descend to the level of the bottom. On the opposite side of the river the valley has nearly the same expansion. The ranges of hills bordering these extensive plains intersect each other in such directions as to compose an imperfect square, through the NE. and SW. angles of which the Ohio enters and passes out. Being variously divided by streams and rivulets, lying at different distances from the town, and having a dense covering of tall trees, these ridges afford a pleasant termination to the view.

"Philadelphia seems to have been the model after which that portion of this town first laid out was planned. Between Broadway and Western Row there are six streets, each 66 feet wide, running from the river N. 16 0 W., and lying 396 feet asunder. These are intersected at right angles by others of the same width, and at the same distance from each other, except Water and Front streets, and Second and Third streets, the former of which are nearer, and the latter, on account of the brow of the hill, more distant. Not a single alley, court, or diagonal street, and but one common was laid out. The blocks, or squares, were each divided into eight lots, 99 by 198 feet, except those lying between Second and Third streets, which made ten lots each, and those between Front and Water streets. The out-lots, 81 in number, contain 4 acres each, and lie chiefly in the N. of the town. This plan was not deposited in the public archives for record until the 29th of April, 1802. The streets in that part of the town laid out by John C. Symmes are but 60 feet wide. Those intersecting the river ran N. 44 0 W., and lie at the same distance from each other as the streets in the original town; but the cross streets are nearer, and hence the lots of this quarter are shorter. The plan of this survey was not recorded by the proprietor till the 12th of September, 1811. The reservation of the General Government was surveyed so as to connect the plats just described. The different subdivisions will be best understood by a reference to the engraved plan.

"The new Presbyterian church is a very spacious brick edifice, measuring 68 by 85 feet. Its eastern and narrower front looks towards Main street, and is cornered with square turrets crowned with cupolas. From the rear is an octagonal projection, for a vestry. The roof is of common form. The height from the ground to the eaves is only 40 feet, to the top of the cupola 80, which is less than either side, including the towers, and hence the aspect of the building is low and heavy. The stair cases are in the basement of the turrets, and are entered without passing into the house. The inside is divided into 112 pews, and 5 capacious aisles.

"The Episcopalian church, in Sixth street, is a handsome and commodious brick edifice, 40 by 55 feet, well furnished with doors and windows, ornamented with a balustrade, and finished inside with taste.

"The Cincinnati college, on Walnut street, in the rear of the Presbyterian church, is an extensive two-story brick edifice, consisting of two oblong wings, extending from Walnut street 88 feet deep. Near the front, they are connected by an

apartment, for stair cases, 18 by 30 feet, out of which arises a dome-capped peristyle, designed for an observatory. The front of this intermediate apartment is to be decorated with a colonnade, forming a handsome portico, 12 feet deep and 30 feet long. The front and each side are ornamented with a pediment and Corinthian cornice. The aspect of the building is light and airy.

"The buildings of the Cincinnati Manufacturing Company, on the bank above Deer creek, are numerous and extensive; the main edifice is 150 feet long, from 20 to 37 feet wide, and from 2 to 4 stories high.

"The most capacious, elevated, and permanent building in this place is the steam mill, erected in the years 1812, '13, and '14, on the river beach, upon a bed of horizontal limestone rocks, and in high floods is for its whole length exposed to the current. The foundation is 62 by 87 feet, and about 10 feet thick. Its height is 110 feet, and the number of stories nine, including two above the eaves. To the height of 40 feet, the wall is *battered*, or drawn in; above, it is perpendicular. The cornice is of brick, and the roof of wood, in the common style. It has 24 doors and 90 windows. The limestone with which it was built was quarried at various places, in the bed of the river, and measures in the wall 6,620 perches. Besides this, it swallowed up 90,000 bricks, 14,800 bushels of lime, and 81,200 cubic feet of timber. Its weight is estimated at 15,655 tons. Through the building there is a wall dividing each story into two unequal apartments, the one designed for manufacturing flour, the other for receiving wool and cotton machinery, a flaxseed oil mill, fulling mill, and several other machines."

Population in 1810.

Free white males	1,358
Do. do. females	1,100
All other persons except Indians, not taxed	82
Slaves	none
Total population in 1810	2,540

Population in 1820.

Free white males	4,919
Do. do. females	4,290
Total whites	9,209
Free persons of color, males	219
Do. do. females	214
Slaves, males	none
Do. female	none
Total population in 1820	9,642

Of these:

Foreigners not naturalized	240
Engaged in agriculture	99
Do. in manufactures	753
Do. in commerce	313

Population in 1830.

White males	12,485
Do. females	11,256
Total whites	23,741
Free colored males	528
Do. females	562
Total free colored	1,090
Total population	24,831

Population in 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	3,451	3,356
5 to 10	2,066	2,105
10 to 15	1,816	2,012
15 to 20	2,216	2,708
20 to 30	7,321	5,237
30 to 40	3,800	2,717
40 to 50	1,496	1,453
50 to 60	673	729
60 to 70	302	377
70 to 80	92	126
80 to 90	16	23
90 to 100	4	1
100 and upwards	1	0
	23,254	20,811
	20,844	
Total whites	44,098	

Free colored.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10	206	276
10 to 24	291	411
24 to 36	315	325
36 to 55	146	162
55 to 100	46	61
100 and upwards	1	0
	1,005	1,235
	1,235	
Total colored	2,240	

SUMMARY.

Total whites	44,098
Total colored	2,240
Aggregate	46,338

Progressive population.

1810	2,540
1820	9,642
1830	24,831
1840	46,338

Cinque Ports, Norman French, and literally Five Ports. The term is applied to five havens on the eastern coast of England, Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich. Winchelsea and Rye are often connected with the Cinque ports. The original cause of giving a distinct organization to these ports was their relative position towards Fr., and their importance as defensive positions against invasion from that kingdom. A warden (keeper or guardian) is still appointed over the Cinque ports, and each sends two members to Parliament.

Cinthiania, Harrison co., Ky,—See *Cynthiana*.

Cintra, cape of Portugal, in Estramadura, called the rock of Lisbon, on the north side of the entrance of the Tajo. On it is a town of the same name, 14 ms. W. of Lisbon. Lon. 9 30 W., lat. 38 46 N.

Ciotat, seaport of Fr., in the dep. of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence, defended by a strong fort. It is famous for Musca-

dine wine, and is seated on the bay of Laquee, between Marseilles and Toulon. Lon. 5 46 E., lat. 43 12 N.

Circars, Northern, 5 provinces on the west coast of the bay of Bengal. They were originally denominated Northern, from their position in respect to Madras, on which they depend. Of the 5 northern Circars, Cicacole, Rajamundry, Ellore, and Condapilly, are in the possession of the English, and Guntoor is in the hands of the Nizam. The first 4 extends from the north bank of the Kistna to Chilka lake, forming a narrow slip of country 350 ms. long, and from 26 to 75 broad, bounded by mountains and extensive forests on the side opposite the sea. The English Circars had been ceded to the French by the Nizam of the Deccan, in 1753; but they were conquered by Colonel Clive in 1759, and produce an annual revenue of £360,000.—See *Guntoor*.

Circassia, country of Asia. This country has long been celebrated for the extraordinary beauty of its women; and here it was that the practice of inoculating for the small pox first began. Terki, the principal city, is seated in a very spacious plain, very swampy towards the sea side, in 43 23 N. lat.; it is about 2 ms, in compass, well fortified with ramparts and bastions in the modern style, well stored with cannon, and has always a considerable garrison in it, under the command of a governor.—See *Cherkese*.

Cirencester, a considerable borough of Eng., in Gloucestershire. It is one of the greatest marts in Eng. for wool, and is 18 ms. SE. of Gloucester, and 89 W. of London. Lon. 1 58 W., lat 51 43 N.

Circleville, village, and seat of justice in Pickaway co., O., on the east side of Sciota river, at W. lon. W. C. 5 5 lat. 39 36 N. 26 ms. below Columbia. It derives its name from some ancient works in a rude circular form, on the site of which it is situated. The adjacent country is amongst the most fertile of the Ohio valley. The site of Circleville is an undulating plain, and though extensive remains of human works really existed on that plain, much of what has been so regarded, was, and is, the work of nature. The whole subsoil is clay, admixed with sand and pebble, similar to the formation of so much of O., Ia., and Ill. The Ohio canal passes along the southern margin of the town, giving great water power and commercial advantage to the place.

Cirenza, town of Naples, capital of Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Brandono, at the foot of the Appennines, 97 ms. E. of Naples. Lon. 16 10 E., lat. 40 44 N.

Cittadello, seaport and capital of Minorca, on the W. side of that island. Lon. 3 34 E., lat. 39 54 N.

Citta-di-Castello, populous city of Italy, capital of a country of the same name in Umbra, with bishop's see. It is seated on the Tiber, 27 ms. SW. of Urbino. Lon. 12 18 E., lat. 43 32 N.

Citta-Nouva, city of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, containing 16 churches and convents within its walls, and 15 without. It is seated on the Gulf of Venice, 10 ms. S. of Loretto. Lon. 13 40 E., lat. 43 16 N.——seaport of Venetian Istra, with a bishop's see, 60 ms. E. of Venice. Lon. 14 2 E., lat. 45 36 N.

City Point, village and port of entry, in Prince George co., Va., on James, at the mouth of Appomattox river, 20 ms. below Richmond.

Ciudad-Real, town of Spain, capital of Mancha. The inhabitants are noted for dressing leather for gloves. It is 2 ms. from the Gaudiana, and 90 S. of Madrid. Lon. 3 25 W., lat. 38 58 N.

Ciudad-Rodrigo, town of Spain, in Leon, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Aquada, 40 ms. SW. of Salamanca. Lon. 5 58 W., lat. 40 33 N.

Civita-di-Friuli, small but ancient town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, seated on the Natisona, 10 ms. E. of Udena. Lon. 13 15 E., lat. 46 12 N.

Civita-di-Penna, ancient town of Naples, in Abruzza Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, near the river Salino, 35 ms. NE. of Aquila. Lon. 14 52 E., lat. 42 27 N.

Civita-Castilana, town of Italy, in Campagna di Romana, on a high rock, at the foot of which is a river, which falls into the Tiber. It is 25 ms. NW. of Rome. Lon. 12 35 E., lat. 42 25 N.

Civita-Vecchia, seaport of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with an arsenal. Here the Pope's galleys were formerly stationed, and it was a free port; but the air is unwholesome. It is 35 ms. NW. of Rome. Lon. 11 51 E., lat. 42 5 N.

Clackamus, river, U. S., enters the Wallamut, of Columbia.

Clackmannan, small town in Scotland, and capital of the county of the some name. It is seated on the north shore of the Forth, and stands on a hill, on the top of which is a castle, commanding a noble prospect. It is 23 ms. N. by E. of Glasgow. Lon. 3 40 W., lat. 56 5 N.

Clackmannanshire, co. of Scotland, bounded on the E. by Fifeshire, on the N. and W. by Perthshire; and on the S by the Forth. It is 8 ms. in length, and 5 in breadth. The country is plain and fertile towards the Firth, producing corn and pasture in abundance. This shire, with Kinross, sends 1 member to parliament. It is watered by the rivers Forth and Devan. Pop. in 1801, 10,858, in 1811, 10,010; and in 1821, 13,263.

Clagenfurt, town, of Germany, capital of Corinthia, 50 ms. SW. of Vienna. Lon. 14 20 E., lat. 46 53 N.

Claiborne, co., Tenn., between Clinch and Powell's rivers; bounded by Va., N., by Hawkin's co., in Tenn., E., Clinch river, or Granger, and Knox SE., and Powell's river, or Campbell, NW.: length 40, mean width 10 ms.; area 400 sq. ms; surface hilly, and in part mountainous; soil of middling quality. Chief town, Tazewell. Pop. in 1820, 5,508, and in 1840, 9,474. Central lat. 36 25 N, lon. W. C. 6 40 W. ——Co., Miss., bounded NW. by the Mississippi and Big-black rivers, E. bounding co., uncertain, and S. by Jefferson; surface, except along the bounding rivers, hilly; length 32 ms., mean width 12; area 384; soil varied, productive on the alluvion of the streams, but towards the eastern part sterile pine woods. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Gibsonport. Pop. in 1820, 5,963, and in 1840, 13,078. The 32° N. lat., and 14° W. lon. W. C. intersect in this county.

Claiborne Fort, town on the left bank of Alabama river, in Monroe co., Ala., at the head of schooner navigation, 25 ms. E. from fort St. Stephens.

Clameci, town of Fr., in the dep. of Nievre, and late province of Nivernois. Clameci is seated at the confluence of the Beuvron and Yonne, 112 ms. S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3 36 E., lat. 47 28 N.

Claphan, village of Eng., in Surry, noted for many handsome villas, which chiefly surround a beautiful common; 3 ms. SW. of London.

Clara, St., small island of S. America, in Peru, in the Bay of Guayaquil, 70 ms. SW. of Guayaquil, Lon. 82 20 W. lat. 2 20 S.——Small island or rather rock, one of the Canaries, between Lancerota, and Allegranza.

Clare, town of Suffolk, with a manufacture of baize. It is seated near the Stour, 15 ms. S. of St. Edmund's Bury, and 56 NE. of London. Lon. 0 36 E., lat 52 12 N.

Clare, St. co. of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 55 ms. in length, and 38 in breadth; bounded on the E. and S. by the Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limeric, and Kerry, on the W. by the Atlantic, and on the N. by Galway. It contains 2 market towns and 73 parishes, and before the Union sent 4 members to the Irish parliament.——Town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, 17 ms. NW. of Limeric. Lon. 8 46 W., lat. 52 52 N.

Claremont, town, Cheshire co., N. H. Pop. in 1810, 2,094; in 1820, 2,090.——Village in the last noticed tp., Cheshire co., N. H., on Sugar river, 52 ms. NW. by W. from Concord.

Clarence, tp., in Niagara co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 3,278.——Tp., Stormont co., U. C., on the Ottawa river.

Clarence, Duke of, straits on the NW. coast of N. America, between Duke of York and Prince of Wales islands; and between Prince of Wales island and Point Barry. Lon. W. C. 56° W. lat. 56 30 N.

Clarendon, village of Eng., 3 ms. E. from Salisbury, where Henry II summoned a council of the barons and prelates, in 1164, who enacted that body of laws, since called the Constitutions of Clarendon.——Town, Rutland co., Vt., 30 ms. W. from Windsor. Pop. in 1820, 1,800.——Tp. and post town, Genessee co., N. Y., 13 ms. W. from Rochester, S. from Erie canal, and SE. from Batavia.

Clarens, or *Chatillard*, village of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, delightfully situated not far from Vevay, on an eminence, whose declivity slopes gradually towards the lake of Geneva.

Claridon, tp. and village, Geauga co., O., by the post office list 170 ms NE. from Columbus, 30 ms. due E. from Cleveland, and 28 ms. NW. from Warren, co. seat of Trumbull co. Pop. of the tp. in 1820, 588

Clarington, small village on the western bank of Ohio river, Salem tp., Monroe co., 18 ms. E. from Woodsfield, the co. seat, and about 55 ms. by land route above Marietta.

Claritza, seaport of European Turkey, in the ancient Thessaly, to the S. from the mouth of the Peneus. Lon. 22 54 E., lat. 39 45 N.

Clark, tp., Clinton co., O. Pop. in 1820, 1,210.——Tp., Brown co., O. Pop. in 1820, 1,892.——Co. of Va., bounded N. by Jefferson, E. by Loudon, S. by Fauquier and Warren, and W. by Frederic. It lies westward of the Blue Ridge, and is traversed by the Shenandoah river. ——Co. of Georgia, bounded by Madison and Jackson N., the Appalatchee river separates it on the W. from Walton and Morgan, and having Green S., and Oglethorpe E. N. lat. 34° traverses its northern border. Central lon. 6 30 W. of W. C. Chief town, Watkinsville. Pop. in 1840, 10,522.——Eastern co. of Mississippi, having Wayne S., Jasper W., Lauderdale N., and Washington and Sumpter cos. of Alabama E. Central lat. 32° N., lon. 11 40 W. of W. C. Chief town, Quitman. It is traversed in a southern direction by the main eastern branch of Pascagoula river. Pop. in 1840, 2,986.——Co. of Arkansas, having Pike and Hempstead W., Union S. and SE., and Hotspring N. N. lat. 34°, and lon. 16° W. of W. C., intersect in this co. Slope southward, and drained by the main Washitau river. Chief town, Greenville. Pop. in 1840, 2,309.

Clarke, co. of O., bounded W. by Miami, Champaigne N., Madison E., Greene S., and Montgomery SW. Area, 412 sq. ms. The slope of this co. is to the southwest, and in that direction traversed by Mad river, Little Miami river, and Darby creek, have their sources in the southeastern part, and in the northwestern rise and flow from some branches of Great Miami. The soil is of unsurpassed fertility. The national road enters a little N. of the middle of the eastern border, and inclining a little S. of W. divides the co. into two not very unequal portions. It is also traversed nearly centrically by N. lat. 39 55. Springfield is the co. seat. Pop. in 1830, 13,074; and in 1840, 16,882.——The extreme NE. co. of Missouri, bounded S. by Lewis co., SE. by the Mississippi river, and NE. by Desmoines river. Chief town, St. Francisville. Central lat. 40 25 N., lon. 14 40 W. of W. C. Pop. in 1840, 2,846.——Co., Ia., bounded by the Ohio river SE., Harrison SW., Washington W. and NW., Jennings N., and Jefferson NE.; length 26 ms.; mean width 19; area 500 sq. ms. Surface hilly, but soil generally very productive. Chief town, Charleston. Pop. in 1820, 8,079; and in 1840, 14,595. Central lat. 38 30, lon. W. C. 8 30 W.——Co., Ky., bounded by Kentucky river N., Madison and Fayette SW., Bourbon NW., Montgomery NE., and Estill SE.; length 25 ms.; mean width 8; area 200 sq. ms.; surface moderately hilly, and soil productive. Chief town, Winchester. Pop. in 1820, 11,449; and in 1840, 10,802. Lat. 38° N., and lon. 7° W. from W. C., intersect in the SW. part of this co.——Co., Ala., bounded W. by Tombigbee river, N. by Marengo, and E. by Monroe; length 45, mean width 14 ms.; area 840 sq. ms. Surface rather hilly, and, except on the streams, soil sterile. Chief town, Jackson. Pop. in 1820, 5,839; and in 1840, 8,640. Central lat. 31 40, lon. W. C. 10 50 W.

Clarks, post office, Cochocton co., O.

Clarkesville, village and seat of justice, Montgomery co., Tenn., on the point of land formed by the junction of Cumberland and Red rivers, 45 ms. by land below Nashville. Lat. 36 28 N., lon. W.

C. 10 11 W.——Town, Clarke co, Ia., at the lower part of the rapids of Ohio.

Clarkesborough, town, Jackson co., Ga., on a branch of Oconee river, 10 ms. S. from Jefferson.

Clarkesburg, town, Berkshire co., Mass. on Hoosack river, 33 ms. NNW. from Lenox. Pop. in 1810, 231; in 1820, 274.——Town, Montgomery co., Md., on the road from W. C. to Fredericktown, 25 ms. from the former, and 15 from the latter place.——Town and seat of justice for Harrison co., Va., on the right bank of the Monongahela, 40 ms. SSW. from Morgantown. Lat. 39 18 N., lon. W. C. 3 20 W.——Village, Habersham co., Ga., 140 ms. NW. of Augusta.——Village, Ross co., O., 16 ms. NW. from Chilicothe, and 30 ms. a little W. of S. from Columbus.——Town and seat of justice, Lewis co., Ky., on a creek of Ohio river, 25 ms. by land NNW. from Washington, Ky. Lat. 38 44 N., lon. W. C. 6 10 W.

Clark's Ferry, post office, Cumberland co., Pa. ——Post office, Columbiana co., O.

Clark's field, post office, Huron co., O., 137 ms. NNE. from Columbus. It is situated on the weekly post route from Norwalk, the co. seat, to Medina, in Medina co., 12 ms. eastward of the former, and 36 westward of the latter place.

Clark's Fork, river, one of the great branches of the Yellow Stone, falls into that stream from the S., about 100 ms. above the mouth of Bighorn river.

Clarkson, town, Monroe co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,612.

Clarkson, village, Columbiana co., Ohio, 9 ms. eastward of New Lisbon, and on the middle road thence to Beavertown, in Penn.

Clark's Store, post office, Martin co., N. C., post road 120 ms. E. from Raleigh.

Clark's Store and post office, Hamilton co., Ohio, 18 ms. NW. by W. from Cincinnati, 6 ms. northerly of Elizabethtown, and 3 ms. S of New Haven.

Clark's River, the great middle branch of Columbia river, rises in the Chippewan mountains, interlocking with the sources of the Missouri, flows SW., W. and NW., by a course of about 800 ms., joins Lewis's river and forms the Columbia.

Clarkstown, town and seat of justice, Rockland co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,808.

Clarksville, village, Clinton co., Ohio, 85 ms SW. from Columbus.——Green co., Penn.—See *Clarksville*.——Village, Wayne co. Penn.——Village, King and Queen co., Va., 50 ms. NE. from Richmond.——Village, Habersham co., Ga., 140 ms. N. from Milledgeville.—See *Clarksville*. ——Village, Pike co., Mo., on the Miss. river, 83 ms. NNW. from St. Charles, and 93 in a similar direction from St. Louis.——Village, Clark co., Ala., 12 ms. NE. from St. Stephens.——Village, Clinton co., Ohio, 10 ms. westward of Wilmington, the co. seat, and 13 ms. eastward of Lebanon, co. seat of Warren co.

Claverack, tp., Columbia co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2,813.——Village, Columbia co., N. Y., 5 ms. E. of Hudson.

Claude, St., handsome city of Fr., in the dep. of Jura, and late province of Franche Compte, between 3 high mountains, on the river Lison, and owes its origin to a celebrated abbey, built in 425, in this then barren and uninhabited country. The cathedral is extremely elegant. In this city are many public fountains with large basins. It is 35 ms. NW. of Geneva. Lon. 6 18 E., lat. 46 24 N.

Clausenburg, town of Transylvania, on the river Samos, 60 ms. NW. of Hermanstadt. On one of the gates is an inscription in honor of the emperor Trajan. Lon. 23 20 E., lat. 46 53 N.

Clay, town of Eng., in Norfolk, on an arm of the sea, between two rivers, 20 ms. NW. of Norwich. Here are some large salt works.——Co. of Ken., on the head waters of Cumberland and Kentucky rivers, bounded by Knox SE., Rockcastle W., Madison, Estell, and Floyd N., and Floyd E.; length 50, mean width, about 40 ms.; area, 2,000 sq. ms.; surface, very hilly and rocky; soil in some places productive, but in general of middling quality. Chief town, Manchester. Pop. in 1820, 4,393; in 1830, 3,548; and in 1840, 4,607. Ctl. lat. 37 25 N., lon. 6 30 W. from W. C.——C. H. and post office, Clay co., Mo., post road, 286 ms. up the Missouri river, above St. Charles, and 300 from St. Louis.——Village in western part of Sandusky co., Ohio, on the Maumee turnpike, 16 ms. westward of Lower Sandusky.

Clay-ponds, light-house on Cape Cod, Mass.

Claysville, village, Washington co., Penn., on the U. S. turnpike road, 10 ms. W. from the borough of Washington, and 20 E. from Wheeling. This village contains about 30 houses in one street along the road. Pop. in 1840, 292.——Village, Harrison co., Kentucky, 48 ms. NE. from Frankfort.

Clayton, Perry co., Ohio.—See *Rehoboth*, same co. and State.——Eastern tp., Perry co., Ohio, on the waters of Hockhocking river.

Claytonville, village, Rabun co., Ga., 160 ms. NNW. from Milledgeville.

Clayville, as in post office list, or Claysville, as in Ohio Gazetteer, village, Westland tp., Guernsey co, Ohio, 10 ms. SSW. of Cambridge the co. seat, 18 ms. almost exactly E. of Zanesville, and 11 ms. SE. of Norwich on the National road.

Clear, Cape, promontory of a little island on the S. of Ireland. Lon. 11 45 W., lat. 51 18 N.

Clear, creek of Ohio, joining the Great Miami from the left, in the NE. corner of Butler co.

Clear, Creek, tp., Warren co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 2,444.——Tp., Richland co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 309. On the maps the village in Clear creek tp., Richland co., is called Vermillion; the post office is, however, named Clear creek, and situated 18 ms. NE. of Mansfield and 23 ms. NW. of Wooster, co. seat of Wayne co.——Tp., Fairfield co., Ohio. Pop. in 1810, 1126; in 1820, 1,174.

Clearfield, co., Penn., on the waters of Susquehanna, bounded by Inda. W., Jefferson NW., M'Kean N., Lycoming NE., and Centre SE.; length 45, breadth 32 ms., area 1425 sq. ms. This co. is yet but very thinly peopled, though much of the soil is excellent, and the climate delightful. It is a true Alpine region, rich in the most varied scenery. Clearfield is drained by the higher creeks, and W. branches of Susquehannah, particularly Sinnamahoning and Mushannon creeks. Some of the waters of Toby's creek, Sandy creek, and Mohulbucktitun branches of Al-

leghany river rise on and flow from the western part of this county. The surface is generally broken, and much of it mountainous. There are extensive indications of metallic ores, particularly iron. Chief town, Clearfield. Pop. in 1820, 2,342; and in 1840, 7,834. Ctl. lat. 1 30 N., lon. W. C. 1 30 W.——Borough, post office, and seat of justice, Clearfield co., Penn., on the point of land between the W. branch of the Susquehannah and Clearfield creek. N. lat. 41 1, lon. W. C. 1 28 W.

Clearfield Bridge, village, Clearfield co., Penn., 14 ms. S. from the borough of Clearfield.

Clearfield, tp., Butler co., Penn. Pop. in 1810, 288; in 1820, 515.

Clear Fork, post office, Richland co., Ohio, 72 ms. NNE. from Columbus.

Clear Spring, post office, Washington co. Md., about midway between Hancockstown and Hagerstown, 13 ms. from each.

Cleaveland.—See *Cleveland*, Cuyahoga co., Ohio.

Cleves, village, Hamilton co., Ohio, on Ohio river, 16 ms. below Cincinnati.

Clebury, town of Eng., in Shropshire, on the river Rea, 28 ms. SE. of Shrewsbury, and 136 NW. of London. Lon. 2 23 W., lat. 52 21 N.

Clerac, or *Clairac*, lately in the province of Guienne, now in the dep. of Lot and Garonne. It is seated on the river Lot, 10 ms. NW. of Agen. Lon. 25′ E., lat. 44 20 N.

Clermont, town of Fr., in the dep. of Meuse and late territory of Barrois, 127 ms. NW. of Paris. Lon. 5 9 E., lat. 49 34 N.——Town of Fr., in the dep. of Oise and late province of the Isle of France, 37 ms. N. of Paris. Lon. 2 25 E., lat. 49 25 N.——Considerable city of Fr., in the dep. of Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne. Many Roman antiquities are found in the neighborhood. There are also some mineral springs; and that of the suburb of St. Allyre has formed a natural bridge over the brook into which it falls. It is called the mineral bridge, and carriages may pass over it. Clermont contains 30,000 inhabitants; and has manufactures of ratteens, druggets, serges, and leather. It is the birthplace of the celebrated Pascal, and is 300 ms. S. of Paris. Lon. 3 10 E., lat. 45 47 N.——Tp. and post office, Columbia co., N. Y., on the E. side of Hudson river, and 15 ms. S. of the city of Hudson. The tp. has 1,154 inhabitants.——Co., Ohio, bounded by Ohio river E. and SE., Hamilton W., Warren N., and Brown E.; length 32 ms., mean width 13, area 416 sq. ms. A great portion of the soil is of first-rate quality. Staples, grain, flour, and salt provisions. Pop. in 1820, 15,820, and in 1840, 23,106. Ctl. lat. N. 39°, and W. lon. 7° from W. C. intersect in this co.

Clerk's Island lies in the N. Pacific Ocean, between the coast of Kamschatka and that of N. America. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1788, and was so named in honor of Captain Clerk, his second in command. A landing could not be effected. Near its E. extremity is a little island remarkable for having three elevated rocks upon it. It is quite uninhabited. Lon. W. C. 92 30 W., lat 63 15 N.

Clery, village of Fr., 9 ms. SW. of Orleans, once famous for the pilgrimage to our Lady of Clery. Here was the tomb of that monster Lewis XI. who appeared in white marble as the saint and patroit king.

Cleveland, tp., Cuyahoga co., O. Pop. in 1810, 547; in 1820, 606.——City and county seat, Cuyahoga co., O, at the mouth of Cuyahoga river, on Lake Erie. Lon. W. C. 4 44 W., lat. 41 31 N. Cleveland, from its position at the northern termination of the Ohio canal, is a place of great and increasing importance. The site is about 80 feet above, and commands a most expansive prospect over Lake Erie. Its progressive population proves its solid prosperity: Pop. in 1825, 500; in 1830, 1,000; in 1834, 4,300; in 1837, 6,500; in 1840, 7,037, including the township. This place was incorporated as a village in 1816, and as a city in 1836. The first settlement was made there in 1797, distance by post roads about 150 ms., but, by actual calculation, the bearing from Columbus to Cleveland is N. 37 50 E., and distance 139 ms., the course passing about 10 ms. westward of Millersburg, 4 ms. westward of Wooster, and 3 ms. eastward of Medina, by postroad 130 ms. northwestward of Pittsburg.

Cleves, duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, divided into two parts by the Rhine. It is a fine country, delightfully variegated with hills, woods, fields, towns, and villages; and is subject to the King of Prussia.——City of Westphalia, capital of the duchy of Cleves. It is seated on the eastern side of three hills, about a mile W. of the Rhine, with which it communicates by means of a canal, which is large enough for great barges. It has a castle built by Julius Cæsar. It has been often taken and retaken; the last time by the French in 1794. It is 15 ms. SE. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 50 E., lat. 51 45 N.——Town of Va., King George's co., on the Rappahannock.——A small village in Hamilton co. O., 15 ms. NW. by W. of Cincinnati.

Cleybrook, Great and *Little*, two villages of Eng., in Leicestershire, on the NW. side of Lutterworth. They are supposed to have been a part of Cleycester, situated 1 mile to the W., which was a flourishing city of the Romans, and where their bricks and coins have been frequently found.

Clief, town of Eng, in Northamptonshire, 30 ms. NE. of Northampton and 88 NNW. of London. Lon. 37′ W., lat. 52 53 N.

Clifford, tp., Susquehannah co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 681.

Clifton, village of Eng., in Westmoreland, 3 ms. SSE. of Penrith.——Village of Eng., in Gloucestershire, near Bristol, noted for the hot well in its neighborhood, upon the lower Avon, at the foot of St. Vincent's rock.——Town of Buckingham co., L. C.——Village in the northern part of Green co., Ohio, 10 ms. a little E. of N. from Xenia, and 9 ms. S. of Springfield, co. seat of Clark co. This place is remarkable for the peculiar position of its cotton factory, which is thus noticed in the Ohio Gazetteer: "The factory is worthy of particular notice, it being built directly over the river (Little Miami) at the falls, where the river enters a chasm in the rocks, from 30 to 70 feet in depth, and from 20 to 50 wide. The building is 72 feet long by 40 wide, and 3 stories high, and will, when completed, employ from 70 to 80 hands. There is abundance of water power yet unimproved

Distance 45 ms. SW. of Columbus, and 21 ms. NE. by E. of Dayton."

Clinch, navigable river of the State of Tenn., which rises in Clinch mountain, and after running through Powell's Valley, flows into the Tennessee river at SW. Point, or Kingston, and forms Tennessee.——Mountain of Tenn., ranges between Clinch and Holston rivers.

Clingaris, post office, Chester co., Pa.

Clinton, tp., Buckingham co., L. C.——Town, Kennebeck co., Me., by postroad 81 ms. NE. from Portland. Pop. in 1820, 1,356.——Village, Oneida, co., N. Y., on Oriskanny creek, 9 ms. WSW. from Utica. Hamilton College, near this village, was incorporated in 1812, and from the liberal support given by public and private patronage, is a flourishing institution. It is under the direction of a president, 3 professors, and 2 tutors; the students about 70.——Co., N. Y., bounded by L. C. N., Lake Champlain E., Essex co. S., and Franklin W.; length 40 mean width 35 ms.; area 1,400 sq. ms. It forms the NE. angle of the State. The surface is hilly, and in part mountainous; soil generally indifferent. Chief town, Plattsburg. Pop. in 1820, 12,070; and in 1840, 28,157. Central lat. 44 45 N., lon. W. C. 3 20 E.——Co. of Lincoln, U. C., on Lake Ontario.——Tp., Knox co., O. Pop. in 1810, 714; in 1820, 834. ——Tp., Franklin co., O. Pop. in 1820, 518. ——Tp., Jackson co., O. Pop. in 1820, 338.——Co., O., on the waters of Little Miami, bounded by Warren W., Green and Fayette N., Fayette E., Highland SE., and Brown S.; length 22, mean width 18 ms.; area 390 sq. ms. Surface diversified by hill and dale; soil generally highly productive. Chief town, Wilmington. Pop. in 1820, 8,085. Central lat. 39 25, lon. W. C. 6 45 W.

In the Ohio Gazetteer, with much that our limits will not admit, we find the following on Clinton co. O.: "The general surface of the co. is level, but sufficiently rolling for cultivation. Its character in different parts derives its qualities from the three classes of land into which the co. is divided. There are—1, prairie, or open meadow; 2, dry, level wood lands, of an excellent quality; 3, low swamp, of a deep soil. The third class, or low swamp lands, are invariably found at the head of water courses, and, from their peculiar situation, are easily reclaimed."

These extracts are made the more as they not only illustrate the features of Clinton county, but also those of central and western Ohio generally. Clinton county occupies a table land from which flow numerous confluents of Little Miami westwardly and those of Paint creek eastwards. Those who would look on a map of this county, and who were acquainted only with a hilly or mountainous country, would of course suppose the fountains were to be found in valleys or slopes; but directly the reverse is the case over a large portion of Ohio, and in like manner over Indiana and Illinois; nor is it an easy matter to give, by any description, a correct or even tolerable conception of such a country to those who have not seen others of similar features.

Clinton, village on Ohio canal, NW. part of Stark co., O., 17 ms. NW. of Canton, the county seat, and 4 ms. from Doylestown, or Chippewa, Wayne co.——Village, Parke co., Ia., on the right bank of Wabash river. Lat. 39 40, lon. W. C. 10 20 W.——Village, Anderson co., Tenn., on the right bank of Clinch river, 150 ms. a little N. of E. from Murfreesboro'. Lat. 36 5, lon. W. C. 7 12 W.——Village, Samson co., N. C., about 70 ms. S. from Raleigh.——Village and seat of justice, Jones co., Ga., 22 ms. W. from Milledgeville. Lat. 33 1 N., lon. W. C. 6 48 W.

Clinton Hollow, Dutchess co., N. Y., is situated between the tps. of Rhinebeck and Poughkeepsie, and lies along the Hudson river. Pop. in 1820, 6,611. The post office is 90 ms. S. of Albany.

Clintonville, village, Onondaga co., N. Y., by post road 145 ms. a little N. of W. from Albany.

Clissa, fort of Dalmatia, taken from the Turks by the Venetians. It is seated on a craggy mountain, 6 ms. N. of Spalatro. Lon. 17 31 E., lat. 44 10 N.

Clisson, town of France, in the dep. of Lower Loire, and late province of Bretagne, on the river Seure, 12 ms. S. of Nantes. Lon. 1 28 W., lat. 47 1 N.

Clithero, borough of Eng., in Lancashire, near Pendil Hill, 36 ms. SE. of Lancaster and 213 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 21 W., lat. 53 54 N.

Clockville, village, Madison co., N. Y., 41 ms. W. from Utica.

Clogher, episcopal town and borough of Ireland, in Tyrone. Lon. 6 50 W., lat. 54 30 N.

Clonmel, borough of Ireland, in the co. of Tipperary, seated on the river Sure, 19 ms. SE. of Tipperary. Lon 7 27 W., lat. 52 14 N.

Clopton's Mills, post office, Putnam co., Ga., 16 ms. N. of Milledgeville.

Cloud, St., town of Fr., 4 ms. W. from Paris, on the Seine. One of the royal palaces is in this place.

Clough Mills, post office, Laurens, S. C.

Cloutiersville, post office, Natchitoches parish, La., between Natchitoches and Rapides, 25 ms. SE from the former and 35 NW. from Alexandria.

Clover Dale, post office, Bottetourt co., Va., 179 ms. W. from Richmond.

Clover Garden, post office, Chatham co., N. C., 47 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Clover Hill, post office, Blount co., Tenn., 150 ms. in an easterly direction from Murfreesboro'.

Cloverville, post office, Delaware co., N. Y., 90 ms. SW. from Albany.

Cloway, river and lake of British North America. The lake lies about 30° W. from W. C., at lat. 62 30 N., and discharges its waters to the SW., which, flowing about 200 ms., enters Great Slave Lake. Lon. W. C. 35° W., lat. 62 N.

Cloyne, episcopal town and borough of Ireland, in the co. of Cork, 16 ms. E of Cork. Lon. 8° W., lat. 41 54 N.

Cluny, town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its late famous Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Grosne, 10 ms. NW. of Macon. Lon. 4 33 E., lat. 46 24 N.

Cluse, town of Savoy, in Faucigny, seated on the Arve, 22 ms. SE. of Geneva. Lon. 6 29 E., lat. 45 57 N.

Clwyd, celebrated vale of Denbighshire, extending from its upper end to the Irish sea, above

20 ms., its breadth varying from 3 to 8, according to the approach or recess of the high mountains enclosing it, through which, in different parts, are gaps formed by nature for entrances. A river of the same name, which rises in the middle of the co., runs along this vale, and, having entered Flintshire, falls into the Irish sea.

Clyde, river in Scotland, which rises in Annandale, falls into the sea, over against the Isle of Bute.——River of Orleans co., Vt., which falls into Lake Memphremagog, at its SE. corner.——Village on the great Western canal, in Seneca co., N. Y., 18 ms. NE. from Geneva, and 25 NW. from Auburn.

Clyde River, of N. Y., formed by the outlet of Canandaigua lake and Mud creek. These two latter unite at Lyons, in Wayne co. The outlet of Canandaigua lake issues from that sheet of water at the village of Canandaigua, flows thence a little E. of N., 8 ms., into the tp. of Manchester, where it turns abruptly to the E., in which direction it continues 12 ms., to Phelps, having received from the southward the large accession of Flint creek. Below Phelps the Canandaigua again turns to almost due N., 8 ms., to Lyons, where it joins Mud creek.

Mud creek rises as far S. as the head of Canandaigua lake, having its source in the tp. of Naples, from which it flows 25 ms. nearly due N., through Ontario co., to Farmington. Here it turns NE. 10 ms., reaches Palmyra, where it winds to the E., and follows the latter course by a very winding channel of 15 ms., unites with the Canandaigua at Lyons. These streams are of importance, as they contribute to supply the Erie canal. The Clyde, from its head at Lyons to its influx into the Seneca river, has a winding course of about 20 ms., with a fall of 21 feet.

Clydesdale, wild district of Scotland, in the S. part of Lanarkshire. Amid the mountains here, particles of gold have sometimes been washed down by the rains and streams of water; but this tract is chiefly remarkable for producing metals of inferior worth. The veins of lead lie mostly N. and E., and their thickness, which seldom exceeds 40 feet, varies greatly in different parts. The scanty pasture here feeds some sheep and cattle.

Coahuila y Texas, State, one of the States of the republic of Mexico, bounded S. by New Leon, SW. by Durango, W. by Chihuahua, N. uncertain, and E. by the State of Tamaulipas. This State, the extent of which is uncertain, lies upon the eastern slope of the Great Cordillera or Plateau, upon which is situated Durango and Chihuahua. Rivers, and even spring water, rare in the two latter, become abundant in some parts of Coahuila. The immense volume of the Rio Grande del Norte traverses this State from NW. to SE. Though exactly E. from Chihuahua, the climate of Coahuila is much more exposed to heat in summer, though the winters are alike severe in both places; and in both rains are, when they do occur, excessively heavy and durable, falling in torrents, but droughts are as durable. However, except some small tracts near the seacoast, the whole of the northern States of Mexico are, in a peculiar manner, salubrious. See *Mexico*. N. lat. 28°, and lon. W. C. 24° W., intersect in Coahuila y Texas. Chief towns Montelovez and Saltillo.

Coal Mines, Chesterfield co., Va.

Coal's Mouth, post office, Kenhawa co., Va.

Coanamine, river of Guiana.

Coaquago, NW. and main branch of Delaware river, rises in Delaware co., N. Y., flows SW. to near the NE. corner of Pa., where it turns abruptly to SE.

Coast Castle, cape, and principal settlement of the English on the coast of Guinea, with a strong citadel. It is 30 ms. E. by N. of St. George del Mina. Lon. 0°, lat. 5 6 N.

Coatsville, post office, Chester co., Pa.

Coa'es Tavern, York district, S. C., 97 ms. N. from Columbia.

Coates Prairie, post office, Calloway co., Mo., 110 ms. NW. by W. from St. Louis.

Cobagua, river in South America.——Island in the Caribbean sea. Lon. W. C. 13 34 E., lat. 10 50 N.

Cobbescompte, river Kennebec co., Maine, the drain of a number of small lakes between Kennebec and Androscoggin, which unite in the town of Gardner, and enter the right side of Kennebec river.

Cobb's Corners, village, Mantua tp., Portage co., Ohio, 12 ms. NNW. from Ravenna, and about 30 ms. a little N. of W. from Warren, co. seat of Trumbull co.

Coberly's, post office, Allen tp., Union co., 10 ms. NW. of Marysville, the county seat, and 12 ms. SE. by E. from Bellefontaine, the county seat of Logan county.

Cobham, village, Dinwiddie co., Va., on the S. side of James river, opposite to Jamestown, and about 12 ms. S. of Williamsburg.

Cobijah, seaport of Peru, Lat. 22 24 S., lon. W. C. 7° E. The bay of Cobijah is opposite the desert of Attacamas.

Coblentz, ancient city of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle, 50 ms. NE. of Treves. Lon. 7 32 E. lat. 50 24 N.

Cobleskill, town, Schoharie co., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 2,440.

Coburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a college, a fort, and a castle. This town and its principality belongs to the house of Saxony. It is seated on the Itch, 20 ms. N. of Bamberg. Lon. 11 18 E., lat. 50 22 N.

Coburn's Store, post office, Mecklenburg co., N. C., 170 ms. SW. from Columbia.

Coca, river of Columbia, is the northwestern branch of the Napo; which see.——Town of Spain, in Old Castile, near which is a strong castle for State prisoners. It is seated among mountains, at the confluence of the Morvedro and Elezens, 25 ms. NNE. of Segovia. Lon 3 34 W., lat. 41 17 N.

Cochabamba, province of the united provinces of La Plata, bounded W. by the Andes, S. by Charcas, and drained by the sources of the Para and Magdalena rivers. It is a fine healthy and fertile country, of about 4,500 sq. ms., and peopled by 100,000 inhabitants. Central lon. W. C. 11° E., lat. 18° S.

Cochecton, village, Sullivan co., N. Y., on the bank of the Delaware river, at Cochecton Falls, 60 ms. SW. by W. from Newburg, and 50 ms. SE. by E. from Montrose, in Susquehanah co., Pa.

Cochieim, town in the electorate of Treves, formerly imperial. It was forced to surrender to the French in 1794, and is seated on the Moselle, 25 ms. SW. of Coblentz. Lon. 7 2 E., lat. 50 12 N.

Cochin, seaport on the coast of Malabar, in Travancore. It is a Dutch settlement, and was captured by a British fleet in 1795. It is 120 ms. S. by E. of Calcut. Lon. 75 30 E., lat. 10° N.

Cochin China, kingdom of Asia; bounded on the E. by the Eastern ocean, on the N. by Tonquin, on the W. by Cambodia, and on the S. by Ciampa.

Coldingham, healthy tract near the coast in the co. of Berwick, in Scotland.

Colding, town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, remarkable for its bridge, over which all the cattle pass that go from Jutland into Holstein, and pay a small toll, which brings in a considerable revenue to the king. It is situated at the extremity of a bay of the Little Belt, 50 ms. S. by E. of Wilburg, on an eminence in a pleasant country abounding with game. Lon. 10 15 E., lat. 53 35 N.

Cold Spring, village, Suffolk, co., N. Y., at the head of a small bay of Long Island Sound, and 38 ms. from N. Y.——Post office, Cape May co., N. J.

Cold Spring ove, near Burlington, N. J.

Coldstream, town of Eng., in the county of Berwick, on the Tweed, over which is a handsome bridge. Lon. 2 5 W., lat. 55 36 N.

Colebrook Dale, in Eng., in Shropshire, a winding glen on the banks of the Severn, between two vast hills, which break into various forms, being all thickly covered, and forming beautiful sheets of hanging woods. Here are the most considerable iron works in Eng., and a curious bridge over the Severn, constructed entirely of cast-iron.——Tp., Berks, co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 792, in 1820, 1,046.

Colebrook, town, Coos co., N. H. Pop. in 1810, 325, in 1820, 470.——Town, Litchfield co., Conn., on the west branch of Farmington river, between Barkhamstead and Norfolk. Pop. 1,250.

Colebrook Meeting-house, post office, Litchfield co., Conn. in the tp. of Colebrook, 32 ms. NW. from Hartford.

Colenet, Cape, cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 164 56 E., lat. 20 30 S.

Colerain, borough of Ireland, in the co. of Londonderry, on the rivery Bann, 25 ms. NE. of Londonderry. Lon. 6 39 W., lat 55 16 N. ——Tp. in Bedford co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 876, in 1820, 986.——Tp. and post office in Franklin co, Mass., 10 ms. NW. from Greenfield. Pop. in 1820, 1,961.——Tp., Lancaster co, Pa. Pop. in 1810, 834, in 1820, 1,088.——Village, Bertie co., N. C., postroad, 174 ms. NE. by E. from Raleigh.——Village, Camden co., Ga., on St. Mary's river, 30 ms. above St. Mary's.——Tp., 6 ms. sq., in the NE. corner of Ross co., O., in which is situated the town of Adelphi. Pop. 1810, 846, in 1820, 866, in 1840, 1,281.——Village, Belmont co., O., NE. from Clearsville. Pop. in 1810, 471, in 1820, 778. The village in Colerain, Belmont co., is situated on the road from Wheeling to Cadiz, 6 ms. NW. of the latter place.——Tp. Hamilton co., O., on the E. side of the Great Miami river, 15 ms. from its mouth, and opposite to Crosby. Pop. in 1810, 1,058, in 1820, 1,906, in 1840, 2,272. For post office, in this tp., see *Bevis' tavern*.

Colerain Forge, post office, Huntingdon co., Pa.

Coles Forge, and post office, one mile westward of the Ohio canal and Scioto river, and 9 ms. N NW. of Portsmouth.

Coles Grove, village, Pike co., Ill., postroad 112 ms. from Vandalia.

Coleshill, town of Eng., in Warwickshire, on the side of a hill, on the Coln, over which is a stone bridge. It is 11 ms. NW. of Coventry, and 105 of London. Lon. 1 35 W., lat. 52 32 N.

Colesville, tp. and village, Broom co. N. Y., between Susquehannah and Chenango rivers, 35 ms. E. from Owego.——Village, Montgomery co. Md., 15 ms. NW. from W. C.——Village, Chesterfield co., Vs., 152 ms. from W. C., and 31 S. Richmond.

Coleford, town of Eng., in Gloucestershire, 14 ms. S. of Hereford, and 123 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2 40 W., lat. 51 48 N.

Colima, town of Mexico, capital of a fertile valley of the same name. It is seated at the mouth of a river, near the N. Pacific ocean, 300 ms. W. of Mexico, in Valladolid, now Mechiscan, near a volcanic mountain. Lon. W. C. 26 10; lat. 19 20 N.

Colioure, seaport of Fr., in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Rousillon. It is a small, but a strong town, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 10 ms. SE of Perpignan. Lon. 3 8 E., lat. 42 34 N.

Coln, village or Bohemia, 28 ms. E. from Prague.

Colle, town of Tuscany, 10 ms. NW. of Sienna. Lon. 11 7 E., lat. 43 16 N.

College Grant, tp., Coos co., N. H. Pop. in 1820, 33.

College, from *con* and *lego*, *together*. The most common application of this term is to designate a seminary of learning, and in particular, one dedicated to the study of the ancient or classical languages. Any body of persons, however, legally assembled to perform any legal purpose, may be correctly called a college, hence, college of electors, college of physicians, &c. It is also applied to the edifices in which the object of coming together is to be effected.—See art. *University*, *Academy*, *&c.*

College, tps. are two tracts of land each 6 ms. sq., situated in the centre of Athens co., O., adjoining each other, the one on the N. the other S. Through the northernmost, runs the Hockhocking river, adjacent to many parts of which are several tracts of excellent land. The names of those tps. arose from the circumstance of their having been granted as a donation to the college of Athens; the right of soil to which, belongs exclusively to the said college.—See *Athens, O.*——Tp., O., six ms. sq., in the western border of of Butler co, belonging to the Miami university. See *Oxford*.

College Corners, post office in the extreme northwestern angle of Butler co., O. It is at a settlement, partly in Butler and Preble, cos., O., and in Franklin and Union cos., Ia., about 20 ms. northwestward of Hamilton, 16 ms. SW. from Eaton, and 5½ from Oxford, and 16 NE. of Brookville, Ia.

College Hill, Columbia collage, and post office, D. C., 2 ms. N. from the capitol, and on the road from W. C. to Rockville, Fredericktown, &c.

Colleton, district S. C., bounded by the Atlantic ocean and Charleston district SE., Beaufort SW., Barnwell and Orangeburgh NW., and part of Charleston NE.; length 57 ms., mean width 30; area 1,700 sq. ms. Surface generally flat, and soil, except on the streams, of indifferent quality. Staples—rice, cotton, and tobacco. Chief town, Waterborough. Pop. in 1820, 26,373, and in 1840, 25,548. Central lat. 32 45 N., lon. W. C. 3 35 W.

Collins' Cross Roods, post office, Colleton district S. C., about 70 ms. S. from Columbia.

Collins' Mills, post office, Jefferson co, N. Y., 190 ms. NW. from Albany.

Collins' Settlement, post office, Lewis co., Va., post road, 360 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Collinsville, village, Huntingdon co., Pa, post-road, 153 ms. W. from Harrisburg.——Post office, Butler co., O., 10 ms. northly of Hamilton, and 16 a little E. of S., from Eaton.

Collmore's ridge, plantation in Lincoln co. Me.

Colmar, city of Fr., capital of the dep. of Upper Rhine, and late province of Upper Alsace. It is seated near the river Ill., 35 ms. S. by W. of Strasburg. Lon. 7 27 E., 48 5 N.

Colmars, town of Fr., now in the dep. of the Lower Alps, lately in the province of Provence, 20 ms. E. of Digne. Lon. 6 35 E., lat. 44 7 N.

Colmagarod, town of Russia, is an island formed by the river Dwina, 30 ms. SE. of Archangel. Lon. 39 42 E., lat. 64 14 N.

Coln, name of several of the small rivers in Eng., the chief of which rises near Clare, in Suffolk, and passing by Halstead and Colchester, in Essex, falls into the German ocean, between Mersey island and the mainland. In the inlets and pools, at the mouth of this river, are bred the famous Colchester oysters.

Colnbrook, town of Eng., in Bucks, on the river Coln, 17 ms. W. of London. Lon. 25' W., lat. 51 29 N.

Colne, town, Eng., in Lancashire, on a hill, 214 ms. NNW. London. Lon. 2 5 W., lat. 53 50 N.

Colnet, cape of New California, SW. from the town of St. Thomas and bay of Virgins. Lon. W. C. 40 50 W., lat. 31 40 N.

Coloca, town of S. America, in the upper part of Santa Cruz de la Sienna, on the river Guapey. Lon. W. C. 12 50 E., lat. 13 20 S.

Colochina, town of Turkey, in the Morea, 50 ms. SE. of Misitra. Lon. 23 22 E., lat. 36 32 N.

Colocza, town of Hungary, on the Danube, capital of the co. of Bath, 57 ms. SE. of Buda. Lon. 18 29 E., lat. 46 38 N.

Cologna, town of Italy, in the Paduan, 26 ms. SW. of Padua. Lon. 17 27 E., lat. 45 14 N.

Cologne, electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bounded on the N by the duchy of Cleves and Guelderland, on the E. by the duchy of Berg, on the S. by the archbishopric of Treves, and on the W. by the duchy of Juliers. It is one of the most fertile countries in the empire, abounding with all the necessaries of life.——Ancient city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Cologne, with a bishop's see and a famous university, seated on the river Rhine, 17 ms. E. of Juliers. Lon. 7 10 E., lat. 50 55 N.

Colombia, one of those confederated republics formed out of part of what was Spanish America, but since dissolved. We retain the name in order to preserve the annexed table, as it may serve as element of reference.

Departments.	Provinces.	Provincial pop.	Departmental pop.	Senators.	Representatives.
Orinoco	Guayana	45,000			2
	Cumana	70,000			2
	Barcelona	45,000			2
	Margaetta	15,000	175,000	4	1
Venezuela	Caraccas	350,000			12
	Barinas	80,000	430,000	4	3
Sulia	Coro	30,000			1
	Truxillo	33,400			1
	Merida	50,000			2
	Maricaibo	48,700	162,100	4	2
Boyacca	Tunja	200,000			7
	Socoro	150,000			5
	Pamplona	75,000			3
	Casanare	19,000	444,000	4	1
Cundinamarca	Bogota	172,000			6
	Antioquia	104,000			3
	Mariquita	45,000			2
	Neiba	50,000	371,000	4	2
Cauca	Popayan	171,000			6
	Choco	22,000	193,000	4	1
Magdalena	Carthagena	170,000			6
	Santa Martha	62,700			2
	Rio Hacha	7,000	239,300	4	1
	Quito	250,000			3
	Quijos, Majas	35,000			1
	Cuenca	78,000			3
	Jaen	13,000			1
	Mainas	55,000			1
	Loja	48,000			2
	Guayaquil	90,000	550,000		3
	Panama	50,000			2
	Veragua	30,000	80,000		1
		2,644,800		28	90

Colombo, town of Ceylon, and seat of the British establishments on that island. Lat. 7 4 N.

Colombotz, castle of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, on a hill, under which is the strong pass of Urania.

Colomey, or *Colomia*, town of Poland, in Red Russia, seated on the river Pruth, 42 ms. SE. of Halitz. Lon. 25 40 E., lat. 48 41 N.

Colonna, town of Italy, in Campagna.

Colorado, river of Mexico, in the Provincias Internas, or rather unconquered country, NW. of Sonora and New Mexico. This stream rises in the mountains, which give also source to the confluents of Missouri, Colombia, and Rio Grande del Norte, at N. lat. 41, and W. lon. from W. C. 35°. Its general course is SW. by S., receiving numerous and large branches from the E., joins the Rio Gila, N. lat. 33°, dilates into a very wide estuary, which has received the distinctive name of the Gulf of California. The regions watered by this great river are very defectively known. Its entire length,

if the gulf is included, exceeds 1,200 ms.——River of Mexico, province of Texas, rises in the unexplored country between the Red and Rio Grande rivers, and falls into the Gulf of Mexico N. lat. 29° W., lon. W. C. 19°.——River of S. America, rises in the Andes, S. lat. 32°, and pursuing a SE. course, falls into the Atlantic ocean at lat. 40° S., after an entire length of 700 ms. by comparative courses.

Colorno, town of Italy, in the Parmasan, near the Po, 8 ms. from Parma. The duke of Parma had a pleasure house here, which was one of the most delightful in Italy, and the gardens were very fine. Lon. 10 22 E., lat. 44 54 N.

Colosse, post office, Oswego co., N. Y., 156 ms. NW. from Albany.

Coloswar, large town of Transylvania, where the States meet. It is seated on the river Samos, 37 ms. NW. of Weissemburg, and 120 E. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 23 15 E., lat. 46 53 N.

Colouni, Cape of, ancient promontory of Sunium, in Attica, being the SE. extremity of Greece, and indeed of continental Europe. Cape Sunium was visited by Mr. Hobhouse in 1810, who has given a pretty detailed account of the ruins of the temple of Minerva Sunias, from the still standing white marble columns from which the modern name of the cape is derived. The view from Cape Colouni presents, on the W., the promontory Ketapheke, and very near to that head land the abrupt rocky island, now called Gaidaronessi, ancient Patroclus, and still farther, Archinda, formerly Belbina. The view to the N. is soon terminated by the pine-covered marble peaks of Laurium. To the S. the view is unlimited except by the horizon; the islands of Macronesi, Zea, Thermia, and Serpho, and, in clear weather, Andros, Tine, and other islands, enrich this fine perspective. Mr. Hobhouse rather hastily contradicts Pausanius, where the latter asserts, that the spear and statue of Minerva on the Acropolis, at Athens, could be seen from Sunium. It is probable that much could be seen from the summit of the temple of Minerva, when entire, that cannot be visible from the surface of the ground; and it is also probable that the moderns too much restrict what was meant by Cape Sunium. As it is, this cape must afford one of the most splendid views in the world. Hobhouse closes his account of its sweep by observing, that beyond Macronesi is Zea, then Thermia, and next Serpho, all long low land lying in a line successively, so as to have the appearance of one large island stretching to the S. The high lands of Argolis, about the Cape Scylleum, that form the other extremity of the Saronic gulf, are also visible at a distance of two or three and twenty miles.

Colourie, a village of Greece, on the island of the same name, is situated on the deep bay mentioned in our notice of the island. It contains 700 houses, with perhaps 2,500 inhabitants, composed of Greeks and Albanians, and with no Turks.

Colouri, the ancient Salamis, is about 5 ms. square, and indented by a deep bay from the W. It is separated from Attica by a narrow strait not more than 300 yards wide, and from Megaris by another still more narrow. The Bay or Gulf of Salamis, so famous as being the scene of perhaps the most important naval battle ever fought, extends between the island and the main about 10 ms., with a mean width of about 3 ms. The island is rocky and elevated, but with a good soil; extent something about 20 sq. ms. Enjoying the effects of sea air, the harvest of Salamis, according to Strabo, is finished before those of the main land are commenced. It contains two large villages, Colouri and Acupelaki. "The island seems uncultivated," says Hobhouse, "except in the narrow valleys between the hills, near Colouri, and Acupelaki, where wheat and barley are grown." There are some thin pine forests on the mountains. The slopes are supplied with springs of good water. The women of Salamis are of a fine shape and handsome face, superior to the Athenians of the same condition. They have the free ingenuous air, without any of the vulgarity of the peasant, and their whole manner is a happy mixture of the sprightliness of the Albanian, and the politeness of the Greek female.

Columbia, Coos co., N. H., 30 ms. N. of Lancaster. Pop. 1830, 443; 1840, 620.——Washington co., Me., 18 ms. W. of Machias. Pop. 1830, 663; 1840, 843.——Co., N. Y., bounded E. by Mass., S. by Dutchess co., N. Y., and W. by the Hudson river, separating it from Greene co., N. Y. Length from S to N. 30, mean width 18, and area 540 sq. ms. Slope westward, towards the Hudson. The soil of this county is favorable to agriculture, though broken, and in part even mountainous. Its chief town, the city of Hudson, is situated on bold rising ground, on the bank of Hudson river, and very near the middistance of the county along that stream, at N. lat. 42 13, lon. W. C. 3 11 E., 117 ms. N. of N. Y., and 28 S. of Albany. Pop. of the co. 1830, 38,325; in 1840, 43,252. In 1830 the city of Hudson contained 5,392 inhabitants, and in 1840 5,672.——Co. of Pa., bounded NW. by Lycoming, NE. by Luzerne, by Schuylkill SE., and by Northumberland SSW. and W. Length 35, mean width 20, and area 700 sq. ms. N. lat. 41° and lon. 3′ E. W. C. intersect near its centre. Slope to the southward, and SE. part traversed by the north branch of the Susquehanna. Hilly, and part mountainous, but with much excellent soil. Chief town, Danville. Pop. 1830, 20,049; in 1840, 24,267.——Village, West Hampfield tp., Lancaster co., Pa., on the left bank of Susquehanna river, 10 ms. W. from Lancaster. The new road from Philadelphia, through Lancaster, reaches the Susquehanna at Columbia; distance 81 ms. Here the canal commences, and ascends the Susquehanna. The village extends chiefly near the river and canal, but also rises up the rather abrupt slope, affording very beautiful sites for houses. Population 1830, 2,047; in 1840, 2,719.

Columbia, District of, seat of the U. S. General Government. It is composed of a tract 10 ms. square, lying nearly in a NE., SW., NW., and SE. direction, on both sides of the Potomac. It was formed out of a part of Prince George's and Montgomery cos., in Md., and part of Fairfax co., Va., and was ceded by Md. and Va., respectively, to the United States in 1790, and in 1800 became the seat of the U. S. General Government. It now contains, besides the city of Washington, properly so called, Alexandria and Georgetown.

See these places, under their respective heads. It is under the immediate government of Congress, and for local purposes subdivided into Washington city, county of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown. The surface of the District of Columbia is generally very pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. The soil, in its natural state, rather sterile; but, from the nature of its base, is easily improved, as is shown by successful examples of astonishing increase of fertility by manure and skilful culture, which have enabled those who adopted and pursued the practice to produce great variety of fruit and other vegetables to supply the markets of the three cities. The climate is esteemed very healthy. The lat. of the capitol is 38 52 45 N., and, within a very small fraction, 77° W, from the royal observatory, near London. The mean temperature about 55° Fahrenheit. Similar to Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, and Richmond, Washington city stands immediately below the primitive range, and at the head of tide water. As the project of a canal from W. C., over the Appalachian chain into the basin of the Miss., is an object of public attention, the following table of comparative heights is inserted under the present article:

Table of the ascents and descents from tide water, in Potomac river at Georgetown, to Lake Erie, at the town of Cleveland, by route of Potomac, Youghiogany, Monongahela, Ohio, Big Beaver, and Cuyahoga rivers.

Where from.	Miles.		Tide.	Feet.	
Georgetown to Gr't Falls	-	12	Rises	-	143
Harper's Ferry -	40	52	Do	39	182
Shenandoah Falls -	5½	57½	Do	43	225
Cumberland - -	130½	188	Do	312	537
Mouth of Savage creek -	31	219	Do	446	983
Summit level - -	14	233	Do	1503	2486
Mouth of Deep creek, a branch of Youghiogany river - -	16	249	Falls	342	2144
Down Youghiogany river to Smithfield, on U. S. road - -	22½	271½	Do	739	1405
Connelsville - -	37½	309	Do	507	898
Mouth of Youghiogany -	40	349	Do	87	811
Pittsburg - -	18	367	Do	11	800
Mouth of Big Beaver river	30	397	Do	106	694
Up the latter to foot of Falls - -	1½	398½	Rises	12	706
Head of Falls - -	2½	401	Do	44	750
Warren - -	50	451	Do	104	854
Summit level between the sources of Big Beaver and Cuyahoga rivers - - -	10	461	Do	53	907
Level of Lake Erie, at the mouth of Cuyahoga river at Cleveland -	60	521	Falls	342	565

In the United States a difference of relative level of 400 feet is equivalent to a degree of latitude in relative temperature. See article *United States.* From this constitution of our atmosphere, a canal from W. C. to Pittsburg would virtually, as respects temperature, inflect to lat. 43° N. I have inserted this remark from having found, in almost all reviews of this important matter, an entire neglect of so necessary an element as relative height.

The following tables will exhibit the progressive advance and state of the population of the District of Columbia.

Population of 1810—	
Free white males - - -	8,140
Free white females - - -	7,949
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed - - - -	2,549
Slaves - - - -	5,395
Total population in 1810 - -	24,033
Population in 1820—	
Free white males - - -	11,171
Free white females - - -	11,443
Total whites - - -	22,614
Free persons of color, males - -	1,731
Free persons of color, females - -	2,317
Slaves, males - - - -	3,007
Slaves, females - - -	3,370
	33,039
Of this population there were—	
Foreigners, not naturalized - -	564
Engaged in agriculture - -	853
Engaged in manufactures - -	2,184
Engaged in commerce - - -	512

In 1830, the population of the District stood thus:

Washington City.

	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Whites - - -	6,581	6,798	13,379
Free colored - - -	1,342	1,787	3,129
Slaves - - -	1,010	1,309	2,319
			18,827

Washington county, without the city.

	Males.	Fem's.	Total.
Whites - - -	1,015	712	1,727
Free colored - - -	163	104	267
Slaves - - -	606	394	1,000
			2,994

Population of the District of Columbia, 1840, by caste and pursuit.

District of Columbia.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5 - - - -	2,354	2,294
5 to 10 - - - -	1,755	1,771
10 to 15 - - - -	1,764	1,899
15 to 20 - - - -	1,728	2,077
20 to 30 - - - -	2,891	3,030
30 to 40 - - - -	1,953	2,026
40 to 50 - - - -	1,201	1,338
50 to 60 - - - -	724	795
60 to 70 - - - -	312	412
70 to 80 - - - -	115	149
80 to 90 - - - -	21	41
90 to 100 - - - -	2	1
100 and upwards - - -	2	1
	14,822	15,836
	15,836	
Total whites - - -	30,657	

Free colored persons.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10	1,168	1,208
10 to 24	948	1,455
24 to 36	562	1,0.7
36 to 55	525	813
55 to 100	237	39
100 and upwards	13	15
	3,453	4,908
	4,908	
Total free colored	8,361	

Slaves.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10	598	630
10 to 24	747	977
24 to 36	338	498
36 to 55	275	370
55 to 100	96	158
100 and upwards	4	3
	2,058	2,636
	2,636	
Total slaves	4,694	
Total aggregate	-	43,712

In the foregoing are—

White persons who are deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	1
Do. deaf and dumb, 14 to 25	5
Do. do. do. over 25	2
Do. whole number deaf and dumb	8
Do. blind	6
Do. insane and idiots at public charge	1
Do. do. at private charge	13
Whole number of persons employed in—	
Mining.	
Agriculture	384
Commerce	240
Manufactures and trades	2,278
Navigation on the ocean	126
Do. on canals, lakes, and rivers	80
Learned professions	208
Pensioners for revolutionary services	15
Universities or colleges	2
Do. students in	224
Academies and grammar schools	23
Do. students in	1,339
Primary and common schools	29
Do. scholars in	851
Do. at public charge	492
Total number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write	1,033
Colored persons, free and slaves, who are deaf and dumb	4
Do. blind	9
Do. insane and idiots at private charge	4
Do. do do public do	3

Census of the District of Columbia, 1830 *and* 1840 *compared.**

Census.	White.			Free colored.			Slaves.			Grand total.
	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	Males.	Fem's.	Total.	
Washington in 1840	8,196	8,647	16,843	1,949	2,859	4 808	649	1,064	1,713	23,364
Do 1830	6,581	6,798	13,379	1,342	1.793	3,135	1,010	1,309	2,319	18,833
Increase	1,615	1,849	3,464	607	1,066	1,673	-	-	-	4,531
Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	361	245	606	
Washington county in 1840	1,098	861	1,959	141	147	288	465	367	832	3,069
Do 1830	1,015	712	1,727	163	104	267	606	393	999	2,993
Increase	83	149	232	-	43	21	-	-	-	76
Decrease	-	-	-	22	-	-	141	36	177	
Georgetown in 1840	2,290	2,834	5,124	589	814	1,403	327	458	785	7,312
Do 1830	3 052	3,006	6,058	500	709	1,209	515	660	1,175	8,442
Increase	-	-	-	89	105	194				
Decrease	762	172	934	-	-	-	188	202	390	1,130
Alexandria in 1840	2,748	3 010	5,758	664	963	1,627	444	630	1,074	8,459
Do 1830	2,712	2,969	5,681	565	616	1,261	462	739	1,201	8,143
Increase	36	41	77	-99	147	246	-	-	-	196
Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	109	127	
Alexandria county in 1840	490	483	973	110	125	235	173	127	300	1.508
Do 1830	401	401	802	179	176	355	177	179	356	1,513
Increase	89	82	171							
Decrease	-	-	-	69	51	120	4	52	56	5
In the District, 1840	14,822	15,836	30,657	3,453	4,908	8 361	2,168	2,636	4,894	43,712
Do 1830	13,763	13,891	27,654	2,646	3.517	6,163	2,772	3,288	6,060	39.877
Increase	1,059	1,944	3,003	807	1,391	2,198	-	-	-	3,835
Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	714	652	1,366	

From its position Columbia is necessarily the centre of a very extensive and increasing commerce. Formerly the different falls in the Potomac were overcome by short canals around them, which answered the purpose of passing the produce down in the spring and fall. This difficulty is now got over by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal commencing at Georgetown, and is now navigable to above Hancock. The canal is of large dimensions, being 60 feet, and can receive a great depth of water; from its breadth boats move up with the same velocity as on a broad river. The canal passes through Georgetown, locking down into a basin at Rock creek, from which it is continued along the margin of the western part of Washington, at the mouth of the Tyber, and thence through

* This table was supplied by John Seaford, Esq., the worthy statist of the District.

the city canal to the navy yard; another branch, now in progress, extends to Alexandria, crossing the Potomac at Georgetown, over a splendid aqueduct, and from which the Alexandrians expect to reap great benefit of the trade of the upper country, particularly of coal, when the canal reaches Cumberland. The quantity of flour and other domestic produce, brought down the Potomac annually, is very considerable. The principal shipping interest of this district centres at Alexandria, but extensive business is also done at Georgetown. Washington itself possesses an excellent harbor at the junction of the Eastern Branch with the Potomac, and on which, forming, indeed, part of the city, is situated the navy yard, opposite to which the depth of water admits vessels of the largest tonnage.

A college has been organised in Washington city, as have also a medical society, a botanical society, and the Columbian institute. The name of the college, from that of the District, is "Columbian college." The buildings belonging to this institution are beautifully situated on a hill of considerable elevation, north of Washington, as are relative to Georgetown, those of the Catholic college. Near Alexandria is a flourishing episcopal seminary. Extensive bridge facilities will, when completed, unite the three cities; and at present those over Rock creek are spacious and substantial.

Columbia, village Fluvanna co, Va., on the right bank of Rivanna river, by postroad 50 ms. above Richmond.——Court-house, Tyrrell co., N. C., on a creek, S. side of Albemarle sound, by postroad 200 ms. E. of Raleigh.——As stated in the post office list, is the name of the county seats and post offices in Marion co., Miss., Maury co, Tenn., Adair, Ky., Boone. Mo.——Seat of justice, for Richland district of S. C., is situated on the left or E. bank of Congaree river, below the junction of Broad and Saluda rivers, almost exactly on the intersection of N. lat. 34°, and lon. 4° W. of W. C. It is the seat of the S. C. college, and contains the suitable buildings for judicial, legislative, and religious purposes. It is by the post office tables stated "506 ms.," and we may add southwesterly from W. C. It is united to Charleston by a railroad through Orangeburg, and into the Charleston and Augusta railroad at Branchville. Pop. 1830, 3,500, and in 1840, 4,340.——Southeastern tp., Hamilton co., Ohio, containing the village of the same name, 6 ms. above and eastward of Cincinnati. This place is interesting, from the fact of its being the second spot in the now State of Ohio, on which civilized man made a settlement. On November 16, 1789, Major Stites and 25 others commenced a block house, which was virtually the foundation of Columbia. In 1820 the tp. contained 2,814, in 1830 the inhabitants amounted to 3,015, and in 1840, 3,043. The tp. contains 3 post offices—Columbia, Madisonville, and Pleasant Ridge.

Columbia, or *Oregon*. The name Columbia, given to this river, was derived from that of an American vessel, Columbia Redivina., commanded by Captain Robert Grey, who, on the 11th of May, 1792, entered it, and was, if not the original discoverer, the first who made its existence generally known. Oregana is the Spanish name of wild marjoram, and it is, with much probability of correctness, supposed that the Spaniards, who, no doubt, were the first discoverers, bestowed the name from finding that herb, or some other resembling it, on the banks. This great and very important river will be more amply noticed under the article Oregon Territory. See also art. *America*.

Columbia, tp., Lawrence co., Ark. Pop. in 1820, 520 ——Village and seat of justice, Adair co., Ky., on Russell's creek, branch of Green river. Lat 37 10, lon. W. C. 8 4 W, ; by postroad, 122 ms. a little W. of S. from Frankfort. Pop. 1840, 486.——Village, Tyrrell co., N. C.; by postroad, 187 ms. E. from Raleigh.——Village and seat of justice in Maury co., Tenn. Lat. 35 38 N., lon. W. C. 10 3 W.——Village, St. Clair co., Ill.; by post road, 93 ms. SW. from Vandalia.——Village, Boone co., Mo., on the left bank of Missouri river, below the mouth of Roche Percee river, about 160 ms. by land W. from St. Louis.

Columbiana, county of O., bounded by Beaver co., Pa., E., Trumbull, O., N., Portage NW., Stark W., Carroll SW., Jefferson S., and Ohio river SE. On the northern side it is 30 ms. from E. to W., but narrow on the south side. The mean breadth does not exceed 24 ms.; area 720 sq. ms. The general slope southeastward, towards the Ohio, though a small part, towards its western border, declines towards the Tuscarawas river, and the northwestern gives source to the extreme fountains of Big Beaver. The body of the county is drained by the different confluents of Little Beaver. On the southeast side, near Ohio, the surface is hilly, but, receding from that river, becomes more level. Pure water is every where found common, and water limestone, as well as iron ore and mineral coal, abound. "Salt water abounds in the marl in the north, and iron in the centre."—*Ohio Gazateer*. The soil is good generally, and in many places highly productive. The prospects of this county may be anticipated from the following: "The Sandy and Beaver canal extends through the centre of the co. from E. to W., and the Wellsville and Fairport, and Liverpool and Ashtabula railroads, will traverse it from S. to N. The contemplated railroad from Pittsburg W., whenever made, must ascend the valley of Little Beaver, by the side of the Sandy and Beaver canal." In lat. it extends from 40 34 to 41 02 N., and in lon. W. C. from 3 45 to 4 10 W. County seat, New Lisbon. Pop. 1820, 22,033; in 1830, 35,508; in 1840, 40,378.

Columbiana, village in Fairfield tp., Columbiana co., O., 10 ms. NE. of New Lisbon and 25 a little E. of S. from Warren, the county seat of Trumbull co.

Columbian Grove, post office, Lunenburg co., Va.; by postroad, 102 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Columbiaville, village on Kinderhook creek, Columbia co., N. Y., 5 ms. N. from Hudson, and 23 S. from Albany.

Columb, St., town of Eng., in Cornwall, on a hill, 10 ms. W. of Bodmin. Lon. 4 52 W., lat. 50 30 N.

Columbton, town of Eng., in Devonshire. It has a woolen manufacture, and is seated on the river Columb, over which there is a bridge. It is 12 ms. NE. of Exeter, and 164 W. of London. Lon. 3 23 W., lat. 50 53 N.

Columbus, town on the N. side of Chenango co., N. Y., 30 ms. a little W. of S. from Utica. Pop. 1820, 1,805.——Postoffice, Luzerne co., Pa.——Co., N. C., bounded by S. C. SW., Robeson NW., Bladen NE., and Brunswick SE. Length 32 ms., mean width 13; area about 400 sq. ms. Surface flat, lying between the Waginaw river and Great Swamp creek. Soil generally but of middling quality. Chief town, Whitesville. Pop. 1820, 3,912: in 1840, 3,911. Lat. 34 20 N., lon. W. C. 4° W.——The name of a post office in Chenango co., N. Y., Burlington, N. J., Warren, Pa., Muscogee, Ga., Lowndes, Miss., Hempstead, Ark., Polk, Tenn., Hickman, Ky., Adams, Ill., Bartholomew, Ia.

Columbus, city, seat of government for the State, and co. seat of Franklin co., O. This now beautiful and increasing city stands on ground which was occupied by open fields previously to February, 1812, when it was selected for the future capital of Ohio, under the designation of "the high bank of Scioto river, opposite Franklinton." In 1816 it was incorporated as a borough, and in 1834 as a city. The editor of the Ohio Gazetteer estimated, in 1837, the population at 6,000. The census of 1840 gives:

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	391	368
5 to 10	276	292
10 to 15	239	272
20 to 30	281	347
30 to 40	931	575
40 to 50	499	284
50 to 60	247	170
60 to 70	108	78
70 to 80	48	38
80 to 90	8	12
90 to 100	3	5
100 and upwards.		
	3,034	2,441
	2,441	
Total	5,475	

Aggregate white and colored, 6,048.

The whole adjacent country to Columbus is an immense and moderately undulating plain. At the city the Scioto flows very nearly a due southern course, the bank on which the city stands being 20 or 30 feet higher than the opposing one, on the western side. On the maps Franklinton is laid down as if, like Columbus, it was situated on the river bank; but in fact the former is rather above a mile distant from the latter place. The Franklinton side may be comparatively called bottom land, as it is some feet lower than that on which stands Columbus; but in fact the sub-soil of both sides is composed of similar material—sand, gravel, and rounded pebble—amongst which fossil wood is found at all depths yet penetrated. See art. *Ohio*.

From its recent creation to this time, (1840,) or a period of 28 years, the advance of Columbus may well excite astonishment, even in the Ohio valley, where every thing announces gigantic growth. To say nothing in particular of the edifices common to seats of government and of law for counties, or of places of public worship common to every Christian community, Columbus presents objects highly worthy of notice, in the State Penitentiary, Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, Lunatic Asylum, and the buildings erected for the purpose of carrying into effect "the institution for the instruction of the blind." In addition to the quiet superinduced by their isolation from each other, and from the body and noise of the city, those edifices afford splendid ornaments around the eastern hemisphere of Columbus.

The Theological Seminary for the German Lutherans, standing to the southward of the city, between the road leading to Chillicothe and the Scioto river, is another detached edifice which gives ornament and variety to the place.

The penitentiary, an immense and really splendid building, stands northward of and above the city, and, with a road intervening, on the left bank of the Scioto river. "If," as said a gentleman who visited this enclosure with the writer, "we could regard this as an immense workshop, what a fine establishment it would be!" Is it really not more? For, is it not an establishment where vice is at least neutralized, and physical strength, allied to misguided intellectual resource, in place of being exerted injuriously, are made subservient to useful purposes?

Columbus stands at N. lat. 39 56, lon. W. C. 5 56, and very nearly on the same meridian with Detroit, Chillicothe, Portsmouth, at the mouth of Scioto, Knoxville, in Tenn., Milledgeville, in Ga., the mouth of Suwanne river, in Fa., and Tortugas Keys, the last dry land of Fa., westward of Thompson's island. By direct line, it is 139 ms. S., 37 50 W. of Cleveland, 110 ms. by post road NE. from Cincinnati, 68 NE. by E. from Dayton, and 45 N. from Chillicothe. The subjoined table may be found useful on a route so much travelled on:

Places.	Ms.	Ms.
Wheeling, over Ohio river, to Bridgeport	1	1
St. Clairsville, county seat Clermont co.	10	11
Morristown, Clermont co.	9	20
Fairview, Guernsey co.	11	31
Middletown, Guernsey co.	2	33
Washington, Guernsey co.	6	39
Cambridge, county seat Guernsey co.	9	48
New Concord, Muskingum co.	10	58
Norwich, Muskingum co.	2	60
Zanesville, county seat Muskingum co.	13	73
Gratiot	12	85
Brownsville, Licking co.	14	87
Hebron, Licking co.	13	100
Juray, Licking co.	2	102
Etna, Licking co.	7	109
Reynoldsburg, Franklin co.	7	116
Columbus, Franklin co.	11	127

Columbus, village in Bartholomew co., Ia., at the junction of Sugar creek and Blue river, about 40 ms. SSE. from Indianapolis.——Village at the Chalk bank, on the Mississippi river, Hickman co., Ky., 20 ms. below the mouth of Ohio.——Village in McMinn co., Ten., by post road 126 ms. SE. from Murfreesborough.——Post office, Monroe co., Miss.

Columbus Four Corners, post office in Chenango co., N. Y.

Columna, town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, 50 ms. SE. of Moscow. Lon. 38 25 E., lat. 55 5 N.

Colvin's Tavern, post office in Culpeper co., Va., 87 ms. SW. from W. C.

Com, populous town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, 100 ms. N. of Ispahan. Lon. 51 56 E., lat. 34 5 N.

Comachio, episcopal town of Italy, in the Ferrarese. The air is bad, for which reason it is inhabited by a few fishermen only. It is seated in a lake of the same name, 27 ms. SE. of Ferrara. Lon. 12 10 E., lat. 44 45 N.

Comachio, lake of Italy, in the Ferrarese, between the two mouths of the river Po. It is 10 ms. in circumference, but dry in several places, and on one part a town of the same name is built.

Comanagotta, town of South America, in Terra Firma, 10 ms. W. of Comana. Lon. 64 40 W., lat. 10 10 N.

Comb-Abbey, village of Eng., in Warwickshire, 3 ms. from Coventry.

Combahee, river in S. C., rises between Savannah and Santee rivers, and flows SE. into St. Helena sound.

Comb-Martin, town of Eng., in Devonshire, on the British channel, where it has an inlet which runs through the town. It is but a small place, 5 ms. E. of Ilfracomb, and 176 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4 2 W., lat. 51 13 N.

Comines, town of Fr., in the dep. of the North, and late French Flanders, seated on the Lis, 5 ms. SW. of Menin. Lon. 3 4 E., lat. 50 45 N.

Comite, small river, rising on the limit between Louisiana and Mississippi, and, flowing nearly S., crosses New Feliciana in the latter State, and falls into the Amite, 12 ms. E. from Baton Rouge.

Commercey, town of Fr., in the dep. of Meuse, and late duchy of Bar, with a magnificent castle, built by Cardinel de Retz. It is seated on the river Meuse, 160 ms. E. of Paris. Lon. 5 44 E., lat. 48 40 N.

Commune, in its original sense, meant republic; inhabitants of a State, a town, or a village, having the same laws and privileges. At present, in such European Governments where they exist, the communes answer most nearly to the English township, and are, respectively, the ultimate or lowest political division. In the United States, where this division of counties have been adopted, they are, in the northeastern States, called towns, but southwest and west, townships, with, however, no essential difference of meaning or purpose.

Como, populous town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a bishop's see, situated in a valley, enclosed by fertile hills, on the S. extremity of a lake of the same name. The houses are neatly built of stone, and the cathedral is a handsome edifice of white marble, hewn from the neighboring quarries. Como is 80 ms. NE. of Turin. Lon. 9 7 E., lat. 45 45 N.——The largest lake in Italy, in the Milanese. It is 88 ms. in circumference, but not above 6 ms. over in any one part.

Comora islands, five islands in the Indian ocean, between the coast of Zanguebar and the N. part of the island of Madagascar. They are called Hinzuan, Mayotta, Mohilla, Angezeia, and Comora.—See *Hinzuan* and *Africa*, p. 30.

Comorin cape, the most southern point of the peninsula of Hindoostan. Lon. 77 32 E., lat. 7 50 N.

Comorra, town of Lower Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name. It is so well fortified that the Turks could never take it. The greatest part of the inhabitants are of the Greek religion. It is seated on the Danube, in the island of Sibut, 70 ms. S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 18 5 E., lat. 47 46 N.

Compeigne, town of Fr., in the dep. of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. It has a palace, in which the kings of France often resided. The Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner here, in 1430. It is seated near an extensive forest, at the confluence of the Aisne and Ouse, 45 ms. NE. of Paris. Lon. 2 55 E., lat. 49 25 N.

Compostella, celebrated town of Spain, capital of Galicia, with an archbishop's see and a university. The archbishop is one of the richest prelates in Spain, having 70,000 crowns a year. From this town the military order of St. Jago, or St. James, had its origin. It is seated on a peninsula, formed by the Tambra and Ulla, 265 ms. NW. of Madrid. Lon. 8 17 W., lat. 42 52 N.——Town of Mexico, in Guadalaxana, near the mouth of the Santiago river. Lon. W. C. 27 30 W., lat. 21 15 N.

Compton, tp. in Bergen co., N. J. Pop. in 1820, 2,818.

Conajohary, town in Montgomery co. N. Y., on the S. side of Mohawk river, 41 ms. W. by N. of Schenectady, and 57 NW. from Albany.

Conawango, small river flowing from Chatauque and Cassada lakes, Chatauque co. N. Y., and, entering Pennsylvania, falls into Alleghany river at Warren.

Concan, low tract of country on the west coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan. From this tract rises abruptly that stupendous wall of mountains called the Gauts. It is subject to the Mahrattas, and lies between 15° and 20° N. lat.—See *Asia*.

Concarneau, seaport of Fr., in the dep. of Finisterre, and late province of Brittany, with a castle, 12 ms. SE. from Quimper. Lon. 4 2 E., lat. 47 46 N.

Conception, seaport of Veragua, in the Caribbean sea, 90 ms. W. from Panama. Lon. W. C. 30 20 W., lat. 8 0 N.——Small town or post on the coast of New California. Lon. W. C. 42 25 W., lat. 34 40 N.——Bay of Newfoundland, between the point of Grates and Cape St. Francis. Central lat. 47 40 N., lon. W. C. 24 0 E.——Town of New Granada, on the Meta.

Conception del Pao, town of Colombia, in Venezuela. Lon. W. C. 11 50 E., lat. 8 45 N.

Conception, town of Chili, on the Pacific ocean, with a very large harbor. It has been often taken and ravaged by the native Americans, and is seated on the South Pacific ocean, 230 ms. N. of Baldivia. Lon. W. C. 3 40 E., lat. 36 40 S.

Conchos, river of Mexico, in Durango, rises in a range of mountains in the western part of that province, and flows first S., then E., and finally turns nearly to due N., falls into the right bank of Rio Grande del Norte, a little above N. lat. 31° after a comparative course of about 300 ms.

Conclave, from Latin *Conclavium*: means an apartment separated from any other, and closed under lock and key. The term is particularly applied to the assembly of cardinals for the election of a pope. The conclave and its constitutional regulations were fixed by the Council of Lyons, A. D. 1274. The place of St. Peter of the Vatican.

Concord, town and seat of Government of N.

H., in Merrimack co., stands on the right bank of Merrimack river, 65 ms. NNW. from Boston. N. lat. 43 12, lon. W. C. 5 30 E. By means of the Middlesex canal, and other improvements in the Merrimack river, Concord has direct inland communication with Boston and Newburyport. The tp. in 1820 had a pop. of 2,830, and in 1840, 4,897.——Tp., Grafton co., N. H. Pop. in 1820, 1,126.——Town, Middlesex co., Mass., 18 ms. NW. from Boston. It is alternately with Cambridge the seat of justice for the co. Pop. in 1820, 1,788.——Town, Essex co., Vermont, on Connecticut river, 40 ms. NE. from Montpelier. ——River of Mass., rising in Norfolk, but having most of its sources and course in Middlesex co.; it falls into the Merrimack below Chelmsford. The fine Middlesex canal is chiefly supplied with water by this stream.——Town, Saratoga co., N. Y., by post road 52 ms. NNW. from Albany.——Tp., Erie co., N. Y., 25 ms. SSE. from Buffaloe. Pop. in 1820, 278.——Tp., Chester co., Penn., on Chester creek. Pop. in 1820, 1,032.——Town, Sussex co. Delaware, on Broad creek, branch of Nanticoke river, 50 ms. S. from Dover.——Village, Franklin co., Penn., by post road 72 ms. SW. from Harrisburg.——Village, Campbell co., Va., by post road, 118 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.——Village and seat of justice Cabarras co., N. C., on a small branch of Rocky river. Lat. 35 26 N., lon. W. C. 3 32 W. By post road 143 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.——Tp., Erie co., Penn. Pop. in 1820, 53.——Village, Geauga co., Ohio, by post road 163 ms. NE from Columbus, and 30 ms. NE. of Cleveland.——Tp., Fayette co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 347.——Tp., Highland co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1,035. ——Tp., Miami co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 591. ——Tp., Ross co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 2,234. ——Tp., Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 209.——Tp., Champaign co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 507.——Tp., Washington co., Mo.

Concord Meeting House and post office, Delaware co., Penn.

Concordat, convention, chiefly applied to treaties between the sovereigns of France and the popes, relating to ecclesiastical affairs.

Concordia, town of Italy, in the duchy of Mirandola, on the river Schia, 5 ms. W. of Mirandola. Lon. 11 13 E., lat. 44 52 N.——Town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, with a bishop's see, 28 ms. SSW. of Udina. It is now almost ruined, and the bishop resides at Porto Gruaro.——Parish of La., on the W. side of the Miss., bounded by the Miss. river E. and SE., by Red, Black, and Tensau rivers SW. and W., and by Washitau N.; length 112 ms., mean width 15, area about 1,680 sq. ms., surface a uniform alluvial flat, most part of which is annually submerged by the overflow of the Miss. and Washitau rivers. Like most other parts of La. liable to such periodical overflow, only the comparatively elevated river margins are capable of cultivation. What soil can, however, be made arable is exuberantly productive. Cotton is the most abundant staple. Chief town, Concordia. Pop. in 1820, 2,626, and in 1840, 9,414. Lat. 31 40 N., lon. W. C. 14 30 W.——Town and seat of justice in Concordia parish, La., on the right bank of the Miss., opposite Natchez. Pop. about 150.——Village, Harrison tp., SW. part of Darke co., Ohio, about 15 ms. SE. of Greenville, the co. seat, and 15 ms. NE. of Centerville, Wayne co., Indiana.

Condavir, fort in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and the principal post of Guntoor, one of five Circars. It is strongly situated on a mountain, 16 ms. W. of Guntoor.

Conde, strong town of France, in the department of the N. and French part of Hainault. It has a castle, and gave the title of prince to a branch of the late royal family. Conde is seated on the Scheldt, 7 ms. NE. of Valenciennes, and 117 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3 39 E., lat. 50 27 N. ——Town of France, in the department of Calvados and late province of Normandy. It is 15 ms. W. of Paris. Lon. 37′ W., lat. 48 50 N.

Condecedo, cape of N. America, in Yucatan, 100 ms. W. of Merida. Lon. W. C. 27° W., lat. 20 50 N.

Condesuois de Arequipa, province of Peru, on the Pacific Ocean.

Condom, large town of France, in the department of Gers, and late province of Gascony. It was lately an episcopal see, and is seated on the Baise, 22 ms W. of Auch. Lon. 36° E., lat. 44 1 N.

Condore, capital of a number of islands in the Indian Ocean. It produces mangoes, which grow on trees as large as apple trees; the fruit is of the size of a small peach, and when ripe has a pleasant smell and taste. The inhabitants are small in stature, well shaped, and of a dark olive complexion, their faces are long, with straight black hair, small black eyes, high noses, thin lips, white teeth, and little mouths. The English East India Company had a settlement here in 1701; but the factors falling out with the natives, most of them were murdered, and the rest driven thence in 1705. Lon. 107 26 E., lat. 2 40 N.

Condotieri, *Ital. Leæters.* In the history of Italy, adventurers who, in the 14th and 15th centuries, formed themselves into mercenary military bands, and, under leaders chosen by themselves, sold their services to those States or princes who paid them best.

Condrieu, town of France, in the department of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonnois, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a hill near the Rhone, 17 ms. S. of Lyons. Lon. 4 53 E., lat 45 23 N.

Conococheague, small river of Penn. and Md., rises in the former by two branches, one heading on the boundary between Perry and Franklin counties, and between North and Tuscarora mountains, and the other near Chambersburg, interlocking with the sources of the Conedogwinet. The two branches flow to the S., unite between Greencastle and Mercersburg, and entering Maryland fall into the Potomac at Williamsport. This river, from Chambersburg to its mouth, nearly separates the slate and limestone ranges.—See *Kittatinny Valley*.

Conecuh, river, Ala., rises SE. from the junction of the Coosa and the Tallapoosa, and assuming a SW. direction is augmented by a great number of large creeks from the N., continues by comparative courses about 120 ms., where it passes N. lat. 31°, enters Florida and turns to nearly S., pursues that direction generally, but by a curve to

the westward is finally lost in the bay of St. Marta de Galvez, or northern arm of Pensacola Bay.—See *Connecuh*.——Co. of Ala., bounded by Florida S., Monroe W. and NW., Butler N., and Covington E. It is 36 ms. each side, except a triangle of about 112 sq. ms. at its NW. corner; area 1,184 sq. ms. Surface rather waving than hilly; soil generally sterile, except on the streams; staple, cotton. Chief town, Sparta. N. lat. 31 15, and lon. W. C. 10° W. intersect near the centre of this co. Pop. in 1820, 5,713, and in 1840, 8,197.

Conedogwinet, small river of Cumberland co., Penn., rising, however, in the northeastern part of Franklin co. Its course is nearly NE. between N. and S. mountains, and passing about 1 mile N. from Carlisle falls into the Susquehannah about 2 ms. above Harrisburg. Similar to the Conococheague, the Conedogwinet, though not uniformly, yet generally separates the slate and limestone ranges.

Conemaugh, river of Pa., rises in Cambria and Somerset counties, and, assuming a course to NW., pierces the Laurel mountain, and, separating Indiana and Armstrong from Westmoreland co., joins the Alleghany about 70 ms. above Pittsburg. Valuable salt works have been erected on this river, near the mouth of Loyalhannon creek. The salt water was a comparatively recent discovery, but yields at present above 100 bushels of salt per diem. ——Village of Cambria co, Pa. Pop. in 1820, 116.——Tp. in Cambria co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 807.——Tp. in Indiana co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 1,555.——Tp. in Somerset co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 378.

Conequenessing, tp. in Butler co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 977.

Conestogoe, small river of Lancaster co., Pa., rising on the borders of Chester, Berks, and Lebanon counties, and, flowing SE. through the centre of Lancaster co., falls into the Susquehannah river about 10 ms. below Columbia, and an equal distance S. from the city of Lancaster. This fine stream drains one of the most productive and best cultivated tracts in the United States.——Tp. in Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 1,805.

Conewago, creek of Pa., separating Lancaster and Dauphin counties, and falling into the Susquehannah river 4 ms. below Middletown.——A much more considerable stream than the preceding, rising in Adams co., Pa., and flowing NE. into York, over which it passes to the Susquehannah, into which it falls 5 ms. below Middletown.——Tp. in York co. Pa. Pop. in 1820, 945.——Tp. in Adams co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 839.

Conewango creek, or small river of N. Y. and Pa. It is formed by the outlet of Chatauque lake and other large creeks from Chatauque and Cattaraugus counties, N. Y. These unite in the former, and, turning S., enter Warren co., Pa., falls into Alleghany river at the village of Warren.——Post office in Cattaraugus co., N. Y.——Tp. in Warren co., Pa.

Conflans, name of several inconsiderable villages in France and one in Savoy.

Congaree, river of S. C., formed by the Broad and Saluda rivers. Below the junction of the two latter at Columbia, the former flows 30 ms., and unites with the Wateree to form the Santee.

Congleton, town of Eng., in Cheshire, on the river Dane, 7 ms. S. of Macclesfield, and 164 NW. of London. Lon. 2 10 W., lat. 53 8 N.

Congo, country of Africa.—See *Africa*, p. 26.

Congo river.—See *Zaire*.

Congress, village in Wayne co., Ohio, on Killbuck creek, 11 ms. a little W. of N. from Wooster, the county seat. It is the northeastern post town of Ohio, and one of those places which have risen as if by miracle in a recent wilderness. Pop. in 1820, 250.

Conhocton, branch, one of the constituents of the Tioga, rises in the NW. part of Steuben co., N. Y., flows SE. 70 ms., and joins the Canisteo at Painted Post, and forms the Tioga.——Tp. in Steuben co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,560.

Coni, town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of that name, with a citadel. It surrendered to the French in April, 1796. It is seated on the confluence of the Gresse and Sture, 35 ms. S. of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E., lat. 44 30 N.

Coningseck, town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 20 ms. N. of Constance. Lon. 9 20 E., lat. 47 50 N.

Conington, village of Eng., in Huntingdonshire, near Stilton.

Coniston-Mere, lake of Eng., in Lancashire, which affords plenty of char. It is 5 ms. W. of Winandermere.

Conjunction, in astronomy, means that any two planets, the earth inclusive, have the same longitude, without regard to latitude.

Connaught, province of Ireland, 130 ms. long and 84 broad; bounded on the E. by Leinster and Munster, on the S. by the latter province, on the W. and N. by the Atlantic, and on the NW. by Ulster.

Coneattsville, village in the NW. part of Crawford co., Pa., 20 ms. NW. from Meadville, and 35 SW. from Erie.

Coneatt, tp. in Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 265.

Conneaut creek, of O. and Pa., rises in Ashtabula, Erie, and Crawford counties, unites in the former, and falls into Lake Erie in the NE. angle of Ohio.——Post office at the mouth of Conneaut creek, Ashtabula co., Ohio, 30 ms. SW. by W. from Erie.——Village and port of Ashtabula co., Ohio, seated on the point above the mouth, and westward of Conneaut river, 20 ms. NE. of Jefferson, the county seat, and about 35 ms. NW. of Meadville, in Pa. This is one of the towns on the lake border of the United States which proves the certain benefit of improving harbors at public expense. "There are," as states the author of the Ohio Gazetteer, 1837, "in Conneaut 24 mercantile houses. The following is the number of arrivals and departures: Arrivals.—Vessels 275, steamboats 760. Departures.—Vessels 265, steamboats 759. There are owned at this port 7 schooners, aggregate tonnage 391 tons. Two others, of the largest class, are now being built. There is also one steamboat owned here of 375 tons burden." Pop. in 1840 of village and tp., 2,642.

Connecticut river.—This noble stream rises on the border of L. C., and, flowing nearly S., separates N. H. from Vt., and thence crossing Massachusetts and Connecticut, enters Long Island sound.

Connecticut is amongst the most curious of the Atlantic rivers. Its extreme northern sources are in a hilly, though not mountainous country, at N. lat. 45 10, interlocking with the sources of the St. Francis branch of the St. Lawrence, and with those of the Kennebec, and thence assuming a course of a little W. of S., down a valley between two ranges of mountains, as far as N. lat. 42 43. Thence crossing Massachusetts and Connecticut in a direction nearly due S. to Middletown, in the latter, where it turns to NE., and finally enters the sound at 41 16 N. lat. Its entire basin is about 280 ms. in length, with a mean width of 45, draining an area of 12,600 sq. ms.

Though the basin of Connecticut is almost entirely on a primitive rock, and though passing one small ridge of mountains near Middletown, it is nevertheless navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet water to that place, above the mountain pass 36 ms., following the windings of the stream; and by vessels drawing 7½ feet to Hartford, 15 ms. still higher. The latter place is at the head of ship navigation, but though considerably obstructed by falls, rapids, and shoals, the navigation of this river has been so much improved by dams, locks, and short canals, as to admit boats of considerable tonnage to ascend to and descend from the Fifteen Mile falls above Haverhill, upwards of 250 ms., following the stream from Long Island sound. This is very considerably the deepest inland navigation in the United States east from the Hudson.

Connecticut, State of the U. S. has the following limits:

	Miles.
On Long Island sound	96
New York	81
Massachusetts	85
Rhode Island	50

Area 4,750 sq. ms., 3,040,000 acres; extending from N. lat. 41° to N. lat. 42, and lon. W. C. from 4 18 to 5 12 E.

The coast of this State is finely diversified by harbors, of which New Haven, New London, Bridgeport, and Norwich, are the principal. The Connecticut opens a navigation to sea vessels to Hartford, and the Thames to Norwich. The State is also traversed in every direction by good roads. The face of the country is most delightfully varied by mountains, hills, and dales, which, added to the well calculated aspect of the farms and the neatness of the buildings, gives to the physiognomy of Connecticut a most seductive appearance.

The manufacturing industry of this State has been carried to a greater comparative extent than any other of the United States. Its manufactured and agricultural staples embrace a great variety of articles, such as tin ware, nails, glass, hats, firearms, &c.; horses, mules, butter, cheese, Indian corn, beef, pork, &c.

Connecticut being settled in the first instance by an enlightened people, the interests of education has been ever interwoven in her colonial and State policy. Yale College, in New Haven, is at the head of her literary institutions. This respectable seminary has produced some of the most finished scholars in the U. S. Several other literary establishments exist in the State, the principal of which are a Theological Episcopal Seminary, in New Haven; Bacon Academy, in Colchester; an Episcopal Academy, in Cheshire; and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford.

In 1790, Connecticut contained 237,946, and 1800, 251,002 inhabitants. Its subsequent advance in population can be seen by the following tables:

Population in 1810—	
Free white males	126,373
Free white females	128,806
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed	6,453
Slaves	310
Total population in 1810	261,942

Population in 1820—	
Free white males	130,807
Free white females	136,374
Total whites	267,181
Free persons of color, males	3,863
Free persons of color, females	4,007
Slaves, males	37
Slaves, females	60
All other persons	100
Total population in 1820	275,248

Of these—	
Foreigners not naturalized	568
Engaged in agriculture	50,518
Engaged in manufactures	17,541
Engaged in commerce	3,581

Population to the square mile 58.

The following tables show the distributive population of 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	19,021	18,253
5 to 10	17,420	16,889
10 to 15	17,270	15,964
15 to 20	16,718	16,478
20 to 30	26,097	27,120
30 to 40	19,056	20,110
40 to 50	13,355	14,863
50 to 60	9,121	10,792
60 to 70	5,727	7,220
70 to 80	3,381	4,274
80 to 90	1,034	1,436
90 to 100	92	153
100 and upwards	8	4
	148,300	153,556
		148,300
Total whites		301,856

Free colored persons.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10	935	967
10 to 24	1,165	1,238
24 to 36	710	860
36 to 55	746	715
55 to 100	331	433
100 and upwards	4	1
	3,891	4,214
		3,891
Total free colored		8,105

Slaves, males	42	
Slaves, females	12	
Total slaves		54
Aggregate		310,015

White persons, deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	60	
Do. from 14 to 25	141	
Do. over 25	108	
Do. total deaf and dumb		309
Do. blind		143
Do. insane and idiots at public charge	114	
Do. do. private charge	384	
Do. total insane idiots		498
Colored persons deaf and dumb		8
Do. blind		13
Do. insane and idiots at private charge		20
Do. do. public charge		24
Total persons employed in—		
Mining		151
Agriculture		56,955
Commerce		2,743
Manufactures and trades		27,932
Navigation of the ocean		2,700
Canals, lakes, and rivers		431
Learned professions		1,697
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services		1,666
Universities or colleges		4
Do. students in		832
Academies and grammar schools		127
Do. students in		4,865
Primary and common schools		1,619
Do. scholars in		65,739
Scholars at public charge		10,912
White persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write		526

Population of Connecticut by counties, from the census of 1840.

Counties.	Free whites.		Free colored		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Hartford	26,560	27,787	584	698	-	-	55,629
New Haven	23,062	24,073	674	765	6	2	48,619
N. London	21,389	21,334	815	925	-	-	44,463
Fairfield	23,788	24,792	666	669	1	1	49,917
Windham	13,412	14,069	293	301	1	4	28,080
Litchfield	19,593	19,817	521	516	-	1	40,448
Middlesex	11,941	12,498	203	236	-	1	24,879
Tolland	8,555	9,186	135	104	-	-	17,980
Total	148,300	153,556	3,881	4,214	8	9	310,015

Progressive population of Connecticut by counties.

Counties.	Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	Pop. 1840.	Area in sq. ms.
Fairfield	42,734	47,010	49,917	600
Hartford	47,264	51,131	55,629	740
Litchfield	41,267	42,858	40,448	836
Middlesex	22,404	24,844	24,879	336
New Haven	39,616	43,847	48,619	600
New London	35,942	42,201	44,463	600
Tolland	14,330	18,702	28,080	450
Windham	31,684	27,082	17,980	600
	275,242	297,675	310,015	4,762

Connecticut having maintained, nearly from its existence, the same boundaries, its progressive population affords valuable statistical facts. As far as data can be procured, it contained in—

1700	30,000
1749	100,000
1775	197,856
1790	237,946
1800	251,000
1810	261,942
1820	275,248
1830	297,675
1840	310,015

Ratio of increase in 50 years from 1790 to 1840, 1,303, very nearly; or, for 1,000 at the beginning of the period of 50 years the State contained 1,303 at its termination.

Connelsville, village and tp. in Fayette co., Pa., on the NE. side of Youghiogany river, 12 ms. NE. from Union, 31 W. from Somerset, and about 45 SE. of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1820, 600.

Conners, post office, Gallatin co., Ky., 68 ms. NNW. from Frankfort.

Connor, town of Ireland, in the co. of Antrim, 6 ms. N. of Antrim. Lon. 6 6 E., lat. 54 59 N.

Connorsville, village and seat of justice, Fayette co., Ia., on White-water river, 65 ms. SE by E. from Indianopolis. Lat. 39 38 N., lon. W. C. 8 4.

Connotten, or more correctly *Gnadenhutten*, creek of Ohio, falls into the Tuscarawas, in Tuscarawas, co. Fairfield tp., this creek rises in Harrison and Carroll co.

Connotten or *Conoten*, village, near the head of Conotten creek, Harrison co., N. tp., 12 ms. NNW. of Cadiz, and 11 southward of Carrolton.

Connowingo, village, near Connowingo Falls in Susquehannah, NW. angle of Cecil co., Md., 18 ms. NW. by W. from Elkton, and 35 NE. from Baltimore.

Conquest, town, Cayuga, co., N. Y., 14 ms. in a direction nearly N. from Auburn.

Conquet, town of Fr., in the dep. of Finisterre and late province of Bretagne, with a good harbor and road. It is 12 ms. W. of Brest. Lon. 4 41 W., lat. 48 23 N.

Conrad's Store, post office, Rockingham co. Va., by postroad, 161 ms. NW from Richmond, and an equal distance SW. from W. C.

Constable, French, a corruption of *commestable* or *comes stabuli*. During many ages, the office of constable, was amongst the highest dignities both in Fr. and Eng. In Fr. it fell into desuetude after the execution of the Constable Saint-Paul, 1475, but revived by Francis I, and finally suppressed in 1627. In Eng., this office was introduced and made hereditary by William the Conqueror, but suppressed by Henry VIII. In Great Britain and the United States it is still in existence; but brought down to a low degree, comparatively.

Constable, town, Franklin co., N. Y. The tp. lies along L. Canada line, on the waters of Chataugay river, about midway been Ogdensburg and Montreal. Pop, in 1820, 637.

Constance, city of Suabia, with a bishop's see; seated on the Rhine, between the upper and lower lakes of Constance. It is 35 ms. NE. of Zuric. The inhabitants scarcely amount to 3,000. Lon. 9 10 E., lat. 47 38 N.

Constance, Lake, one of the most considerable lakes of Switzerland, which it separates from Suabia, that part excepted where the city of

Constance is seated on its S. side. Like all the lakes in Switzerland, this is deeper in summer than in winter; which is owing to the first melting of the snow from the adjacent mountains.

Constance, city of, from its position, and contiguity to the Swiss Canton of Thurgau, is mostly represented on our maps as a Swiss city, which however, it never was. About 1513, when Appenzell was admitted to the rank and rights of a Canton, the people of Constance applied for admission, but defeated their own object by demanding more than the Swiss Government would confirm, and, as exclaims Mallet, "The decree condemned Constance, to be in future, only a poor, obscure, and defenceless town, the fruit of its own want of foresight."

Constantia, district at the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of two farms, which produce the well known wine so much prized in Europe, and known by the name of Cape or Constantia wine. ——Town, Oswego, co., N. Y., on the N. side of the Oneida lake, about 20 ms. N. from Manlius. Pop. 1820, 767.

Constantina, strong and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is the largest and strongest in all the eastern parts, and seated at the top of a great rock. There is no way to it but by steps cut out of the rock; and the usual way of punishing criminals here is to throw them down the cliff. Here are many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch. It is 75 ms. from the sea, and 210 E. by S. of Algiers. Lon. 7° E., lat. 36 4 N.——Town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle seated on a mountain, 40 ms. NE. of Seville. Lon. 5 35 W., lat. 37 40 N.

Constantinople, capital of the Turkish empire. It is of a triangular form, and seated between the Black Sea and the Archipelago, on a neck of land that advances towards Natolia, from which it is separated by a strait a mile in breadth. The sea of Marmora washes its walls on the S., and a gulf of the strait of Constantinople does the same on the NE. It was anciently called Byzantium, but the name was changed by Constantine the Great, who made it the seat of the Roman Empire in the E. It was taken in 1453, by the Turks, who have kept possession of it ever since. The grand seignior's palace, called the Seraglio, is on the sea side, surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and separated from the city by canals. It stands on the site of ancient Byzantium, the E. point of the present city, and is 3 ms. in circumference. The castle of Seven Towers is a State prison, and stands near the sea of Marmora, at the W. point of the city from the Seraglio; and at the NW. point, without the walls, is the imperial palace of Aijub, with a village of the same name. The number of houses in Constantinople is prodigious; but, in general, they are mean, and all of them constructed of wood, and the roofs covered with hollow tiles. The public edifices alone are built in masonry in a very solid manner. The streets are narrow, badly paved, and dirty; and the people are infested with the plague almost every year. The inhabitants, who are said to amount to 520,000, are half Turks, two-thirds of the other half Greeks or Armenians, and the rest Jews. Here are a great number of ancient monuments still remaining; particularly the superb temple of St. Sophia, built in the sixth century, which is converted into a mosque, and will contain 100,000 persons conveniently. Between the two mosques of sultan Solyman and Bajazet is the old seraglio, in which are shut up all the wives of the deceased sultans, and also such women as have displeased the grand seignior. The bazars, or bazesteins, are large square buildings, covered with domes, supported by arcades, and contain all sorts of goods, which are there exposed to sale. The circumference of this city is by some said to be 15 ms., and by Mr. Tournefort, 25 ms.; to which if we add the suburbs, it may be 34 ms. in compass. The suburb called Pera is charmingly situated; and is the place where the ambassadors of England, France, Venice, and Holland, reside. This city is built in the form of a triangle; and as the ground rises gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea. The public buildings, such as the palaces, the mosques, bagnios, and caravansaries, for the entertainment of strangers, are many of them very magnificent. Lon. 29 20 E., lat. 41 4 N.——Straits of ancient Thracian Bosphorus, is the outlet of the Black Sea, into the Marmora. It is with all its windings something more than 20 ms. The width very unequal; the narrowest part at the castles, about 6 ms. above Constantinople, is not much more than half a mile. The outlet from the Black Sea has all the appearance of having been formed by some convulsion of nature.—See *Bosphorus* and *Constantinople*.

Constantinow, town of Poland, in Volhinia, on the river Selucza, 62 ms. NE. of Kaminieck. Lon. 27 20 E., 49 58 N.

Constellation, from two Latin words meaning, collecting together, stars. As an astronomical term, means a stellar groupe, and a general name. The most remarkable of these groups are what is called particularly the twelve constellations of the Zodiac. This artificial division of the stars, as is proven by the Book of Job, precedes, by a long series of ages, any artificial record under the title of Astronomy. We stand indebted, according to all known evidence, for this primary part of Astronomy to the Shemitic nations of southwestern Asia, and northeastern Africa. This conclusion is proven by many of the names, and there is no rational doubt, were adopted to guide caravans in their courses over the sandy and rocky deserts, and for that purpose were used in aid of land commerce long previous to their use in directing mariners. Another interesting reflection rises here, and that is, that if the above theory is correct, the Heavens were parcelled by man into stellar divisions, under separate names, previous to any attempt to give separate continental titles to the natural or national sections of the earth.

Consul, from *consulo*, to watch over, to take care of. From B. C., 509, or the 245th year of Rome, until the reign of Augustus, with occasional interruptions, two magistrates under this title, and annually chosen, supplied the place of the kings of the still more ancient Rome. Under the emperors, until the reign of Justinian, when the office was utterly abolished, it was merely honorary. In modern times, consuls are commercial agents appointed by Government, with

special powers to regulate, and decide upon commercial transactions. It is *quasi* a diplomatic trust, Peters's Digest, Vol. 1, 586 sec. 8, and Davis *vs.* Packard, 7th Peters, 276.

Contacook, river of N. H., rises in Cheshire co., and flowing NE. over Hillsborough, falls into the Merrimack at Concord.

Contesso, seaport of Turkey in Europe, on a gulf of the same name, ancient Strymonicus Sinus, in the Archipelago, 200 ms. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 23 58 E., lat. 41 8 N.

Conti, town of Fr., in the dep. of Somme, and late province of Picardy. It formerly gave the title of prince to a branch of the royal family of France. It is seated on the Seille, 14 ms. SW. of Amiens, and 62 N. of Paris. Lon. 2 13 E., lat. 49 42 N.

Continent, as a geographical term, is in an especial manner vague, and is only useful comparatively to designate between two bodies of land of unequal extent. The application to the great land protuberances of the earth has been accidental, arbitrary, and in part contradictory; as examples of the latter, Africa and Asia are distinguished as separate continents, whilst America is included under one general name, though the two former are united by an isthmus or neck no where under 60 ms. in width, and the latter composed of two expansions of land, united by an isthmus which does not, at the narrowest part, amount to a width of 20 ms. Asia and Europe are regarded as two continents, though connected by land through 18½° of lat., or near 1,300 ms. Europe is only a prolongation of Asia.

Contrecoeur, seigniory, Surry co., L. C., on the right side of the St. Lawrence, and on both sides of Sorelle river.

Conversano, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 12 ms. SE. of Bari. Lon. 17 6 E., lat. 41 20 N.

Convocation, an assembly called by summons. In Eng. the grand convocation, when formed, consists of an upper and lower house; the former of archbishops and bishops, the latter of inferior clergy.

Conway, town of Eng., in Carnarvonshire, at the mouth of the Conway, 18 ms. ENE. of Carnarvon, and 235 WNW. of London. Lon. 4 1 W., lat. 53 20 N.——River of N. Wales, which, flowing through a fertile vale of the same name, along the whole eastern border of Carnarvonshire, falls into the Irish sea, at the town of Conway. ——Town of Sudbury co., New Brunswick, on the right bank of St. John's river, and near the bay of Fundy.——Northeast town, Strafford co., N. H., on Saco river, by post road 67 ms. NE. from Concord. Pop. in 1820, 1,365.——Town, Franklin co., Mass., on a branch of Deerfield river, 15 ms. NNW. from Northampton. Pop. in 1820, 1,705.

Conway Centre, post office, Strafford co., N. H. The tp. of Conway is the northeastern angle of the co. The centre post office is 67 ms. NE. from Concord. Pop. of the tp. in 1820, 1,365. The village of Conway is distinct from the Centre post office. The former is N., and the latter S. of Saco river.

Conway borough, village on Waccamaw river, Horry district, S. C., 100 ms. NE. from Charleston. Lat. 33 46 N., lon. W. C. 2 3 W.

Conyati, tp., Crawford co., Pa.—See *Conealt*.

Conyngham, village, Luzerne co., Pa., in Nescopeck valley, upon the turnpike leading from Berwick to Bethlehem. It is 12 ms. from the Susquehannah at Berwick, and 18 ms. from the Lehigh, at Lausanne. It is built upon one street, at the foot of the Buck mountain.

Conza, town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 52 ms. E. of Naples. Lon. 15 35 E., lat. 40 50 N.

Cooch's Bridge, post office, New Castle co., Delaware.

Cook's river, large river of N. America, which flows into the N. Pacific ocean. It was discovered in 1778, by Captain Cook, who left a blank for its name, which was filled up by the Earl of Sandwich. This river was traced as high as lat. 61 30 N., which is above 70 leagues from its mouth, in lon. 152° W.

Cook's Law-Office, post office, Elbert co., Ga., 65 ms. NNE. from Milledgeville.

Cook's-Settlement, post office, St. Genevieve co., Mo., about 60 ms. S. from St. Louis.

Cook's Strait, strait dividing the two islands of which New Zealand is composed: it is about 4 or 5 leagues broad. Lat. 41° S., lon. 174 30 E.

Cookstown, village on the right bank of the Monongahela river, in the northwest angle of Fayette co., Pa., 23 ms. SSE. from Pittsburg.

Cooksville, village, Ann Arundle co., Md., by post road 53 ms. from Annapolis, and 61 from Washington City.

Coolbaugh's, post office, Wayne co., Pa.

Coolspring, tp., Mercer co., Pa. Population in 1820, 596.

Coolville, village, Athens co., O., 110 ms. SE. from Columbus. This village is situated on the right bank of Hockhocking river, 6 ms. by water above its mouth, 24 ms. by post road SSE. of Athens, and 26 SW. of Marietta.

Cooper's Bridge, post office, Putnam co., Ga., 38 ms. NNW. from Milledgeville.

Cooper, river, S. C., falls into Charleston harbor, on the E. side of the city. The Santee canal, which unites Charleston harbor with Santee river, is extended from the head of Cooper river.—See *Santee*.

Cooper's Ferry, from Philadelphia to the upper extremity of Camden village, Gloucester co., N. J. There is a post office at the Ferry house.

Cooper's Town, town and seat of justice, Otsego co., N. Y., on Otsego lake, W. side of its outlet, into Susquehannah river; or rather it is here that the Susquehannah commences. The situation of Cooperstown is in a high degree picturesque; the lake spreads to the N. between hills, which rise on both sides to a considerable elevation, clothed with timber to their summits. The roads winding along those steeps, present the traveller with constant varying landscapes. The village is compactly built on uneven ground, on the W. or right side of the outlet; and, with the farm houses in the immediate vicinity, contains about 200 houses, and about 1,000 inhabitants; 66 ms. W. from Albany, and 45 SE. from Utica. N. lat. 42 42, lon. W. C. 2 5 E.

Cooper, co., Mo., between Osage and Missouri rivers. Boundaries and extent uncertain. Surface of the country diversified, with considerable prairie: the alluvial soil of the rivers is of first rate quality. Chief town, Boonville. Pop. in 1820,

6,959; and in 1840, 10,484. Lat. of Boonville, the seat of justice, 39 53 N., 15 20 W. W. C.

Coords.—See *Asia*, p. 82.

Coos, northern co. of N. H., bounded by Connecticut river NW., by L. C., N., by Maine, E., by Strafford co., N. H., S., and by Grafton SW.; length 84 ms.; mean width 20; area 1,680 sq. ms. The highest mountains in the U. S. are in this co.; the White hills rising to 7,300 feet above the level of the ocean. Independent of the mountains, the face of the country is in general broken, very hilly, and highly picturesque. Much of the soil is, however, productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town, Lancaster. Pop. in 1820, 5,549; and in 1830, 8,390; in 1840, 9,849. Lat. 44 30 N., and lon. 6° E. from W. C., intersect near the centre of this co.

Coosa River, the NW. and main branch of Alabama, rises in the NW. part of Ga., flowing, first, SW. about 100 ms., enters Alabama, and gradually turns to a S. course nearly, in which direction it continues 200 ms. to its junction with the Tallapoosa, or head of Alabama river. It is boatable, generally, to Weetumka falls, 7 ms. above its mouth, and at high water, to the junction of Etowlah and Oostenalah rivers, in Ga.

Coosawatchy, river, S. C., falls into Port Royal Sound.——Town and seat of justice, Beaufort co., S. C., lying on the Coosahatchie river, about 75 ms. SW. by W. from Charleston. Lat. 32 32 N., lon. W. C. 3 58 W.

Coosawda, village, Autauga co., Ala., on the right bank of Alabama river, 6 ms. below the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, and about 60 ms. NE. by E. from Cahaba.

Coosahatchie.—See *Coosawatchie.*

Coots, or more correctly *Kutztown*, a well built village of Berks co., Pa., on a branch of Maiden creek, and on the road from Reading to Allentown, 17 ms. from each.

Copais, now *Topolias*, a very remarkable, and the largest lake in Greece, situated in Bœotia, and is about twelve miles long and four broad. Besides many brooks, the Copais receives into its northwest angle a river of some magnitude, the Cephissus, from the mountains of Doris and Phocis. The Copais has no over ground outlet; its waters are discharged by a subterranean passage into the Gulf of Negropont. This funnel being too narrow to admit a large volume, the lake is much swelled in the winter and spring by the melting of the mountain snows and by rain, overflowing the adjacent flats, and, subsiding during summer and autumn, give to Bœotia, now Livadia, its proverbially heavy, damp, and unwholesome climate. Lake Copais is, in fact, the lower part of one of those interior basins of which this planet affords many other examples of far greater magnitude, such as the Caspian, Aral, Cashgar, &c., in Asia, and Lake of Titicaca, in South America, &c.

Copapa, post office, Lorain co., O., by the post road 196 ms. NNE. from Columbus.

Copeland's, post office, Telfair co., Ga., 77 ms. S. from Milledgeville.

Copenhagen, capital of the kingdom of Denmark, situated on the eastern shore of the island of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltic sea, not far from the strait called the Sound. Lon. 13° E., lat. 55 30 N. Copenhagan is the best built city of the N.; for, although Petersburg excels it in superb edifices, yet, as it contains no wooden houses, it does not display that striking contrast of meanness and magnificence, but in general exhibits a more equable and uniform appearance. This city is 5 ms. in circumference, and seated on the E. shore of the isle of Zealand, 300 ms. SW. of Stockholm, and 500 NE. of London.—See *Amak.*——Town, Lewis co., N. Y., on the road from Utica to Sackett's Harbor, 12 ms. SE. from Watertown.

Copely, tp. and village, in the SE. part of Medina co., O. Copely Center, the village, is 6 ms. westward of Acron, on Ohio canal, 29 ms. NE. of Wooster, and 29 almost exactly S. of Cleveland.

Cope's Mills, and post office, Jefferson co. O.

Copiapo, cape, town, and province of northern Chili. The province lies between the Andes mountains and Pacific Ocean. The town is near the Cape of the same name. Lon. W. C. 6 15 E., lat. 26 55 S

Copilowats, town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria. Lon. 36 35 E., lat., 46 40 N.

Copopa, village in Columbia, the most eastern tp. of Lorain co., Ohio, 12 ms. eastward of Elyria, the co. seat, and 20 ms. SW. of Cleveland.

Coporia, town of Ingria, in the Russian government of Petersburg, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 29° E., lat 59 34 N.

Copper-Mine, river of British N. America, entering the sea, according to Hearne the discoverer. Lon. W. C. 34° W., lat. 69° N.

Copper-Mine-Point, U. C., on the S. side of Lake Superior, between Mamonce point and Montreal river.

Copernican System from Nicholas Copernicus, who revived in his Astronouria Instaurata the true astronomical system of the universe.

Kopp, Kopts, modern Egyptians, which, though derived by writers from many other sources, is evidently only an inflexion of the same term Ægypt, Egyptians. Thus only modified or distorted, as there is little doubt but what we now pronounce Egypt with the g soft, was anciently pronounced Egopt, the g hard; if so, we see at once the etymology of Copt.

Coquet, river of Eng., in Northumberland, which, crossing the centre of that county, falls into the German Ocean at Warkworth.——Island on the coast of Northumberland, opposite the mouth of the river Coquet.

Coquimbo, seaport of Chili, on a river of the same name. It has often been pillaged by the English. Lon. W. C. 5 42 W., lat 29 54 S.——Province of Chili, between the Andes mountains and Pacific Ocean. It is a most delightful region, enjoying almost perennial spring. Coquimbo is the capital.

Cora, capital of the island of Samso.

Coraco, cape on the E. side of the island of Metelin and Lesbos.

Corah, or *Corahjehenabad*, city of Hindoostan Proper, in Dooab, subject to the nabob of Oude. It is 60 ms. SSW. of Lucknow. Lon. 79 45 E., lat. 26 5 N.

Corbach, town of Germany, in the principality of Waldeck. 10 ms. NW. of Waldeck. Lon. 8 58 E., lat. 51 20 N.

Corbeck, town of Austrian Brabant, 3 ms. S. of Louvain. Lon. 4 49 E., lat. 50 50 N.

Corbeil, town of Fr., in the dep. of Seine and Oise and late province of the Isle of Fr., seated on the Seine, 17 ms. S. of Paris. Lon. 2 26 E., lat. 48 33 N.

Corbie, town of France, in the department of Somme and late province of Picardy, with a late celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on the Somme, 10 ms. E. of Amiens. Lon. 2 38 E., lat. 49 54 N.

Corby, town of Germany, on the confines of Westphalia, with a famous abbey, whose abbot is a sovereign prince. It is seated on the Weser, 30 ms. E. by N. of Paderborn. Lon. 9 30 E., lat. 51 50 N.

Cordova, episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, remarkable for its antiquity, and for having preserved its splendor and riches through so many ages, it being well known to the Romans by the name of Corduba. In A. D. 759, Addoulrahman, only heir of the Ommaid line, fixed his royal residence at Cordova. Then began those flourishing ages of Araban gallantry and magnificence, which rendered the Moors of Spain superior to all their cotemporaries in arts and arms, and made Cordova one of the most splendid cities of the world. When Europe was buried in ignorance and debased by brutality of manners, it became the centre of politeness, industry, and genius. Great and expensive monuments of architecture were undertaken and completed by many of these Spanish monarchs, whose remains no body can behold without being strongly impressed with a high idea of the genius of the artists, as well as the grandeur of the prince who carried them into execution. It is seated on the Guadalquiver, over which is a magnificent stone bridge. The trade consists in wine, silk, and Cordovan leather. In the neighborhood are a vast number of orange and lemon trees. The best horses in Spain come hence. Cordova is 75 ms. NE. of Seville, and 137 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 4 4 W., lat. 32 10 N.——Town of S. America, in Tucuman, with a bishop's see, 180 ms. E. by N. of St. Jago. It is situated in an extensive level country. Lon. W. C. 13° E., lat. 31 20 S.——Extensive province of the United Provinces of La Plata, of which the preceding place of the same name is the capital. Its limits are uncertain; its population estimated at about 75,000; chief trade mules and horses.——Flourishing town of Mexico, in Vera Cruz, containing about 4,000 inhabitants, 60 ms. W. from Vera Cruz, and 140 ESE. from Mexico. Lon. W. C. 20° W., lat. 18 50 N.

Cordovan, light-house of Fr., at the mouth of the Gironde, 55 ms. NW. of Bordeaux. Lon. 1 9 W., lat. 45 36 N.

Corea, peninsula of Asia, extending between China and Japan. It is bounded on the N. by Manshuria, on the E. by the sea and isles of Japan, on the S. by the ocean, and on the W. by the gulf and province of Leao tong. The Corean kingdom is tributary to China, but does not form a part of China proper.—See art. *Asia*.

Corentin, small river of Guiana, falls into the Atlantic ocean, W. from Berbice.

Core Sound, on the coast of N. C., extends from Beaufort inlet to Pamlico Sound, 20 ms. in length.

Corfe-Castle, borough of Eng., in Dorsetshire. It is seated in a peninsula called the Isle of Purbeck, on a river between two hills, on one of which stands the castle, formerly a place of great importance. It is 21 ms. E. of Dorchester, and 120 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2 4 W., lat. 50 36 N.

Corfu, island of the Mediterranean, near Albania, subject to the British Government, and forms the principal part of the republic of the 7 islands, or Ionian Republic. It is defended by an impregnable castle. Lon. 20° E., lat. 39 40 N.——Ancient Corcyra, capital of the island of Corfu. It is a very strong but ill built town, with about 15,000 inhabitants. Lon. 20° E., lat. 39 40 N.

Coria, episcopal town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Alagon, 120 ms. SW. of Madrid. Lon. 5 30 W., lat. 40° N.

Corinth, now called *Corantho*, or *Gorame*, a celebrated city in the Morea. It was one of the most important places in Greece, on account of its situation on the isthmus into the Morea; its castle on the top of an almost inaccessible rock; its harbors on the Gulfs of Lepanto and Egina; its riches and its architects, sculptors, and painters, who were the most skilful in Greece. It is now greatly decayed, for the houses are not contiguous, but intermixed with fields and gardens, which make it look like a village. The country about it abounds with corn, wine, and oil, and from the castle is a fine prospect over the sea to the E. and W. and a fertile country N. and S. The inhabitants are chiefly Christians of the Greek church. It is 40 ms. NW. from Athens. Lon. 23 3 E., lat. 38 14 N.

Corinth, Isthmus of, in the Morea, a neck of land which joins the Morea to Livadia, and reaches from the Gulf of Lepanto to that of Egina. The narrowest part of it is 6 ms. over; and on a mount there, called Oneius, were formerly celebrated the Isthmian games. Julius Cæsar, Caligula, and Nero, in vain attempted to cut a channel through the isthmus; they therefore built a wall across it called Hexamillium, because it was 6 ms. in length. This was demolished by Amurath II., rebuilt by the Venetians, and levelled a second time by Mahomet II.

Corinth, town Penobscot co., Maine, 20 ms. NNW. from Bangor. Pop. in 1820, 296.——Town, Orange co., Vt., about 30 ms. SE. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,900.——Town in Saratoga co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,400.

Corritta, town of Spain, in Leon, 23 ms. E. of Salamanca. Lon. 5 49 W., lat. 41 5 N.

Cork, co. of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 80 ms. in length, and 50 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Kerry and the Atlantic, on the N. by Limerick, on the E. by Waterford, and on the S. and SE. by St. George's Channel. It contains 232 parishes. It is fertile and populous, and has two remarkable rivers, the Blackwater and Lee.

Cork, capital of the co. of Cork. It is a neat, wealthy, and populous place, on the river Lee, where it has a commodious harbor. It is the first town of Ireland for trade, except Dublin. It is 14 ms. from St. George's channel, and 124 SW. of Dublin. Lon. 8 23 W., lat. 51 54 N.——Village in Ashtabula co., Ohio, 13 ms. SW. of Jefferson, the county seat.

Corlal, town of Asia Minor, near the Gulf of Is Nickmid, near the ruins of Chalcedon.

Corlin, town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the river Perstan, 8 ms. SE. of Colberg. Lon. 15 47 E., lat. 54 16 N.

Cormachiti, cape of Cyprus, on the north side of the island. It is probably so called from the ancient group of small islands called Carpessae.

Cormentin, fortress on the Gold Coast of Guinea, belonging to the Dutch. Near it is the town, which is large and populous. Lon. 0 15 W., lat. 5 30 N.

Cormery, town of Fr., in the dep. of Indre and Loire, on the Indre, 8 ms. from Tours. Lon. 0 28 E., lat. 47 30 N.

Cornersburg, village in the southern part of Trumbull co., Ohio. It is situated at the corners of four townships, 4 ms. from each of four other villages, Canfield, Youngstown, Broadman, and Austintown, and also about 20 ms. SSE. of Warren, the county seat.

Cornet, castle on the island of Guernsey. Lon. 2 40 W., lat. 49 30 N.

Corneto, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the Marta, 3 ms. E. of the sea, and 37 NW. of Rome. Lon. 11 53 E., lat. 42 15 N.

Cornish, town in York co., Me. It is a mountainous country, situated on Saco river. Pop. in 1820, 1,088.——Village in Cheshire co., N. H., on the E. side of Connecticut river, about 20 ms. N. of Charleston. Pop. in 1820, 1,701.

Cornville, town in Somerset co., Me., 44 ms. N. from Hallowell. Pop. in 1810, 504; in 1820, 652.

Cornwall, county which forms the SW. extremity of Eng,, bounded on the E. by Devonshire, on the S. by the English channel, and on the NW. by St. George's channel. This county is 80 ms. long, 40 broad, and 250 in circumference, containing 960,000 acres. Pop. in 1801, 188,269; in 1811, 216,687; and in 1821, 257,447. Its chief rivers are the Tamar, Tale, Cober, Loo, Camel, Fowe, Haile, Lemara, Kense, and Aire. Its principal capes or headlands are the Lands End, the Lizard, Cape Cornwall, Deadman's Head, Rame Head, &c., and a cluster of islands, 145 in number, called the Scilly isles, supposed formerly to have belonged to the mainland, though now 30 ms. distant, abounding with antiquities, particularly druidical. As Cornwall is surrounded by the sea on all sides except the E., the summers are less hot and the winters less cold than in other parts of England, and the spring and harvest are observed to be more backward. The soil, as it is shallow, is not very fruitful, especially in the centre or the hilly parts; the valleys are very pleasant and fertile, yielding great plenty both of corn and pasture. The Phenicians early visited these coasts, some think 400 or 450 years before Christ. It derives its chief importance from its minerals. The mines of tin are numerous, and are, in general, very rich in ore; these have rendered this county famous in all ages. The copper mines are also numerous and rich in ore. In many cavernous parts of the rocks are found transparent crystals, called Cornish diamonds, they being very brilliant when well polished. The King's or the Queen's (if the latter is Queen regent at the time of the birth) eldest son is born Duke of Cornwall, and derives a revenue not only from lands appertaining to the duchy, but from the mines of tin and copper; he has under him an officer called Lord Warden of the Stannary Courts, whose jurisdiction extends over the mines and miners of Cornwall and Devonshire; and he appoints in his privy council the sheriff of the former county. Launceston is the capital.——Tp. of U. C., co. of Stormont, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, between Osnaburg and Charlottenburg.——Village in Stormont co., U. C., nearly opposite the Indian village of St. Regis.——Tp. in Addison co., Vt., on Otter river, 36 ms. S. from Burlington. Pop. 1,280.——Town in Litchfield co., Con., 10 ms. NW. from Litchfield. Pop. in 1820, 1,662. There is a foreign missionary school in this town.——Tp. in Orange co., N. Y., 52 ms. above the city of N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 3,020.

Cornwall-bridge, village in Litchfield co., Ct.

Cornwallis, co. of L. C., between Devonshire and Gaspe.——Town of Nova Scotia, on the W. coast, 45 ms. NW. from Halifax.

Cornwallis Point, cape of North America. Lon. W. C. 57 0 W., lat. 57 0 N.

Corny, ancient Apamea, at the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris.

Coro, seaport of Colombia, in Venezuela, on the Caribbean sea, 230 ms. from Caraccas. Lon. W. C. 7 20 E., lat. 11 20 N.

Coromandel, Coast of, the most eastern part of the Hither India, lying between 10° and 20° N. lat. and 79 30 and 86 30 E. lon. It is terminated by Golconda on the N., by the Bay of Bengal on the E., by Madura on the S., and by Bisnagar proper on the W. Some geographers consider the southern limit of Golconda to be Cape Comorin, and the northern Masulipatam. On this coast, Madras, or Fort St. George, Pondicherry, and many other European forts and factories are situated, from whence chintz, calicoes, and muslins, are exported to Europe, together with some diamonds. There is not a port for large ships on the whole coast. Madras is the principal town. The name Coromandel comes from Sanscrit *Tchora—Mandalen*.—See *Monsoons*.

Coron, seaport of the Mores, seated on a bay, 15 ms. SE. of Modon. Lon. 21 50 E., lat. 36 50 N. It is the ancient Appolonia Corinthi Templum of Messenia, near the promontory of Acritas, now Cape Gallo.

Coronation cape, cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the South Pacific ocean. Lon. 167 8 E., lat. 22 5 S.

Corregio, town of Italy, capital of a territory of the same name, in the Modenese, with a castle, 9 ms. NE. of Reggio. Lon. 11 12 E., lat. 44 46 N.

Correze, dep. of Fr., containing the late province of Limosin. It takes its name from a river which falls into the Vezere, after having watered Tulles and Brives. Tulles is the capital.

Corrientes, cape on the Pacific ocean, South America, in Novita. Lon. W. C. 0 10 W., lat. 5 30 N.——*Cape of*, SW. part of Cuba. Lon. W. C. 7 30 W., lat. 21 40 N.——Cape of Mexico, in Guadalaxara. Lon. W. C. 28 25 W., lat. 20 22 N.

Corrina, tp. in Somerset co , Maine. Pop. in 1820, 411.

Corsham, town of Eng., in Wilts. Here are some considerable clothiers. It is 4 ms. SW. of Chippenham.

Corsica, island in the Mediterranean, between 8° and 10° E. lon., and 41° and 43° N. lat. On the S. it is separated from Sardinia by the strait of Bonifacio; to the E. it has the Tuscan sea; to the N. the Gulf of Genoa; and to the W. it is opposite to the coasts of France and Spain. It is 150 ms. from N. to S., and from 40 to 50 in breadth. On the coast are many excellent harbors. The air is very unwholesome, and the land hilly, full of stones, and cultivated very poorly; however, the valleys produce wheat, and the hills fruits, viz: olives, figs, grapes, almonds, and chestnuts. They have horses, also, of a very fiery nature. Besides, there are mines of iron, and a great deal of fish and coral on the coast. There is a ridge of mountains which divides the island into two parts, the N. and S. The capital is Bastio. It belongs to France, and forms two departments, Golo and Liamore. Napoleon Bonaparte, late Emperor of France, was born on this island, at Ajaccio.

Corsoer, town of Denmark, on the west side of the isle of Zealand, on a peninsula, in the Great Belt. It has a good harbor for light vessels, and is defended by a citadel. Lon. 11 12 E., lat. 55 12 N.

Corte, town of Italy, in the island of Corsica, seated partly at the foot and partly on the declivity of a rock, at the confluence of the Tavignano and Restonica. On the point of a rock, rising above the rest, at the back of the town, is a castle, which has only one winding passage to climb up, in which only two persons can go abreast. It is 27 ms. SW. of Dastia. Lon. 9 26 E., lat. 42 6 N.

Cortis, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 10 ms. NE. of Ramillies. Lon. 4 59 E., lat. 50 46 N.

Cortlandt, town, Westchester co., N. Y. From its vicinity to the capital, it has been well settled and highly improved. Pop. in 1820, 3,421.——Co. of N. Y., on the heads of the Toniogo river, branch of Chenango, bounded by Tompkins and Cayuga W., Onondago N., Madison NE., Chenango E., and Broome S.; length 25 ms., mean width 20; area 500 sq. ms. Surface hilly, but well timbered and watered. Soil productive in grain, fruits and pasturage, Chief town, Homer. Pop. 1820, 16,507; in 1840, 24,607. Central lat. 42 36 N., lon. W. C. 0 50 E.——Town, Cayuga co., N. Y. See *Courtlandt*.——Town, Cortlandt co., N. Y. See *Courtlandt*.

Cortona, town of Tuscany, with a famous academy, 32 ms. E. of Sienna. Lon. 11 52 W., lat. 43 20 N.

Corunna, seaport of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Groyne. It is situated on a fine bay of the Atlantic ocean, about 32 ms. N. of Compostella. Lon. 8 19 W., lat. 43 18 N.

Corvo, the smallest island of the Azores. It derives its name from the abundance of crows found upon it. It has about 600 inhabitants, who cultivate wheat and feed hogs. Lon 31 5 W., lat. 39 42 N.

Corydon, post office, Cheshire co., N. H. See *Croydon*.

Corydon, town and seat of justice, Harrison co., Ia., and also seat of government for that State. It stands in the forks of Indian creek, 25 ms. WSW. from Jeffersonville, at the rapids of Ohio. Pop. about 1,200. Lat. 38 15 N., lon. W. C. 9 2 W.

Cos. See *Stanchio*.

orzola, island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. Lon. 17° E., lat 43 16 N.

Cosenza, city of Naples, capital of Calabria Citeriore, with an archbishop's see and a castle. It is seated on the river Crate, 11 ms. from the sea, and 105 SE. of Naples. Lon. 16 10 E., lat. 39 20 N.

Coshocton, village on the Delaware, in Sullivan co., N. Y., 60 ms. W. from Newburg.——Co. of Ohio, bounded by Knox W., Holmes N., Tuscarawas E., Guernsey SE., Muskingum S., and Licking SW. Greatest length from E. to W. 36 ms., 24 ms. wide, and area 560 sq. ms. The surface of Coshocton is very diversified. As a whole, the country is hilly, and part on the Tuscarawas might be called mountainous. In the Ohio Gazetteer it is said truly: "The valleys of the different streams are beautiful, rich, and fertile; while the hills are mostly well adapted for cultivation, and afford good wheat land." It is a county peculiarly well watered. At Coshocton, the county seat, and about 6 ms. SE. of the centre of the county, the union of Tuscarawas and Walhonding forms Muskingum river—the former from the eastward and the latter from the west. See *Walhonding river and Ohio canal*. Below Coshocton, the Muskingum assumes a course of a little W. of S., and in that direction continues to the influx of Wills creek, which, entering from Guernsey, flows thence along the southern border of Coshocton. All the northwestern and central part of this county are watered by the Walhonding and its confluents, as are the eastern by those of the Tuscarawas. Salt water is found in this county, chiefly in the southeastern part. Bituminous coal is found in nearly every section of the county, and indications of iron and lead ores have been detected on the sources of Walhonding. By the census of 1820, the population of this county amounted to 7,086; it had risen to 11,162 in 1830, supposed to be 16,000 in 1837, and by the census of 1840 was found 21,590. In lat. it extends from 40 10 to 40 27 N., and in lon. W. C. 4 40 to 5 12 W.——Town and county seat of Coshocton co. The site is very fine on the left or eastern side of Muskingum river, directly below the mouth of Tuscarawas river, and opposite Roscoe, at the mouth of Walhonding, the two towns connected by a substantial wooden bridge on stone piers. The town of Coshocton stands on four benches running parallel to and rising in succession from the river. By the canal, 41 ms. from Newark, and 135 from Cleveland. By post road, 27 ms. northward of Zanesville, 35 NE. of Newark, and 68 ms. NE. from Columbus. N. lat. 40 17, lon. W. C. 4 55. Pop. 1840, 625.

Cosmopolite, from two Greek words, *kosmos*, the world or earth, and *polis*, a city. The term means, therefore, a citizen of the world. Kosmography essentially means the same as geography. See art. Geography.

Cossinissa, small island of Greece, near the ancient Ios, modern Nio. Lon. 25 44 E., lat. 36 36 N.

Coslin, town of Prussian Pomerania, 10 ms. E. of Colberg.

Cosne, town of Fr., in the dep. of Nievre and late province of Nivernois. It is seated at the confluence of the Loire and Noain, 88 ms. S. of Paris. Lon. 3 6 E., lat. 47 23 N.

Cossacs, the Chozars of the middle ages, are a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into the Kosakki-sa-Parovi, the Kosakki-Donski, and the Uralian Cossacs. The Cossacs are tall and well made, with aquiline noses, and a good mien. They are hardy, vigorous, and brave, but fickle and wavering. The Uralian Cossacs dwell in their villages, along the banks of the Ural, and their chief town Uralsk. The country which the Kosakki-sa-Parovi inhabit is called the Ukraine; and their towns are built of wood, after the manner of the Russians. The Kosakki-Donski dwell on both sides of the Don, are under the protection of Russia, and profess the same religion. See *Ukraine* and *Uralian Cossacs*.

Cossimbazar, small city of Hindoostan Proper, in Bengal, nearly adjacent to Moorshedabad. It has been at all times the residence of the different European factors, this being the centre of their trade. It is seated on an island, in Hoogly river, 110 ms. N. of Calcutta. Lon. 85 22 E., lat. 23 40 N.

Costagnazzar, highest mountain of Turkey, in Europe, in Romania, anciently called Hæmus.

Costo Rica, province of N. America, in Guatimala, bounded on the NE. by the Gulf of Mexico, on the SW. by the Pacific ocean, on the NW. by Nicaragua, and on the SE. by Veragua. New Carthage is the capital.

Cotapaxi, mountain and volcano of Colombia, in Quito, rising to nearly 18,900 feet above the level of the ocean. It is the most enormous and most elevated volcano known. Its eruptions are frequent and terrible. The most memorable since the Spanish conquest of Quito were in 1698, 1738, 1742, 1744, 1766, 1768, and in 1803.

Cotbus, town of Lower Lusatia, subject to the king of Prussia. It is noted for excellent beer, pitch, and the cultivation of flax. It is seated on the river Spree, 60 ms. S. by E. of Berlin. Lon. 14 12 E., lat. 51 36 N.

Cote d'or, dep. of Fr., containing part of the late province of Burgundy. Dijon is the capital.

Cotes du Nord, dep. of Fr., so named from its northerly maritime position, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. St. Brieux is the capital.

Cote-sans-dessein, town of Mo , on the Missouri river, opposite the mouth of Osage river. It is the temporary seat of government.

Colignac, town of Fr., in the dep. of Var, and late province of Provence, on the river Argens.

Cotiswold, or *Cotswold Hills*, long tract of high ground in the east part of Gloucestershire, Eng., affording in many places a fine short grass for the feed of sheep, and others are devoted to the growth of corn.

Cotile, or *Cote Isle*, post office, Rapides parish, La.

Cotton Gin Port, village and seat of justice, Monroe co., Miss., on the left bank of Tombigbee river, at lat. 33 50 N., about 80 ms. SW. from Huntsville, in Ala. Lat. 33 55 N., lon. W. C. 11 28 W.

Cotton Port, town and seat of justice of Limestone co., Ala., one mile from the left bank of the Tennessee, on Limestone creek, 40 ms. SW. from Huntsville. Lat. 34 40 N., lon. W. C. 10 5 W.

Cotuit, village, Barnstable co., Mass.; by post-road 81 ms. from Boston.

Coucy, town of Fr., in the dep. of Aisne, 9 ms. N. of Soissons. Lon. 3 13 E., lat. 49 31 N.

Coudersport, village, Potter co., Pa., on and near the sources of Alleghany river, 45 ms. SE. from Hamilton, in Cattaraugus co., N. Y., and 177 NW. from Harrisburg.

Coumassie, or *Coomassie*. See *Ashantee*.

Council Bluff, on the right or west side of the Mississippi river, a short distance above the mouth of Kansas river. Lat. 41 30 N., lon. W. C. 19 40 W.

Council's Store, post office, Ashe co., N. C.; by post road 240 ms. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

COUNT, *comitatis*, originally meant companion; but has long been adopted as a title on continental Europe; rather equivocal, answering somewhat to both earl and lord, English titles. In office, count and earl are correlative.—See *County*.

COUNTY, Fr. *compt*, Latin *comitatus*. Amongst our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, that division we denominate a county, was called *shire*, *from shiran*, to cut off, or set off. After the Norman conquest of England, the term county was introduced into that kingdom; hence the often used compound terms: county of Lancashire, county of Shropshire, &c. Hampshire, a State of the United States, derives its name from the original Saxon mode of expression. In the United States the highest county executive officer still retains the original Saxon title, with some inflection from *schir gerefa*, sheriff, the latter shortened from *shire reeve*.

Countsville, post office, Lexington district, S. C., 27 ms. from Columbia.

Courland, duchy of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Baltic, E. by Livonia, and on the S. and W. by Poland. It is divided into Courland proper and Semigalia; its length is about 150 ms., and its breadth is in some places 30, in others scarcely 10, and towards the SE. it stretches to a point. The country swells into gentle hills, and is fertile in corn, hemp, and flax. It is now a part of Russia. Mittau is the capital.

Cournoyer, seigniory, L. C., Surry co., on the Richelieu river.

Coursenville, post office, Sussex co., N. J., by postroad 90 ms. N. from Trenton.

Courtableau, river of La., in Opelousas, formed by the junction of two large creeks, the Boeuf, and Crocodile, which unite 10 ms. N. from St. Landre, seat of justice for the parish of St. Landre, Opelousas, and flowing SE. about 35 ms. comparative course falls into the Atchafalaya. It is the commercial outlet from Opelousas to the Mississippi river.

Courtlandt, town, West Chester, co., N. Y. See *Cortlandt*.

Courtlandt, town in W. part of Cortlandt co., N. Y., 35 ms. SE. from Auburn.——Village, Lawrence co., Ala.

Courtray, town of the Austrian Netherlands,

on the river Lis, 22 ms. E. of Ypres. It was taken by the French in April, 1794, in whose possession it still remains. Lon. 3 6 E., lat. 50 50 N.

Courtwright's, post office, Fairfield co., O., about 18 ms. SE. from Columbus, and 10 ms. NW. of New Lancaster.

Couserans, late province of Fr., lying along the river Satat, and forming with Foix the dep. of Arriege.

Coutances, seaport of Fr., in the dep. of the Channel and late province of Normandy. It is 22 ms. N. of Avranches. Lon. 1 23 E., lat. 49 3 N.

Coutras, town of Fr, in the dep. of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, seated on the Dordogne, 20 ms. NE. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 3 W., lat. 40 4 N.

Coventry, city of Eng., in Warwickshire. It is a co. of itself, governed by a mayor. It has a a communication with the Staffordshire Grand Trunk, by a canal to Fradley; and by another canal, which joins the Oxford canal at Braunston, it has a communication with the Thames. Coventry is 91 ms. NW. of London. Lon. 1 28 W., lat. 52 28 N.——Town, Orleans co., Vt., 48 ms. N. from Montpelier.——Tp., Grafton co., N. H. Pop. in 1810, 162, in 1820, 315.——Town in Tolland co., Conn. Pop. in 1810, 1,938, in 1820, 2,058.——Tp., Kent co., R. I. Pop. 1810, 2,928, in 1820, 3,139.——Town, Chenango co., N. Y., 20 ms. SSW. from Norwich; by postroad 148 ms. SW. by W. from Albany. ——Tp., Chester co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 1608, in 1820, 1,977.——Tp., Portage co., O. Pop. in 1820, 400.

Covert, town, Seneca co., N. Y., between Ovid and Hector, and between Cayuga and Seneca lakes, 20 ms. SE. from Geneva. Pop. in 1820, 3,439.

Covington, town, Genessee co., N. Y., on Allen's creek, 20 ms. SE. from Batavia. Pop, 1820, 2,144——Tp., Tioga co., Pa., formerly Putnam. Pop. in 1820, 555.——Tp., Clearfield co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 90.——Tp., Lawrence co., Pa. Pop. 1820, 373.——Village, Botetourt co. Va., by postroad 220 ms. W. from Richmond.——Post office, Newton co., Ga, by postroad 77 ms. NW. from Milledgeville.——Post office, formerly Newberry, near the NW. corner of Miami co., 86 ms. W. of Columbus, 28 a little W. of N. of Dayton, and 12 ms. NW. of Troy.——Village, and seat of justice, Washington co., Ill, on Kaskaskia river, 46 ms. SW. from Vandalia, and 50 SE. by E. from St. Louis. Lat. 30 28 N., lon. W. C. 12 22 W.——Co. Miss., bounded by the Choctaw country NW., Wayne E., Perry S., and Lawrence W.; length 20 ms., mean width 25; area 750 sq. ms.; surface hilly. Some good soil, but in general sterile, and clothed with pine timber. Pop. in 1820, 2,230, and in 1840, 2,717. Central lat. 31 41 N., lon. W. C. 12 30 W.——Co., Ala, traversed by Conecuh river; bounded S. by Florida, W. by Conecuh co., N. by Butler and Pike, and E. by Dale. It is 30 ms. from W. to E., and 36 from N. to S.; area 1080 sq. ms. N. lat. 31 15, and lon. W.C. 9 15 W. intersect in this co. Pop. in 1840, 2,717.——Village, St. Tammany parish, La., on St. Joseph's bay, 33 ms. NW. from New Orleans.

Covington City, seat of justice for Kenton co., Ky., opposite the city of Cincinnati, on the bank of Ohio, below the mouth of Licking river, by which it is separated from Newport. The great road from the central part of Ky. to Cincinnati passes through this town. A bridge over Licking river connects it with Newport. Pop. of Covington city, 2,026, in 1840.

Cowan's Store, post office, Cabarras co., N. C., about 80 ms. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

Cowbridge, corporate town of Eng, in Glamorganshire. It is called by the Welsh Pont-Van, from the stone bridge over the river, which soon after falls into the Bristol channel. The streets are broad and paved; and here the assizes for the county are held. It is 12 ms. W. of Cardiff and 176 of London. Lon. 3 33 W., lat. 51 28 N.

Cowdersport, village and seat of justice, Potter co., Pa.—See *Coudersport*.

Cowliskee, river, branch of Columbia, falling into the latter from the N.

Cowes, seaport on the NE. side of the isle of Wight, 8 ms. SW. of Portsmouth. Lon. 1 15 W., lat. 50 46 N.

Cowpasture, river of Va., rising in the valley of the Appalachian mountains, flows SW., and forms one of the principal sources of James river.

Cowpen Furnace, town, Spartanburg district, S. C., 100 ms. NNW. from Columbia.

Cowpens, Spartanburg district, S. C. Here the U. S. army, under General Morgan defeated that of the British under General Tarlton, January 17, 1781.

Cowpershill, village, Robertson co., N. C., by post road 92 ms. SSW. from Raleigh.

Cox's Bridge, post office, Lenoir co., N. C., 91 ms., by postroad SE. from Raleigh.

Cox's Cross Roads, post office, Coshocton co., O., 80 ms. by postroad NE from Columbus.

Coxsakie, or *Coxsackie*, town, Green co., N. Y., 20 ms., S. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 2,355.

Cozumel, island of N. America, on the E. coast of Yucatan, where Cortez landed and refreshed his troops, before he attempted the conquest of Mexico. It abounds with fruits, pulse, cattle, and fowls. The original natives possess the island, but are subject to Spain.

Crab Meadow, post office, Suffolk co., N. Y, on Long Island, 133 ms. E. from the city of N. Y.

Crab Orchard, post office, Preston co, Va., 300 ms. by post road NW. from Richmond.

Cracatoa, southernmost of a cluster of islands in the entrance of the straits of Sunda. The pop. is considerable, and its coral reefs afford small turtles in abundance. Lon. 105 56 E. lat., 8 6 N.

Cracow, city, formerly the capital of Poland, where the kings were elected and crowned. It is seated on the Vistula, 130 ms. SSW. of Warsaw. Lon. 19 50 E., lat. 50 10 N.

Craftsburg, town, Orleans co., Vt., 28 ms. N. from Montpelier.

Craigie's Mills, post office, Oxford co., Me., by post road 39 ms. NNW. from Portland.

Craig point, W. coast of N. America, on Duke of York's island. Lon. W. C. 55 20 W., lat. 56 30 N.

Craigmillar, ruinous castle, 2 ms. SE. of Edinburgh, in which Mary, Queen of Scots, resided after her return from Paris, in 1562. Her French retinue were lodged in an adjacent village, thence called Little France.

Crail, borough in Fifeshire, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, 7 ms. SE. of St. Andrew's. Lon. 2 36 W., lat. 56 15 N.

Crainburg, town of Germany, in Carniola, on the river Save, 20 ms. NW. of Laubach. Lon. 14 5 E., lat. 46 36 N.

Crahame, tp. in the co., of Northumberland, U. C., lies W. of Murray, and fronts lake Ontario.

Crammond, small village of Midlothian, Scot., remarkable for the traces of a Roman station.

Crammond Water, river of Scot., in Edinburghshire, called also the Almond. For several ms. it divides this co. from Linlithgowshire, and falls into the Frith of Forth, at the village of Crammond.

Crampton's Gap, post office, Washington co., Md., by post road 59 ms. NNW. from W. C.

Cranbourn, town of Eng., in Dorsetshire. It is well watered with streams, and has a fine chase.

Cranberry Islands, two small islands on the coast of Maine, SE. from the town of Desart, and forms part of Hancock co.

Cranberry, town, Middlesex co., N. J., 9 ms. E. from Middletown.——Tp., Butler co., Pa Pop. in 1810, 543; in 1820, 765.

Cranberry Creek, post office, Montgomery co., N. Y., 40 ms. W. from Albany.

Cranbrook, town in Kent, 13 ms S. of Maidstone, and 52 SE. of London. Lon. 39' E., lat. 51 4 N.

Cranesville, town, Williams co., O., 14 ms. NW. of Fort Defiance, and 36 ms. SE. of Fort Wayne, in Indiana, and on the intermediate road.

Craney Island, in the mouth of James and Elizabeth rivers, Va. It is small, having only sufficient extent for a fort, which, with Fort George, commands the entrance of both rivers.

Cranganore, town and fort on the coast of Malabar, until lately subject to the Dutch, by whom it was taken from the Portuguese in 1662. Cranganore is seated at the mouth of a river, 24 ms. N. by W. of Cochin. Lon. 76 30 E., lat. 10 23 N.

Cranston, tp., Providence co., R. I., between Providence river on the E., and Scituate tp. on the W. Pop. in 1820, 2,274.

Crato, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 7 ms. E. of Portalegre. It has 29 parishes under its jurisdiction, beside the capital priory belonging to the order of Malta. Lon. 7 20 W., 39 6 N.

Craven, co. of N. C., in Newbern district. It is situated on both sides of the river Neus; bounded by Carteret S., James SW., Lenoir and Green NW., Pitt N., Beaufort NE., and Pamlico Sound E.; length 60, mean width 17 ms.; area 1,020 sq. ms. Surface generally flat; soil in part sandy and marshy. Chief town, Newbern. Pop. in 1820, 13,394; and in 1840, 13,438. Central lat. 35 30 N., lon. W. C. 45' W.

Crawford, village, Orange co., N. Y., by post road 109 ms. S. from Albany.——Co., of Pa., bounded by Erie N., Warren E., Venango SE., Mercer S., and State of Ohio W.; length 47, mean width 24 ms.; area about 1,130 sq. ms. Surface gently hilly, and soil productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. Chief town, Meadville. Pop. in 1820, 9,397; and in 1840, 31,720. Central lon. 3° W. from W. C., and lat. 41 40 N., intersect in this co.——Co., Mich. Boundaries and extent uncertain. Pop. in 1820, 492.——Co. of Ga., bounded by Upson and Talbot W., Marion S., Houston SE., Pulaski and Twiggs E., Echeconna river, branch of Ockmulgee river, separating it from Bibb NE., and Monroe N. Chief town, Knoxville. Central lat. 32 30, lon. 7 12 W. of W. C. Pop. in 1840, 7,981.——Co. of Arkansas, having Washington N., Johnson E., Scott S., and Texas W. It is traversed and divided into two not very unequal sections by Arkansas river. Central lat. 35 20, lon. 16 15 W. of W. C. Pop. in 1840, 4,266.——Co., O., bounded by Seneca N., Huron NE., Richland E., Marion S., Hardin SW., and Hancock NW. Greatest length E. and W., and being 3 tps. wide, the breadth is 18 ms., area 594 sq. ms. Extending in lat. from N. 40 42 to 40 58, and in lon. W. C. from 5 45 to 6 23 W. With the exception of a part of the two southeastern tps., this co. is drained by the higher constituents of Sandusky river. The surface is generally flat, but the very gentle slope is northward. Extensive prairies exist, some of which might be called swamps. It was called for the lamented Col. Crawford, who was burned to death by the savages, on one of its plains, in 1782. It was organized in January, 1826, and the co. seat fixed at Bucyrus. Pop. in 1830, 4,778; and in 1840, 13,152.——Co. of Ia., on Ohio, below its junction with Great Blue river; bounded by Ohio SE., by Perry SW., Dubois W., Orange N., Washington NE., and Harrison E.; length 22 ms., mean width 12, area 264; surface hilly, and soil generally productive. Chief town, Fredonia. Pop. in 1820, 2,583; and in 1840, 5,282. Central lat. 38 20 N., lon. W. C. 9 20 W.——Co., Ill., bounded by Clark N., Wabash river E., Edwards, Wayne, and Jefferson S., and Bond W.; length 75 ms., mean width 35, area 2,625; surface part hilly, and part flat, with much good soil Pop. in 1820, 3,024; and in 1840, 4,422. Central lat. 39°, and lon. 11° W. from W. C., intersect in this co. ——Co., Mo., having Gasconade and Franklin N., Washington E., Ripley S., and Pulaski co. and Gasconade river W. The greater part of the surface is drained northeastwardly by the higher branches of Merrimack river. Chief town, Steelville. Pop. in 1840, 3,561.

Crawford's, post office, Estill co., Ky., by post road, 77 ms. SE. from Frankfort.

Crawfordsville, village, Montgomery co., Ia., 50 ms. SSE. from Indianopolis.

Crecy, or *Cressy*, village of Fr., in the dep. of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Picardy; remarkable for the victory gained by Edward III. in 1346. It is 32 ms. S. by E. of Calais.

Credit river, U. C., discharges itself into Lake Ontario, between the head of that lake and York, in the Mississaga territory. It is a great resort for these and other Indian tribes, and abounds in fish.

Credition, town of Eng., in Devonshire. It has a considerable manufacture of serges, and is seated between two hills, 12 ms. NW. of Exeter and 181 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3 45 W., lat. 50 41 N.

Creegerstown, or *Creagerstown*, on the Mon-

ococy creek, Frederick co., Md., on the road from Frederick to Gettysburg; in Pa , 12 ms. from the former and 22 from the latter place.

Creek Indians, or, more correctly, Muscogees, inhabiting the western part of Georgia and E. part of Alabama.

Creek Agency, post office, Crawford co., Ga., 63 ms. SW. by W. from Milledgeville.

Creetown, small port of Scotland, on the E. side of Wigton bay, in Kirkcudbrightshire. Here several sloops are constantly employed in carrying seashells coastwise, or importing coal and lime from Cumberland.

Creiff, town of Eng., in Perthshire, with an annual fair for cattle, one of the greatest in Scotland. It is seated on the Earn, 20 ms. W. of Perth.

Creil, town of Fr., now in the dep. of Oise, lately in the province of the Isle of France, seated on the Oise, 5 ms. E. of Senlis. Lon. 2 43 E., lat. 49 13 N.

Crema, town of Italy, capital of Cremasco, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Serio, 20 ms. N. of Placentia. Lon. 9 50 E., lat. 45 25 N.

Cremiu, town of Fr., in the dep. of Isere, and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated at the foot of a mountain near the Rhone, 20 ms. NE. of Vienna. Lon. 5 20 E., lat. 45 44 N.

Cremnitz, principal mine-town of Upper Hungary, 70 ms. NE. of Presburg. Lon. 19 6 E., lat. 48 32 N.

Cremona, town of Italy, capital of the Cremonese, defended by a strong castle. The streets are broad and straight, the houses well built, the churches handsome, and the squares large. It was the see of a bishop, and had an university. It is seated on the Po, 30 ms. NW. of Parma. Lon. 9 58 E., lat. 45 8 N.

Cremonese, territory of Italy, in the duchy of Milan; bounded on the E. by Mantua, on the N. by Bresciano, on the W. by Cremasco, and on the S. by Parma. It is fertile in wine and fruits. Cremona is the capital.

Crempen, town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, 5 ms. from Hamburgh.

Cresapsburg, or *Cresapstown*, village, Alleghany co., Md., on the W. side of Potomac river, 7 ms. SW. of Cumberland, 8 N. of Frankford, and 155 from Washington.

Crescentino, town of Piedmont, on the river Po. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1706. It is 20 ms. NE. of Turin. Lon. 8° E., lat. 45 20 N.

Crespy, town of Fr., in the dep. of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, 32 ms. NW. of Paris. Lon. 2 35 E., lat. 49 10 N.

Crest, town of Fr., in the dep. of Drouse, and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the Drome, 15 ms. SE. of Valence. Lon. 5 26 E., lat. 44 40 N.

Crevecœur, town of Fr , in the dep. of the North, and late province of Cambresis, on the Scheldt, 5 ms. S. of Cambray. Lon. 3 20 E., lat. 50 6 N. ——Town and fort of Dutch Brabant, at the confluence of the Dommel with the Maese, 4 ms. NW. of Boise-le-Duc. It was taken by the French in 1794, when they overran Holland.

Creuse, dep. of Fr., containing the late province of Marche. Gueret is the capital.

Creuse river. Part of the Ottoway river is so called above les Alumets.

Creutznach, town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with a castle on an eminence. It has been frequently taken and retaken. It is seated on the Nahe, over which is a stone bridge, 20 ms. SW. from Mentz. Lon. 7 55 E., lat. 49 44 N.

Crewkerne, town of Eng., in Somersetshire, near a branch of the Parret, 25 ms. S. of Wells and 132 WSW. of London. Lon. 3° W., lat. 50 50 N.

Crewsville, town, Goochland co., Va., lying on the S. side of South Anna river, a branch of the Pamunkey river, 20 ms. SE. of Columbia and 122 from Washington.

Crickhowel, town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, on the river Usk, 10 ms. SE. of Brecknock and 149 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3 7 W., lat. 51 49 N.

Cricklade, borough of Eng., in Wilts. It is almost surrounded by the Thames, and is 25 ms. W. by S. of Oxford and 83 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1 50 W., lat. 51 38 N.

Crimea, or *Crim Tartary*, the ancient Taurica Chersonessus, a peninsula of Europe, bounded on the S. and W. by the Black sea, on the N. by the province of Catharinenslaf, with which it communicates by the isthmus of Perekop, and on the NE. and E. by the sea of Asoph and the strait of Caffa. The mountains are well covered with woods fit for the purpose of ship-building, and contain plenty of wild beasts. The valleys consist of fine arable land; on the sides of the hills grow corn and vines in great abundance; and the earth is rich in mines. But the mountaineers are as careless and negligent as the inhabitants of the deserts, slighting all these advantages; and, like their brethren of the lowlands, are sufficiently happy if they are in possession of a fat sheep and as much bread as serves them to eat. In 1783 the Russians took possession of the country with an army; the following year it was ceded to them by the Turks; and the peaceable possession of the whole was secured to them in 1791, by the cession of the fortress of Oczakow. The Crimea is divided into two parts, by mountains which run E. and W. The N. division is flat, poor, and fit for pasturage only. In the S. parts the valleys are astonishingly productive, and the climate extremely mild, from the exclusion of those violent winds by which the N. division is frequently incommoded. Besides the ports of Kerth and Jenikale, the road of Caffa, and the harbor of Baluclava, there is, near Sebastapol, one of the finest harbors in the world. The Crimea now forms one of the two provinces of the government of Catharinenslaf, under the name of Taurida; in some late maps it is called Taurica. Achmetschet was made the capital in 1785.

Crio, cape, ancient Criumetopon promontory, SW. point of the island of Crete. The name means *ram's head*, and was also applied to the most southern point of the Taurica Chersonessus, now called by the Turks *Karadje Bowrousu*, or "Black Nose," or *Ajadag*, "*Holy Mountain*."

Cris, *Big* and *Little*, two points on the N. shore of Lake Superior, U. C., E. of Isle Grange, and surrounded by islands; between these points is a noted and safe harbor.

Crissu, ancient Crissa, village of Greece, on mount Parnassus.

Croatia, formerly a part of the ancient Illyricum, now a province of Hungary, bounded on the N. by Sclavonia, on the E. by Bosnia, on the S. by Dalmatia and the Gulf of Venice, and on the W. by Carniola. The greatest part of it belongs to the house of Austria. Carlstadt is the capital. The people of this country are called Croates.

Croghan's, village of Sandusky co., Ohio, on the E. side of Sandusky river, opposite Fort Stephenson, 98 ms. N. from Columbus, and 18, by water, above the mouth of Sandusky river. Pop. in 1820, 78.

Crogan's Gap, post office in Cumberland co., Pa.

Croia, town of Albania, with a bishop's see, seated near the Gulf of Venice, 13 ms. NE. of Durazzo. Lon. 19 27 E., lat. 42 6 N.

Croisic, or *Croisil*, town of Fr., now in the dep. of Lower Loire, lately in the province of Bretagne. It is seated on the Bay of Biscay, between the mouths of the Loire and Vilaine, 35 ms. W. of Nantes. Lon. 8 31 W., lat. 47 17 N.

Croix, St., river of N. America, which forms the NE. boundary of the United States, and falls into the Bay of Fundy.

Cromack-water, lake of Eng., in Cumberland, between the Buttermere-water and Lowes-water, with each of which it is connected by the river Crocker. It is 4 ms. long, and near half a mile over; beautified with 3 small isles, one of them a rock.

Cromarty, co. of Scotland, which comprehends part of a peninsula on the S. side of the Frith, to which it gives name. It is bounded on all sides by Ross-shire, except on the E, where it is bounded by the Murray Frith. It is 12 ms. from E. to W., and 3 in the greatest breadth.

Cromarty, capital of the shire of Cromarty, at the mouth of the Frith of the same name. It is 16 ms. N. of Inverness. Lon. 3 53 W., lat. 57 44 N.

Cromer, town of England, in Norfolk, near the German ocean. The inhabitants are now chiefly fishermen, and the best lobsters on this part of the coast are taken here. It is 22 ms. N. of Norwich, and 127 NE. of London. Lon. 1 15 W., lat. 53 0 N.

Cromford, village of England, in Derbyshire, on the river Derwent, 2 ms. N. of Wirksworth.

Cronach, strong town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg, with a citadel, 25 ms. NE. of Bamberg. Lon. 11 35 E., lat. 50 27 N.

Cronborg, strong fortress of Denmark, on the isle of Zealand, near Elsinore, which guards the passage of the sound. Not far from this is Hamlet's garden, said to be the spot where the murder of his father was perpetrated. Lon. 12 54 E., lat. 56 0 N.

Cronenburg, town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, with a castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 10 ms. N. of Frankfort, on the Maine. Lon. 8 40 E., lat. 49 55 N.

Cronstadt, town and fortress of Russia, on the island of Retusari, in the Gulf of Finland. It has a good harbor, which is the station of the Russian fleet, and great magazines of naval stores, as well as docks and yards for building ships. It is 12 ms. W. of Petersburg. Lon. 29 56 E., lat. 59 56 N.

Crooked, creek of Pa., falls into the Alleghany from the E., 20 ms. below Kittanning.

Crooked Island, island in the group of Bahamas, between Crooked Island passage and Mayaguana passage. Lon. W. C. 2 40 E., lat. 22 30 N.

Crooked Island Passage, NW. from Crooked Island, and stretching from the old Bahama channel to the Atlantic ocean, between Crooked and Yuma, or Long Island.

Crooked Lake, lake of N. Y., partly in Steuben and partly in Ontario cos. Its outlet is into Seneca lake.

Crooked River, Maine, rises in Oxford co., and, flowing SSE, enters Cumberland co., falls into Sebago lake after a course of about 40 ms.——Camden co., Ga., falls into the Atlantic ocean, between the Santilla and St. Mary's rivers.——Ill., branch of Illinois river, joining that stream from the NW., 75 ms. above its mouth.

Crosby, tp., lies to the northward of Leeds, and to the westward of Bastard, U. C.——Village in Hancock co., Me.——Tp. in Hamilton co., Ohio, on the W. side of Great Miami river, opposite Colerain. Pop. in 1820, 1,721.

Cross Canal, post office in Camden co., N. C., 251 SSE. from W. C., and about 200 NE. by E. from Raleigh.

Cross Cape, NW. coast of America, forming the SE. point of opening into Cross sound. Lon. W. C. 59 0 W., lat. 58 0 N.

Cross Creek, town in Washington co., P., about 20 ms. NW. from Washington, the county seat of justice. Pop. in 1820, 1,908.——Tp. in Jefferson co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1,651.

Cross creeks, two creeks flowing into Ohio river: one rises in Washington co., Pa, and, flowing W. into Brooke co., Va., falls into Ohio river 5 ms. below Steubenville; the other enters directly opposite the preceding from Jefferson co., Ohio.

Cross island, on the coast of Maine, at the mouth of Machias bay, and forming a part of Washington co. Lon. W. C. 9 38 E., lat. 44 30 N.

Cross Keys, post office in Union district, S. C., 75 ms. NNW. from Columbia.

Cross Lake, a dilatation of Seneca river, between Onondago and Cayuga cos., N. Y.

Cross Plains, village in the eastern part of Fayette co., Ky., 12 ms. SE. from Lexington.

Cross River, village in Westchester co., N. Y., 20 ms. NNE. from New York city.

Cross Roads, village in New London tp., Chester co., Pa., between London Grove and Little Britain, near the Maryland line, and about 18 ms. westward from Wilmington, in Del.——Village in Kent co., Md., on the road from Frederick to New Market.——Village in Madison co., Ohio.

Cross Sound, between King George's island and the continent of North America. Lon. W. C. from 58° to 50° W., lat 58° N.

Crosswicks, village in Burlington, co, N. J., on Crosswick's creek, 8 ms. SE. of Trenton.

Crossen, handsome town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, at the confluence of the rivers Bobar and Oder, in a country abounding with wine and fruit. The bridge over the Oder is fortified, and it is 35 ms. NW. of Glogaw. Lon. 15 49 E., lat. 52 5 N.

Croton river, rises in Fairfield co., Ct., and, after passing into N. Y., falls into the North river, or Tappan bay.

Croton, village of N. Y., on the left bank of the Hudson, above the mouth of the Croton river, 4 ms. above Sing Sing, and 6 ms. below Peekskill.

Crotona, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on the Gulf of Taranto, 15 ms. SE. of St. Severina. Lon. 17 27 E., lat. 39 9 N.

Crouch, river of Eng., in Essex, which, rising near Horndon, terminates its course in the German ocean, between Burnham and Foulness island.

Crow creek, falls into the right side of Tennessee river, 25 ms. below Nickojack, and opposite Crowtown.

Crowland, town of Eng., in Lincolnshire, 11 ms. N. of Petersborough, and 93 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0 10 W., lat. 52 41 N.

Crowland, tp., in the co. of Lincoln, U. C., lies W. of Willoughby, and is watered by the Welland.

Crown Point, town of Essex co., N. Y., on Lake Champlain, 12 ms. N. from Ticonderoga. Pop. 1820, 1,522. Lon. W. C. 3 33 E., lat. 44 3 N.

Crowsnest, one of the peaks of the Highlands, near Hudson river, N. Y. Elevation above tide water 1,330 feet.

Crowsville, village, Spartanburg district, S. C.

Croxton, village in Brush Creek, the extreme northern tp. of Jefferson co., Ohio, about 20 ms. NNW. from Steubenville, and 16 E. from Carrollton.

Croydon, town of Eng., in Surry, near the source of the Wandle, surrounded in a manner with hills, and has a hospital and free school, founded by archbishop Whitgift. It is 9 ms. S. from London. Lon. 0 1 W., lat. 51 20 N.—— Tp., Cheshire co., N. H., 35 ms. NW. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 1,060.

Cruces, town of Colombia, in Panama, on Chagre river. Lon. W. C. 2 10 W., lat. 9 20 N.

Crugerstown. See *Creegerstown*.

Crusade, from a cross worn on the shoulders of those who undertook, in the latter part of the 11th century, to march from Europe to the Holy Land, for the purpose of wresting it from the Mahometans. These expeditions were reiterated, and the same insignia placed on their coats and banners, by European armies marching against infidels in Asia and Africa, but also against the Pagan nations of northern Europe, and against the Albigenses, &c., amongst Christians.

Cruxhaven, small maritime town of Germany, in the N. part of the duchy of Bremen, seated at the mouth of the Elbe, 70 ms. NW. of Hamburgh.

Cryptogamous, from Greek *kruptos*, concealed or secret, and *gamos*, marriage, used as a botanical term for such vegetables whose sexual organs cannot or have not been discovered. Mushroons and truffles are examples.

Cuba, island of the West Indies, at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, 700 ms. in length, and about 60 in mean width, or 42,000 sq. ms. superficial area. On the E. side it begins at 20 20 N. lat., touches the tropic of Cancer on the N., and extends from 74° to 85 18 W. lon. from London, and from 3° E. to 8° W. from W. C. It lies 60 ms. W. of Hispaniola, 85 ms. N. from Jamaica, 80 ms. to the E. of Yucatan, and 100 to the S. from Cape Florida. It commands the entrance of the gulfs both of Mexico and Florida, as also the windward passages. It was discovered by Columbus in 1492. The Spaniards are entire masters of it, having extirpated the natives. The is varied, in part extremely productive. Extensive savannahs chequer the the interior. A chain of not very elevated mountains ranges nearly the entire length of the island. This ridge is supposed to be rich in minerals. The produce is composed chiefly of coffee, sugar, ginger, cassia, wild cinnamon, and very good tobacco, called by the Spaniards cigarros. The hills run through the middle of the island from E. to W., but near the coast the land is generally level, and many rivulets flow from the hills to the N. and S. The hundredth part of this island is not yet cleared. The true plantations are mostly confined to the beautiful plains of the Havana, Matanzas, and near St. Jago.

The following statistical notices of the island of Cuba are extracted from an article in the Southern Patriot, printed at Charleston, which the editor of that paper informs us is from the pen of a gentleman who has had access to the best sources of information:

Property and products.—During the last seven years the average crop has been 300,000 boxes of sugar, of 400 lbs. each, and 25,000,000 lbs. of coffee. When the census was taken in 1801, a note was made of the number of churches, houses, farms, &c., by which it appears that there were then 204 churches, 42,268 houses, 1,762 farm houses, 623 sugar estates, 779 coffee plantations, 1,601 tobacco plantations, 830 breeding farms, 1,193 pastures, 354 beehive farms, 17 cocoa plantations.

Commerce.—In 1803 the exports from the Havana were estimated by Baron Humboldt at $8,000,000; 158,000 boxes of sugar, which he considered worth $40 per box, 50,000 arrobas of coffee, worth $5 the arroba, 40,000 arrobas of wax, at $18 the arroba. In 1821 the exports were: 236,669 boxes of sugar, 792,509½ arrobas of coffee, 15,724½ arrobas of wax, 26,664½ arrobas of molasses, 4,646½ pipes of rum; showing an increase in the exports of the island of 78,669 boxes of sugar, 742,509 arrobas of coffee, and a diminution of 24,276 arrobas of wax.

The number of vessels that entered the port of the Havana in 1821 was 1,322, exclusive of 300 small coasters. Of these 385 were Spanish, 655 American, 128 English, 72 French, 25 Dutch, 15 Bremen, 13 Danish, 9 Hamburgers, 6 Portuguese, 5 Swedish, 4 Sardinians, 3 pirates, prizes, 1 Prussian, and 1 Hanoverian.

In 1822 there entered 1,396 vessels, of which 386 were Spanish, 669 American, 118 English, 62 French, 18 Dutch, 12 Hamburgers, 7 Bremen, 6 Danish, 7 Portuguese, 4 Swedes, 2 pirates, prizes, 2 Sicilians, 1 Oldenburger, 1 Sardinian, and 1 Columbian, a prize.

Population.—In 1805 the island of Cuba contained to Baron de Humboldt, 432,000 inhabitants, of which there were—

Whites - - - -	162,000
Free colored - - - -	90,000
Slaves - - - -	180,000
	432,000

From 1804 to 1817 there were imported, slaves - - - -	95,000
Which, added to the number of slaves existing in 1804 - - -	108,000
	203,606
The slave population, according the census of 1817 - - - -	199,145
Loss - - - - -	4,401

By the census taken in 1817, it appears that the population then amounted to 625,099 inhabitants, of which 259,260 were whites, 108,057 free colored persons, and 199,145 slaves.

The island is divided into two provinces, under the present government, Havana and Cuba. The province of Havana, lately erected into a bishopric, comprehends Matanzas, Trinidad, Santo Espirita, Remedios, and Villa Clara. It contains a pop. of 431,377, of which 197,678 are whites, 58,506 free colored persons, 126,213 slaves, 14,000 troops, and 25,000 transient.

The province of Cuba comprehends the districts of Santiago de Cuba, Bayamo, Holgium, Baracoa, and Puerto Principe, and contains a pop. of 193,702 inhabitants; of which 59,722 are whites, 57,135 free colored persons, 63,071 slaves, 4,430 troops, and 9,286 transient persons.

The number of African slaves imported, from the year 1800 to 1821, amounts to 175,054.

The city of Havana, by the census of 1817, contained within the walls 140,618 inhabitants, including transient persons. Of those, 37,885 were whites, 9,010 free colored, 12,361 free blacks, 2.542 colored slaves, 21,799 black slaves; 83,598 permanent population of the city and suburbs.

The annual consumption of the same is estimated at - - -	$4,489,000
The value of articles wrought up, as bricks, &c., at - - -	318,776
Value of the produce exported, at -	13,658,961

Revenue.—The annual receipts from

custom-house amount to about -	$2,400,000
From direct taxes - - -	1,000,000
	3,400,000
Expenses - - - -	3,643,868
Deficit - - - -	243,868

According to Baron Humboldt, in 1804 the revenue of the whole island produced $2,300,000, and the deficit was made up by an annual supply from Mexico of $1,326,000.

The deaths in 1821, in the Havana, were 2,340 whites, 2.126 blacks and colored persons—total 4,460. Births in the same year, 4,326. The excess of deaths to births is owing to the number of strangers and negroes imported, who die of the black vomit.

From the preceding elements, it is shown that the pop. of this very important island increased from 1805 until 1817, from 432,000 to 625,099. This increment is very nearly at the rate of 3½ per cent.; and, adopting this ratio, the pop. of Cuba was, in

1818 - - - - -	646,875
1819 - - - - -	669,415
1820 - - - - -	692,840
1821 - - - - -	717,089
1822 - - - - -	740,700
1823 - - - - -	766,624
1824 - - - - -	793,400
1825 - - - - -	821,000

Similar to every large section of America, the island of Cuba is only commencing to be peopled. The aggregate given in the preceding table for 1825, only supposes about 20 to the sq. m. Cuba would amply support 200 to the sq. m., or admit a pop. of 7 or 8 millions. Jamaica, in 1812, had a collective pop. of 80 to a sq. m.; and at this ratio Cuba would have 2,800,000 inhabitants.

Though from climate and soil the productions of Cuba may be considered as comprising nearly all the tropical plants, yet it is probable coffee will continue to be the principal vegetable staple. Influenced by the intrinsic value of this island, and the paucity of general information on the subject, I have given place to a succinct account of coffee cultivation in Cuba.—*Nal. Int., Nov. 13th*, 1824.

Commerce of the Island of Cuba.—Very full and precise statements of the commerce and finances of the Island of Cuba are annually published by the government of that flourishing colony, which exhibit a flattering picture of its wealth and resources.

Total amount of imports -	$15,198,465 45
Total amount of exports -	13,595,017 81

Of the importations, $3,576,706 99 were from Spanish ports, and in Spanish vessels, (excepting $725,019 62 at Havana, and $19,820 at Mantanzas, in foreign vessels.) Of the remaining $11,621,758 25, $796,512 12 was in deposit for entry into Havana, the balance from foreign ports, as follows: In Spanish vessels, $3,178,596 31; from the United States, $3,542,935 37; Hanseatic cities, $1,618,806 63; England, $1,257,964 18; France, $805,824 43; Belgium and Holland, $299,390 56; Portugal, $52,241 25; Italy, $35,643 31; Denmark, $32,745 06; Sweden, $1,098.

Of the exportations $2,173,537 61 were to Spanish ports and in Spanish vessels, (excepting $10,631 81 from St. Jago, and $9,735 87 from Havana in foreign vessels.) Of the remaining $11,421,480 20, $737,009 75 was in deposit for export at Havana, the balance to foreign ports, as follows: In Spanish vessels, $993,404 19; U. States, $3,108,466 43; Hanseatic cities, $2,104,476 68; England, $2,101,686 50; Russia, $1,072,479 06; Belgium and Holland, $486,336 50; Italy, $371,123 06; France, $360,999 75; Sweden, $52,661 50; Portugal, $22,451 87; Denmark, $11,159 87; Turkey, $1,225.

Importation—National commerce		$3,576,703 00
Foreign "		10,825,246 12
On deposit for entry		796,512 13
		15,198,465 25
Exportation—		
National commerce	$2,173,537 62	
Foreign commerce	10,684,470 44	
On deposit for export	737,009 75	13,595,017 81
Balance		1,603,447 44

The number of different vessels of different nations which entered the different ports in the Island in 1832 was 1,842, of which 982 at Havana, 267 at Matanzas, 250 at St. Jago, 154 at Trinidad, and other ports 189. 886 were American, 673 Spanish, 107 English, and the remaining 176 of 12 other nations. The number which has sailed from the ports in the Island in the same period, 1,731.

The amount of duties on imports for the same period, was $3,880,103 81; on exports, $912,-074 94.—Total $4,792,178 75.

Imports—From Spain, gold and silver, $58,704; provisions, $687,412; bread-stuffs, $644,943; liquors, $923,127; manufactures, $815,968; other articles, $446,553.—Total, $3,576,707. From the United States, gold and silver, $374,045; provisions, $1,815,453; bread-stuffs, $183,063; liquors, $97,413; manufactures, $777,275; other articles, $295,687.—Total, $3,542,936. From the Hanseatic cities, gold and silver, $2,069; provisions, $20,609; liquors, $80,206; manufactures, $1,390,100; other articles; $125,222.—Total, $1,618,806. From England, gold and silver, $31,443; provisions, $19,535; bread-stuffs, $2,650; liquors, $47,572; manufactures, $1,019,-211; other articles, $137,553.—Total, $1,257,-964. From France, gold and silver, $8,500; provisions, $46,537; liquors, $299,273; manufactures, $367,455; other articles, $84.059.—Total, $805,824. From Belgium and Holland, gold and silver, $1,424; provisions, $55,058; liquors, $36,157; manufactures, $169,566; other articles, $37,185.—Total, $299,390. From Portugal, provisions, $50,088; liquors, $1,985; manufactures, $168.—Total, $52,241. From Italy, provisions, $12,558; liquors, $9,176; manufactures, $8,956; other articles, $4,953.—Total, $35,643. From Denmark, gold and silver, $9,835; provisions, $5,306; bread-stuffs, $6,642; manufactures, $8,072; other articles, $2,790. Total, $32,745. From Sweden, manufactures, $1,098.

Exports—To Spain, produce, $1,225,888; gold and silver, $576,526; other articles, $371,-123.—Total, $2,173,507. To the United States, produce, $2,902,345; gold and silver, $92,202; other articles, $113,919.—Total, $3,108,466. For more recent document on the Island of Cuba, see art. *West Indies*.

Cuba, post office, Allegbany co., N. Y., post road 290 ms. SW. by W. of Albany.——Village, Clinton co., Ohio, 5 ms. S. of Wilmington, the co. seat, and 45 ms. NE. by E. from Cincinnati.——City of the Island of Cuba.—See *St. Jago*.

Cuba, or *Aicuba*, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 36 ms. S. by E. of Evora. Lon. 7 10 W., lat. 38° N.

Cubagua, barren island of S. America, between that of Margaretta and Terra Firma, where the Spaniards, in 1509, established a fishery of pearls. Lon. W. C. 12 10 E., lat. 10 25 N.

Cuban, large river, formed by the junction of many streams that rise in the countries between the Black sea and the Caspian. It divides the Abkhas and Circassians from part of Caucasus. The Cuban falls into the sea of Asoph by one mouth, and into the Black sea by another. The island of Jenicale lies between those outlets and forms the eastern side of the straits of Caffa. The straits themselves have been evidently formed by the alluvian of the Cuban. This river has a comparative course of NW. by W. about 300 ms.

Cuban, or *Cuban Tartary*, country of Asia, in the Russian province of Caucasus, bounded on the W. by the sea of Asoph, on the N. by the river Don, which separates it from Europe, on the E. by the desert of Astracan, and on the S. by the river Cuban, which divides it from Circassia, and the country of the Abkhas.

Cuckfield, town of Eng., in Sussex, 13 ms. NW. of Lewes, and 40 S. by W. of London. Lon. 12' W., lat. 51 4 N.

Cuddalore, town on the coast of Coromandel, belonging to the English, very near the place where Fort St. David once stood. It is naturally a strong situation. It was once taken by the French, in 1781; and in 1783 it stood a severe siege against the English, which was ended by the intelligence received of peace. It is 80 ms. S. of Madras. Lon. 79 45 E., lat. 11 41 N.

Cuddapa, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, ceded by Tippo Sultan to the Nizam of the Deccan. It is seated on the Pennar, 95 ms. W. by N. of its entrance at Gangapatnam into the bay of Bengal, and 140 NW. of Madras. Lon. 78 47 E., lat. 14 3 N.

Cuenca, town and province of Colombia, in Quito. The province lies between Piura, Jaen and Guayaquil. The town stands a short distance E. from the Gulf of Guayaquil on the road from Valladolid to Quito, 120 ms. SW. from the latter. Pop. 15,000. Lon. W. C. 2 16 W., lat. 2 55 S.

Cuenza, town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Xucar, 74 ms. E. by S. of Madrid. Lon. 1 55 W., lat. 40 7 N.

Cuernavaca, ancient *Quanhuahuac*, city of Mexico, in the state of Mexico, on the south declivity of the Cordillera, of Guchilaque, in a temperate and delicious climate, where the fruits of southern Europe come to full maturity. Elevation above the Pacific ocean 5,428 feet. Lon. W. C. 22° W., lat. 18 56 N., about 40 ms. SSW. from Mexico.

Cuiaba, town of Brazil, in the captain generalship of Mattagrosso, on a branch of Paraguay river. Lon. W. C. 21° E., lat. 15 30 S.

Culebras, river of Veragua, falling into the Caribbean sea.

Culembach, town of Franconia, capital of a margravate of the same name. It is seated on the Maine, 25 ms. NE. of Bamberg. Lon. 11 33 E., lat. 50 11 N.

Culemburg, town of Dutch Guelderland, on the river Leck, 12 ms. SE. of Utrecht. Lon. 5 12 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Culiacan, town of the State of Sonora Sinaloa, in the republic of Mexico, opposite the south end of California. Lon. 10 85 W., lat. 24° N.

Cullen, small town of Scotland, on the coast of Bamffshire, 40 ms. NW. of Aberdeen. Near it are seen three lofty spiring rocks, formed of flinty masses, called the Three Kings of Cullen. Lon. 2 40 W., lat. 57 40 N.

Culliton, town of Eng., in Devonshire, seated on the Cully, 17 ms. SE. of Exeter, and 154 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3 6 W., lat. 50 46 N.

Cullodey, village in Scotland, 3 ms. E. of Inverness.

Cullodens, post office, Monroe co., Ga., 68 ms. SW. from Milledgeville.

Cullumpton. See *Cullumbton*.

Culm, town of Western Prussia, near the Vistula, 60 ms. S. of Dantzic. Lon. 18 30 E., lat. 53 24 N.

Culmore, town of Ireland, in the co. of Londonderry, on the coast of Loughfoyle, 5 ms. N. of Londonderry. Lon. 7 3 W., lat 55 8 N.

Culpeper, co. of Va., bounded by Orange S., Madison SW., the Blue Ridge or Shenandoah NW., Fauquier NE. and E., and Spotsylvania SE. Length 30 ms.; mean width 18; area 540 sq. ms. Surface pleasantly diversified by hills, valleys, and mountains, with much excellent soil. Staples, grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief town, Fairfax. Pop. 1820, 20,942; in 1840, 11,393; but, including the population of Rappahannock, (9,257,) cut off from Culpeper subsequent to 1830, the aggregate would be 50,650 in 1840. Lat. 38 30 N. and lon. W. C. 1° W. intersect in this co.——Court house and post office, Culpeper co., Va.; by post road 77 ms. SW. from W. C.

Culross, borough of Scotland, on the Frith of Forth, in a tract of country between Clackmananshire and Kinrosshire, which is reckoned an appendage of the co. of Perth. Lon 3 34 W., lat. 56 4 N.

Cumana, province of Colombia, on the Caribbean sea, bounded by that sea N., the Gulf of Para and the Atlantic ocean NE., S. by Guayana, and W. by Venezuela. See *Colombia*.

Cumana, city and capital of the province of Cumana, near the Gulf of Curaico, on a sandy plain. This place, like Caraccas, is subject to earthquakes. Lon. W. C. 12 50 E., lat. 10 40 N.

Cumanacoa, town of Cumana, 40 ms. S. from Cumana.

Cumberland, co. of Eng., bounded on the N. by Scotland, on the E by Northumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland, on the S. by Lancashire, and on the W. by the Irish sea and Solway Frith. The length from N. to S. may amount to 55 ms., but the breadth does not exceed 40. It is well watered with rivers, lakes, and fountains, but none of its streams are navigable. In some places there are very high mountains. The air is keen and piercing on these mountains, towards the N., and the climate is moist, as in all hilly countries. The country produces great quantities of coal, some lead, abundance of the mineral earth called black lead, several mines of lapis calaminaris, and an inconsiderable pearl fishery on the coast near Ravenglass. The Skiddaw is the principal mountain, and the chief rivers are the Eden and Derwent. The lakes in Cumberland are the Derwent Water, Bossenthwaite Water, Buttermere Water, Cromack Water, Lowes Water, Uls Water, West Water, Ennerdale Water, Elder Water, Broad Water, &c. Carlisle is the capital. Pop. 1801, 117,230; in 1811, 133,744; in 1821, 156,124.

Cumberland, co. of Me., bounded by the Atlantic ocean SE, by Saco river or York SW., Oxford NW. and N., Androscoggin and Kennebec rivers NE. and E. Length 36 ms., mean width 28; area about 1,000 sq. ms.; surface greatly varied—the seacoast being broken by deep bays and chequered by numerous islands; the interior hilly, though interspersed by several lakes, of which Sebacook or Sebago is the principal. Soil productive in pasturage, though in general rather sterile. Chief town, Portland. Pop. in 1820, 49,445; 1830, 60,113; 1840, 68,658. Lat. 43 45 N. and lon. W. C. 6 45 E. intersect in this county.

Cumberland, co. of N. J., bounded by Delaware bay S. and SW., Salem NW., Gloucester NE., and Cape May SE. Length 30 ms., mean width 15; area 450 sq. ms. Surface generally flat, and soil sandy. Chief town, Greenwich. Pop. 1820, 12,668; 1840, 14,374. Cent. lat. 39 20, lon. 2° E. W. C.

Cumberland, co. of Pa., bounded by York and Adams SE., Franklin SW., Perry NW. and N., and Susquehanna river NE. Length 34 ms., mean width 16; area 545 sq. ms. This country lies in the fine valley between South and North mountains, and is watered by the Conedogwinet creek. The SE side of the valley is based on limestone, and NW. on clay slate. The surface is gently hilly, and soil productive in grain, pasturage, and fruit. Staples, wheat, rye, oats, flour, whiskey, apples, cider, peach and apple brandy, live stock, and salted provisions. Chief town, Carlisle. Pop. 1820, 23,606; in 1840, 30,953. Central lat. 40 10, lon. 15 W. W. C.

Cumberland, village and seat of justice, Alleghany co., Md., on the left bank of Potomac river, on both sides of the mouth of Wills's creek, 135 ms. NW. by W. from Baltimore, and 70 SE. from Brownsville, on Monongahela river. At Cumberland the U. S. road commences. This village is 537 feet above the level of the Atlantic tides. It is neat and well built, and contains many dwelling houses. Pop. 1,000. Lat. 39 38 N., lon. W. C. 1 46 W. This place has rapidly increased within a few years. It is already reached by railroad from Baltimore and W. C., where the cars meet the western stages. When the canal along the Potomac is completed, a great additional importance will be given to this town.

Cumberland Head, peninsula on the north side of Lake Champlain, in Clinton co.

Cumberland, co. of Va., bounded by Amelia and Prince Edward SE. and S., Buckingham NW., James river or Goochland NE., and Powhatan E. Length 32, mean width 10 ms.; area 320 sq. ms. Surface hilly, and soil varied in quality. Staples, grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief town, Carterville. Pop. 1820, 11,023; in 1840, 10,400. Central lat. 37 25 N., lon. W. C. 1 10 W.

Cumberland, tp. U. C., and lies partly in the co. of Stormont, and partly in Dundas, and is the sixth tp. in ascending the Ottawa river.——Co. of New Brunswick, at the head of the bay of Fundy.——Bay, between Cumberland Head and the mouth of the Saranac river, Clinton co., N. Y. Plattsburg stands at the head of this bay, at the mouth of the Saranac.——Tp., and extensive manufacturing district, in Providence, R. I. Pop. in 1810, 2,110; in 1820, 2,653.——Tp., in Adams co., Pa. Pop. 1820, 1,022.——Tp., in Greene co., Pa. Pop. 1810, 1,591; and in 1820, 1,731.

Cumberland Valley, tp. in Bedford co., Pa. Pop. 1810, 570; in 1820, 683.

Cumberland, C. H. and post office, Cumberland co., Va., 56 ms. W. from Richmond.——Town of New-Kent co., Va., on the Panumkey river, 65 ms. ENE. from Richmond.——Co. of N. C., bounded by Robeson and Bladen S., Moore and Chatham NW., Wake N., Johnson NE., and Sampson E.; length 50, mean width 30 ms; area 950 sq. ms.; surface hilly; soil of middling quality; staples, grain, flour, tar, turpentine, and tobacco. Chief town, Fayetteville. Pop. in 1820, 14,546; and in 1840, 15,284. Cent. lat. 35 10 N., W. lon. W. C. 2°.——Co. of Ky., bounded by Tennessee S., Barren W., Adair N., and Wayne E.; length 47, mean width 22 ms.; area 1,034 sq. ms. Chief town, Burkville. Pop. in 1820, 8,058. Central lat. 36 40, W. lon. W. C. 8°. ——Town, O., on Buffaloe Fork of Wills's creek, southwestern part of Guernsey co., O., 16 ms. S. of Cambridge, and on the road thence to McConnellsville.——Island on the coast of Ga., extending from Santilla to St. Mary's river. It is generally a level sandy plain, but with some fertile spots. This island lies between lat. 30 42 and 30 58 N., having Cumberland sound S., and St. Andrew's sound N. It is a part of Camden co.

Cumberland, river, rises on the western slopes of Cumberland mountain, and flows nearly W. through Knox, Whitley, Pulaski, Wayne, and Cumberland cos., in Ky.; turns to SW. and enters Tennessee, through which it flows by a general western course, though curving considerably to the S. After having traversed or bounded in Tennessee, the cos. of Jackson, Smith, Wilson, Summer, Davidson, Robertson, Montgomery, Dickson, and Stewart, the Cumberland turns nearly N. and re-enters Ky., passing through the cos. of Christian, Caldwell, and Livingston, and finally enters the Ohio river, 11 ms. above the mouth of Tennessee. The Cumberland by comparative courses flows in Upper Ky. 220 ms.; in Tennessee 170; and in Lower Ky., 50; having an entire comparative course of 440 ms., upwards of 350 of which are navigable at nearly all seasons.

Cumberland, East, town, Cumberland co., Me., 9 ms. SSE. from Portland.

Cumberland Ford, post office, Knox co., Ky., 138 ms. SSE. from Frankfort.

Cumberland Furnace, post office, Cumberland co., N. J., by post road 83 ms. S. from Trenton.

Cumberland Gap, post office, Claiborne co., Tennessee, 180 ms. NE. by E. from Murfreesboro.

Cumberland House, one of the Hudson's Bay Company factories on Saskatchawaine river, at the outlet of Pine Island lake. Lon. W. C. 25° W., lat. 54° N.

Cumberland Hill, post office, Providence co., R. I., 12 ms. N. from Providence.

Cumberland Mountains, one of the ridges of the Appalachian chain, and the continuation, in Va., Ky., and Tenn., of the Laurel mountains of Pa. As a separate ridge, Cumberland mountain distinctly commences SW. from the Great Sandy river, and following a direction of nearly SW., separates Ky. from Va., and entering Tenn. traverses that State, and entering Ala., crosses Tennessee river, and gradually terminates in the N. part of Alabama.

Cumbray, Great and *Little*, two islands of Scot., in the Frith of Clyde, to the E. of the isle of Bute. The former is remarkable for its excellent freestone quarries, and the ruins of an ancient cathedral, dedicated to St. Columba.

Cummington, town, Hampshire co., Mass., 20 ms. NW. from Northampton. Pop. in 1810, 1,009; and in 1820, 1,060.

Cumree, tp., Berks co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 2,017; in 1820, 2,462.

Current, tp., Lawrence co., Arkansas. Pop. in 1820, 422.

Cunningham, most northerly division of Ayrshire, Scot. The NW. angle of this district, though mountainous, affords rich pasturage. Its chief town is Irvin.

Cunningham's island, situated at the western end of Lake Erie, and southeasterly from the Bass islands, State of Ohio.

Cunningham's, post office, Washington co., Ky., post road 44 ms. SSW. from Frankfort.

Cunningham's Store, post office, Person co., N. C., post road 64 ms. NNW. from Raleigh.

Cupar in *Angus*, small town of Scot., in Forfarshire, wholly employed in the manufacture of linen cloth.

Cuper, royal borough of Scot., in Fifeshire, and the co. town. It is seated in a rich valley on the N. side of the Eden, 8 ms. WSW. of St. Andrew's. Lon. 2 55 W., lat. 56 15 N.

Curaçoa, island off the coast of Colombia, in the Carribbean sea, 30 ms. long and 10 broad. It is a barren spot, destitute of fresh water, and important as a commercial station. Central lon. W. C. 8 20 E., lat. 12 5 N.

Curdistan, country of Asia, seated between the Turkish empire and Persia, lying along the eastern coast of the river Tigris, and comprehending great part of ancient Assyria. It is the Carduchi of Xenophon. Some of the inhabitants live in towns and villages, and others rove from place to place, having tents like the wild Arabs, and being robbers like them. Their religion is partly Christianity and partly Mahometanism, but they are very loose in regard to either. Recent information has given great interest to Curdistan, which renders necessary a more ample notice.—See *Koordistan*.

Curfew, from Norman Fr. *couvre-feu*, cover-fire. The term comes from an order of William, the Conquerer, under which, at a certain hour, generally 8 in the evening, bells were rang, when the inhabitants were compelled to *cover up their fire* and retire to rest. Gray's elegy has immortalized the term in English literature.—"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day."

Curia-Maria, an island on the coast of Arabia Felix, opposite the mouth of the river Prim. Lon. 55 25 E., lat. 17° N.

Curico, town of Chili, on the road from Chullan to Santiago. Lon. W. C. 6 10 E., lat. 34 35 S.

Curiches Haff, a bay of Polish Prussia. It is in reality the outlet or estuary of the Memel, and reaches about 70 ms. from Labiau to Memel.

Curin, ancient *Cyrene*, tp. and seaport of Africa, on the Mediterranean. N. lat. 32 25, lon. 21° E. London. It stands very nearly at mid-distance between Alexandria, in Egypt and Tripoli, and about 500 ms. air line from each.

Curlins, post office, Halifax co., N. C., post road 91 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Currant River, Missouri, one of the western

confluents of the Black river, branch of White river.

Currituck, co., N. C., bounded by Va. N., Atlantic ocean E., Albemarle sound S., and Pasquotank W.; length 42 ms., mean width 10; area 420 sq. ms. Surface level, and soil generally sandy and barren. Pop. in 1820, 8,098; in 1840, 6,703. Central lat. 36 10, lon. W. C. 1° E.——C. H. and post office, Currituck co., N. C., 40 ms. SSE. from Norfolk, in Va., and by the post road 243 ms. NE. by E. from Raleigh.

Currituck Inlets, two openings, between three islands, into Currituck co., N. C.

Curcoliers, a group of small islands of Livadia, in the Gulf of Patras, ancient Echinades Insulæ.

Cunvinsville, village, Clearfield co., Pa., 7 ms. SW. from the borough of Clearfield.

Curzola, island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, ancient Corcyra Nitra, about 20 ms. long. It belongs to Austria, and has a town of the same name. Lon. 17 15 E., lat. 36° N. ——Capital of the island of Curzola. Lon. 17 6 E., lat. 43 12 N.

Cushing, tp., Lincoln co., Me., situated on St. George's river, about 50 ms. NE. of Portland. Pop. in 1810, 532; in 1820, 600.

Cussewago Creek, branch of French creek, which it joins at Meadville.

Cussewago, tp., Crawford co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 642.

Cushai, river of N. C., which falls into Albemarle sound.

Cusset, town of Fr., now in the dep. of Allier, lately in the province of Bourbonnois, 17 ms. N. of Roenne. Lon. 4 5 E., lat. 46 17 N.

Custrin, capital of the new marche of Brandenburg, at the confluence of the Oder and Warta, 46 ms. E. by N. of Berlin. Lon. 14 40 E., lat. 52 40 N.

Cusa Leuvu, river of South America. It rises in the Andes mountains, and in the province of Mendoza, and, assuming a SE. course, separates the United provinces of La Plata from Patagonia, and, after a comparative course of about 600 ms., falls into the Atlantic ocean at S. lat. 41°, between the mouth of the Colorado and the bay of St. Mathias.

Cutahogue, post office, Suffolk co., N. Y., on Long Island, 58 ms. E. from the city of N. York.

Cutais, capital of Imeritia, and the residence of its sovereign. The remains of its cathedral seem to prove that it was once a considerable place, but it now scarcely deserves the name of a village. Lon. 43° E., lat. 43 35 N.

Cutch, island and district of Indostan, situated between the delta of the Indus river and the peninsula of Guzerat, having the province of Sinde NW. and N., Marwar NE., the Guicowar E., Gulf of Cutch S., and the Indian ocean W. The run of Cutch, which separates it from Sinde, is rather an immense salt marsh than a gulf. From the NW. it receives part of the surplus water of the Indus, and into the eastern part is discharged the Loony, Puddar, and other smaller rivers. Some part of Cutch is fertile, but generally the country is sterile. Extent from W. to E. 180 ms., mean breadth about 50. The tropic of Cancer traverses the northern side of Cutch. Bhooj, situated near the centre, is its capital.

Cutch Gundava, eastern district of Beloochistan, and W. of the Indus river, comprising a part of the valley between the two main chains of the Solyman mountains. It is drained by a stream we may call the river of Gundava, and which, issuing from the valley through a mountain gorge, falls into the Indus at Sehwun. N. lat. 29° passes nearly centrically over Gundava.

Cuttock, district of Hindoston, in Orissa, S. from Bengal, and between the Bay of Bengal and a range of mountains. In this country is the famous temple of Juggernaut. It lies between lat. 19° and 22° N.

Cuyahoga, river of O., rises in Geauga co., flows SW. into Portage, in which it turns first W., and on the W. border of the county, nearly N., enters Cuyahoga co., and falls into Lake Erie at Cleveland, after a comparative course of 80 ms. This river forms a part of the natural channel through which the grand central canal of Ohio has been formed.

Cuyahoga, co. of Ohio, bounded E. by Geauga, SE. by Portage, by Medina S., Lorain W., and Lake Erie N. and NE. Length, directly E. and W., 30 ms., but along its Lake Erie border, about 42 or 43 ms., the area 550 sq. ms. The progressive pop. of this co. is rather remarkable, even in Ohio; 1810, 1,495, in 1820, 6,328, in 1830, 10,361, again in 1840, 26,506. County seat Cleveland.

The whole co. belongs to the Lake Erie slope, the descent rapid, as is fully shown in the Ohio canal, by the great difference of height between the Cuyahoga aqueduct, in NW. angle of Portage co., and Cleveland. General aspect hilly, soil tolerably good. On the western side the co. is traversed in a northern direction by Rock ridge. The locally very important stream of Cuyahoga traverses also northerly, and divides the co. into two not very unequal sections; the eastern part is also traversed northerly by Chagrin river. In lat. it extends from 41 16 to 41 40 N., and lon. from 4 26 to 4 58 W. of W. C.

Cuyahoga, falls and village, Talmadge tp., Portage co., Ohio. Here are the great falls in Cuyahoga river, about 240 feet, affording an immense water power, which has already been made available in part; however, only a small part. The Pa. and Ohio canal passes this village, and joins the Ohio canal, 4 ms. distant at Akron. It is already a place of great and increasing business. In its vicinity exist the only stratum yet found, on the Erie slope of Ohio, of mineral coal. This stratum is now extensively worked.

Cuyo, province of the united provinces of La Plata, in Peru, bounded by the Andes W.

Cuzco, town of Peru, formerly the residence of the Incas. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, and is built in a square form, in the middle of which is the best market in all America; 4 large streets terminate in the square, which are all as straight as a line, and regard the four quarters of the world. It contains 8 large parishes and 5 religious houses, and the number of inhabitants is about 50,000, of which three-fourths are the original Americans. Streams of water run through the town, which are a great convenience in so hot a country, where it seldom rains. It is 320 ms. S. of Lima. Lon. 73 47 W., lat. 12° S.

Cuzumel, small island in the Caribbean sea, E. from the coast of Yucatan. Lon. W. C. 8 20 W., lat. 19° N.

Cylades, ancient name of the Grecian islands, SE. from Attica, and so called from lying round the island of Delos. The principal of these islands, advancing from the N., were Andros, Teno, Myconus, Rhrenea, Delos; to the W. were Syros, Ceos, Cythnus, Seriphus, Syphnus, and Melos; and to the S. from Delos were Naxos, Paros, Amorgos, and Astypalæa.

Cynthianna, village on the S. fork of Licking river, 36 ms. NE. by E. from Frankfort, and 34 NNE. from Lexington. This place is the seat of justice for Harrison co. Pop. 1840, 978.——Village on Loranie's creek, northwestern part of Shelby co., Ohio, 12 ms. westward of Sidney, the county seat, and about 20 ms. NE. of Greenville, in Darke co.

Cyprus, island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Syria. The soil is an excellent fertile clay, and if the natives were industrious, they might make it a paradise. The exports of the island are silk, wool, and wine. Nicosio is the capital.

Cyr, St., village of France, 2 ms. from Versailles.

Cythianna, village Posey co., by post road 202 ms. SE. from Indianapolis.

Czackthurn, strong place of Austria, between the rivers Drave and Muhir, 100 ms. S. of Vienna. Lon. 17 10 E., lat. 46 44 N.

Czar, or Tzar, applied now only to the Emperor of Russia, but it is probable that the common derivation, from Cæsar, is erroneous. As a suffix it is fully supported by analogous connexion that it is the same title found in Nebuchadnezar, Belteshezar, Nebu-zar-aden, &c.

Czaslau, town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. Here is the highest tower in Bohemia. It is seated on the river Cradenka, 40 ms. SE. of Prague. Lon. 15 23 E., lat. 49 50 N.

Czenstokow, town of Poland, in Cracovia, on the river Watte, 50 ms. N. by W. of Cracow. Lon. 19 15 E., lat. 50 48 N.

Czercassi, town of Russia, in the Ukraine, near the Dnieper, 85 ms. SE. of Kiow. Lon. 32 5 E., lat. 49° N.

Czernic, town of Carniola. It is remarkable for its lake, which is 15 ms. in length, and 5 in breadth, and produces fish and corn every year; for when the waters fall from the mountains it becomes full, and abounds with fish, and after some time it sinks into the earth, and then it is cultivated, and produces grass and corn. A similar routine of phenomena occurs in several lakes in Louisiana. See *Ocatahoola, Black, Spanish, &c., lakes*. Lon. 15° E., lat. 46 6 N.

Czernikou, town of Russia, capital of a duchy of the same name, on the Dezna, 70 ms. N. by E. of Kiow. Lon. 31 53 E., lat. 51 29 N.

Czersko, town of Poland, on the Vistula, 20 ms. NW. of Warsaw. Lon. 21 31 E., lat. 52 26 N.

Czongrodt, town of Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the Teisse and Keres, 13 ms. N. of Sagedin. Lon. 20 54 E., lat. 46 36 N.

D.

Dabul, town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, 75 ms. S. by W. of Bombay. Lon. 72 50 E., lat. 18° N.

Dacca, city of Hindoostan proper, on the E. quarter of Bengal, between the Ganges and Bramapootra, about 100 ms. NE. of Calcutta. It has, or had, a vast trade in muslins, and manufactures, the most delicate ones among those which are most sought after in Europe; the cotton is produced within the province. Dacca is situated 100 ms. above the mouth of the Ganges, and 180 by the road from Calcutta. As the latter rose, the former declined. Lon. 90 25 E., lat. 23 55 N.

Dachaw, town of Bavaria, on a mountain near the river Amber, 10 ms. NW. of Munich. Lon. 11 30 E., lat. 48 20 N.

Dacheet, river of Ark. and Lou., rises in the former, and, flowing S. into the latter, falls into the head of Lake Bistineau.

Dachstein, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine and late province of Alsace. Lon. 7 45 E., lat. 48 35 N.

Dafar, or *Dofar*, a town of Arabia Felix, seated on a bay of the same name, on the SE. coast. Lon. 53 25 E., lat. 16 30 N.

Dagenham, village of Eng., in Essex, 9 ms. E. by N. of London. A great breach was made here by the Thames in 1703.

Dachestan, or *Daghestan*, meaning *country of mountains*, province of Russia, bounded S. and and SW. by the Caucassian mountains, NW. by Kabardah, N. by Terek river, separating it from the province of Caucasus, and E. by the Caspian sea. Length, along the Caspian, 250 ms., mean breadth about 50 ms., area 12,500 sq. ms. It is drained by numerous small rivers flowing from the Caucassian mountains northeastward into the Caspian. On the recent, and much more than the former, natural limit, between Europe and Asia, Daghestan forms the extreme SE. province of the former. Its SE. angle on the Caspian is is at N. lat. 40 37. Principal towns Derbent and Tarki.

Dahlonega, lat. 33 33, lon. 7 13 W. of W. C., village and mint town, Lumpkin co. Georgia, about 125 ms. NNW. of Milledgeville, and near 200 ms. a little N. of W. of Columbus, in S. C. It is situated between the Etowah and Chestatee rivers.

Dagno, town of Albania, capital of the district of Ducagni, with a bishop's see, seated near the confluence of the Drino and Nero, 13 ms. SE. of Scrutari. Lon. 19 39 E., lat. 42 30 N.

Dago, or *Dagao*, island in the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, between the Gulfs of Finland and Riga. It is of a triangular figure, and is 20 ms. in circumference, and has two castles, called Dagerwort and Paden. Lon. 22 56 E., lat. 58 44 N.

Dagsborough, village in Sussex co., Del. lying on Pepper creek, a stream that runs into Rehoboth bay, and about 18 ms. S. from Lewistown. Pop. 1.500.——Tp. in Sussex co., Delaware, containing the village of the same name. Pop. in 1820, 2,204, and in 1840, 2,324.

Dahl, the finest river of Sweden, which flows through Dalecarlia and Gestricia, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, to the E. of Gesle. Near Es-

carleby, it forms a celebrated cataract, scarce inferior to the fall of the Rhine, at Lauffen.

Dahomy, kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, to the N. of Whidah. It is supposed to reach from the seacoast about 500 ms., or 200 ms. inland, though no European has penetrated half the distance. The capital, Abomay, lies about 9 50 N. lat., and between the 3d and 4th degrees E. lon., reckoned from the meridian of Greenwich.

Daily's, post office in Westmoreland co., Pa.

Dalaca, island of the Red sea, opposite the coast of Abex, 72 ms. in length and 15 in breadth. It is fertile and populous, and remarkable for a pearl fishery. The inhabitants are negroes, and great enemies to the Mahometans.

Daleburg, town of Sweden, capital of Dalia, seated on the Lake Wenner, 50 ms N. of Gottenburg. Lon. 11 59 E., lat. 58 32 N.

Dalecarlia, province of Sweden, near Norway, 175 ms. in length and 100 in breadth. It is full of mountains, abounding in mines of copper and iron, some of which are of a prodigious depth. The towns are small, and the inhabitants are rough, robust, and warlike.

Daletown, village in Wilcox co., Ala.

Dalia, province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Dalecarlia, on the E. by Wermeland and Lake Wenner, on the S by Gothland, and on the N. by Norway and the sea.

Dalkeith, town of Scotland, Edinburgshire, with a great weekly market for corn and oatmeal. It is 6 ms. SE. of Edinburg. Lon. 3 12 W., lat. 55 54 N.

Dallas, co. in Alabama, bounded by Wilcox S., Marengo W., Greene NW., Perry N., Autauga NE., and Montgomery E.; length 45 ms., mean width 24, area 1,080 sq. ms. Surface generally hilly pine woods. Soil on the streams fertile, particularly on Alabama river. Staple, cotton. Chief town Cahaba. Pop. in 1820, 6,003, and in 1840, 25,199. Central lat. 32 23, lon. W. C. 10 0 W. ——Tp. in Luzerne co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 455.

Dalmatia, country of Europe, formerly a kingdom. It is bounded on the N. by Bosnia, on the S. by the Gulf of Venice, on the E. by Servia, and on the W. by Croatia. It is divided into Venetian, Turkish, Ragusan, and Hungarian Dalmatia. Spalatro is the capital of Venetian, and Herzegovina of Turkish Dalmatia; Ragusa is the capital of the republic of Ragusen; the Hungarian part contains five districts, and Segna is the capital. The air is wholesome, and the soil fruitful.—See *Morlachia*.

Dalton, town of England, in Lancashire, at the source of a river, in a champaign country, not far from the sea, and the ancient castle is made use of to keep the records and prisoners for debt in the liberty of Furness. It is 19 ms. NW. of Lancaster, and 273 NNW. of London. Lon. 3 18 W., lat. 54 14 N.——Town in Coos co., N. H., at the Fifteen Mile falls. Pop. in 1810, 235; in 1820, 347.——Tp. in Berkshire co., Mass., on the Housatonic river, above Lenox. Pop. in 1810, 770; in 1820, 817.——Town in Grafton co., N. H., on the E. side of Connecticut river.——Tp. in Berkshire, Mass, about 130 ms. W. of Boston. ——Post office at Dover, Sugar Creek tp., southeastern part of Wayne co., Ohio, 12 ms. E. of Wooster, and 18 W. of Canton, and on the intermediate road. It is a very flourishing village, with a population exceeding 400, and supplied with a daily mail.—See *Dover*, Ohio.

Dam, town of Groningen, seated on the Damster, 3 ms. from the sea, and 15 SW. of Embden. Lon. 6 48 E., lat. 53 22 N.——Town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Oder, 10 ms. SE. of Stettin. Lon. 14 50 E., lat. 53 31 N.

Damar, town of Arabia Felix. Lon. 49 25 E., lat. 16 0 N.

Damariscotta, river of Maine, or rather a long, deep bay, extending from the Atlantic ocean into Lincoln co., between Boothbay and Bristol.

Damascus, the Demeshk, or Bar-el-sham of the Orientalists, city and capital of the Pachalic of Syria, in the Ottoman empire. It stands on the small river Barida, 200 ms. S. from Antioch, and 150 ms. SE. from Jerusalem. Lat. 33 35 N., lon. 36 30 E. The climate is almost an unfading spring and summer admixed. Eastern authors call Damascus one of the four terrestrial paradises.

The form of this city is a nearly square of 1½ ms., with an extensive suburb. Perhaps no other city in the world is so completely supplied with excellent fresh water. The Barida, or Barady, flowing from the mountains of Syria afford a superabundance of that delicious fluid, and the whole city abounds in gushing fountains.——Pachalic of Turkey, in Asia, of which the city of Damascus is the capital. It contains nearly all northern Syria, extending to Caramania on the N., and to Palestine S. It is bounded on the W. by the Mediterranean, and on the E. by deserts of sands.——Tp. in Wayne co., Pa. Pop. in 1810, 391; in 1820, 366.——Village in the NE. part of Frederick co., Md., on the road from New Market to Barnestown. ——Village in Logan co., Ohio, by postroad 150 ms. NW. from Columbus.——Village, eastern part of Henry co., Ohio, situated on the north or left bank of Maumee river, 10 ms. below and eastward of Napoleon, the county seat.

Damascoville, post office at the village of Damascus, northwestern part of Columbiana co., O., 15 ms. NW. of New Lisbon.

Damaun, seaport of the Deccan of Hindoostan, at the entrance of the Gulf of Cambay. It is subject to the Portuguese, and is 50 ms. S. of Surat. Lon. 72 25 E., lat. 20 20 N.

Dames Gore, tp. in Grafton co., N. H. Pop. in 1820, 28.—See *Dana*.

Damgartin, town of Swedish Pomerania, on the Recknils, 18 ms. W. of Stralsund. Lon. 12 57 E., lat. 54 16 N.

Damietta, ancient and rich town of Egypt, seated at one of the eastern mouths of the Nile, with a good harbor. It is rounded in a semicircle, two leagues and a half from the mouth of the Nile. The tongue of land on which Damietta is situated, straitened on one side by the river, and on the other by the W. extremity of Lake Mentzalé, is only from two to six ms. wide from E. to W. It is intersected by innumerable rivulets in every direction, which render it the most fertile spot in Egypt. It is there that nature, lavishing profusely her pomp and riches, presents flowers, fruits, and harvests, at every season of the year. Damietta was taken by the French in their expedition to Egypt in 1799.

Damiano, St., town of Italy, in Monsterrat, 18 ms. W. by N. of Vercelli. Lon. 8° E., lat. 45 33 N.

Damme, strong town of Flanders, on the canal between Sluys and Bruges.

Dam's Mills, post office, York co., Me., 27 ms. from Portland.

Dan, river of N. C., which, rising in the State of Va., runs in a serpentine course near the line which divides the two States. Near Mecklenburg it falls into the river Roanoke, and loses its name in that of the greater stream. The falls at Danville, near the line between Va. and N. C., impedes the navigation; but measures have been taken to form a canal around this obstruction, which, if completed, will render the Dan navigable to its junction with Irvine river.

Dana, tp., Worcester co., Mass. Pop. in 1810, 625; in 1820, 664.

Danbury, village of Eng., in Essex, situated on a hill 5 ms. E. of Chelmsford and 16 W. of the sea. The spire of the church was burnt with lightning in 1750, but was soon after rebuilt, and forms a seamark.——Tp., Grafton co., N. H., 25 ms. NW. from Concord. Pop. in 1810, 345; in 1820, 467. ——Town, Fairfield co., Ct., 10 ms. N. of Ridgefield and about 33 NW. of New Haven. This town and a large quantity of military stores lodged there were burnt by the British troops in 1777.——Tp., Fairfield co., Ct., 54 ms. SW. from Hartford. Pop. in 1810, 3,606; in 1820, 3,873.——Tp., Huron co., O., on the peninsula, between Sandusky bay and Portage river. Pop. in 1820, 157.

Danby, town, Rutland co., Vt., 21 ms. S. of Rutland. Pop. 1,700.——Town, Tioga co., N. Y., 10 ms. N. from Spencer. Pop. in 1820, 2,001.

Dancey's store, post office, Northampton co., N. C.

Dandridge, town and seat of justice, Jefferson co., Tenn., on the right bank of Broad river, on the road from Knoxville to Greenville, 45 ms. above the former place.

Danger, Isles of, three islands in the South Pacific ocean, seen by Commodore Byron in 1765. They appeared crowded with people, but were so surrounded by rocks and breakers that it was unsafe to attempt to land. The commodore supposed them to be the islands seen by Quiros in the beginning of the 17th century, and named Solomon's islands. Lon. 169 28 W., lat. 10 15 S.

Daniel's Lot, post office, Nash co., N. C., 61 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Danielsville, village, Spottsylvania co., Va.——Town and seat of justice, Madison co., Ga., on a branch of Broad river, 80 ms. N. from Milledgeville.

Danville, tp., Steuben co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,565.

Danneberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, seated on the Tetze, near the Elbe, 40 ms. SE. of Lunenburg. Lon. 11 29 E., lat. 53 4 N.

Dansby's, post office, Oglethorpe co., Ga., about 70 ms. NNE. from Milledgeville.

Danborough, post office, Plumstead, Bucks co., Pa., on the P. and Easton post road.

Dantzic, capital of western Prussia, standing on a branch of the Vistula, about 4 ms. above where it falls into the Baltic, in lon. 16 36 E., lat. 54 20 N. This city is famous in history on many accounts, particularly that of its being formerly at the head of the Hanseatic association, commonly called the Hanse towns. It is large, beautiful, populous, and rich; its houses are generally five stories high; and many of its streets are planted with chestnut trees. The houses are well built of stone or brick, six or seven stories high, and the granaries are still higher, to which the ships lie close, and take in their lading. The established religion is the Lutheran; but Roman Catholics, Calvinists, and Anabaptists, are tolerated. The inhabitants have been computed at 200,000, but other computations have made them considerably less. Besides corn, of which great quantities are exported, they trade in naval stores, and a great variety of other articles. It is seated on the Vistula, near the gulf of Angil, in the Baltic, 30 ms. SE. of Marienburg and 160 NW. of Warsaw.

Danube, one of the largest rivers in Europe, called the Ister by the ancients. It rises at or near Doneschingen, in Suabia, and flows NE. by Ulm; then E. through Bavaria and Austria, by Ratisbon, Passau, Ens, and Vienna; it then enters Hungary and runs SE. by Presburg, Buda, and Belgrade; after which it divides Bulgaria from Morlachia and Moldavia, discharging itself by several channels into the Black sea. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm, and receives several large rivers as it passes along. It is so deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and Germans have had men-of-war upon it; yet it is not navigable to the Black sea, on account of the cataracts.

The entire length of the Danube is about 1,200 ms. It is remarkable for containing three basins: that of Suabia and Bavaria near its source, and that of Austria and Hungary in the middle, and that of Bulgaria and Valachia near the Black sea. The basin of this fine river extends in a direction from NNW. 1,000 ms., with a mean width of 200, and contains 200,000 sq. ms., or about the one fifteenth part of all Europe; but, as a productive tract, from the general fertility which prevails in all its minor basins, but particularly in the middle, the Danube sustains a population which far exceeds the comparative rank of its basin. From the arbitrary division of provinces, it is difficult to fix the number of inhabitants existing upon this region, but the mass must be immense, as it is composed of the far greater part of the inhabitants of Wurtemburg and Bavaria—at least five sevenths of all the empire of Austria; with Croatia, Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria, Valachia, and Moldavia, and cannot fall short of 33,000,000. If we estimate the entire population of Europe at 240,000,000, the valley of the Danube must sustain one-seventh of the whole mass. Lying between the parallels of 42 and 50° N., the climate is mild, and except some parts of Hungary, and near its mouth, the air of the Danube basin is healthy. Its most southern point is the sources of the Morava, in Servia, and the most northern, those of the Marsch, which it receives between Vienna and Presburg.

As a navigable basin, however, the Danube basin falls far below either that of the Volga or the Dneiper. The former is traversed by two of mountains; one extending N. from the chain of Tyrol, and the second, branching in a similar direction from the Hæmus, crosses the Danube at

Orsova, and continuing N., unites with and forms a continuation of the mountains of Transylvania. Though navigable, therefore, in each minor basin, this noble stream cannot yet be passed from source to mouth.

The mouth of the Danube has never been possessed by a really civilized people; the Turks only make ruin; and neither Austria nor Bavaria have availed themselves of the full advantages of their share of one of the greatest streams of the earth.—See *Tiess*, or *Theisse*. The name of the Danube, German Donow, as also Don, &c., is most probably derived from Celtic Dian, Damn, *force*, *violence*, &c.

Danube, circle of the Upper, one of the great divisions of Bavaria. Capital, Eichstadt.——Circle of the Lower, one of the great sub-divisions of the Kingdom of Bavaria. Capital, Passau.

Danube, Circle of, district of the Grand Duchy of Baden. Capital, Villingen.

Danube, District of, one of the sub divisions of the kingdom of Wertemberg.

Danube, Herkimer co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 3,187.

Danvers, Village, Essex co., Mass., about 1 m. N. from Salem. This village is, in reality, a continuation of Salem. It is noted for the extent and importance of its manufactures.——Tp., Essex co., Mass., including the foregoing village. Pop. in 1810, 3,127; in 1820, 3,646; and in 1840, 5,020.

Danville, tp., Cumberland co., Maine. Pop. in 1820, 1,085.——Town and seat of justice, Caledonia co., Vt., 25 ms. NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 2,240.——Town Steuben co., N. Y. Pop. 1,565.——Town and seat of justice, Columbia co., Penn., on the right bank of the Susquehannah, 25 ms. above Northumberland. N. lat. 40 57, lon. W. C. 1 36 W.——Village, Pittsylvania co., Va., on the right bank of Dan river, 150 ms. SW. from Richmond. It is a very thriving place, situated at the falls of Dan river. The navigation for boats is uninterrupted, except by low water in summer and autumn thus far. Canal improvements are in operation to permit boats to pass the falls at Danville, and will, when completed, open water commmunication to Henry and Patrick counties in Virginia, and to Rockingham and Stoke counties in North Carolina.——Town, Mercer co., Kentucky, 40 ms. southward of Frankfort. Pop. in 1840, 1,223.——Post office, Knox co., Ohio, NE. by E. from Mount Vernon, on the road thence to Millersburg, 20 ms. NW. by W. from the latter.——Co. seat, Hendricks co., Ia., situated 20 ms. W. of Indianapolis, and 22 NE. by E. from Greencastle. N. lat. 39 46, lon. W. C. 9 22 W.

Darby, village, Lower Darby tp., Delaware co., Penn, 7 ms. SW. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1840, 1,267.——Village, Madison co., Ohio. Pop. in 1840, 466.

Darby Creek, village, Union co., Ohio, in Gerome tp, southwestern angle of the co., 30 ms. NNW. of Columbus, and 10 SE. of Marysville, co. seat of Union co.

Darby River, one of the western branches of Scioto river, rises in Union, Champaign, and Franklin cos.; comparative course 65 ms., falls into Scioto about one m. above Circleville.

Darby's post office, Columbia co., Ga., which, from the post office list, is 109 ms. NE. by E. of the State capital.

Darbyville, village on Darby river, 12 ms. NW. by W. of Circleville. Pop. in 1840, 1,050, including the tp.

Darda, town and fort of Lower Hungary, built by the Turks in 1686, and taken by the Austrians the next year. It is seated on the Drave, at the end of the bridge of Esseck, 8 ms. S. of Baranwhar, and 80 ms. NW. of Belgrade. Lon. 19 56 E., lat. 45 45 N.

Dardanelles, two castles of Turkey, on each side of the ancient Hellespont, now the strait of Gallipoli, the SW. entrance of which they command; the one is called Sestos, seated in Romania, the other Abydos, in Natolia. At the latter, the cargoes of all ships sailing from Constantinople are searched. Longitude 26 30 E., latitude 46° N.

Dardanelles, Straits of, and those of Gallipoli are different, though often confounded. About 12 ms. from the open Archipelago, within the Hellespont, the strait turns to nearly NW. and SE, and contracts to less than an English mile. Here the Sultan Bajazet I. built two castles, one on each side, called the Dardanelles, from which the whole strait is often vaguely named. Above the Dardanelles the strait turns to NE. and SW., and widens considerably; but again 22 ms. higher, and immediately below where the Marmora sea opens, and on the European side, stood the ancient town of Gallipolis, now Gallipoli; here the strait is again contracted to less than a mile, and is the proper Gallipoli.

Dardenne, town, St. Charles co., Mo. I find this place marked on the post office list 116 ms. from St. Charles, an evident mistake either in distance or locality.

Darfoor, kingdom of central Africa, to the W. of Sennaar and Abyssinia.

Darel-Humara, town of the kingdom of Fez, built by the Romans. Its trade consists in oil and corn; and it is seated on a mountain. Lon. 6 35 W., lat. 34 20 N.

Darien Isthmus, which unites the two Americas. The narrowest part is from the bay of Panama to that of Mandingo, which does not exceed 20 ms. from bay to bay. The intermediate space is mountainous, though not very elevated.—See art. *America*, p. 54.

Darien, province of Colombia, in New Granada, is bounded by Novita S., the Pacific ocean and bay of Panama W., province of Panama NW., Gulf of Darien NE., and Choco E. See *Colombia*.——Large gulf stretching into Colombia, between Darien and Carthagena. It receives, at its extreme head, the rivers Atrato and Guacaba.——Tp., Fairfield co, Ct. Pop. in 1820, 1,126.——Town and seaport, M'Intosh co., Ga., on the N. side and principal channel of the Alatamaha, 12 ms. above the bar and 190 below Milledgeville. The town is situated upon a sandy bluff, and has advanced in wealth and pop. with great rapidity. In 1810 the number of inhabitants only a little exceeded 200; it now, (1843,) probably, contains ten times that number. It has a bank with a capital of $150,000. A steamboat navigation has been opened from this town to Milledgeville. The bar at the mouth of the Alatamaha has 12 feet

water at ordinary tides. But little comparative expense, it is probable, would procure a much greater depth, and admit merchant vessels of the largest class. Lon. W. C. 4 37 W., lat. 31 23 N.

Dark, co., bounded by Mercer N., Shelby NE., Miami and Montgomery SE., Preble S., and Wayne and Randolph co., Ia, W. It is 34 by 21 ms., area about 700 sq. ms. The extreme source of the Mississinewa branch of Wabash is in the SW. angle of this co.; from the SW. angle flow some creeks of White-water river; and along the southern border rise the extreme fountains of Franklin creek; but the great body of the co. is drained by the headwaters of Stillwater river. General slope, southeasterly. Surface, diversified, but generally rather level. Soil, productive. The extreme northern angle of this co., is the memorable Fort Recovery, on the ground of St. Clair's defeat, Nov. 3, 1791, and regained by General Wayne, in 1794, and named from that fact. In lat. this co. extends from 39 54 to 40 23 N., and in lon. W. of W. C. from 7 20 to 7 43. Pop. in 1820, 3,717; in 1830, 6,204, and in 1840, 13,282. County seat, Greenville.

Darking, or *Dorking*, town of Eng., in Surry, on the river Mole, 23 ms. SW. of London. Lon. 0 14 W., lat 51 17 N.

Darluston, village of Eng., near Stone, in Staffordshire, where are the remains of a castle on a hill.

Darling Island, the largest of two islands in the entrance of Lake Simcoe, U. C.

Darlins, village on Owl creek, Knox co., O., 15 ms, E. from Vernon.

Darlington, town of Eng., in the co. of Durham, in a flat, on the river Skerne, which falls into the Tees. It has a spacious market place, and a long stone bridge over the river. A curious water machine for grinding optical glasses, and spinning linen yarn has been erected here, the invention of a native of the town. Darlington is 19 ms. S. of Durham, and 239 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 25 W., lat. 54 32 N.

Darlington Township, in the co. of Durham, U. C., lies to the W. of Clarke, and fronts on Lake Ontario.

Darlington, district, S. C.; bounded by Sumpter SW., Kershaw W., Chesterfield NW., Marlborough NE., and Marion and Williamsburg, SE.; length 34 ms., width 28; area 950 sq. ms. Lying between Lynch's creek and Great Pedee river, the surface is rather level than hilly; and generally of middling quality. Staple, cotton, Chief town, Darlington. Pop. in 1820, 10,949, in 1830, 13,728, and in 1840, 14,822. Central lat 34 15 N., lon. W. C. 3° W.——Village and seat of justice, Darlington district, S. C.; on Black creek, very near the centre of the district, 40 ms E. from Camden.——Post office, Hartford co., Md.

Darmstadt, capital of the landgravate of Hesse Darmstadt, with a castle, where its own prince generally resides. It has handsome suburbs and a good college. It is seated on a river of the same name, 30 ms. NW. of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 40 E., lat. 49 43 N.

Darnestown, village, Montgomery co., Md., by postroad 65 ms. from W. C.

Darrtown, village in Milford tp., Butler co., Md., 8 ms. NNW. of Hamilton, and 5 nearly E. from Oxford. It is a fine country village, with a pop. of 250.

Dart, river of Eng., in Devonshire, which rises at the foot of Dartmore Hills, crosses Dartmoor to Ashburton, and falls into the English channel, at Dartmouth.

Dartford, town of Eng., in Kent, on the Darent, not far from its influx into the Thames. Here are the remains of a fine nunnery, founded by Edward III. The town is finely watered by two or three very good springs, and is full of inns by reason of its being a great thoroughfare from London to Dover. It is 16 ms. E. by S. of London. Lon. 0 16 E., lat. 51 25 N.

Dartown, village, Butler co., O., by postroad 111 ms. SW. from Columbus.

Dartmoor, extensive moorish tract of Eng., in Devonshire; bounded on the N. by bleak hills, and extending southward quite through the centre of the county to the sea. It is watered by the river Dart. On this moor prison-barracks were erected during the late war between Great Britain and the U. S. Here on the 6th of April, 1815, by order of the commandant, 7 American prisoners were massacred, and 56 dangerously wounded.

Dartmouth, borough of Eng., in Devonshire, near the river Dart, near its fall into the sea, and has a spacious harbor defended by a fort. It has a considerable trade to the S. of Europe and to Newfoundland, as well as a share in the coasting traffic. It contains three churches, and is 30 ms. SSW. of Exeter, and 204 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3 45 W., lat. 50 22 N.

Dartmouth College. This institution is located in the town of Hanover, Grafton co., N. H. It was founded, 1769, by the Rev. Dr. Eleazer Wheelock, and named in honor of William, earl of Dartmouth, one of its most munificent benefactors. In 1797, a medical institution was annexed to the college. The officers of this college, are, a president, 4 professors, 2 lecturers, and 3 tutors. The number of students, ordinarily about 150, and from 50 to 60 medical students. The college library exceeds 4,000 volumes; and two other libraries with about 2,000 volumes each have been formed by associations of students. The medical department possesses a laboratory, anatomical museum, 2 lecture rooms and chapel. The college has attached to its other establishments an extensive and valuable philosophical and chemical apparatus. The site of Dartmouth college is pleasant and healthful, which, with the judicious arrangement of concerns, have rendered it a very flourishing institution. Its funds are chiefly drawn from lands, amounting to about 1,600 dollars, annually. This revenue, added to the sums paid by students, yields a neat yearly amount of about $4,000.——Town and seaport, Mass., Bristol co. It is situated on the NW. side of Buzzard's bay, about 75 ms. S. of Boston. Pop. in 1820, 3,636.

Darvills, post office, Dinwiddie co., Va., 30 ms. S. from Richmond.

Dassen-Eyland, or *Isle of Deer*, one of the three small islands to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope, so called, on account of the great number

of deer, which were first carried thither in 1601. Here are also sheep whose tails weigh from 10 to 20 pounds. Lon. 18 7 E., lat. 33 25 S.

Davenport, tp. and village, Delaware co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,384.

Daventry, corporate town of Eng., in Northamptonshire, on the side of a hill, 10 ms. W. of Northampton, and 72 NW. of London. Lon. 1 10 W., lat. 52 15 N.

David Point, cape of the island of Grenada, on the N. Lon. W. C. 15 26 E., lat. 12 20 N.

David's, St., city of Wales in Pembrokeshire, in a barren soil, on the river Ilen, scarcely a mile from the seashore. It was once a considerable place, and the cathedral is said to have the highest roof of any in Eng. It is 24 ms. NW. of Pembroke, and 255 W. by N. of London. Lon. 5 15 W., lat. 51 56 N.

David, Fort St., English fort on the coast of Coromandel. It was taken and destroyed by the French in 1758, and has not yet been rebuilt. It is 80 ms. S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 79 45 E., lat. 11 30 N.

Davidson, co., Tenn., situated on the W. side of Cumberland mountains, bounded by Robertson N., Summer NE., Wilson and Rutherford E., Williamson S., and Dickson W. Length 26 ms., mean width 22; area 570 sq. ms. Surface rather uneven than hilly; soil generally fertile. Chief town, Nashville, Pop. 1820, 20,154; in 1840, 30,509. Central lat. 36 10 N., lon. W. C. 9 50 W.——Post office and seat of justice, Lawrence co., Ark.

Davidsonville, village, Ark., 175 ms. by post-road from Little Rock.

Davidstown, village, Hunterdon co., N. J., 10 ms. above Trenton, on the Assanpink creek.

Davies, co. of Ky., bounded by Ohio river N., Breckenridge NE., Ohio SE., Muhlenburgh S., Hopkins SW., and Henderson W. Length 30, mean width 20 ms.; area 600 sq. ms. Surface hilly, except near the streams; soil generally productive. Chief town, Owensburg. Pop. in 1840, 8,331. Central lat. 37 40, lon. W. C. 10° W.——Co. of Ia., between the two main branches of White river, bounded by Dubois SE. and S., Gibson SW., Knox W., Sullivan NW., and Monroe and Lawrence NE. Length 60 ms., mean width 15; area 900 sq. ms. Pop. 1840, 6,720. Cent. lat. 38 40 N., lon. W. C. 10′ W.

Davisburg, village, Christian co., Ky.

Davis's Straits, an immense opening into Hudson's and Baffin's bays, between North America and Greenland. This inland sea bears to the NW. and SE. Davis's Straits is an arm of the sea between Greenland and North America, discovered by Captain Davis in 1585, whilst in search of a NW. passage. This sheet of water is very improperly called a strait, as the general width from Greenland to Labrador is upwards of 500 ms. It is in fact, with its termination, (Baffin's bay,) a great inland sea.

Davis's Store, post office, Bedford co., Va., 60 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Daun, town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Lezer, at the foot of a mountain, on which is a castle. It is 12 ms. N. of Mount Royal.

Dauphin, river of British North America, flowing into Little Winnipic lake. Lon. W. C. 23° W., lat. 52 20 N.——Island of Ala., off the mouth of Mobile bay. It is a sandy flat, covered with a few trees about 6 ms. long, and from 2 ms. to a quarter of a mile wide. The Pass au Heron into Mobile bay enters from Pascagoula sound, north from Dauphin island; the main pass enters between the island and Mobile Point.

Dauphin, co. of Pa., on the east side of Susquehanna river, bounded by Lancaster and Lebanon SE., by Susquehanna river W., Northumberland N., and Schuylkill NE. Length 33 ms., mean width 16; area 528 sq. ms. This co. is extremely diversified in surface. The SE. part of the co. is hilly and broken, but with a soil highly productive. The Swatara rises in Schuylkill, and traverses Lebanon into Dauphin, passing over the southeastern section of the latter, into the Susquehanna river. This part of the co. lies below the Kittatinny range of mountains, and, covering about 230 sq. ms., is subdivided into nearly equal portions by the limestone and slate regions. See *Kittatinny Valley*. Above the Kittatinny mountain, the residue of the co. is excessively broken by mountains and hills, with a generally sterile soil. The staples of Dauphin are grain, flour, whiskey, salted provisions, and live stock. Chief town, Harrisburg. Pop. 1820, 21,663; in 1840, 30,118. Central lat. 40 25 N., lon. 15′ E. of W. C.

Dauphin Fort, seaport of St. Domingo, on the N. side of the island. Lon. W. C. 4 40 E., lat. 19 41 N.

Dauphiny, late province of Fr., extending 40 leagues from N. to S., and 36 from E. to W., bounded on the W. by the Rhone, N. by the Rhone and Savoy, S. by Provence, and E. by the Alps. Two-thirds of Dauphiny are intersected by mountains, which afford good pasturage, and plenty of timber (fir trees in particular) for the building of ships. The valleys afford wheat, and the hills, in the vicinity of the Rhone, excellent wines, olives, and silk. The principal rivers are the Rhone, Durance, Isere, and Drome. It now forms the departments of Drome, Isere, and Upper Alps.

Dax, or *Acqs*, ancient town of F.., in the dep. of Landes, and late province of Gascony, with a bishop's see and some famous hot baths. It is seated on the Adour, 24 ms. NE. of Bayonne. Lon. 1° W., lat. 43 42 N.

Dayton, flourishing village, and county seat of Montgomery co., O., situated on the eastern side of Great Miami, immediately below the mouth of Mad river. N. lat. 39 46, lon. 7 08 W. of W. C. It is situated on a plain, or rather two plains, as the body of the town occupies ground 10 or 15 feet lower than the second rise on which the houses are extending. The Miami canal, which is connected with Hamilton by a side canal and basin, passes directly through Dayton; and here the bustle of boats and machinery mingles with the ordinary business of life, and gives to the place all the aspect of a commercial mart. The place is indeed insulated, as, about a mile above the town, the water of Mad river is taken out, and, after giving unlimited water power to the inhabitants, is thrown into the canal and Miami river. The canal is lined with factories of various kinds, which we are

unable to enumerate, but cannot avoid observing that whoever visits this place for the first time will find much to admire of prosperity. In November, 1795, a Mr. Ludlow laid out the town, and named it Dayton, but, like others in a wilderness, at first progressed slowly. The first brick house here was built in 1805, and the subjoined table will show its advance in population and its advance in wealth has been in a higher ratio:

Population in	1810	383
Do	1820	1,139
Do	1828	1,697
Do	1830	2,954
Do	1831	3,258
Do	1833	4,000
Do	1839	6,000
Do	1840	6,067

The proportion of churches and other public buildings is fully maintained in Dayton; and, in fine, it is amongst the great manifestations—one of the greatest—of the irresistible growth of society in the Ohio valley. Lat. 39 42 N., lon. 7 8 W. W. C.

Dayton, tp., Montgomery co., O., in which the preceding town is situated. Pop. in 1820, 2,530.

Deadman's Head, cape in Cornwall, between St. Maw's and Fowey.

Dead Sea, ancient lake of Asphalites, is the lower depression of a valley of Asia, generally known by the name of the river Jordan. The Dead sea is a sheet of water extending about NNE. and SSW. 60 ms.; mean breadth 10, and area 600 sq. ms. Similar to most of the Asiatic lakes having no outlet, the water of the Dead sea is brackish, though more so, from all accounts, than any of the others. The Jordan takes its rise in the mountains of ancient Galilee, but soon swells into Lake Meron, 10 or 12 ms. long, though narrow; contracts thence 10 or 12 ms. iato a river, and again opens into the much larger lake of Genesareth, or sea of Tiberius. This latter, 20 ms. long and widest part 8, is again terminated by the real Jordan, which, by a general course of 75 ms. to the southward, is lost in the Dead sea, about 25 ms. a little N. of E. from Jerusalem. The entire valley is about 180 ms. from S. to N., with a mean width of 60; area 10,600 sq. ms., lying between lats. 31° and 33 30 N. The Arabs call this lake Bahr-el-Loud, "*Water of Lot.*" It has all the appearance of having once been the scene of volcanic action.

In regard to the relative height of the city of Jerusalem with that of the Mediterranean and Dead sea, the following appeared in the National Intelligencer of the 17th January, 1842, right hand column, page 1: "A letter was read from the late lamented Sir David Wilkie to Mr. Harvey, containing the result of his barometric observations to determine the level and depression of the Dead sea, being the last, if not the only, scientific labor of that celebrated man. No barometer had ever before been carried to the Dead sea, and the observations of Sir David Wilkie showed a depression of 1,198 76-100 feet below the Mediterranean, and the elevation of Jerusalem as 2,262 feet also above the latter, points to which previous observers had nearly approximated."

From combining these elements, it appears that Jerusalem, about 28 ms. direct distance from the Mediterranean, has an elevation above that sea, in regard to temperature and height, equal to 5½° of lat., allowing 400 feet to be equal to 1°, as to influence on aerial temperature, and of upwards of 8° above the Dead sea, with similar allowance on 16 ms., the air distance from Jerusalem to the Dead sea. If correct, (and we have no doubt they are so sufficiently for general purposes,) these elements account for two phenomena—the salubrity of Jerusalem, and the excessive difference of temperature of different parts of Palestine.

Deacon, literally a minister or servant, the lowest degree of holy orders. In the Presbyterian churches the office of elder is equivalent to deacon. The office was instituted by the Apostles.

Deardoff's Mills and village, in Wayne tp., northwestern part of Tuscarawas co., O., about 8 ms. NW. of New Philadelphia, and 8 ms. westward of Bolivar on the Ohio canal.

Deavertown, village, in the northwestern part of Morgan co., O., 14 ms. NW. of McConnellsville, and 16 ms. a little W. of S. from Zanesville.

Debrecen, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a district of the same name. It is 106 ms. E. of Buda. Lon. 22 11 E., lat. 47 32 N.

Debretzin, town of Hungary, and the seat of a very respectable academy, possessing a library of upwards of 20,000 volumes. The number of students is considerable, exceeding 500. It is situated about 160 ms. ESE. from Vienna.

Decatur, town, Otsego co., N. Y., 9 ms. W. from West Union. Pop. in 1820, 902.——Village in the SE. part of Brown co., O., 13 ms. SE. from Georgetown, the county seat, and 10 ms W. of West Union, in Adams co.——Village, Union district, S. C.——Village, De Kalb co., Ga., situated at the junction of the two main railroads of Georgia, by post road 90 ms. NW. of Milledgeville.——Village, Morgan co., Ala.——Village and C. H., Adams co., Ia.——Village, Meigs co., Tenn.——Village, Howard co, Mo.——Village, Macon co., Ill.——Village and seat of justice, Adams co., Ia., on St. Mary's river, 132 ms. NW. of Indianapolis.——Village and seat of justice, Newton co., Miss.

Deal, seaport of Eng., in Kent. It is seated on the strait of Dover, and is a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich, governed by a mayor. It has about 1,000 houses, which are mostly built of brick. The inhabitants amount to 4,500, and, as no manufacture is carried on here, they chiefly depend on the seafaring men who resort hither. The port is defended by two castles; Deal, or Walmar castle to the S., and Sandown castle to the N. Between this place and the Godwin Sands, are the Downs, where the ships usually ride at their leaving or coming into the river Thames. It is 7 ms. S. by E. of Sandwich and 72 E. by S. of London. Lon. 1 29 E., lat. 51 13 N.——Village of N. J., on the seashore, in Monmouth co., famous as a watering place, 7 ms. S. from Shrewsbury.

Dearborn, town, Kennebec co., Me. Pop. in 1820, 463.——Co., Ia., on the Ohio river, bounded by the State of Ohio and the Ohio river E., Switzerland S., Ripley W., and Franklin N.; length 27 ms., mean width 15 ms; area about 400 sq. ms. Surface very hilly, though with a productive soil. Chief town, Lawrenceburg. Pop. in

1820, 11,468; and in 1840, 19,257. Central lat. 39 18 N., lon. W. C. 7 50 W.——River, a western branch of Missouri, into which it falls above the rapids.

Deben, river of Eng., in Suffolk, which rises near Debenham, and expands into a long narrow arm of the German ocean, a little to the N. of Harwich.

Debenham, town of Eng., in Suffolk, near the head of the Deben, on the side of a hill, 24 ms. E. of Bury St. Edmund's and 84 NE. of London. Lon. 1 17 E., lat. 52 22 N.

Deccan, southern part of Indostan, coming, according to some, from "Dakkan," or "*the south*," and from "Daxine," "the country on the right," according to others. It has at all times been a vague term as to its northern boundary. In the 5th century it had Vijanagara, or Bisagur, for capital, and comprehended, under the title of "the kingdom of the Deccan," the countries included under the modern provinces Khandeish, Dowlatebad, Bejapour, Golconda, Berar, and Gundwana. In its most extended sense, "the Deccan" comprises all Indostan to the southward of the Mahanuddy and Nerbuddah rivers, or from N. lat 21° on the bay of Bengal, and 22° on the gulf of Cambay. This great region is from Cape Comorin due N. something more than 1,000 ms., with a breadth from the mouth of the Mahanuddy to that of the Nerbuddah of 900 ms.; the area at least 450,000 sq. ms. With the exception of the deep, though narrow, valleys of the Nerbuddah and Tapty rivers, which incline westward, and a long and also a narrow strip west of the Ghauts along the Malabar coast; the residue and more than the five-six ths of the Deccan slopes eastwards, and is drained into the bay of Bengal, by beside many of lesser consequence, by the rivers Cavery, Punnair, Pennair, Kistnah, Godavery, and Mahanuddy.

One very striking circumstance distinguishes the Deccan from that part of Indoostan to the northward of the Nerbuddah. East of the western Ghauts and rising from Cape Comorin, a plateau or table land stretches to the Vindhia mountains near the Nerbuddah. From this elevated tract the rivers fall with such rapidity as to render them useless as navigable channels—a characteristic directly the reverse of the gentle current of the Ganges and Indus, as well as most of their confluents. If we suppose the oceanic surface to be gradually elevated, all central Indostan would be inundated, and an immense sea formed from the gulf of Bengal to the delta of the Indus, whilst much of the Deccan would remain an elevated island, bearing in these circumstances a strong resemblance to Spain. This superior elevation gives to the central Deccan a climate more temperate than that of the lower parts of the basins of the Ganges and Indus.

Deception, bay of N. America, on the Pacific ocean. Lon. W. C. 48 W., lat. 46 12 N.

Deception Passage, strait of N. America on the Pacific ocean. Lon. W. C. 48 W., lat. 47 10 N.

Decision Cape, south point of an island lying between Prince of Wales' Island, and King George's island. Lon. W. C. 56 56 W., lat. 56 5 N.

Decise, ancient town of Fr., in the dep. of Nievre, and late province of Nivernoise, seated in an island formed by the Loire, 16 ms. SE. of Nevers. Lon. 4 31 E., lat. 46 50 N.

Deckendorf, town of Lower Bavaria, seated near the Danube, 37 ms. SE. of Ratisbon. It was taken by the Swedes in 1641. Lon. 12 55 E., lat. 48 42 N.

Deckerstown, village, Sussex co., N. J., on the Papacossing branch of Wallkill river, 29 ms. NNE. from Newtown and 102, a little E. of N. from Trenton.

Declination, distance of a star from the Equator N., or S., the opposite of longitude.

Deddington, town of Eng., in Oxfordshire. It is 16 ms. N. of Oxford, and 70 WNW. of London. Lon. 1 12 W., lat. 52 2 N.

Dedham, village of Eng., in Essex, noted for an ancient large church, which has a fine Gothic steeple. It is 6 ms. N. of Colchester.——Town, and seat of justice, Norfolk co., Mass., situated on the S. side of Charles river, about 11 ms. from Boston. Pop. 2,493.

Dee, river of N. Wales, which rises in Merionethshire, in N. Wales, and runs E. to the borders of Denbighshire, where turning N. it washes the walls of Chester, and then with a broad channel falls into the Irish sea.——River of Scotland, which rises in Aberdeenshire, amid the mountains of Mar forest, and flows through a wild country till it reaches the fertile vale of Brae-mar whence it proceeds in an easterly direction to Aberdeen below which it falls into the British ocean. Over it there is a bridge of seven arches. It abounds with salmon, so as to form one of the greatest salmon fisheries in Scotland.——River of Scotland, which rises in the NW. part of Kircudbrightshire, and joining the Ken below New Galloway, falls into the Irish sea at Kircudbright.

Deeping, town of Eng., in Lincolnshire, on the Welland, in a fenny country, 6 ms. E. of Stamford, and 90 N. of London. Lon. 0 21 W., lat. 52 42 N.

Deep Creek, post office, Pasquotank co , N. C. ——Post office, Norfolk co., Va., 9 ms. from Norfolk.

Deep River, in N. C., one of the main and higher branches of Cape Fear river.

Deer Creek, southwesternmost tp., Pickaway co., O. Pop. in 1820, 1,532——Tp. of O., Madison co. Pop. in 1820, 584.

Deerfield, town, and tp. Rockingham co., N. H. Pop. in 1820, 2,133.——Town, Franklin co., Mass , on the W. side of Connecticut river, 17 ms. N. from Northampton. Pop. in 1820, 1,868. ——Tp. of Oneida co., N. Y., opposite Utica, on the Mohawk. Pop. in 1820, 2,344.——Town, Cumberland co., N. J. Pop. 1,900.——Tp. in the SE angle of Portage co., O. Pop. in 1820, 430.——Village in the western part of Morgan co., O., 10 ms. W. of McConnellsville.——Pop. in 1820, 558.——Village in the southeasternmost part of Portage co., O., 16 ms. SE. of Ravenna, the co. seat, and about 30 ms. NW. of New Lisbon.——Tp., of Ross co., O. Pop. in 1820, 1,804. ——Village, Augusta co., Va., by the postroad 152 ms NNW. from Richmond.

Deerfield River, rises in Vt., and flowing S. enters Mass., turns to nearly E., and falls into Connecticut river, between Greenfield and Deerfield.

Deerfield Sheet, village in the northern part of Cumberland co., N. J., and on Cohansey creek, between Woodbury and Bridgeton, 64 ms. SSW. from Trenton, and 35 S. from Philadelphia.

Deerfieldville, village, on the Little Miami river, 14 ms. SSE. of Lebanon, and about 22 ms. nearly due E. of Hamilton, co. seat of Butler co.

Deering, town, Hillsborough co., N. H. Pop. in 1820, 1,415.

Deer Isle, island and tp., Hancock co., Me. 9 ms. SE. from Castine. Pop. 1,500.

Deerhurst, village of Eng., 3 ms. S. of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, subject, by its low situation, to frequent inundations from the Severn.

Deer Park, village, Orange co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,340.

Defiance, village and co. seat, Williams co., O., situated on the point between Maumee and Auglaize rivers, NE. at their junction, in the S. E. angle of the co., 20 ms. above Napoleon, county seat of Henry.

Deinse, or *Deynse*, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, on the Lis, 8 ms. SW. of Ghent. Lon. 3 39 E., lat. 50 59 N.

Deir-el-kamar, city of Asiatic Turkey, in the Pachalic of Syria, and the capital of the country of the Druses.

De Kalb, town, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., on Oswegatchie river, 20 ms. above its junction with the St. Lawrence. Pop. 1820, 709, in 1840, 1,531.——Court-house and post office, De Kalb co., Geo., marked on the post office list 701 ms. from W. C., and 158 from Milledgeville.

Delagoa, bay of Africa, on the Indian ocean. Lat. 27 S.

Delaware, co. of N. Y., having Broome and Chenango W., Otsego N., Schoharie and Green NE., Ulster and Sullivan SE., and Delaware river separating it from Wayne co. Pa., SW. Length 45 ms., mean width 30, and area 1,350 sq. ms. Lat. 42, and lon. 2° E. of W. C. intersect in this co. Population in 1820, 26,587, in 1830, 32,933, and in 1840, 35,396. Chief town, Delhi.

Delaware, co. of Pa., having Chester W. and NW., Montgomery N., Philadelphia co. and river Delaware E.; and New Castle co., State of Del. S., area 220 sq. ms. Lat. from N. 39 47 to 40 05 lon. W. C., from 1 28 to 1 48 E. Chief town, Chester. Pop, in 1820, 14,810, in 1830, 17,361, and in 1840, 19,791.

Delaware, river of the U. S. The Delaware basin, intervening between that of Susquehannah and that of the Hudson, extends about 250 ms. from N. to S., with a mean width of 60 ms. extending over an area of 15,600 sq. ms. The Delaware rises by two branches in the Catsbergs, draining the angle between the Susquehannah and Schoharie branch of Mohawk. The sources of the Delaware flow SW. by comparative courses, 50 ms., through Delaware co., N. Y., unite at the NE. angle of Pa., and turn at right angles to a course of SE., following the latter direction, by comparative courses 70 ms., to the NW. angle of N. J., and the base of the Kittatinny mountain; again turning with the mountain to the SW., follows that course, along its base, by comparative courses, 40 ms., to the mouth of Broadhead creek, where the river again turns, and passes the Kittatinny mountain. The general physiognomy of the Susquehannah and Delaware, every where remarkable, is in no other place so striking as in the valley between the Kittatinny mountain and the continuation of the Blue Ridge, below Easton and the mouth of the Lehigh. This river has a very crooked course above and even below the Blue mountains; the country is very mountainous through which it passes, until it leaves the water-gap. It continues hilly along its banks, below the mountain as far down as Well's falls below the village of New Hope, in Bucks co. It has many rapids and shallows along its whole length, until it reaches Trenton falls, where it meets the tide. Boat navigation is very difficult above Easton. From Easton to the tide, the navigation has been improved, and at present, a very considerable trade is carried on in this part of the river.

In the Kittatinny valley, 25 ms., by comparative courses, below the Delaware Watergap, the Lehigh comes in from the NW.

The latter stream claims a very large share of attention, as being one of the great channels from which the city of Philadelphia, and indeed the whole Atlantic coast, is destined to receive exhaustless supplies of coal.

This branch of the Delaware rises in Wayne, Luzerne, and Northampton, and is, emphatically, a mountain stream. Flowing first to SW., curves to S. and SE., pierces the Kittatinny mountain, crosses the Kittatinny valley in a SE. direction, is turned by the SE. mountain at Allentown, where it winds to the NE., and joins the Delaware at the borough of Easton, after a comparative course of about 80 ms. See *Lehigh*. Below the SE. mountain, the Delaware turns to a SE. course 35 ms., to where it leaves the primitive, and falls into the alluvial formation at the head of tide-water. Continuing over the alluvian 4 or 5 ms., the Delaware again turns to SW., nearly parallel to, and about 5 ms. distant from, the primitive ledge, in which direction it flows by comparative courses, 35 ms., to the mouth of the Schuylkill. Respecting the Schuylkill, it is sufficient to observe, that it has its principal sources in Northampton and Schuylkill counties: that its general course is from NW. to SE., by comparative courses, 120 ms. Few secondary rivers of the American continent are destined to become of equal importance with the Schuylkill as a channel of inland navigation. The general course of SW. is maintained by the Delaware, about 30 ms. below the mouth of the Schuylkill, or about 5 ms. below New Castle. Here the river, already considerably expanded in width, opens into a wide triangular bay, 65 ms. in length, and 30 wide, between Capes Henlopen and May. See *Schuylkill*.

Delaware Bay, the estuary of the Delaware river, between N. J., and Pa., and between N. J. and Del. This bay, in strictness, commences at Trenton, at the head of tide-water, but is usually computed from Fisher's point below New Castle to Capes May and Henlopen. Thus restricted it is about 65 ms. long, and varying in width from 3 to 30 ms. It admits the entrance of the largest vessels though much impeded by shoals.

Delaware, one of the U. S. This State is bounded by an exterior limit, from its SE. angle

at Fenwick's island to Cape Henlopen	20 ms.
Along the right shore of Delaware bay	90
Around the semicircle of 12 ms., radius from New Castle - - - -	25
Thence nearly S. along Md. - -	87
Thence due E. to Fenwick's Island -	36
Having an entire outline of - -	258

Area 2,120 sq. ms., equal to 1,356,800 acres. Extreme length from S. to N. 96 ms.; greatest breadth along its southern boundary 36 ms. Extending from lat. 38 29 to 39 54 N.

The State of Delaware, from its confined extent and position, presents the most uniform surface of any of the great political sections of the United States. That part of Dela. bordering on Pa. rises into hills of some little elevation, and is extremely well watered. Receding, however, down Delaware bay, or rather along the intervening peninsula between that and Chesapeake bay, the face of the country becomes more monotonous, and finally sinks to a general level. Some parts of the lower sections of the State are marshy, some sandy, but interspersed with productive tracts. The respective fertility of the different divisions of the State can be seen by reference to the different counties, with their comparative population.

In the northern part of the State the soil is well well adapted to the production of grain and pasturage. Grain and flour are therefore staple commodities. For the manufacture of the latter article, few places in any country can possess greater natural facilities than does higher Delaware. Brandywine creek, rising on the primitive and secondary formations in Pa., is precipitated over considerable rapids in its passage from the primitive rock to the alluvial tract below. Red Clay and White Clay creeks, branches of Christiana river, present similar features to Brandywine, and, taken together, afford an uncommon assemblage of seats for mills and other manufactories. Much has been done to improve those natural advantages. Manufactories of paper, gunpowder, and cotton and woolen goods, have been extensively established.

For political and local purposes Delaware is subdivided into the following counties, having the population respectively annexed in 1820:

New Castle - - - - -	27,899
Kent - - - - - -	20,793
Sussex - - - - -	24,057
	72,749

State capital, Dover.

In the convention held at Philadelphia, in 1787, the inhabitants were computed at 37,000. According to the census of 1790, they amounted to 50,000; in 1800, they had risen to 64,273.

Progressive population of Delaware by counties.

Counties.	Pop. 1810.	Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	Pop. 1840.
New Castle -	–	27,899	29,720	33,120
Kent -	–	20,793	19,913	19,872
Sussex -	–	24,057	27,115	25,093
Aggregates -	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085

Population of Delaware in 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5 - - - -	4,939	4,754
5 to 10 - - - -	3,957	3,859
10 to 15 - - - -	3,581	3,401
15 to 20 - - - -	3,104	3 337
20 to 30 - - - -	5,722	5,707
30 to 40 - - - -	3,549	3,469
40 to 50 - - - -	2,117	2,173
50 to 60 - - - -	1,270	1,341
60 to 70 - - - -	682	837
70 to 80 - - - -	268	320
80 to 90 - - - -	61	92
90 to 100 - - - -	5	9
100 and upwards - - -	4	3
	29,259	29,302
		29,259
Total whites - - -		58,561

Free colored.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10 - - - -	2,740	2,618
10 to 24 - - - -	2,679	2,457
24 to 36 - - - -	1,392	1,415
36 to 55 - - - -	1,163	1,127
55 to 100 - - - -	645	662
100 and upwards - - -	7	14
	8,626	8,293
		8,626
Total free colored - -		16,919

Slaves.—Ages.	Males	Females.
0 to 10 - - - -	442	375
10 to 24 - - - -	676	551
24 to 36 - - - -	170	194
36 to 55 - - - -	53	76
55 to 100 - - - -	30	37
100 and upwards - - -	0	1
	1,371	1,234
		1,371
Total slaves - - -		2,605

SUMMARY.

Whites - - - - -	58,561
Free colored - - - - -	16,919
Slaves - - - - -	2,605
Total - - - - -	78,085

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age - -	18
Do. from 14 to 25 - - - -	17
Do. above 25 - - - - -	12
Do. total deaf and dumb - - -	47
Do. blind - - - - -	15
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge - - - - -	22
Private charge - - - -	30
Total whites insane, &c. - - -	52
Colored persons, free and slaves, who are—	
Deaf and dumb - - - -	8
Do. blind - - - - -	18
Do. insane and idiots - - - -	28
Total of persons employed in—	
Mining - - - - -	5
Agriculture - - - - -	16,015
Commerce - - - - -	467
Manufactures and trades - - -	4,060
Navigation on the ocean - - -	401
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers - - -	235
Learned professions - - - -	199
Pensioners, for revolutionary or military services -	4

Total of persons employed in—	
Universities or colleges	1
Do. students in	23
Academies and Grammar schools	20
Do. students in	764
Primary and common schools	152
Do. scholars in	6,924
Scholars at public charge	1,571
Number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write	4,832

Population of Delaware, by counties, from the census of 1840.

Counties.	Whites.		Free colored.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
New Castle	12,797	13,009	3476	3297	298	243	33,120
Kent	6,885	6,733	2952	2875	232	195	19,872
Sussex	9,577	9,560	2198	2121	841	796	25,093
Total Dela're	29,259	29,302	8626	8293	1371	1234	78,085

Delaware, co. of Ohio, bounded by Franklin S., Union W., Marion N., Knox NE., and Licking SE.; greatest length E. and W. 27 ms.; mean breadth 23, and area 620 sq. ms. The slope of this co. is southward, and in that direction drained by Sciota, Whetstone, and Walnut rivers, with their numerous tributary creeks. Surface flat or rolling, and soil productive. In lat it extends from 40 8 to 40 30 N., and in lon. from 5 42 to 6 12 W. of W. C. Chief town, Delaware. Pop. in 1820, 7,639; in 1830, 11,504; and in 1840, 22,060.——Town and co. seat, Delaware co., O., situated on the western side of Whetstone river, 24 ms. a little W. of N. from Columbus, 83 ms. a little W. of S. of Sandusky city, and 33 ms. SW. by W. from Mount Vernon. N. lat. 40 18, and almost exactly 6° W. of W. C. in lon. Springs, impregnated with mineral substances, are said to abound in the vicinity of this town. One, "*The Mineral Spring*," in the immediate neighborhood, is much frequented, and splendid accommodations are already provided for visiters. This particular spring is of the class called "*White Sulphur*." The village of Delaware was laid out in 1808, and now contains about 100 dwelling houses. Pop. in 1830, 527; and in 1840, 898.——Co., Ia., having Henry S., Madison W., Grant and Blackford N., and Randolph E. Central lat. 40 10, lon. W. C. 8 20 W. Length 24 ms, breadth 18, and area 432 sq. ms. The northern part is traversed and drained by Mississinewa river, and most of the residue by the higher branches of the main fork of White river. Slope westward. Chief town, Mencie. Pop. in 1830, 2,374; and in 1840, 8,843. ——Co. of Iowa, having Jones and Linn S., Fayette and Clayton N., and Dubuque E. It is 24 ms. sq.; area 576 sq. ms. General slope southeastward. Central lat. 42 30 N., lon. W. C. 14 10 W. Not included in the census of 1840.

Delaware City, town of the State of Delaware, on Delaware river, mouth of George's creek, and eastern termination of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and New Castle co. By post road 35 ms. nearly due N. of Dover, the State capital, and 8 ms. southwardly, and below New Castle.

Delery, seigniory, L. C., Huntington co., on the Sorelle river, 27 ms. SSE. from Montreal. Isle Aux Noix is in this seigniory.

Delft, city of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Holland. It is clean and well built, with canals in the streets, planted on each side with trees. It is about 2 ms. in circumference, and has a fine arsenal well furnished. It is noted for a considerable manufacture of earthen ware. It is seated on the Schie, 8 ms. NW. of Rotterdam, and 30 ms. SW. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 24 E., lat. 52 4 N.

Delftshaven, fortified town of Holland, on the N. side of the Maese, with a canal to Delft, &c. It is between Rotterdam and Schiedam, not 3 ms, from each.

Delfzy, fortress of the kingdom of the Netherlands on the river Damster, 13 ms. NE. of Groningen.

Delhi, province of Hindoostan proper, bounded on the NW. by Lahore, on the NE. by Serinagur, on the E. by the Rohilla country, on the S. by Agra, and on the W. by Moultan. Having been the seat of continual wars for above 50 years, it is almost depopulated; and a tract of country that possesses every advantage that can be desired from nature, contains the most miserable of inhabitants. It is now all that remains to the great Mogul of his once extensive empire.——Capital of the province of the same name, in Hindoostan proper, seated on the river Jumna. It is the nominal capital of all Hindoostan, and was the actual capital during the greatest part of the time since the Mahometan conquest. Delhi is 80 ms. NNE. of Bombay. Lon. 77 40 E., 28 37 N.——Village and seat of justice, Delaware co., N. Y., on the Coquago branch of Delaware. N. lat. 42 18, lon. W. C. 2 5 E.——Tp., Delaware co., N. Y., including the foregoing village. Pop. 1820, 2,285.

Delichi, river of Albania, the Acheron of the ancient poets, who feigned it to be in hell.

Delmenhorst, town of Westphalia, in the co. of Delmenhorst, of the grand duchy of Holstein Oldenburg. Pop. 2,000. It is seated on the Delm, near the Weser, 8 ms. SW. of Bremen.

Delos, island of the Archipelago, now called Dili. There are abundance of fine ruins, supposed to be of the temples of Diana and Apollo, whose birth place it is said to be. It is 6 ms. in circumference, but now destitute, or nearly so, of inhabitants. Lon. 25 59 E., lat. 37 30 N.

Delphi, or *Delphos*, town of Livadia, seated in a valley near Mount Parnassus. It was famous for the oracle of Apollo, which people came from all parts to consult.——Village Onondago co., N. York.

Delsperg, town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle, 10 ms. NW. of Soleure. Lon. 7 23 E., lat. 47 17 N.

Delta, part of Lower Egypt, between the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean. The ancients called it the isle of Delta, because it is in the shape of a triangle, like the Greek letter of that name. It is 130 ms. along the coast, from Damietta to Alexandria, and 70 on the sides, from the place where the Nile begins to divide itself. It is the most plentiful country of all Egypt, and it rains more here than in other parts, but its fertility is chiefly owing to the inundations of the Nile. The principal towns on the coast are Damietta,

Rosetta, and Alexandria. It is from the estuary of the Nile, having been designated by the Greek Delta, that the regions near the mouths of all large alluvial rivers are now so named, though of very different outlines. See art. *Egypt*, from page 11 to 15.

Delvinaki, village of European Turkey, in Albania, 30 ms. NW. from Joannin, inhabited by perhaps 2,000 Greeks, who are chiefly employed in agriculture. It is a place of some trade, being situated on the main route from Butrinto to Joannin, distant from the former place, in a nearly NE. direction, 50 ms.

Delvino, town of European Turkey, in Albania, 20 ms. inland, and eastward from Butrinto, and about 30 ms. SW. from Delvinaki. These two towns have been often confounded, but are very distinct, the former being much the most considerable place, containing 8,000 inhabitants. Says Hobhouse, from Butrinto it is 7 hours (21 ms.) in an eastern direction to Delvino, a town of 8,000 inhabitants, and the seat of a pasha of two tails, now (1809) subdued by Ali. From Delvino it is 3 hours NE. to the village of Navitza, and thence 7 hours more, and in the same direction, to Delvinaki.

Demer, river which rises in bishopric of Liege, waters Hasselt, Diest, Sichem, Arschot, and Mechlin, below which it joins the Senne, and takes the name of Rupel.

Demarara, river of South America, in Guiana, rises about lat. 4° N., and, flowing nearly N. 200 ms., falls into the Atlantic ocean, 10 ms. E. from the mouth of Isiquibo river.——Province of Guiana, lying on both sides of the Demarara river. It was ceded to Great Britain by the King of the Netherlands, in 1814.

Demerary, settlement in Guiana, on a river of the same name, 3 leagues W. of Paramaribo.

Demmin, ancient town of Pomerania, in the duchy of Stettin, seated on the river Peen. Lon. 12 22 E., lat. 53 52 N.

Democracy, post office, name of the village of Amity, Knox co., Ohio, 8 ms. NE. of Mount Vernon.

Demona, fort of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 10 ms. SW. of Coni. Lon. 7 28 E., lat. 48 18 North.

Demopolis, town of Marengo co., Ala., situated on the E. side of Tombigbee river, about a mile below the mouth of Black Warrior river, 17 or 18 ms. a little W. of N. from Linden, the county seat, and by post road 64 ms. SSW. of Tuscaloosa. N. lat. 32 30, lon. W. C. 11 1 W. Demopolis is a central point, and is of easy access to the cos. of Sumpter, Pickens, Greene, Perry, and part of Dallas, Wilcox, Clarke, and Washington, the greater part of them populous and wealthy, and all of them intelligent and enterprising.

Demott's Corner, post office, Seneca co., N. York.

Denain, village of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Hainault. It is seated on the Scheldt, 8 ms. W. of Valenciennes.

Denbigh, co. town of Denbighshire, situate on the side of a rocky hill, on a branch of the river Clwyde, 27 ms. W. of Chester, and 208 NW. of London. Lon. 3 35 W., lat. 53 11 N.

Denbighshire, county of Wales, bounded on the S. by Merioneth and Montgomeryshires, on the N. by Flintshire and the Irish sea, on the W. by Caernarvon and part of Merionethshire. It is about 40 ms. long and 21 broad. The air is wholesome, but sharp, the co. being pretty hilly, and the snow lying long on the tops of the mountains. The soil in general is barren. The chief commodities are black cattle, sheep, goats, rye, and lead ore. The co. sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 1801, 60,352, in 1811, 64,-240, and in 1821, 74,511.

Dender, river of the Netherlands, in Hainault, which waters Leuze, Ath, Lessines, Grammont, Ninove, and Alost, and joins the Scheldt at Dendermonde.

Dendermonde, city of the Netherlands, in Flanders. It is surrounded by marshes and fine meadows, which can be covered with water, and is seated at the confluence of the Dender and Scheldt, 16 ms. W. of Mechlin. Lon. 4 10 E., lat. 51 3 North.

Denia, ancient seaport of Spain in Valencia. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the Mediterranean, 52 ms. E. of Alicant. Lon. 36' E., lat. 38 44 N.

Denis, St., town of France, in the dep. of Paris. Here is an ancient and magnificent church, in which were the tombs of many of the French kings; and in the Treasury, among other curiosities, the swords of St. Louis and the Maid of Orleans, and the sceptre of Charlemagne. It is seated on the river Crould, near the Seine, 5 ms. N. of Paris. Lon. 2 26 E., lat. 48 56 N.

Denmark.—Denmark is situate at the mouth of the Baltic sea, between 53° and 58° N. lat., and 7° and 13° E. lon., and is composed of a large peninsula and a number of islands, the total superficial area of which is supposed to amount to about 21,-000 square English ms. The kingdom of Denmark, properly so called, comprises only the peninsula of North Jutland, the islands between Jutland and Sweden, and the island of Bornholm. To these possessions have been added, at different times, the duchy of Schleswick, or South Jutland, the Faroe islands, in the Atlantic ocean, the duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, with the lordship of Pinneburg, the co. of Ransau, and the city of Altona, which originally formed part of the German empire, and as sovereign of which the King now ranks as a member of the Germanic confederation.

The kingdom of Denmark has been for a long time divided into bailiwicks, the administration of which is entirely separated from the judicial department; but in the duchies, which are also divided into bailiwicks, the bailiffs are not at once ministerial and judicial officers.

In the following table the first column contains the names of the bailiwicks, and the second the cos. or islands in which they are situate.

Bailiwicks.	Counties—Islands.
I. *Kingdom of Denmark.*	
Copenhagen	Zealand
Fredericksburg	—— and Sansoe
Holbeck	——
Soro	——
Praesto	—— and Moen
Bornholm	Bornholm

TABLE—Continued.

Bailiwicks.	Counties—Islands.
Maribo	Falster and Laaland
Odense	Fyen
Svenborg	Fyen and Langeland
Hioring	North Jutland
Aalborg	——
Thissed	——
Viborg	——
Randers	——
Aarhuues	——
Skanderborg	——
Veile	——
Ringkiobing	——
Kibe	——
Faroe	Faroe islands
II. *Duchies.*	
Gottorp	Schleswig
Flensborg	——
Tondern	——
Apenrade and Lygumkloster	——
Hadersiev	——
Hytten and Stapelholm	——
Husum, Bredsted, and Eidersted	——
Æro	Æro island
Nordborg	Als island
Sonderborg	——
Femeren	Femeren
Separate districts of Eckernforde and Frederiksort, Cappelm, &c.	Schleswig
Steinborg	Holstein
Ditmarsh	——
Rendsburg	——
Ransau	——
Pinneberg	——
Altona	——
Rheinbeck, Trittau, and Tremsbuttel	——
Rethvisch, Reinfeld, and Travendal	——
Segeberg	——
Neumunster	——
Ploen and Arensbroek	——
Bordesholm, Kiel, and Kronhagen	——
Cismar	——
Separate district of Preetz, &c.	——
Ratzeburg	Lauenburg
Lauenburg	——
Steinhorst	——
Schwarzenberg	——
Separate district of Moeln	——

Principal towns, with their population.

Copenhagen	120,000
Altona	27,000
Aalborg	9,000
Odense	7,000
Flensborg	16,000
Schleswig	8,000
Tonningen	4,000
Rendsburg	8,000
Kiel	8,000
Elsinore	7,000

The following is a general summary of the population of the kingdom; that of Zealand, Funen, Laaland, Falster, and North Jutland, according to a census taken in 1834; that of Schleswig, Holstein, Lauenburg, Faroe, and the foreign possessions, for 1832:

Zealand, Moen, and Samsoe	464,607	
Funen, Langeland, and Thaasinge	167,062	
Laaland and Falster	66,186	
North Jutland	525,952	
Bornholm	24,646	
		1,248,452
Schleswig	360,000	
Holstein	404,000	
Lauenburg	40,000	
Faroe islands	7,000	
		811,000
Foreign possessions:		
Iceland	51,000	
Greenland	7,000	
Christianborg, and other stations on the Coast of Guinea	44,000	
The islands of Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John, West Indies	47,000	
Tranquebar, and factories on the coast of Coromandel	60,000	
		209,000
Total population of the monarchy		2,268,452

Denmark, village, Lewis co., N. Y., on Black river, on the road from Utica to Sackett's harbor. ——Tp., Lewis co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,745. ——Town, Oxford co., Maine, on Saco river. Pop. in 1820, 792.——Village in Denmark tp., Ashtabula co., Ohio, about 18 ms. E. of Jefferson, the co. seat, and 15 SE. of Ashtabula.

Dennis, town, Barnstable co., Mass., about 8 ms. from Barnstable. Pop. in 1820, 1,997.——Village, Amelia co., Va.

Dennis Creek, village, Cape May co., N. J., by the post road 101 ms. nearly S. from Trenton. The village of Dennis Creek stands on a creek of that name about 30 ms. S. by E. from Bridgeton.

Dennysville, town, Washington co., Me., on the left bank of Denny's river, 23 ms. NE. from Machias, and 17 NW. from Eastport.

Denny's River, rises in Madybemp lake, Washington co., Me., flowing SE., falls into Cobbescook bay.

Density, that property of bodies comprising the quantity of matter, and is the opposite of rarity. In a philosophical sense density has no relation to extent, hardness, or fluidity, as, for example, quicksilver is a very dense metal, though fluid, at the common temperature of even the coldest parts of the earth, having a specific gravity near fifteen fold greater than distilled water, whilst the diamond, the hardest of all known bodies, has only a specific gravity of about 3; of course quicksilver, a fluid, is five-fold more dense than the diamond. Mass, when used as a term in physical science, has a close similarity to density; and in the study of astronomy it is of the greatest importance to clearly distinguish between *mass* and *bulk*, as it is the mass or real quantity of matter in a planet, and not its size, which gives it influence by attraction on other planets.

Denton, village and capital of Caroline co., Md., standing on the E. side of Choptank river, about 7 ms. E. from Hillsborough, and 8 S. from Greensborough N. lat. 39°, and lon. 1° E. from W. C. intersect in this co.

Dentrecasteaux's Channel, separates Bruny's island from Van Dieman's land.

Deposit, post office, Delaware co., N. Y., on Delaware river, 105 ms. W. from Catskill.

Depot, post office, Monroe co., Michigan Territory, 58 ms. SW. from Detroit.

Deptford, town of Eng., in Kent, 4 ms. E. of London. It has a bridge over the river at Ravens, born, near its influx into the Thames, where it

once had a deep ford, from whence it had its name. It is remarkable for its fine docks, and for the king's yard and storehouses. It was anciently called West Greenwich. It is divided into Upper and Lower Deptford, and has two parish churches. Here is a hospital, incorporated by Henry VIII., called Trinity House of Deptford Strand. It contains 21 houses; a more modern structure, and a finer one, called Trinity Hospital, contains 36. Both these are decayed pilots, or masters of ships, or their widows, who have a handsome monthly allowance. Deptford is 4 ms. E. from London. Lon. 4′ E., lat. 51 30 N.——Tp., Gloucester co., N. J. Pop. in 1820, 3,281.

Derbane.—See *Terre Bonne*, (good land.)

Dera Ghazee Khan, city of Caubool, on the W. side of the Indus and directly opposite to the junction with that great stream of a canal of navigation into the Chenaub river below the city of Moultan. It was this canal which led to the modern error of a separate influx of the Punjaub rivers into the Indus. Dera Ghazee Khan is, by the Indus, about 100 ms. above the mouth of the Chenaub. N. lat. 30°, lon. 70 30 E.

Derra Ismael Khan, city of Caubool, situated on the western or right bank of the Indus, and very nearly mid-distance between the main forks of that river at Attock, and the influx of the Chenaub or water of the Punjaub at Mitun, and about 200 ms. from each.

Derbent, seaport and fortress of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, on the W. coast of the Caspian sea. The town is inhabited chiefly by Persians, Tartars, and a few Armenians. It is said to have been built by Alexander the Great, and is surrounded by high brick walls. The fortress surrendered to the Russians in May, 1796, after a siege of 10 days. It is seated at the foot of Mount Caucasus. Lon. 50° E., lat. 42 8 N.

Derby, co. town of Eng., in Derbyshire, on the Derwent, over which is a handsome stone bridge. In 1734 a machine was erected here by Sir Thomas Lambe for the manufacturing of silk, the model of which was brought from Italy. Derby possesses also a considerable manufacture of silk, cotton, fine worsted stockings; and has a fabrick of porcelain equal, if not superior in quality, to any in the kingdom. Several hands are employed in the lapidary and jewellery branches; and Derbyshire marbles, spars, and crystals, are wrought into a variety of ornamental articles. Derby is 36 ms. N. of Coventry, and 126 NNW. of London. Lon. 1 25 W., lat. 52 58 N.——Village, New Haven co., Ct., on the left bank of the Housatonick, at its junction with the Naugatuck river. This place is remarkable for its mills and other manufactories, erected at the falls of the Naugatuck and Eight-Mile rivers.——Town, Orleans co., Vt., on the Lake Memphramagog.——Tp., New Haven co., Conn. Pop in 1820, 2,088.

Derbyshire, co., of Eng., bounded on the N. by Yorkshire, on the E. by Nottinghamshire, on the S. by Leicestershire and Warwickshire, on the W. by Staffordshire, and on the NW. by Cheshire. It lies on the dioceses of Litchfield and Coventry, sends four members to Parliament, and contains six hundreds, 11 market towns, and 106 parishes. It is near 59 ms. in length from S. to N; about 34 in breadth on the N. side, but on the S. not more than 6. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwash and Trent. Pop. in 1801, 161,142; in 1811, 185,487; and in 1821, 213,333. See *Great Britain*.

Dereham, town of Eng., in Norfolk. The market is noted for wool and yarn. It is 14 ms. W. of Norwich, and 100 NNE. of London. Lon. 1° E., lat. 52 42 N.

Derenburg, town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt.

Dereote, or *Deirouste*, town of Egypt, in the isle formed by the canal from Cairo to Rosetta. Here is a magnificent temple. Lon. 31 45 E., lat. 30 40 N.

Dermon, tp., Fayette co., Penn. Pop. in 1820, 2,379.

Derne, town of Barbary. It is the capital of a district in Tripoli, near the coast. Lon. 31 45 E., lat. 30 40 N.

Derry, tp., Dauphin co., Penn., on the Swatara creek, 12 ms. from Harrisburg. Pop. in 1820, 2,256.——Tp., Mifflin co., Penn. Pop. in 1820, 1,551.——Tp., Westmoreland co., Penn. Pop. 1820, 2,301.——Tp., Columbia co., Penn. Pop. in 1820, 1,662.——Tp., Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 902.

Derp, town of Russia, in the government of Riga, with a University. It lies near the river Ambec, 50 ms. NW. of Pskof. Lon. 26 15 E., lat. 58 30 N.

De Ruyter, town in the SW. angle of Madison co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,214.

Dervise, Persian, signifying *poor*, an order of religious persons, mostly in Mahomedan Asia, They are divided into sub-orders, and bear no slight resemblance to the monks of Europe. Though Mahomedans, the Dervises preceded the existence of that form of religion, as there has existed in Caucasian Asia, from the earliest ages, enthusiasts making poverty and privation in this world, professed means of securing happiness in that to come.

Derwent, river of Eng., in Devonshire, which rises in the high Peak, passes Derby, and empties itself into the Trent, on the borders of Leicestershire.——River of Eng., in Yorkshire, which, rising in the N. riding, flows into the Ouse below York.——River of Eng., in Durham, which, flowing for some time between Durham and Northumberland, falls into the Tyne above Newcastle.——River of Eng., in Cumberland, which, flowing through the lakes of Derwent-water, and Bassenthwaite water to Cockermouth, enters the Irish Sea near Workington.

Derwent-water, lake of Eng., in Cumberland, in the vale of Keswick. It is 3 ms. in length, and 1½ ms. wide. Five islands rise out of this lake, which add greatly to the beauty of the appearance. On one of them is an elegant modern-built house.

Desaguero, river of South America.—See *Colorado*.——River of South America, in La Paz, flows N. into Lake Titicaca.

Deseada, one of the French Caribbee islands, in the West Indies. It is 10 ms. long and 5 broad, and is generally the first land that is made in sailing to the West Indies. Lon. 61 20 W., lat. 16 40 N.——Cape, on the NW. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. W. C. 15′ E., lat. 52 52 S.

Des Moines, large branch of the Mississippi, rises at N. lat. 43 40, and lon. W. C. 18° W. It

thence flows SE. by comparative courses 350 ms. falls into the Mississippi, about 130 ms. by water above the mouth of the Missouri.

Desna, river of Russia, joins the Dnieper from the NE. at Kiov.

Desolation, cape, on the SW. coast of Terra del Fuego, South America. Lon. W. C. 10 30 E., lat. 54 55 S.——Cape of Greenland. Lon. W. C. 30 E., lat. 61 45 N.

Despage.—See *Fox river*.

Des Planes, river, branch of Illinois, rises to the W. from Lake Michigan, and flowing S. joins the Kankakee from the E. and forms Illinois. At seasons of high water a channel is open between the Des Planes and Chicago rivers.—See *Chicago*.

Dessau, strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Anhalt. It belongs to its own prince, and is seated on the Elbe, 37 ms. N. of Leipsic. Lon. 12 22 E., lat 51 53 N.

Destruction, or *Queen Hythe*, island in the U. S., in the Pacific ocean, on the coast of N. America. Lon. W. C. 47 50 W., lat. 47 37 N.

Dethmold, town of Westphalia, on the river Wehera, 15 ms. N. of Paderborn. Lon. 8 55 E., lat. 52° N.

Detroit, town and capital of the State of Michigan. It is situated on the western bank of the strait St. Clair, or Detroit river, between Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair; 18 ms. N. of the W. end of the former, and 9 ms. below the latter. The fort, town, and State of Michigan, were delivered up by the British in July, 1796, according to treaty. Lon. W. C. 5 50 W., lat. 42 25 N.

Detroit river, or *strait of St. Clair*, issues from Lake St. Clair and enters the W. end of Lake Erie, forming part of the boundary line between the United States and Upper Canada. In ascending it its entrance is more than 3 ms. wide, but it perceptibly diminishes, so that opposite the fort, 18 ms. from Lake Erie, it does not exceed half a mile in width; and from thence to St. Clair it widens more than a mile. The channel of the strait is gentle and wide, and deep enough for shipping of great burthen, although it is incommoded by several islands, one of which is more than 7 ms. in length. These islands are of a fertile soil, and, from their situation, afford a very agreeable appearance. The length of the river is 28 ms., and several streams fall into it, chiefly from the NW, viz: Bauche, Clora, Curriere, Detroit, and Huron rivers. There are several wind-mills on the Detroit; and an orchard adjoining almost every house. The settlers are numerous, and the improvements handsome and extensive. When the trees are in blossom, the prospect as you pass through the strait is perhaps as delightful as any in the world.

Detroit, le Petit, on the Ottowa river, is below the upper main forks of the Ottawa river.

Dettingen, village of Germany, in the territory of Hanau, between Hanau and Aschaffenburg, 4 ms. from each.

Deva, seaport of Spain, on the bay of Biscay, in the province of Guipuscoa, 15 ms. SE. of Bilboa. Lon. 2 40 W., lat. 43 24 N.

Devento, town of Bulgaria, with a Greek archbishop's see, seated on the river Paniza, 65 ms. NE. of Adrianople. Lon. 37 33 E., lat. 42 33 N.

Deventer, city of the kingdom of Holland, and the capital of Overyssel, with a university. It is surrounded by strong walls, and seatedon the river Yssel, 50 ms. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 56 E., lat. 52 18 N.

Deverte, bay of New Brunswick, on the NE. coast. Lon. W. C. 13 10 E., lat. 46° N.

Devetto, or *Zagorria*, town in Bulgaria, not far from the see of a Greek archbishop. It is situated near the Black sea, 100 ms. N. of Constantinople. Lon. 27 22 E., lat. 42 25 N.

Devizes, borough of Eng., in Wilts, with a manufacture of serges and other woolen stuffs. It is seated on a hill, sends two members to Parliament, and is 24 ms. NW. of Salisbury and 89 W. of London. Lon. 2 2 W., lat. 51 20 N.

Devon, river of Scot., Perthshire, over which is the beautiful vale of Glendevon, is a great curiosity, called the Rumbling bridge. It consists of one arch thrown over a horrible chasm, worn by the river, about 80 feet deep, and very narrow. In other places the river has forced its way in a surprising manner through the rocks. At the Chaldron-lin it has worn away the softer parts of the stone, and formed immense pits, into which the water falls with a tremendous noise. Below this, the whole river is precipitated in one sheet from a height of 40 feet.

Devonshire, co. of Eng., 70 ms. long and 64 broad, bounded on the NW. and N. by the Bristol channel, E. by Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, SE. and S. by the English channel, and W. by Cornwall. It contains 1,600,000 acres; is divided into 32 hundreds and 398 parishes; and has one city and 35 market towns. The air is so mild in the valleys that the myrtle grows unsheltered; but it is cold and bleak in the mountains. The soil is various; for the low grounds are naturally fertile, and the hills are very barren. In the eastern part there is plenty of good corn and fine pasturage for sheep, where the grounds are dry and chalky. The southern part is remarkably fertile; and fruit trees are plentiful, especially apples, with which a great quantity of cider is made. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Taw, Torridge, Ex, Teign, and Dart. Exeter is the capital. Pop. in 1801, 343,001; in 1811, 383,308; and in 1821, 439,040.

Deuprag, town of Thibet, in the co. of Siniagur, seated at the conflux of the Allaknandara with the Ganges, 23 ms. S. of Siniagur.

Deuteronomy, from *deuteros* two, and *nomos*, second law, or second publication of the law.

Deux Ponts, or *Zewybrucken*, late duchy of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. The country is mountainous, but celebrated for mines of quicksilver, and yields abundance of corn, wood, and wine.

Deux Ponts, town of Germany, once the capital of the duchy of the same name, with a magnificent palace. It is seated on the Erbach, 49 ms. NNW. of Strasburg and 50 SW. of Mentz. Lon. 7 28 E., lat. 49 15 N.

Devon, co., U. C., S. of the St. Lawrence, between Hertford and Cornwallis counties.

Dexter, village in the southern part of Penobcot co., Me., 125 ms. NE. from Portland.

Diarbeck, or *Diarbekir*, province of Asiatic Turkey, between the Tigris and Euphrates, bounded on the N. by Armenia, E. by Curdistan, S. by Irac-Arabia, and W. by Syria. It was the ancient Mesopotamia.—See *Asia*, p. 84.

Diarbekir, town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of the province of Diarbek. It is seated on the Tigris, 150 ms. NNE. of Aleppo. Lon. 39 40 E., lat. 37 18 N.—See *Asia*, p. 83.

Dias Creek, post office in Cape May co., N. J., by postroad 108 ms. S. from Trenton.

Dichotomy, Gr. *dichotomos*, divided in two equal parts. In astronomy, the moon is dichotomised at the first and last quarter, as at each of these phases that satelite is, as seen from the earth, one-half enlightened and one-half in the dark. Though now rendered useless by better methods, the position of the moon, the earth, and the sun, when the former is dichotomised, was the first method used to measure or to calculate the distance from the earth to the sun, and, though defective, was an immense advance in science, as, if it failed to secure real distances, it disclosed the enormous disparity between the relative distances of the sun and moon from the earth.

Dickinson, tp. in Franklin co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 495.——Tp. in Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 2,007.

Dickinson's, post office in Franklin co., Va., 207 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Dick's, river in Ky., rises in Rockcastle and Lincoln counties, and, flowing NNW., separates Mercer from Garrard counties, falls into Kentucky river 10 ms. NE. from Harrodsburg.

Dickson, co. of Middle Ten., bounded by Hickman S., Humphreys W., Stewart NW., Montgomery N., Robertson NE, and Davidson and Williamson E.; length 26 ms., mean width 20; area 580. Surface hilly in general; soil generally of but middling quality. Chief town Charlotte. Pop. in 1820, 5,190; in 1840, 7,074. Central lat. 36 0 N., lon. W. C. 10 30 W.

Die, town of Fr., in the dep. of Drome, and late province of Dauphiny. It was lately an episcopal see, and is seated on the Drome, 24 ms. SE. of Valence. Lon. 5 23 E., lat. 44 42 N.

Diepholt, town of Westphalia, capital of a country of the same name, subject to the Elector of Hanover. It is seated on the Dummer Lake, 30 ms. NW. of Minden. Lon. 8 45 E., lat. 52 36 N.

Dieppe, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, with a good harbor, formed by the mouth of the river Arques, an old castle, and two piers. It is not now so considerable as formerly. It is 30 ms. N. of Rouen, and 132 ms. NW. of Paris. Lon. 1 9 E., lat. 49 55 N.

Diessenhofeen, considerable town of Switzerland, in Thurgaus, seated on the Rhine, 5 ms. S. of Schaffhausen. Lon. 8 42 E., lat. 47 35 N.

Diest, town of Austrian Brabant, on the river Demer, 15 ms. NE. of Louvain. Lon. 5 9 E., lat. 50 59 N.

Diet, (Latin *Dies*, a day,) a title given to the principal National Assembly or Legislature of many countries of modern Europe, principally, however, among the Teutonic nations.

Dietz, town of Wetevaria, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong castle. It is subject to the Prince of Nassau-Dillenburg, and is seated on the Lahn, 16 ms. E. of Coblentz. Lon. 7 35 E., lat. 50 12 N.

Dieuze, town of Fr., now in the dep. of Meurthe, lately in the province of Lorraine, remarkable for wells of salt water, which produce much salt. It is seated on the Scille, 22 ms. NE. of Nancy. Lon. 6 45 E., lat. 48 53 N.

Diez, St., town of Fr., in the dep. of the Vosges, and late province of Lorraine. It is seated on the Meurthe, 30 ms. SE. of Luneville. Lon. 7 4 E., lat. 48 20 N.

Digby, tp. of Nova Scotia, on the bay of Annapolis, 18 ms. SW. from Annapolis.

Digest, from *digero*, to put in order. This title has been given to a collection of Roman law, made by Tribonian, under the Emperor Justinian, supposed to have been more *digested*, or put in better order, than were the Pandects. It is, however, doubtful whether in reality *Pandects* were not so named by the Greeks, and the same work called digest by the Latins.

Dighton, town and port of entry in Bristol co., Mass., on the right side of Taunton river, 39 ms. S. from Boston, and 7 S. from Taunton. Pop. in 1820, 653.

Dingman's Ferry, post office in Pike co., Pa.

Dignan, town of Istria, 3 ms. from the Gulf of Venice. Lon. 13 5 E., lat. 45 10 N.

Digne, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, with a bishop's see. It is famous for its hot baths, and seated 30 ms. S. by W. of Embrun. Lon. 6 12 E., lat. 44 10 N.

Dijon, ancient city of Fr., in the dep. of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy. It has an academy of sciences and belles-lettres. The public structures are very fine. Dijon is seated in a pleasant plain, which produces excellent wine, between two small rivers, 48 ms. NE. of Autun. The inhabitants are computed at 20,000. Lon. 5 7 E., lat. 47 19 N.

Dili.—See *Delos*.

Dilla, Mount, remarkable promontory on the Malabar coast, 20 ms. N. by W. of Tellicherry. Lon. 75 2 E., lat. 12 1 N.

Dille's Bottom, village in Mead tp., Belmont co., Ohio, situated on Ohio river, by postroad 12 ms. below Wheeling, and 18 SE. of St. Clairsville.

Dillenburg, town of Weteravia, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the Prince of Nassau Dillenburg. It is 22 ms. NW. of Marpurg. Lon. 8 27 E., lat. 50 48 N. On the 13th of November, 1567, was born in Dillenburg, Maurice Prince of Orange, son of William Prince of Orange and Anne of Saxony, and who, from the age of 17 years until his death in 1624, April 23, at the Hague, was the champion of the Dutch republic, and, in no small degree, of human liberty in Europe.

Dillengen, town of Suabia. It is seated near the Danube, 17 ms. NE. of Augsburg. Lon. 10 20 E., lat. 48 30 N.

Dillardsville, village in Rutherford co., Ten.

Dillsburg, post office in York co., Pa.

Dimotuc, town of Romania, on a mountain, surrounded by the Merizza, 12 ms. SW. of Adrianople. Lon. 26 15 E., lat. 41 35 N.

Dinant, town of Fr., now in the dep. of the N. Coast, lately in the province of Bretagne. It is seated on a craggy mountain, at the foot of which is the river Rance, 20 ms. S. of St. Malo. Lon. 1 58 W., lat. 48 20 N.——*Town* of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Liege, near the Meuse, 12 ms. S. of Namur. Lon. 4 58 E., lat. 50 17 N.

Dinasmondy, town of Eng., in Merionethshire, 18 ms. S. of Bala, and 196 NW. of London. Lon. 3 40 W., lat. 52 37 N.

Dinchurch, village of Eng., in Kent, in Romney Marsh. It is 3 ms. NE. of Romney.

Dinckenspil, town of Suabia, seated on the river Wernitz. It has a great and little council: the former is a mixture of Roman Catholics and Lutherans, but the little one is all Roman Catholics. It carries on a trade in cloth and reaping-hooks, and is 37 ms. SW. of Nuremburg. Lon. 10 20 E., lat. 49 0 N.

Dingelfing, town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the Iser, 20 ms. NE. of Landschut. Lon. 12 36 E., lat. 48 40 N.

Dingle, seaport of Ireland, in the co. of Derry, seated on Dingle bay, 4 ms. W. of Limerick. Lon. 8 40 W., lat. 52 42 N.

Dingman's Ferry, over the Delaware river, post office in Pike county, Pennsylvania, 28 miles above Delaware Water Gap, and eight below Milford.

Dingwall, royal borough of Scotland, in Rossshire, seated at the head of the Frith of Cromarty, 15 ms. W. of the town of Cromarty. Near it runs the river Conel, famous for producing pearls. Some linen yarn is manufactured here, and there is a lint-mill in the neighborhood. Lon. 4 23 W., lat. 57 45 N.

Dinwiddie, co. of Va., situated on the SW. side of Appomatox river, which separates it from Chesterfield co.; bounded by Brunswick SW., Nottoway W., Amelia NW., Chesterfield NE., Prince George E., and Sussex and Greenville SE.; length 27, mean width 22 ms.; area about 600 sq. ms. Surface uneven rather than hilly. Soil in many places of first quality, and in general good second rate land. Chief town Petersburg. Pop. in 1820, 13,792, and in 1840, 22,558. Central lat. 37 0 N., lon. W. C. 0 45 W.——C. H. and post office in Dinwiddie co., Va., 42 ms. S. from Richmond.

Disappointment, Cape, cape of the island of Southern Geo., in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 36 15 W., lat. 54 58 S.——It is the N. point of the mouth of Columbia river. Lon. W. C. 48 0, lat. 46 19 N.

Dismal Swamp, so called, a low, marshy tract of country, between Chesapeake bay and Albemarle sound, embracing the southern parts of Norfolk and Nansemond cos., Va., and some of the northern parts of Gates, Pasquotank, and Camden cos., N. C. What is properly called the Dismal Swamp is, however, only the central parts of a much more extended alluvial tract.

From the general course of the Blackwater and of the Chowan rivers, below their junction, an extensive flat peninsula is formed between Albemarle sound, Chesapeake bay, and James river, of about 70 ms. in length, from N. to S., by 50 mean width, E. and W., or 3,500 sq. ms. This extensive flat region is occupied by Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, and Gates cos., in N. C., and by the Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Norfolk, and Princess Anne cos., Va. It is the central part which is occupied by the Dismal Swamp, but much of the residue is marshy, yet by the census of 1820, the 10 cos. comprise a pop. of 87,510 inhabitants. The canal already executed between the Albemarle sound and Nansemond rivers penetrates this tract.

Diss, town of Eng., in Norfolk, on the river Waveny, on the side of a hill, and at the W. end of the town is a large muddy lake, abounding with eels. Here are manufactures of sail cloth, linen cloth, hose, and stays. It is 19 ms. S. of Norwich, and 92 NNE. of London. Lon. 1 9 E., lat. 52 25 N.

Diu, island at the entrance of the Gulf of Cambay, in the deccan of Hindoostan, 3 ms. long and 1 broad. On it is a large fortified town of the same name, built of freestone and marble, and it contains some fine churches, erected by the Portuguese, about the time they took possession of the island, in 1515. It is pretty large, and fortified by a high stone wall, well furnished with cannon. The trade of the town, once so important, is almost entirely removed to Surat. It is 180 ms. W. by S. of Surat, and 200 NW. of Bombay. Lon. 69 52 E., lat. 20 43 N.

Divan, Arabic, (*diouan*,) council of State, and by extension the place or seats on which the ministers are seated. In the latter signification, the term has been adopted into several European languages.—Collection of Oriental amorous Poetry.—See *Ghazals*.

Dividing Creek, post office, Cumberland co., N. J.——Small stream of Va., flowing into Chesapeake bay, between Northumberland and Lancaster cos.

Division, tp., NE. part of Tompkins co., N. York.

Dixan, first town in Abyssinia, on the side of Taranta.

Dixfield, town, Oxford co., Me., 18 ms. NE. from Paris. Pop. 1820, 595.

Dixhill, post office, Suffolk co., Long Island, N. Y.

Dixmont, town, Penobscot co., Me., 20 ms. W. from Bangor. Pop. 1820, 555.

Dixmude, town of Austrian Flanders, which has been often taken. It was forced to surrender to the French in 1794. It is celebrated for its excellent butter, and is seated on the river Yperlee, 10 ms. NW. of Ypres. Lon. 2 57 E., lat. 51 2 N.

Dixon, tp., Preble co., Ohio. Pop. 1820, 841.

Dixon's Entrance, W. coast of North America, between Queen Charlotte and Prince of Wales islands. Lon. W. C. 55° W., lat. 54° N.

Dixon's Springs, post office, Smith co., Tenn.

Dixville, tp., Coos co., N. H. Pop. 1820, 2.——Post office, Henry co., Va.

Dizier, St., considerable town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, and late province of Champagne, seated on the Marne, where it begins to be navigable for boats, 15 ms. SE. of Vitri le Francois. Lon. 4 54 E., lat. 48 35 N.

Djebail. See *Gebail*.

Dnieper, anciently the Boristhenes, a large river of Russia, which rises in the government of Smolensko, and, flowing in a southerly direction, enters the Black sea, between Cherson and Oczakow. From its source to its mouth it now flows entirely through the Russian dominions.

The Dnieper is the third largest river in Europe, yielding only to the Volga and Danube. The basin of this great river is about 600 ms. in length, with a mean width of at least 300, giving

an area of 180,000 sq. ms. It is in every respect a contrast to the Danube. The country drained by the latter is mountainous and broken; that by the former scarcely chequered by a single hill of any considerable consequence; the Danube is interrupted by cataracts, and cannot be passed from head to mouth; the navigation of the Dnieper, in all its branches, is only once interrupted by a series of cataracts, which begin below the mouth of the Sennara, and continue for about 40 ms., but these are passed in spring, with little hazard, by loaded barks. The basin of the Dnieper lies between the parallels of 47° and 56′ N., and is annually frozen from December to March.

Dniester, river of Europe, in Russia and Austrian Poland, rises in Galicia, SW. from Lemburg, at N. lat. 49 30, lon. 24 E. from London, interlocking sources with Theisse, the Vistula, and Prypec branch of the Dnieper. Flowing thence SE. 150 ms., draining Galicia, and passing Zaleszyk, approaches to within 10 ms. from the Pruth at Czernowitz, turns E. 50 ms., and, entering Podolia, passes Choczym and Uschitza, winds again to SE. by a very circuitous channel, but general course of 220 ms., passing Mohilew, Czekinowka, Hamenka, Ribnitzki, New Dubossary, Bender, Tiraspol, and Akerman, falls into the Black sea, 5 ms. below the latter place, after an entire comparative course of 420 ms. The basin of the Dniester is 380 ms. in length, by a mean width of about 50, area 19,000 sq. ms., lying between lat. 46° and 49° N. The fine port of Odessa is on the northern coast of the Black sea, 30 ms. NE. from the mouth of the Dniester. This river, in the lower part of its course, separates the governments of Bender and Kherson. As a navigable stream, the Dniester does not hold a rank equivalent to its length of course.

Doab, in Indostan, means a space between two rivers, and is especially applied to the country between the Ganges and the Jumna, and that between the Chenaub and Sutledge. These Doabs also supply convenient compound names, and thus formed by contracting the names of the rivers, and uniting them into one word. Between the Chenaub and Behut we have the Chenut, between the Ravee and Chenaub the Reechna, and between the Beas and Ravee the Barree.

Doab, meaning a country between two rivers, a province of Indostan, between the Ganges and Jumna rivers. It is highly fertile, and from it are exported, beside other products, indigo, sugar, and cotton. It is in great part subject to the British. The pop. estimated at 6,000,000, prevailing religion Hindoo, and common language Hindostanee. Spreads between lat. 26° and 30° N.

Dobson's Cross Roads, post office, Stokes co., N. C., 100 ms. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

Doce Rio, fine river of Minaes Geraes, in Brazil, flows by a general course NE. by E., about 300 ms. by comparative courses, falls into the Atlantic ocean lat. 19 30 S.

Dockum, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in W. Friesland, at the mouth of the river Ee, 10 ms. NE. of Lewarden. Lon. 5 41 E., lat. 53 18 N.

Doel, town of Dutch Flanders, on the river Scheldt, opposite Lillo, 9 ms. NW. of Antwerp. Lon. 4 15 E., lat. 51 17 N.

Doesburg, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Zutphen. It is seated on the Issel, 10 ms. S. of Zutphen. Lon. 5 36 E., lat. 42 2 N.

Dofrafield, or *Dofrine*, that chain of mountains which separates Norway from Sweden. It extends about 800 ms. NNE., and rises to the elevation, in some of its peaks, of 7,680 feet above the level of the ocean.

Dog river, branch of Pascagoula, rises between the latter and Tombigbee river, flows SSW., and falls into Pascagoula, 10 ms. above its mouth.——Rises with the preceding, and, flowing SE., falls into Mobile bay, about 10 ms. below the town of Mobile.

Dogado, province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded, on the E. by the Gulf of Venice, on the S. by Polesino, on the W. by Paduano, and on the N. by Trevisano. It comprehends many small islands near it, called the Lagunes of Venice.

Doge, Italian for *dux* or *duke*.

Dohrman, SE. tp., Tuscarowas co., Ohio. Pop. 1820, 520. In this tp. there is a post office same name.

Dol, town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, and late province of Bretagne. It is situated in a morass, 5 ms. from the sea, and 21 SE. of St. Malo. Lon. 1 41 W., lat. 48 33 N.

Dolce Aqua, town of Piedmont, capital of a marquisate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Nervia, 5 ms. N. of Vintimiglia. Lon. 7 42 E., lat. 43 58 N.

Dole, town of France in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche Comté, seated on the river Doubs, 25 SW. of Besancon. Lon. 5 38 E., lat. 47 6 N.

Doleigno, strong town of Albania, with a good harbor and a citadel. It is seated on the Drino, 10 ms. SE. of Antivari. Lon. 19 20 E., lat. 42 12 N.

Dolegelly, town of Eng., in Merionethshire, on the river Avon, in a vale so called, and at the foot of the great rock Cader Idris, which is extremely high. It has a good manufacture of Welsh cotton, and is 31 ms. NW. of Montgomery, and 205 of London. Lon. 9 48 W., lat. 52 42 N.

Dollart Bay, large gulf separating E. Friesland, in Germany, from Groningen, one of the provinces of the kingdom of the Netherlands. The Dollart forms the NE. extremity of the kingdom.

Domazlize, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the rivulet Cadbuzz, 17 ms. S. of Pilsen.

Domfront, town of Fr., now in the dep. of Orne, lately in the province of Normandy, seated on a steep mountain, which has a large cleft from the summit to the base, through which flows the little river Varenne. It is 35 ms. NW. of Alençon. Lon. 43′ W., lat. 48 38 N.

Domingo, St., or *Hispaniola*, one of the richest islands in the W. Indies, 400 ms. in length, and 75 in breadth. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1492, and is surrounded by craggy rocks and dangerous shoals. The heat to the N. and SE. would be insupportable for 6 months of the year, if not qualified by the easterly winds and frequent rains; but the latter soon spoil the flesh, bread, and fruits. It has a great many rivers, and mines of gold, talc, and crystal. The Spaniards had possession of the whole island for 120 years. They were afterwards

forced to divide the island with the French, who obtained the W. part; and the Spaniards retained the E., the most extensive and fruitful. Since the revolution in Fr., this Island has been subject to great calamities. In 1791, an insurrection began in the French plantations, which, after a series of sanguinary scenes, has terminated in the establishment of a free African State, under the name of the Republic of Hayti. In 1821, the Spanish part fell also under the authority of Boyer, the president or king, and left him master of the whole island. St. Domingo has Cuba W., Porto Rico E., and Jamaica SW.

The population of this island in 1789, was, from the best authorities, about 660,000 inhabitants, of which nearly 500,000 were black slaves. The French part contained 535,000, of whom 480,000 were slaves; the Spanish part 125,000; 15,000 of whom were slaves. It is probable that the present numbers do not materially differ in extent, though the number of whites have no doubt greatly diminished.

The trade of this island has greatly declined. The value of exports in 1791, exceeded 5,370,000 pounds sterling; $23,832,800. Coffee amounted to 84,617,328 lbs. Sugar 217,463 casks. Indigo 3,257,610 lbs. Cocoa 1,536,017 lbs, and cotton 11,317,226 lbs.—See article *West Indies*.

Domingo, St., capital of the E. part of the island of St. Domingo, on a navigable river, and had formerly a harbor, which is now choked up with sand. Though its trade has been long extinct, it was in a respectable condition while it continued in the hands of the Spaniards. The city itself is large, well built, of stone, and defended by batteries. Lon. 70 10 W., lat. 18 20 N.

Dominica, one of the windward Caribbee islands in the W. Indies. It lies about half way between Gaudaloupe and Martinico, and is 28 ms. long and 13 broad It was taken by the English in 1761, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. The French took it in 1778, but restored it in 1783. It suffered great damage by a tremendous hurricane in 1806. The soil is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of coffee than sugar; but the sides of the hills bear the finest trees in the W. Indies, and the island is well supplied with rivulets. The capital is Charlotte town.——Largest of the islands of the Pacific ocean, called the Marquesas. Lon. 139 2 W., lat. 9 41 S.

Domino, St., one of the Tremiti islands, in the Gulf of Venice, 15 ms. from the coast of Naples.

Domitz, town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg Schwerin, with a fort, seated at the confluence of the Elve and Elbe, 25 ms. S. of Schwerin.

Dommel, river of Dutch Brabant, which receives the Aa below Bois le Duc, and then flows into the Meuse.

Domo d'Ossola, town of Italy, in the Milanese, with a castle seated on the Tosa, 20 ms. N. of Varallo.

Dompaire, town of Fr., in the dep. of Vosges, 10 ms. NNW. of Epinal.

Domremy-la-Pucelle, village of Fr., in the dep. of Meuse, and late province of Barrois, remarkable for the birth of Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans. It is seated on the Meuse, 5 ms. from Neufchateau, 60 ms. SSW. of Metz, and 30 SW. of Nancy. N. lat. 48 37, lon. 5 42 E. of London.

Don, or Dun, as prefixes, constitutes a part of many names of rivers and places on or near rivers and seacoasts in Europe, coming no doubt from the same root with *Downs*, which see.

Don, large river, that, according to most English maps, [see *Europe*,] separates Europe from Asia. It issues from Lake St. John, in the government of Moscow, and divides near Tcherkask, into three streams, which fall into the sea of Asoph. This river has so many windings, is in many parts so shallow, and abounds with such numerous shoals, as to be scarcely navigable, except in the spring, on the melting of the snows; and its mouths, also, are so choked up with sand, that only flat-bottom boats, except in the same season, can pass into the sea of Asoph.——River of Scot., which rises in Aberdeenshire, joins the Erie Water at Inverary, and, passing by Kintore, falls into the German ocean at Aberdeen, within 2 ms. of the mouth of the Dee. Upon each of these rivers is an excellent salmon fishery.——River of Eng., in Yorkshire, which waters Sheffield, Rotherham, and Doncaster, and joins the Aire, near its termination with the Ouse.

Donaldsonville, village and seat of justice of the parish of Ascension, La. It stands on the point formed by the Mississippi and the efflux of Lafourche river, below the latter; contains 30 or 40 houses, and from 150 to 200 inhabitants, 81 ms. above New Orleans.

Donawert, strong town of Germany, on the frontiers of Suabia, subject to the duke of Bavaria. It is seated on the N. side of the Danube, 25 ms. N. of Augsburg. Lon. 11 5 E., lat. 48 52 N.

Doncaster, corporate town of Eng., in the W. riding of Yorkshire, on the river Don. It is large and well built, and governed by a mayor. It was noted for knitting worsted stockings, but that article of trade is now on the decline. It is 37 ms. S. of York, and 160 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 12 W., lat. 53 33 N.

Doncherry, handsome town of Fr., in the dep. of Ardennes, and late province of Champagne, seated on the Meuse, 3 ms. from Sedan. Lon. 5 2 E., lat. 49 42 N.

Donegal, co. of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 68 ms. in length, 44 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Londonderry and Tyrone, on the W. and N. by the ocean, and on the S. by Fermanagh and the bay of Donegal. It contains 43 parishes, and before the Irish Union sent 12 members to the Irish Parliament. It is in general a champaign country, and abounds with harbors.——Town of Ireland, capital of a co. of the same name, seated on the bay of Donegal, 10 ms. N. of Ballyshannon. Lon. 7 47 W., lat. 54 42 N.——Populous tp., Lancaster co., Pa., situated in the NW. corner of the co, about 14 ms. NW. of the borough of Lancaster. Pop, 1820, 3,986.——Tp., Westmoreland co., Pa. Pop. 1820, 2,564.——Tp., Butler co., Pa. Pop. 1820, 960.——Tp., Washington co., Pa. Pop. 1820, 1,879.

Doneschingen, town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburgh. It is the chief residence of the prince of Furstenburgh, in the court yard of whose palace one of the higher sources of the Danube takes its rise. Some small springs bubbling from the ground form a basin of clear water, about 30 feet square. From this issues the Dan-

ube, where is here only a little brook; and though the small rivers Bribach and Brege, uniting below the town, are far more considerable than this stream, which flows into them soon after their junction, yet has this alone the honor of being called the source of the Danube.

Dongala, or *Doncala*. See *Africa*, *p.* 11.

Donzy, town of Fr., in the dep. of Nievre and late territory of Nivernois, 22 ms. N. of Nevers. Lon. 3 14 E., lat. 47 22 N,

Dooab, or *Doabah*, tract of land in Hindoostan proper, occupying all the flat country between the Ganges and the North mountains, as well as the principal part of that tract lying between the Ganges and Jumnah. The principal part of it is subject to the nabob of Oude.

Doomsday Book; so often mentioned in English history, is a form or corruption of the Saxon Dom Boc, or Book of Judgment, a supposed correct register, to serve as a legal guide to judges in determining contestations in regard to landed property.

Doon Loch, lake of Scotland, in Ayrshire, in the SE. part of Kyle, 6 ms. in length, and of considerable breadth. On an island in this lake stands Balloch castle.

Doon, river of Scotland, which, issuing from Loch Doon, runs NW., divides the district of Kyle from Carrick, the southern division of Ayrshire, and falls into the Frith of Clyde.

Dorat, town of Fr., now in the dep. of Upper Vienne, lately in the territory of Limosin, seated on the Abrax, near its confluence with the Sevre, 25 ms. N. of Limoges. Lon. 1 24 E., lat. 56 12 N.

Dorchester, co. town of Dorsetshire, Eng., on the river Frome, on a Roman road 8 ms. N. of Weymouth, and 120 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2 45 W., lat. 50 42 N.——Town of Eng., in Oxfordshire, which was a station of the Romans, and ruined in the wars with the Danes. It is seated on the Tame, 10 ms. SE. of Oxford, and 49 WNW. of London. Lon. 1° W., lat. 51 39 N.——Tp., Norfolk co., Mass., in the vicinity of Boston. It was settled at an early period of the colony, in 1630. Pop. 1820, 3,684.——Co. of L. C., along both banks of the Chaudiere river, and extending to the St. Lawrence.——Tp., Norfolk co., U. C., on the river Thames.——Town, Grafton co., N. H. Pop. 1820, 584.——Village of Cumberland co., N. J., on the left bank of Morris's river, between Port Elizabeth and Leesburg.——Co. of Md., bounded by Chesapeake bay S. and SW., Choptank river and Caroline N., Delaware E., and Nanticoke river SE. Length 32 ms., mean width 20; area 640 sq. ms. Surface rather level, in part marshy; soil generally sandy, and of second-rate quality. Chief town, Cambridge.——Town and seat of justice, Colleton district, S. C., on the left bank of Ashley river, 18 ms. WNW. from Charleston.

Dordogne, dep. of Fr., which includes the late province of Perigord.

Dorn, village of Eng., in a detached part of Worcestershire, 3 ms. SE. of Campden, in Gloucestershire, where have been found abundance of Roman and British coins.

Dornoch, royal borough of Eng., in the co. town of Sutherlandshire, at the entrance of a frith of the same name, over which it has a ferry to Tain. It is 40 ms. NE. of Inverness. Lon. 3 48 W., lat. 57 52 N.

Dorpt, or *Dorpat*, town of Livonia, on the Ember, between the Lakes Wosero and Pepes, 60 ms. S. of Narva. Lon. 27 52 E., lat. 58 18 N.

Dorsetshire, co. of Eng., bounded on the S. by the English channel, on the N. by Somersetshire and Wiltshire, on the E. by Hampshire, and on the W. by Devonshire and some part of Somersetshire. It is between 40 and 50 ms. long from E. to W., and 34 broad from S. to N., and contains 34 hundreds, 22 market towns, and 248 parishes. This co. enjoys a mild, pleasant, and wholesome air, and a deep, rich, and fertile soil, finely diversified. Towards the N. it is level, under the high lands that divide it from Somersetshire, where there is fine arable ground, that will yield large crops of different kinds of grain. It is distinguished for its woolen manufactures, and its fine ale and beer. Dorchester is the capital. See *Portland* and *Purbeck*. Pop. 1801, 115,319; 1811, 124,693; 1821, 144,499. It extends over 1,129 sq. ms.; consequently, it has 127 to each sq. m.

Dorset, town, Bennington co., Vt., about 25 ms. N. of Bennington. Pop. 1,500.

Dorsettville, post office, Chatham co., N. C., 20 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Dort, or *Dordrecht*, city of Holland, famous for a Protestant synod, held in 1618, which condemned the tenets of Arminius. It is seated on an island of the Meuse, opposite that of Ysselmond. It was detached from the main land in in 1421, by a flood occasioned by the breaking down of the dyke, which overwhelmed 70 villages and about 100,000 persons. It is 10 ms. SE. of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 48 E., lat. 51 50 N.

Dortmund, strong imperial town of Westphalia, in the co. of Marck, seated on the Emster, 35 ms. NE. of Cologne. Lon. 7 35 E., lat. 51 26 N.

Douay, city of Fr., in the dep. of the North, and late French Flanders. It is seated on the river Scarpe, in a very pleasant and fertile country. The town is large and populous, and exceedingly well fortified. From the river Scarpe there is a canal to the Deule, 15 ms. NW. of Cambray. Lon. 3 10 E., lat. 50 22 N.

Double Branches, post office, Lincoln co., Ga.; by postroad 110 ms. NE. from Milledgeville.

Double Bridge, post office, Lunenburg co., Va., about 60 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Double Pipe Creek, post office, on Pipe Creek, branch of Monocacy river, Frederick co., Md., about 15 ms. NE. from the town of Frederick.

Doubs, dep. of Fr., including part of the late province of Franche Compte.——River of Fr., rises in Mount Jura, and, flowing first N. then W., turns S. and joins the Saone at Verdun, after passing by Mountbeliard, Besançon, Dole, and other towns.

Doue, small town of Fr., in the dep. of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou. It has one of the finest fountains in Fr., and near it is a vast Roman amphitheatre cut out of the solid rock. It is 9 ms. SW. of Saumur.

Douglass, town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on a river of the same name that falls into the Clyde above Lanark. Here is Douglass Castle, for many

ages the residence of the second family in Scotland. A modern building has been erected on the same side, in imitation of the ancient castle. It is 37 ms. SW. of Edinburgh.——Seaport of the Isle of Man, nearly at the same distance from the English, Scotch, and Irish shores, and the best harbor in the island. It is defended by an impregnable fort. Lon. 4 20 W., lat. 54 12 N.——Village, Worcester co., Mass., 25 ms. from Providence, R. I., 4 from the NW. angle of that State, and 39 SW. from Boston. Pop. in 1820, 1375.

Douglass, Cape, lofty promontory on the W. coast of America, within the entrance of Cook's river. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1778; its summit forming two very high mountains. Lon. W. C. 75 30 W., lat. 58° N.

Douglass's Mills, post office, Perry co., Penn., 42 ms. from Harrisburg.

Dove, river of Eng., in Derbyshire, which rises in the Peak, parts the co. from Staffordshire, and falls into the Trent 4 ms. N. of Burton. The Staffordshire canal is carried over this river in an aqueduct of 23 arches.——Cape, on the coast of Nova Scotia, NE. from Halifax. Lon. W. C. 13° E., lat. 44 20 N.

Dovedale, Eng., one of the most romantic spots in Derbyshire, in the neighborhood of Ashborn. Here the river Dove runs in a chasm between precipitous rocks.

Dover, seaport of Eng., in the co. of Kent, between two high cliffs, on one of which is an ancient castle, E. from the town. It was repaired in 1756, and there are barracks in it for 3,000 men. It is the station of the packet boats that, in time of peace, pass between Dover and Calais, from which it is distant only 21 ms. The harbor is made by a gap in the cliffs, whose height is truly sublime. Hence, in fine weather, is a prospect of the coast of France. Dover is 15 ms. SE. of Canterbury, and 72 of London. Lon. 1 23 E., lat. 51 8 N.——Kent co., U. C., on the right bank of the Thames, opposite Raleigh.——Town and seat of justice, Strafford co., N. H., lying on the river Cochecho, 12 ms. N. by W. of Portsmouth. This town was incorporated in 1633. Pop. in 1820, 2,871.——Village, Penobscot co., Me., by post road 155 ms. NE. from Portland.——Tp., Norfolk co., Mass., 16 ms. SW. from Boston. Pop. in 1820, 548.——Village, Kent co., Del., and the seat of a State government, situated on Jones's creek, near its junction with the river Delaware, about 30 ms. S. of New Castle. This small town is neatly built, the houses being mostly of brick, and the streets disposed with regularity. In the centre is a handsome square, on which the State house and public offices are erected. It lies in lat. of 59 10 N., and lon. 75 30 W. Pop. in 1820, about 600.——Town. York co., Penn., situated about 8 ms. westward from York. Pop. 1,500.——Town Dutchess co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2,193.——Tp., Monmouth co., N. J., on Cedar Bay creek, 40 ms. E. from Philadelphia Pop. in 1820, 1,916.——Town, York co., Penn., on a branch of Conewago creek. Pop. in 1820, 1,816.——Tp., Cuyahoga co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 308. The village stands in the SE. corner of the tp., 13 ms. SW. of Cleveland, and about an equal distance NE. of Elyria, the co. seat of Lorain co.——Town and seat of justice of Stuart co., Tenn., on the left bank of Cumberland river, 35 ms. below Clarksville.——Town, Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 718. Canal Dover is the post office name of this place, and thus ought letters to be directed. The town of Dover is situated on the Ohio canal, 4 ms. above and northward of New Philadelphia, and by canal 93 ms. from Cleveland. "The site of the town is a level plain, 35 feet above the water in the canal, which is separated only by the towing path from the Tuscarawas river. Across the river and canal there is a covered bridge, 346 feet long and built in 1833. The town contains 600 inhabitants."—*Ohio Gazetteer.* It is 56 ms. NW. from Wheeling, and 56 nearly NW. by W. from Steubenville.——Tp., Athens co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 592.

Dover, fine, village of Wayne co., Ohio.—See *Dalton*, the post office name.

Dover-mills, post office, Goochland co., Va.

Douero, or *Douro*, river in Spain, which rises in Old Castile, in the mountains of Urbjon. It runs W. by several towns, and crossing Portugal, falls into the Atlantic ocean near Oporto.

Dourac, town of Persia, near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, remarkable for the reed of which they make pens. Lon. 56 57 E., lat. 32 15 N.

Dourdon, town of France, in the dep. of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, with a manufacture of silk and worsted stockings. It is seated on the Orge, 25 ms. SW. of Paris. Lon. 2 10 E., lat. 48 35 N.

Dourlach, town of Suabia, capital of Baden Dourlach. The inhabitants are protestants. It is seated on the Giessen, 12 ms. S. of Philipsburg. Lon. 9 28 E., lat. 49 2. N.

Doulens, or *Dourlens*, town of Fr., now in the dep. of Somme, lately in the province of Picardy, with two citadels. It is seated on the Autie, 15 ms. N. of Amiens. Lon. 2 23 E., lat. 50 10 N.

Dowlatabad, formerly called Amednagur, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is bounded on the N. by Candeish and Malway, on the W. by the Gauts, on the S. by Visiapour and Golconda, and on the E. by Berar. Aurungabad is the capital.——Fortress in the Deccan of Hindoostan, 15 ms. NW. of Aurungabad. Near it are the pagodas of Elora, most of which are cut out of the natural rock. Lon. 76° E., lat. 19 55 N.

Down, co. of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 42 ms. in length, and 34 in breadth, bounded on the E. by the Irish Sea, on the W. by Armagh, on the NW. by Antrim, and on the S. by Carlingford bay and the ocean. It contains 72 parishes, and before the Irish union sent 14 members to the Irish Parliament. This co. is rough and full of hills, and yet the air is temperate and healthy. The soil naturally produces wood, unless constantly kept open and ploughed; and the low grounds degenerate into bogs and moss where the drains are neglected. But by the industry of the inhabitants it produces good crops of corn, particularly oats; and, where marl is found, barley.——Capital of the co. of Down, in Ireland. It is a borough and market town, seated on the river Newry, 7 ms. W. of Stranford bay. Lon. 5 49 W., lat. 54 29 N.

Downington, village in Scipio tp., and near the northern border of Meigs co., Ohio, 16 ms. NW. by W. of Chester, the co. seat, and 12 ms. S. of Athens, in Athens co.

Downe, tp., Cumberland co., N. J. Pop. in 1820, 1,749.

Downham, town of Eng., in Norfolk. It is seated on the Ouse, 35 ms. NE. of Cambridge, and 86 N. by E. of London. Lon. 20′ E., lat. 52 40 N.

Downington, village, Chester co., Penn., on the left bank of Brandywine creek, 33 ms. W. by N. from Philadelphia.

Downs, roads on the E. coast of Kent, between the N. and S. Foreland. It is a famous rendezvous for shipping.—See *Godwin sands*.

Downs, Fr. *Dunes*, a term derived from the Celtic, and means a swelling eminence. It is applied to those sandy hillocks along the seacoast of France, Germany, Denmark, and the British Islands. Many places have derived names from the *Downs*, or *Dunes*, one of the most noted of which is Dunkirk, from *Dune*, and *Kirk*, church. See arts. *Danube*, *Don*, &c.

Downton, borough of Eng., in Wilts, on the Avon, 6 ms. SE. of Salisbury, and 84 WSW. of London. Lon. 1 36 W., lat. 51° N.

Doylestown, borough, village, and seat of justice, Bucks co., Penn., on a branch of the Neshamony creek, 26 ms. directly N. from Philadelphia. The borough, besides the ordinary co. buildings, contains many fine private houses, and is a neat thriving village. N. lat. 40 18, lon. W. C. 1 56. Pop. of the tp. in 1820, 1,430, and in 1840, 2,127.——Wayne co., Ohio.—See *Chippeway*, the post office name.

Dracut, town, Middlesex co., Mass., situated on the N. side of the Merrimack, about 35 ms. NW. of Boston. Pop. in 1820, 1,407.

Dragoman, Drogoman, Drogueman, comes into the other European language through the Italian, and from modern Greek Dragonmans. Lunier, in his Dictionary, says it is borrowed from the Turkish word *terdgrumen*, or from the Arab *tordgeman*, or *tardgeman*, and both from the Chaldean *targem*, meaning one who explains or interprets. It is a general term in the Levant, but more especially applied to the Dragoman *of the Porte*, or principal interpreter to the Turkish Government.

Draguignan, town of Fr., in the dep. of Var, and late province of Provence, 10 ms. NW. of Frejus. Lon. 6 35 E., lat. 43 31 N.

Drake, port, Sir Francis bay, W. coast of Mexico. Lon. W. C. 46° W., lat. 38° N.

Drakenstein, district of the colony at the Cape of Good Hope, 40 ms. from Cape town, celebrated for its fine wine.

Dranesville, village, Fairfax co., Va., 17 ms. from W. C.

Drave, considerable river of Germany, which rises in the Tyrol, runs across Carinthia, and entering Styria, continues its course by Marpurg; then it runs along the confines of Sclavonia and Lower Hungary, passes by Esseck, and a little after falls into the Danube.

Drayton, town of Eng., in Shropshire, on the river Torn, which separates this county from Staffordshire. It is 17 ms. NE. of Shrewsbury and 154 NW. of London. Lon. 2 22 W., lat. 52 54 N.

Drentelburg, town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse. Lon. 8 57 E., lat. 51 23 N.

Dresden, city of Germany and the capital of the kingdom of Saxony. It is divided by the Elbe into the old and new town, which are united by a grand bridge, and surrounded by strong fortifications. It has a castle, an academy of painting and sculpture, and a magnificent church for the Roman Catholics. The palaces of Holland and Japan are full of curiosities from that country and China; and the picture gallery may claim precedence over every individual gallery in Italy. The city and suburbs are estimated to contain 70,000 inhabitants. Here are manufactures of gold and silver lace, jewellery, porcelain, paper-hangings, and wind instruments of music. It is 80 ms. NNW. of Prague, 120 nearly S. from Berlin, and 60 SSE. from Leipsic. Lon. 13 50 E., lat. 51 6 N.—See *Saxony*, the kingdom.

Dresden, town, Lincoln co., Me., by post road 59 ms. NE. from Portland and 8 NW. from Wiscasset.——Village, Muskingum co., O., on the right bank of Muskingum river, 16 ms. above Zanesville. This place has become of much consequence since the construction of a side canal from Zanesville into the Ohio canal, on which it stands. A daily canal boat runs to and from it, connecting it in business with Zanesville. Pop. in 1830, 391; in 1833, 450; and in 1840, 819.

Dresden Mills, post office, Lincoln co., Me., 4 ms. below Dresden village.—See *Dresden village*.

Dreux, town of Fr., in the dep. of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce. It is seated on the river Blaise, at the foot of a mountain, 48 ms. W. of Paris. Lon. 1 25 E., lat. 48 44 N.

Drewsville, village, Cheshire co., N. H., 60 ms. from Concord.

Driessen, strong town of Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, with a strong fort, on the river Warta, 20 ms. E. of Landsperg. Lon. 15 43 E., lat. 52 53 N.

Drinaward, town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia. It stands on a small island formed by the Drino, on the confines of Bosnia.

Drino, river of Turkey in Europe, which has its source in the frontiers of Albania, and falls into a bay of the same name in the gulf of Venice. It is the ancient Drin.——Seaport of Turkey in Europe, on a bay of the same name, in the gulf of Venice, 50 ms. SE. of Ragusa. Lon. 10 19 E., lat. 42 48 N.

Drogheda, seaport and borough of Ireland, in the co. of Louth. It is a strong place and well inhabited, having an excellent harbor. It is seated on the Boyne, 5 ms. W. of the Irish sea and 23 N. of Dublin. Lon. 6 1 W., lat. 51 53 N.

Droitwitch, borough of Eng., in Worcestershire, noted for excellent white salt, made from the salt springs in its neighborhood. It is seated on the Salwarp, 6 ms. ENE. of Worcester and 118 WNW. of London. Lon. 1 48 W., lat. 52 15 N.

Drome, dep. of Fr., including part of the late province of Dauphiny.

Dromore, town of Ireland, in the co. of Down. It is a very ancient town, and the seat of a bishopric. The cathedral is small, but the episcopal palace is handsome and convenient. It is seated on the Laggan, 15 ms. SW. of Belfast. Lon. 6 8 E., lat. 54 25 N.——Town, Lancaster co., Pa., on

the E. side of Susquehannah river, between Pequea and Octorora creeks. Pop. in 1820, 1,500.

Dronero, town of Piedmont, seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Maera, over which is a bridge of prodigious height.

Dronfield, town of Eng , in Derbyshire, with a free-school. It is so resorted to, on account of its wholesome air, that it abounds with gentry and handsome buildings. It is 28 ms. N. of Derby and 155 NNW. of London. Lon. 1 25 W., lat. 53 18 N.

Drontheim, province of Norway, bounded on the W. by the ocean, on the N. by the government of Wardshuys, on the S. by that of Bergen, and on the E. by Sweden, from which it is separated by high mountains. It is but thin of people. ——City of Norway, capital of a government of the same name, with an archbishop's see and a good harbor. It carries on a great trade; is almost surrounded by the sea and river Piddet; and is 270 ms. NW. of Stockholm. Lon. 11 9 E., lat. 63 25 N.

Drowned lands, valuable tract of about 50,000 acres in the State of N. Y., on the N. side of the mountains in Orange co. The waters, which descend from the surrounding hills, being slowly discharged by the river Walkill, cover these vast meadows every winter, and render them extremely fertile.

Drowned Meadow, post office, Suffolk co., N. Y., on Long Island.

Druid. Neither the real meaning of this term or title, or the true social and political character of the Druids are now known with much certainty. That they were an order of priests is undoubted, but that they were also lawgivers and judges is probable. They were peculiar in Europe to the Celtic tribes of Gaul, Germany, and Britain; but from the Welsh term *derwyz*, and its cognate Persian term *dervis*, the real title of the Druids would appear to claim an Asiatic origin. Druid is not supposed to be the title used by the people amongst whom the order existed, but imposed by the Greeks of Marseilles.

Drumbote, town of Ireland, in the co. of Monaghan, 8 ms. W. of Dundalk. Lon. 6 31 W., lat 54 10 N.

Drumlanrig, town in Eng., in Dumfriesshire, in the district of Nithsdale; remarkable for a wood of oak 6 ms. in length. Drumlanrig is seated on the river Nith, 13 ms. N. of Dumfries. Lon. 3 31 W., lat. 55 25 N.

Drummond's island, in Lake Huron, 36 ms. E. from Mackinaw. Here the British government maintain a garrison and trading post.

Drummondtown, town and seat of justice, Accomack co., Va., on a small creek discharging into the Atlantic ocean, 45 ms. N. from Cape Charles.

Druses, people of Syria, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. It is shown by Malte Brun, from almost irresistible evidence, that they are the Iturei of the Greeks and Romans, and that amidst the murderous revolutions of ages this small band of mountaineers have maintained their independence. Their rocky territory, subdivided into the districts of Matné, Garb, Sahel, Chouf, Tefa, Chagif, and Djoord, lies between Damascus and the Mediterranean. Chief town, Deir-el-kamar.

The Druses are in fact a religious sect, divided into three classes—Akals, or initiated; Djoheli, or aspirants, and the vulgar, who know little or nothing of mysteries concealed by their superiors. The name, according to the best authorities, comes from a root signifying *true*, *hard*, &c., and from which came Druid, and, by analogy, the English term *truth*. In a nominal manner, the Druses are Mahometans, and subject to the Turks; in both cases, however, they pay little regard to either the religion or authority of their sovereign the Sultan. The Emir, or Turkish governor, is never a Druze; and the real chief of this singular people is their own Sheikh, who resides at Soueida in the Haouran. The exclusive character of the Druses have preserved them as a separate people. Their origin is due to a more eastern position—Persian, probably.

Dryden, one of the military tps. in N. Y., at the SE. end of Cayuga lake. Pop in 1820, 3,951.

Dry Ridge, post office in Pendleton co., Ky., 58 ms. NE. from Frankfort.

Dry Run, post office in Franklin co., Pa., about 74 ms. SW. from Harrisburg.

Duanesburg, town in Schenectady co., N. Y., 25 ms. W. from Albany. Pop. in 1820, 3,510.

Dublin, co. of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 27 ms. in length and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E. by the Irish sea, on the N. by East Meath and the Irish sea, on the W. by East Meath and Kildare, and on the S. by Wicklow. Before the Union it sent 10 members to the Irish Parliament.——Capital of Ireland, in a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, seated on the Liffey, in view of the Irish sea on the E. Its form is that of a square, 2½ ms. in extent on each side, and it contains about 22,000 houses, whose inhabitants are estimated at 156,000. With respect to its streets, Dublin bears a near resemblance to London; some of the old streets were formerly narrow, but great improvements have been lately made in regard both to convenience and embellishment; and there are several magnificent squares, the largest of which is St. Stephen Green, nearly a mile in circuit. It has a cathedral and a collegiate church, 18 parish churches, 8 chapels, 16 Roman Catholic chapels, numerous meeting houses for dissenters of various denominations, 4 foreign churches and a synagogue.

Among the principal public buildings are the castle, (the residence of the viceroy,) the national bank, Trinity college, the hall of justice, the royal exchange, the custom-house, the royal hospital of Kilmainham for invalids, the linen hall, the barracks, the toll-sell, or town-house, and Essex bridge and Sarah bridge, 2 of the 6 bridges over the Liffey. The hospitals and other charitable institutions are numerous; and it has 2 theatres. An observatory is erected on a rocky hill, about 4 ms. NW. of the city. The civil government of Dublin is executed by a lord mayor, recorder, 2 sheriffs, 24 aldermen, and a common council, formed of representatives from the 25 corporations. Beside the silk, woollen, and cotton manufactures carried on in the suburbs, other branches of useful manufacture are establishing in different parts of the metropolis, and its foreign trade is considerable.

The harbor is incommoded by two banks of sand, which prevent vessels of large burden from

going over the bar; it has a mole nearly 4 ms. in length, with a light-house at the extremity, and another on the promontory opposite, called the hill of Howth. Three miles below the city, at a place called the Pigeon-house, is a commodious dock, and here the packets receive and land passengers. The Liffey divides the city into almost two equal parts, and has spacious and noble quays on both sides. A grand canal has been made from the Liffey, which communicates with the Shannon near Clonfort. Dublin is seated on the end of a spacious bay, 7 ms. from the Irish sea, 60 W. of Holyhead, in Wales, and 300 WNW. of London. 6 18 W., lat. 53 21 N.

Dublin, town in Cheshire co., N. H., 34 ms. SW. from Concord. The tp. includes the Grand Monadnoch mountain. Pop. in 1820, 1,260.——Tp. in Huntington co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 632.——Tp. in Bedford co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 713.——*Lower*, tp. in Philadelphia co., Pa., on the Delaware river, 10 ms. above Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 2,640.——*Upper*, tp. in Montgomery co., Pa., between Abington and Gwinned tps., 15 ms. NW. from Philadelphia.——Village and seat of justice in Laurens co., Ga., on the right bank of the Oconee, 55 ms. below Milledgeville. N. lat. 32 32, lon. W. C. 6 5.——Town in Franklin co., Ohio, on the right bank of Scioto river, 12 ms. NW. from Columbus. Pop. in 1820, about 50.

Dubois, or *Lake of the Woods*, lake of British North America, W. from Lake La Pluie, or Lake Rain. The river La Pluie flows from the latter to the former. The discharge of the Lake of the Woods is again into Lake Winnipic. The NW. boundary of the United States, on N. lat. 49°, intersects the W. bank of the Lake of the Woods.

Dubois, co. of In., bounded by Perry SE., Spencer S., Warwick SW., Pike W., Davies NW., Owen N., and Orange and Crawford E.; length 20 ms., mean width 18; area 378 sq. ms. Surface generally hilly, and soil varied. Pop. in 1820, 1,168, and in 1840, 3,632. Central lat. 38 22 N., lon. W. C. 9 50 W.

Dubourg's, post office on the Mississippi river, in the parish of St. John the Baptist, 49 ms. above New Orleans.

Duck Branch, post office in Barnwell district, S. C., by post road 136 ms. SW. from Columbia.

Duck Creek, sometimes called *Salisbury*, town and hundred of Kent, Del., 12 ms. N. by W. of Dover, and 28 S. of Newcastle. Pop. in 1820, 3,951.

Duck river, Ten., rises in Franklin co., and, pursuing a comparative course of about 150 ms. WNW., falls into Tennessee river, after having traversed Bedford, Maury, Hickman, Williamson, Dickson, and Humphrey counties. It is navigable for boats at high water, following the bends, about 160 ms.

Duck Island, tp. in Hancock co., Me. Pop. in 1820, 18.

Dudley, town of Eng., in Worcestershire, with a great manufacture of nails and other iron wares. There is a church at each end of the longest street. It is 10 ms. NW. of Birmingham, and 120 of London. Lon. 2 0 W., lat. 52 33 N ——Town in Worcester co., Mass., on the line which divides this State from Connecticut, and on the E. side of Lockwood river. Pop. in 1820, 1,615.——Village on the northern bank of Scioto river, Hardin co., Ohio, 6 ms. E. of Kenton, the county seat, 22 a little N. of E. from Marion, and 18 ms. SW. of Upper Sandusky.

Duerstade.—See *Wick-de-Duerstade.*

Duff's Fork, post office in the northeastern part of Fayette co., Ohio, 12 ms. NNE. of Washington, the county seat, 18 ms. nearly due W. from Circlesville, and 25 ms. SSW. of Columbus. This place is usually called *Yankeetown*.

Duins, or *Doins*, seaport in the duchy of Carniola, 8 ms. NW. of Trieste. Lon. 13 46 E., lat. 45 55 N.

Duisburg, town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, with a university, seated on the Roer, near the Rhine, 12 ms. N. of Dusseldorf. Lon. 6 50 E., lat. 51 22 N.

Duitz, or *Duytz*, town of Westphalia, on the E. side of the Rhine, opposite Cologne. It is chiefly inhabited by Jews.

Duke comes, it is probable, from modern Greek, and that from *dux*, to conduct or guide. As early as the reign of Probus, A. D. 276, a certain class of Roman generals were designated Ducs, Duces, *Conductors*. In process of time, governors of provinces received this title. It is now applied to several sovereign princes.

Duke of York's island, island in the S. Pacific ocean, discovered by Commodore Byron in 1765, lying N. of the Friendly islands. The ground was covered by land crabs, but no other animal was seen. Lon. 172 30 W., lat. 8° S.——Island in the S. Pacific ocean, about 10 ms. long, lying between Lord Howe's group and the SE. point of New Ireland. The nutmeg was seen by Captain Hunter, who anchored in Port Hunter bay, in this island, in May, 1791. Lon. 152 42 E., lat. 4 7 South.

Dukes, co., Mass., comprises Martha's Vineyard island, Chabaquiddick island, Noman's island, and the group of Elizabeth islands; the whole surface amounting to about 120 sq. ms. of habitable land. Soil of middling quality. Chief town Edgartown. Pop. 1820, 3,292, and in 1840, 3,958. Central lat. 41 25 N., lon. 6 30 E. W. C.

Dulas, village of Eng., on the NE. side of the isle of Anglesey, much frequented on account of the corn and butter trade, and for fern ashes.

Dulce, river of N. America, in Costa Rica and Veragua, falls into the Gulf of Dulce, after separating the two provinces from which it flows.——Gulf of the Pacific ocean, into which the river Dulce is discharged. Lon. W. C. 5 20 W., lat. 9° N.

Dulderstadt, town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick. It is seated on the river Whipper, 15 ms. E. of Gottingen, and 130 NE. of Mentz. Lon. 10 14 E., lat. 51 28 N.

Dulmen, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, 18 ms. SW. of Munster. Lon. 7 4 W., lat. 51 47 N.

Dulverton, town of Eng., in Somersetshire, seated on a branch of the Ex, 24 ms. E. of Barnstable, and 164 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3 40 W., lat. 51 4 N.

Dulwich, village of Eng., in Surry, 5 ms. S. of London.

Dumbarton, borough of Eng., the capital of

Dumbartonshire, seated at the confluence of the Leven and Clyde, with a stone bridge over the former. Its principal manufacture is glass, but many of the young women are employed in the print fields on the banks of the Leven. It is almost surrounded by the Leven and the Clyde. Dumbarton is 15 ms. WNW. of Glasgow. Lon. 4 30 W., lat. 50° N.——Town, Strafford co., N. H. Pop. 1820, 1,450.

Dumbarton, the post office name of Jacksonville, Meigs co., Ohio. The village stands 10 ms. NNE. from West Union, and about 30 ms. NW. of Portsmouth, at the mouth of Scioto river.

Dumbartonshire, or Lenox, Eng., runs far N. among a cluster of hills, and is bounded on the S. by the frith and river of Clyde, on the E. by Lanarkshire and Sterlingshire, on the NE. by Perthshire and the Grampian hills, and on the W. by Argyleshire and Loch Long. It is about 20 ms. broad, from E. to W., and about 40 long, from N. to S. That part which lies to the E. is very fruitful in corn, the other parts being hilly feed vast flocks of sheep. Pop. 1801, 20,710, in 1811, 28,189, and in 1821, 27,313.

Dumblane, village of Eng., in Perthshire, 30 ms. NW. of Edinburgh.

Dumfermline, borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, which is a considerable manufacturing town, and has a good trade in linen goods, particularly diapers. It is 15 ms. NW. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 37 W., lat. 56 5 N.

Dumfries, village and seat of justice in Prince William co., Va., on Quantico creek, 32 ms. SSW. from Washington, and 23 ms. NNE. from Fredericksburg.——Royal borough of Scotland, capital of Dumfriesshire, pleasantly situated between two hills, on the river Nith. It is a regular well built town, 8 ms. N. of Solway Frith, and 30 WNW. of Carlisle. Lon. 3 29 W., lat. 55 12 N.

Dumfries, co. of Scotland, which includes Annandale and Niddisdale; it is bounded on the N. by part of Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, Peeblesshire, and Selkirkshire, on the W. by Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, on the S. by the Solway frith, and on the W. by the cos. of Ayr and Kircudbright, extending about 50 ms. in length, and 30 in breadth. Eusdale is the most eastern division, and divided from Annandale by Eskdale. Annandale lies on the banks of the river Annan, which runs through the middle of the co., and falls into the Solway frith, after a course of 27 ms. This division is a stewarty, abounding with pasture and pleasant woods, is about 27 ms long, and 14 broad. Niddisdale, or Nithdale, receives its name from the river Nid, that passes through it and runs into the Solway frith; this is the western division, abounds in pastures and arable lands, produces abundance of corn, and some woods and forests; gold has been found in some of its brooks, after great rains. Its chief rivers are the Esk, Annan, and Nid. Its chief towns are Annan and Dumfries. Pop. in 1801 54,597, in 1811, 62,960, and in 1821, 70,878.

Dummer, tp., Coos co., N. H. Pop. 1820, 42.

Dummerston, or *Dummerstown*, town, Windham co., Vt., on West river, 104 ms. S. from Montpelier, and 8 NNE. from Brattleborough.

Dunamond, town of Russia, in the government of Riga. It is situated near the mouth of the Dwina, 15 ms. NW. of Riga.

Dunbar, royal borough of Eng., in Haddingtonshire, seated near the German ocean. It has a good harbor, formerly defended by a castle. Under the rock, on which the castle stands, are two natural arches, through which the tide flows, and between the harbor and the castle is a stratum of vast basaltic columns. It is 25 ms. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 34 W., lat. 57 12 N.——Tp. Fayette co., Pa., on the SW. side of Youghiogany river, opposite Connellsville. Pop. 1820, 1,805.

Dunbarton, town, Merrimack co, N. H., on the W. side of Merrimack river, 35 ms. W. of Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 1,450.

Duncansborough, town, Orleans co., Vt., on Lake Memphremagog. Pop. 150.

Duncannon, fortress and town of Ireland, in the co. of Wexford, seated on the river Ross, 6 ms. E. of Waterford. Lon 6 46 W., lat. 54 12 North.

Duncan's Falls, new village on Muskingum river, and in Muskingum co., 8½ ms. below Zanesville. Great water power is obtained here, by a dam thrown over the river, with a lock, being part of the great work necessary to render the Muskingum navigable to the Ohio. The place is otherwise called Taylorsville.

Duncansville, village, Barnwell district, S. C., about 80 ms. SSW from Columbia.

Dundaff, village in the SE. angle of Susquehannah co., Pa., on the road from Bethany to Montrose, 20 ms. NW. from the former, and 22 SE. from the latter.

Dundalk, seaport of Ireland, in the co. of Louth, on a bay of the same name, 20 ms. NNW. of Drogheda. Lon. 6 17 W., lat. 52 16 N.

Dundas, co. of Upper Canada, bounded E. by Stormont, SE. by St. Lawrence river, W. by Greenville, and N. by Ottowa river.

Dundee, royal borough of Scotland, in Angusshire, with an excellent harbor. Its situation for commerce is very advantageous. Trading vessels of the largest burden can get into the harbor; and on the quay there are are 3 very convenient and handsome warehouses, built in 1756, as well as good room for ship-building, which is carried on to a large extent. The houses are built of stone, generally 3 or 4 stories high. The pop. in 1788 amounted to nearly 20,000, but the inhabitants have increased to 23 or 24,000. It is seated on the N. side of the frith of Tay, 12 ms. from its mouth, 40 NE. of Edinburgh, 22 E of Perth, and 14 NW. of St. Andrews. Lon. 2 55 W., lat. 56 30 N.

Duneburg, town of Livonia, on the Dwina, 90 ms. SE. of Riga. Lon 27 E, lat. 56 8 N.

Dungannon, town of Ireland, in the co. of Tyrone, 11 ms. NNW. of Armagh. Lon. 6 39 W., lat. 54 48 N.

Dungarvon, seaport of Ireland, in the co. of Waterford, seated on Dungarvon Bay, 22 ms. SW. of Waterford. Lon. 7 29 W., lat. 52 6 N.

Dungeness, cape on the coast of Kent, 8 ms. S. by W. of Romney. Lon. 29' E., lat. 50 52 N.

Dunkard, tp., Green co., Pa., on the W. side of the river Monongahela, and bounded on the S. by the line that divides Pa. from Va. Pop. in 1820, 1,472.

Dunkeld, town of Scot., in the shire of Perth, seated on the N. side of the river Tay, in a situation truly romantic, under and among very high and almost inaccessible crags. Dunkeld is 12 ms. N. of Paris. Lon. 3 36 W., lat. 56 35 N.

Dunkirk, considerable seaport of Fr., in the dep. of the North and late French Flanders, 22 ms. SW. of Ostend. Lon 2 28 E., lat. 51 2 N. ——Small village and fort on Lake Erie, Chatauque co., N. Y. The harbor lies in the form of a semi-ellipsis. It is sheltered to the NW. by a point of land, and on the N. by a reef of rocks, on which there is only about 2 feet water. It is the only harbor from Buffalo to Erie on the N. Y. and Pa. shore. From Buffalo 45 ms., and from Canadaway or Fredonia 4 ms.——Village in King and Queen co., Va., 116 ms. from Washington.

Dun-le-roi, town of Fr., in the dep. of Cher, and late province of Berry, 20 ms. S. of Bourges. Lon. 2 29 E., lat. 46 45 N.

Dunlop, village of Scot., in Ayrshire, in the district of Cunningham, celebrated for rich and delicate cheese.

Dunlapsville, village on E. branch of White Water river, Union co., Ia., 50 ms. NW. from Cincinnati, and 83 a little S. of E. from Indianapolis.

Dunmow, Great, town of Eng., in Essex, with a manufacture of baize. It is 13 ms. N. of Chelmsford, and 46 NE. of London. Lon. 24′ E., lat. 51 54 N.

Dunmow, Little, village of Eng., in Essex, adjoining to Great Dunmow.

Dunning Street, village, Saratoga co., N. Y., 30 ms. N. from Albany.

Dunnington, town of Eng., in Lincolnshire, 27 ms. SE. of Lincoln, and 111 N. of London. Lon. 7′ W., lat. 52 55 N.

Dunnose, cape on the S. side of the Isle of Wight. Lon. 1 16 W., lat. 50 33 N.

Dunnsbury, village, Lycoming co., Pa.

Dunse, town of Eng., in Berwickshire, between the forks of the rivers Blackadder and Whiteadder, in a rich and fertile country, 12 ms. W. of Berwick upon Tweed. Lon. 2 5 W., lat. 55 46 N.

Dunstable, town of Eng., in Bedfordshire, on a dry chalky hill, and has four streets which regard the four cardinal points. The church is the remainder of a priory, and opposite to it is a farmhouse, once a royal palace. Dunstable is famous for elegant baskets, &c., made of straw, which are even an article of exportation. It is 34 ms. NW. of London. Lon. 29′ W., lat. 51 59 N.——Town, Hillsborough co., N. H., lying on the river Merrimack, about 40 ms. NW. of Boston. Pop. in 1820, 1,142.——Mp., Middlesex co., Mass., on the W. side of Merrimack river, 25 ms. NW. of Boston. Pop. in 1820, 584.——Tp., Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 474.

Dunstanville, village, Edgefield district, S. C., by post road 67 ms. W. from Columbia.

Dunster, town of Eng. in Somersetshire, with a harbor on the Bristol channel. It is 20 ms. NW. of Taunton, and 158 W. of London. Lon. 3 41 W., lat. 51 13 N.

Dunwich, borough of Eng., in Suffolk, at the top of a loose cliff, 24 ms. S. of Yarmouth, and 99 N. of London. Lon. 1 55 E., lat. 52 21 N.——Tp., U. C., co. of Suffolk, lies to the W. of Southwold, having the river Thames for its N., and Lake Erie for its S. boundary.

Dupage, lake, Ia., in the river Des Planes, 6 ms. above its junction with the Kankakee.

Duplin, co, of N. C., bounded by New Hanover S., Sampson W., Wayne N., Lenoir and Jones NE, and Onslow E.; length 32 ms., mean width 20; area 640 sq. ms. Surface generally level, or moderately hilly, and soil thin, and rather sterile. Pop. in 1820, 9,744; and in 1840, 11,182. N. lat. 35°, and lon. 1° W. from W. C., intersect very near the centre of this co.

Dupreeville, village, Northampton co, N. C., between Meherrin and Roanoke rivers, 245 ms. SSW. of Washington.

Duequela, province of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, about 75 ms. in length, and 85 in breadth. It abounds in corn and cattle.

Durampour, town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in the province of Guzerat, 46 ms. NNE. of Bombay. Lon. 73 14 E., lat. 20 32 N.

Durance, river of Fr., which rises near Briancon, and, watering Embrun, Tallard, Sisteron, Monoeque, and Cavaillon, falls into the Rhone, below Avignon.

Durand, tp., Coos co., N. H. Pop. in 1820, 78.

Durango, city of Mexico, and capital of the State of the same name, is situated on the western side of the great Cordilleras of Anahuac, 570 ms. NW. from the city of Mexico. According to Humboldt, this city stands nearly 7,000 feet above the level of the ocean. N. lat. 24 25, lon. W. C., 26 35 W. The environs of Durango appear volcanic. The largest mass of that very remarkable substance, native iron, ever yet discovered, was found near this city; its weight supposed to be 40,000 lbs. avoirdupois. The population was estimated by Humboldt at 12,000.

Durango, formerly an intendancy, and now a State of the Mexican Republic, generally known as New Biscay. It was one of the internal provinces, As a State, it is bounded SE. by Zacatecas, S. by Jalisco, E. by New Leon, N. by Chihuahua, and W. by Sonora y Sinaloa. Area uncertain, but about 40,000 sq. ms. Central lat. 26° N., lon. W. C. 27° W. According to Malte Brun, the great central chain, or rather table land of Anahuac, traverses this State, with craters of volcanoes (extinct.) The mines of silver are common, and abundant in that precious metal. Humboldt informs us, that the general level exceeds 6,500 feet above the ocean, but declining to the E. and W. As a level in N. America of about 400 feet is equivalent to a degree of lat., the climate of Durango must be similar to that on the Pacific coast, of upwards of 40 N.; and of course the vegetable productions generally, grain, grasses, and fruits of the same species of those of the Middle States of the U. S. The winters, says Malte Brun, are severe, and followed in summer by suffocating heats, precisely the character of the climate of Quebec. Durango has, in its geographical features, a very strong resemblance to the high central plains of Mongolia, and Soongaria in Asia. Rivers here rise, and finding no outlet, are lost in lakes, or wasted in sands. The population is necessarily thin, but they are in a peculiar degree hardy, muscular, and patient of fatigue. If the number, 16,000, on Tanner's map of Mexico, be correct as

to the share allotted to Durango, the inhabitants amount to only about 2½ to the sq. m., and of these a large proportion in the capital. The latter distribution is, however, in the Spanish provinces, by no means peculiar to Durango. Capital, Durango.

Durant's Bay, N. C., Albemarle sound. Lon. W. C. 44′ E.

Durazzo, village of Albania, with a good harbor, on the Gulf of Venice, 50 ms. N. of Valona. Lon. 19 19 E., lat. 41 54 N.

Durby, town of French Luxemburg, capital of a co. of the same name, on the Outre, 20 ms. S. of Liege. Lon. 5 28 E., lat. 58 18 N.

Durckeim, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 12 ms. NE. of Neustadt. Lon. 8 21 E., lat. 49 26 N.

Duren, town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, on the river Roer, 12 ms S. of Juliers. Lon. 6 40 E., lat. 50 44 N.

Durham, co. of Eng., called the bishopric of Durham, bounded on the N. by Northumberland, on the E. by the German ocean, on the S. and SW. by Yorkshire, and on the W. by Westmoreland and Cumberland. It extends 37 ms. from N. to S., and 47 from E. to W.; contains 1 city, 7 market towns, and 113 parishes, and sends 4 members to parliament. Its rivers are the Tees, Tine, Ware, Tame, Lune, Derwent, Gauntless, Skern, &c. Its principal products are lead, coals, iron, corn, mustard, salt, glass, fine ale, with excellent butter and salmon. The soil is various; the south rich, but the western parts rocky and moorish. Pop. in 1801, 160,361; in 1811, 177,625; and in 1821, 207,673.——Capital of the co. of Durham, and a bishop's see. Has a manufacture of shalloons, tammies, and calamancoes, and around it are grown large quantities of the best mustard. Nevil's Cross, near the city, was erected in memory of the victory obtained by Queen Philippa in 1346, over David Bruce, king of Scot., who was taken prisoner in this battle. Durham sends two members to parliament; is 14 ms. S. of New Castle, and 257 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 27 W., lat. 54 50 N.

Durham, tp, Buckingham co., L. C., between Wickham and Melborne, 60 ms. E. from Montreal.——Tp. of Cumberland, Me., on the SW. side of Sagadahoc river, about 12 ms. above its junction with the river Kennebec. Pop. in 1820, 1,562.——Town, Strafford co., N. H., W. from Great Bay, and 12 ms. W. from Portsmouth. Pop. in 1820, 1,538.——Town, Middlesex co., Ct., 7 ms. S. from Middletown. Pop. in 1820, 1,196.——Town, Green co., N. Y., 20 ms. NW. from Athens. Pop. in 1820, 2,979.——Co., U. C., bounded on the E. by the co. of Northumberland; on the S. by Lake Ontario, until it meets the westernmost point of Long Beach; thence, by a line running N. 16° W., until it intersects the southern boundary of a tract of land belonging to the Missassago Indians; and thence, along the said tract, parallel to Lake Ontario, until it meets the northwesternmost boundary of the co. of Northumberland.——Northern tp. of Bucks co., Pa., on the W. side of the river Delaware, 12 ms. S. from Easton. Pop. in 1820, 485.

Dursley, town of Eng., in Gloucestershire. It is inhabited by clothiers, and seated near the Severn, 13 ms. SW. of Gloucester, and 107 W. of London. Lon. 2 23 W., lat. 51 40 N.

Durtal, town of Fr., in the dep. of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, whose chief trade consists in tanning.

Dusky Bay, bay of the island of New Zealand, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 166 18 E., lat. 45 47 S.

Dusseldorf, strong city, capital of the duchy of Berg. It contains about 18,000 inhabitants, including the garrison. Dusseldorf derives an air of dignity from its palace and great church. It is seated on the river Dussel, near the Rhine, 22 ms. NW. of Cologne. Lon 6 52 E., lat. 51 12 N.

Dutchess, co. of N. Y., bounded E. by Conn., S. by Putnam co. in N. Y., W. by Hudson's river, and N. by Columbia co., N. Y.; length 35 ms., mean width 24; area 340 sq. ms. The face of this co., is in a peculiar manner diversified. In the valleys of the Housatonic, Fishkill, Wappinger, and Jansen, are extensive bodies of first rate land. In the intermediate space between those rich vales, extend fertile tracts of high land little less productive. The banks of the Hudson are steep, rocky, and broken, and indeed generally precipitous. On its southern boundary this co. rises into mountains, some of the peaks of which exceed 1,200 feet above the level of tidewater. From the elevated ground from which they flow, and the comparatively deep chasm in which the Hudson is confined, the creeks of Dutchess are eminently calculated for the propulsion of machinery, an advantage to a considerable extent improved by the inhabitants.—See *Mateowan, Wappinger's Creek, &c.* This country is well cultivated and productive in grain, fruits, and meadow grasses. Its staples are numerous, and consists of grain, flour, whiskey, beef, pork, butter, cheese, live stock, orchard fruits and garden vegetables. Chief town, Poughkeepsie. Pop. in 1820, 46,615, and in 1840, 52,398. Central lat. 41 45 N. lon. W. C. 3 20 E.

Dutlingen, town of Suabia, on the Danube, over which it has a bridge. It belongs to the King of Wirtemburg, and is 33 ms. NW. of Constance. Lon. 9 2 E., lat. 48 10 N.

Dutotsburg, town, Northampton co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Delaware, at its entrance into the Watergap and at the foot of the Blue Mountain on the N. side, in Smithfield tp. It is 25 ms. N. from Easton.

Dutton, village, Penobscot co., Me., 135 ms. NE. from Portland.

Duxborough, town, Plymouth co., Mass., 10 ms. N, from Plymouth. Pop. in 1820, 2,403.

Duxbury, tp. of Washington co., Vt., on the left side of Onion river, 13 ms. below Montpelier. Pop. 350.

Duyveland, one of the islands of Zealand, in the kingdom of the Netherlands, E. of Schowen, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

Dwina, southern, large river of Russia, which rises in the Government of Polotsk, Smolensk, Vitepsk, flows first 180 ms to the SW. thence turns to NW. 250 ms., falls into the Gulf of Riga, below the city of Riga. The Dwina, following the windings of the stream, is navigable above Riga upwards of 400 ms. to Toropetz, from whence it is connected by a canal with the

higher branches of the Dnieper. The basin of the Dwina, lies between 55° and 57° N. of course in winter is frozen, but similar to every stream in the great plain of Russia, is unobstructed by any serious impediment to its navigation, from rocks or shoals.

Dwina, northern river of Russia, and a much more considerable stream than the southern river of the same name. The northern Dwina rises by two great sources, the Vezegda in the Government of Archangel, and the Soukhona in that of Vologda. The two latter are in a peculiar manner remarkable, flowing directly towards each other; the Soukhona, to the NE. by E. and the Vezegda, NW. by W., each about 250 ms. The Vezegdo and Soukhona literally meet, and forming the Dwina, turn to the NW. 250 ms. and fall into the White sea at Archangel. The Dwina affords an unbroken navigation from Archangel, to the White sea, and from Vologda, near which it might communicate with the Shazna, and of course with the Neva and the Volga. Eastwards, by the Vezegda, and its branches, navigation is carried to near the foot of the Ural mountains. The basin of the Dwina lies between N. lat. 59° and 65 30 N., and yet abounds in forests, principally resinous trees.

Dyberry, tp. of Wayne co., Pa., on the Lackawaxen creek. Pop. in 1820, 1082.

Dyer's Island, in the head of the Bay of Quinte, lies to the eastward of Missassaga Island, U. C.

Dyer, village, Dyer co., Tenn.——Co. of Tenn., situation and boundaries uncertain. It has been recently erected.

Dynasty, in its original meaning expressed *strength*, *rule*, or *power*, as general; but it is now used as a term for a family of sovereigns; as for examples the Capetian dynasty in France; that of Hapsburg, in Germany; House of Hanover, in Great Britain, &c.

Dysart, borough of Scotland in Fifeshire, seated on the Frith of Forth, 11 ms. N. of Edinburgh. It has a considerable trade in coal. Lon. 3 6 W., lat. 56 9 N.

E.

Eadies' Island. In the National Intelligencer, August 7, 1843 it was announced that a beautiful island had been recently discovered in the South Pacific ocean, from the barque Isabella of Fairhaven, Capt. Geo. E. Netcher, and named *Eadies' island*, after the man who first discovered it. The report gives it 40 ms. length from NE. to SW. Sr lat. 11 05, W. lon., 165 05. These geographical elements would place Eadies' island at a point 430 geographical or 500 statute ms. N. of 72 25 E. from Upuln or Upola, the westernmost island in the Samoan or Navigator's group.

On the chart entitled *Oceana*, attending the geography of Larenaudiere, Balbi, and Huot, at 10 20 S. lat., and 166 W. Lon., Paris, is placed the island of St. Bernard.

On Tanner's *Oceana or Pacific ocean*, St. Bernard's island is placed at 166 lon. W. London, and S. lat. 10 40. The size of the island 40 ms. as given by Capt. Netcher, would account for much discrepancy in fixing a point and justify the conclusion, that Eadies' and St. Bernard's islands are one and the same.

Eagle, tp., of Brown counties, O. Pop, 1820, 2,133. For village in this tp., see *Fincastle*, post office, Brown co., Ohio.——Post office in the southwest part of Hancock, co., Ohio, 14 ms. N. of Kenton, co. seat of Hardin co. and 14 S. of Finley, co. seat of Hancock co.——Creek of Adams and Brown co., O., falls into Ohio river, 10 ms. below Maysville.——Tp., Hucking co., O.

Eagle Creek, post office, St. Charles co. Mo., 25 ms. from St. Louis.

Eagle Island, tp. of Hancock co., Me. Pop. in 1820, 8.

Eaglesville, village, tp. of Manlius, Onondago, co., N. Y.

Eaglesville, or *Eagleville*, post office in Ashtabula, co. O., 4 ms a. little S. of W. from Jefferson, the co. sent.

Eagleville, village, Marengo co., Ala., on Tombigbee, at the mouth of the Black Warrior.

Eaoowe, one of the Friendly Islands in the S. Pacific ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1643, and by him named Middleburg. Lon. 174 30 W., lat. 24 24 S.

Eardly, tp. of York co., L. C., on Ottawa river.

Earl, tp. of Berks, co., Pa., 12 ms. NE. from Reading. Pop. 1820, 509.——Tp. of Lancaster co., Pa., on Conestogo creek, 12 ms. above Lancaster. Pop. 1820, 5,559.

Earlston, town of Eng., in Berwickshire, on the river Leader, 35 ms. SE. of Edinburgh.

Earn, river of Scotland, which issues from the lake of Earn, in Perthshire. It meanders for above 20 ms. through the valley of Strathearn, and joins the Tay below Perth.

Earne, lake of Ireland, in the co. of Fermanagh, 30 ms. in length. It is narrow in the middle, and in this part is an island on which stands Enniskillen.

Earth. Webster, after giving the cognate words of different languages from which this term comes, says: "It is obvious then that the primary sense of *earth*, is fine particles like mould," and from which again, come arable, harrow, &c. But in a geographical sense, Earth means the planet we inhabit, and which has been determined to be an oblate spheroid, flattened at the poles and comparatively swelled at the equator; the axis being 7,899.17 miles, and the equatorial diameter, 7,925.648 miles; mean diameter 7,912.09 miles. Such a body must have a curve surface of about 196½ millions of sq. ms.

This is a novel article in a Geographical Dictionary, though obviously necessary, as under it many objects of primary importance can be engrouped and brought into one point of view, and, by an easy reference, enable the reader to take a connected prospect of the whole planet. Under no other head could any notice be taken of what ought to comprise part of every treatise on geography—the causes of the discrepancies between the seasons on the two opposing sides of the Atlantic ocean. To dwell further on the propriety of introducing what I deem the primary article, would be to insult the understanding of the reader.

The Earth is a primary planet revolving round the sun in 365¼ days, at a mean distance from that

luminary of 95,000,000 ms. The Earth's orbit is included between those of Venus and Mars, and is the third from the sun, having Mercury and Venus as inferior planets. The form of the Earth is that of an oblate spheroid, or a compressed globe; an apple affords a natural example of such a solid. Though, however, found to have this form, the recent, extensive, and very rigorous measurements made on its surface, suggested a doubt of its being absolutely a solid of rotation. Observations were made, particularly in Europe, from which inequalities were found, which could not be ascribed to errors in the operations. The skill in the use of and the admirable accuracy of modern mathematical instruments, superinduce a high degree of confidence in the measurements made in France, Great Britain, and other parts of Europe. We are therefore justifiable in considering the Earth as a solid, with a very near approach to an oblate spheroid, but deviating from such regular figure so far as to render the discrepancies discoverable by scientific observation and measurement on its surface.

It must be understood that this deviation from an oblate spheroid is different from that which arises from land elevations. When the measures were executed in England and France, every allowance was made for the difference of level, and it was reducing the results to the curve of a spheroid that led to the discovery that oceanic level could not be uniform over every part of the same latitude.

This surface is enveloped by an aerial ocean, differing in density in a ratio with relative elevation. The height of the atmosphere, having sufficient density to reflect light, is supposed to be 45 ms. Animal life, as shown by the condor, and ascent in balloons, can be sustained to upwards of 4 ms. If we allow 36 ms. as the depth of the atmosphere of any considerable density, and consider it, as it is in reality, a constituent part of the planet, the Earth's diameter would be 8,000 ms.

Beneath the atmosphere, the solid surface is unequally divided into land and water—the oceanic surface, in round numbers, amounting to 150,000-000, sq. ms., and the terraqueous to 46,000,000 sq. ms.

In an article necessarily brief, I cannot be expected to enter into astronomical disquisitions, and must therefore suppose the reader acquainted with the fact that the earth moves in its orbit with its axis of rotation inclined 23½ to the plane of its motion, and that this inclination is the cause of the seasons, and of the inequality of day and night. When we are acquainted with the fact that the Earth's axis is declined, we must at once perceive that in such a planetary revolution the sun must become vertical over a zone of the Earth's surface on each side of the equator, equal to such declination, and that a circle round each pole, also equal to such declination, must be annually exposed to the continual presence of the sun above or its total depression below the horizon. From these phenomena it arises that a zone of the Earth, amounting to double the angle of declination, or 47° in breadth, is exposed annually to the vertical rays of the sun. This is called the *Torrid zone*, and extends from N. lat. 23 30 to S. lat. 23 30.* The northern extremity known as the tropic of Cancer, and the southern as the tropic of Capricorn.

At a distance of 23 30 from each pole is an imaginary circle, called the *northern* or *southern* polar circle. Within these circles, as already observed, the sun either passes entirely round above or below the horizon, at the solstices, and produces constant day or night. These circles have been, though erroneously, designated the *Frigid zones*.

The two *Frigid circles* and the *Torrid zone*, taken together, embrace 94° of a meridian of the Earth, drawn from pole to pole, leaving 43° between either tropic and its respective polar circle. These zones between the polar circles and the tropics are called *Temperate zones*.

Using round numbers, and calculating the curve area of each zone by the principles of the sphere, we find—

	Sq. ms.
In the Torrid zone - -	80,000,000
In the Frigid zone, each - -	8,000,000
	8,000,000
In the Temperate zone, each -	50,000,000
	50,000,000
	196,000,000

The very unequal distribution of land and water over the Earth is fully exhibited by the following tables:

No. 1.

Table of the area in sq. ms. of the Pacific, Southern, and Indian oceans, taken together.

	Sq. ms.
Pacific and Southern ocean included	100,000,000
Indian ocean, between 40 and 60° S. lat. - - - -	7,880,000
Do. from 30 to 40° S. lat. -	4,300,000
Do. from 20 to 30° S. lat. -	3,200,000
Do. from 10 to 20° S. lat. -	3,700,000
Do. from 10 S. to 10° N lat. -	5,200,000
Northern extension of the Indian ocean with the Red Sea and Persian Gulf - - -	1,152,000
Bay of Bengal - - -	613,000
Amount - - - -	126,045,000

No. 2.

Atlantic ocean and connected seas.

Atlantic ocean, from S. lat. 55 to 40° - - - -	1,604,000
Do. S. lat. 40 to 30° - -	2,700,000
Do. S. lat. 30 to 20° - -	2,600,000
Do. S. lat. 20 to 10° - -	2,304,000
Do. between Cape Palmas, in Africa, and Cape San Roque, in S. America, and S. lat. 10° -	2,500,000
Do. from a line drawn from Cape Palmas to Cape San Roque, and N. lat. 10° - - -	2,500,000
Do. between N. lat. 10 and 20° -	3,225,000
Do. between N. lat. 20 and 30° -	3,441,000
Do. between N. lat. 30 and 40° -	2,735,000
Do. between N. lat. 40 and 50° -	2,030,000
Do. between N. lat. 50 and 60° -	1,505,000

* The tropics are actually at lat 23 27½ nearly, and slowly approaching. I use round numbers in the text, for reasons sufficiently obvious.

Do. above N. lat. 69° - -	1,616,000
Mediterranean and connected seas	735,000
Baltic and its gulfs - -	92,000
Hudson's bay - - -	250,000
Arctic ocean - - -	4,000,000
Amount - - - -	33,837,000

No. 3.

Summary oceanic area.

Contained in No. 1 - -	116,045,000
Contained in No. 2 - -	33,837,000
Amount - - - -	159,882,000
To this add for the Caspian, the great lakes of North America, and for all other smaller waters -	250,000
Amount of water surface - -	150,132,000

No. 4.

Summary of land and water.

Water - - - -	150,132,000
Land - - - -	47,020,000
Amount of the area of the earth -	197,152,000

From the preceding elements we find that the terraqueous part of the Earth's surface does not amount to one-fourth part of the entire area. The following table will exhibit the very remarkable distribution of land and water in the respective zones:

Torrid zone contains:

In Asia - -	3,000,000	Sq. ms.
In Australasia	1,000,000	
In Polynesia -	100,000	
In Africa - -	7,000,000	
In America -	4,500,000	
Amount of land area Torrid zone -		15,600,000

Southern Temperate zone.

In Australasia -	1,400,000	
In Africa - -	600,000	
In S. America -	1,500,000	
Amount S. Temperate zone -		3,500,000

Northern Temperate zone.

In Asia - -	8,600,000	
In Europe - -	3,060,000	
In North America, Greenland, &c. -	7,000,000	
In Africa - -	2,500,000	
Amount N. Temperate zone -		21,100,000

Northern Polar circle.

In Asia - -	3,200,000	
In Europe - -	20,000	
In Greenland and N. America -	3,600,000	
Amount N. Polar circle - -		6,820,000

Summary.

Torrid zone - - -	15,600,000
Southern temperate zone - -	3,500,000
Northern temperate zone - -	21,100,000
Northern polar circle - -	6,820,000
Aggregate of the zones - -	47,020,000

Several very interesting remarks are suggested by a review of these tables. We find upwards of one-half the land area of the Earth N. from the tropic of Cancer, and, including the Torrid zone, above 9-10 N. from the tropic of Capricorn. Excluding the two polar circles, very nearly one-half the residue is included in the Northern Temperate zone. The northern polar circle contains a large portion of land, whilst that of the south is almost entirely in water.

If taken generally, the terraqueous earth is divided into two great continents, called Eastern and Western, relative to the Atlantic ocean. The two continents range at nearly right angles from each other—the eastern from SW. to NE., and the western from SE. to NW., each about 10,000 ms. in length. Both continents expand on the northern extremity, and contract into points towards the south. This structure is shown, on the large scale, in Asia, Africa, South America, North America, and Greenland. Both continents cross the equator, and extend over the Torrid into the Southern Temperate zone, thus opposing two complete barriers against the continuity of the tropic counter current.

The oceanic masses around the two poles have but two lines of communication; one by the Pacific, between America and Asia; the second by the Atlantic, between the two continents generally. The Asiatic and American continents, under the northern polar circle, are so nearly in contact as to leave only a strait of 40 ms. wide to unite the Pacific and Arctic oceans. The Atlantic ocean is in no place less than 1,000, and averages upwards of 2,000 ms. in width, and produces, as will be seen in the sequel, a very extensive influence on meteorology, and upon the habitable land of Europe and NW. Africa. The open expanse of the Atlantic occupies about the one-seventh part of the curve superficies, and stretches at very nearly right angles to the diurnal motion of the earth. The Atlantic thus affords an expansive aquatic surface, connecting the polar extremities of this planet.

The earth turns round its axis once in 24 hours, and consequently 15 degrees of its meridians revolve hourly; therefore, by multiplying the breadth of any number of degrees of longitude by 15 we have the hourly motion of that part of the earth's surface round the axis; as, for example, in lat. 45° a degree of lon. is 48¾ English miles wide within a trifling fraction. From these elements, it results that particles of matter at lat. 45° on the surface of the earth, revolve about 630 ms. hourly. This is nearly the mean motion, as the maximum at the equator is a fraction less than 1,040 ms. hourly, and decreasing along the meridians until it becomes 0 at either pole.

It is evident from the preceding data that the atmospheric and oceanic masses composing the outer envelope of the earth, are moved along with the decumbent nucleus, and with a velocity decreasing from the equator to the poles. By the laws of matter, if any, the least retardation operates on the atmosphere and oceanic waters, a counter current must be formed, flowing with greatest rapidity where the supposed retardation is in excess. That excess must arise along the equator where the horary motion is at the maximum. Such a current does actually exist, and has received

the name of *Tropic Current*. Another cause, however, contributes to increase the quantum and velocity of the tropic current. The earth revolving from W. to E. produces an apparent motion of the sun in a contrary direction. Immediately under the sun, or where the beams of that luminary are direct, a vacuum is produced, into which the circumambient air rushes; and as this vacuity is carried westward along the equator, upwards of 1,035 ms. hourly, an atmospheric current follows, which, acting on the ocean waters, impel them westward and adds force and mass to the tropic current. If the surface of the earth was composed of uniform matter—that is, matter which would be acted on equally by any cause of motion, in brief by water itself, the tropic current would be also uniform, and flow regularly round in a ratio with the motion of the meridians. The tropic current is, however, broken by land, which, as we have seen, traverses the equatorial section of the earth. This oceanic current is not only broken, but also deflected, particularly in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. In the former, from the wide opening to the S., and the numerous inlets from the Pacific to the Indian, the current gradually wastes; but in the latter ocean, from the peculiar structure of its shores, a very remarkable phenomenon, the *Gulf Stream*, is produced. South America, in form of an immense triangle, is based on the Pacific, and protrudes its perpendicular angle into the Atlantic at S. lat. 6°. This salient point is Cape St. Roque, from which the continent extends to the NW., crosses the equator, and stretches beyond the northern tropic, and forms in the Gulf of Mexico an immense reservoir. Here the continent again turns at right angles and continues NE. into the northern polar circle. The very deep indenting of the American continent in the Gulf of Mexico, and the long line of coast from its recesses into the southern section of the torrid zone, is in a peculiar manner calculated to produce that very extensive reflux which constitutes the largest whirlpool on the globe. Its effect on meteorology I shall briefly notice, as that effect is in turn a cause which very deeply influences the climate of the United States. The western tide, carried across the Atlantic from the African, is borne upon the American coast, and subdivided by Cape San Roque. The latter coast, from San Roque to the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico, intersects obliquely, and by an angle of 45°, the line of the tropic flood accumulates that flood in the Mexican Gulf, out of which it issues through the Cuba and Bahama channels. Thus from the tropic of Cancer over the Atlantic ocean to the NE., an enormous volume of water, heated at all seasons from 6° to 10° above the temperature of the adjacent ocean, flows along the coast of North America from Cape Florida towards the Northern Atlantic. This great oceanic river of warm water, averaging about 60 ms. in width, superinduces a corresponding increase of atmospheric temperature, and consequently the air over the Gulf Stream is at all times warmer than that over the adjacent ocean in similar latitudes.

Though, as I have noticed, the structure of the Pacific coasts does not admit such prominent reacting currents as exist in the Atlantic, yet similar effects are partially produced in the former, and a counter current does flow towards the NE. along the SE. coast of Asia. These two vast bodies of heated fluid thus perpetually pass along in front of the two largest land protuberances on the two continents.

The earth in motion round its axis from W. to E. carries with it the body of the atmosphere. That aerial mass having a constant tendency to fall southward into the tropic vacuum, and at the same time moving along eastward with other parts of the earth—like all bodies acted upon by two forces in different directions, assumes a line of motion between the lines of impulsion, and moves from the polar regions to the southeast in the northern hemisphere, and to the northeast in the southern. This general law of aerial motion is, it is true, liable to great interruption in its operation by the contiguity of land and water, from the unequal elevation of land protuberances, and from other more local and minor causes; but still it is the ruling principle upon which the motion of air depends.

I shall close this section of the article before us by a few practical observations. Asia and N. America, with Greenland, are the two most extensive land masses on the respective continents which rise above the oceanic level. Those two continents are crossed by the northern tropic. If we suppose the sun vertical over the southern tropic, as it is at the winter solstice of the northern hemisphere, then is N. America and Asia covered in great part with ice and snow, and even the Arctic ocean mostly frozen. If we then turn our attention to the atmospheric motion, it is obvious that the cold, condensed, and heavy air of the two great continents must flow southeast, towards their respective oceanic basins. It is the natural operation, therefore, of atmospheric motion which gives to the southeast coasts of Asia and N. America such severe winters.

Amid all other changes, however, the Atlantic ocean remains open, and presents an unfrozen surface, upwards of 1,000 ms. wide, far into the northern polar circle. The winds over the Atlantic during our winter, are from the NW. generally, as is the case every where else in high northern latitudes; but in respect to Europe and NW. Africa, their winter winds, coming from the open bosom of a fluid ocean, are moist, therefore rain is the consequence. It would be needless to go farther to explain the causes why vegetable and animal life can be sustained in the N. of Europe in latitudes condemned to frost and sterility in America and Asia.—See *Basin of the Baltic*.

The causes which produce in turn the intense summers of Asia and N. America are equally simple with those which influence their winters. When the sun is vertical over the northern tropic, at the summer solstice of the northern hemisphere, the region of snow and frost is restricted to the polar circle, and all the southern and central parts of both continents become intensely heated. A vacuum is partially created over the land, which introduces the less heated, and, at that season, the heavier air, from the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; but even the air from the ocean we have shown to be itself heated by the tropic currents; consequently China and the U. S. have the summers of the torrid and winters of the frigid zone.—See the respective articles, *Asia*, *Europe*, *America*, &c.

These observations on the physical properties of the earth, though necessarily brief, ought to comprise a concise view of its density.

It has been suggested by Newton that large mountain masses would deflect a plumb line from a perpendicular to the horizon. Bouguer and Condamine, two of the French mathematicians who were sent to Peru to measure a degree of the meridian, made experiments to find how much a plumb line would be deflected by Chimborazo. Their operations gave a result of 8 seconds.

"This interesting experiment," says Dr. Brewster, in his Encyclopedia, Art. Attraction, "was repeated by the learned Dr. Maskeline, with a view not merely of ascertaining in general the attractions of mountains, but for the purpose of determining, from the results, the *mean density of the earth*. The hill of Shehallien, Perthshire, in Scotland was reckoned the most convenient for this purpose, and preparations were made for executing this laborious undertaking in the summer of 1774. An observatory was erected about half way up the N. side of the hill, and was afterwards removed to a similar position on the S. side. No less than 337 observations were made with an excellent zenith sector of Sisson's upon 43 fixed stars; and it appeared from these observations that the difference of lat. between the two stations was 54″.6. By the trigonomical survey it was found that the distance between the two stations was 4,364.4 feet, which, in lat. 56 40, answers to a difference of lat. of 42″.94. The difference between these results, 11″.66, is obviously the sum of the two deflections of the plumb line, and therefore 5″.66 is the measure of the attraction of Schehallein."

Dr. Charles Hutton, from the data obtained by these observations, and by an accurate survey of Shehallein to determine its dimensions, deduced the following consequences: That the mean density of the hill was about equal to common freestone, and that the mean density of the whole earth was to that of the hill as 9 to 5 nearly. Common freestone has a specific gravity of 2½, and consequently that of the whole earth is 4½, that of water being 1.

The deductions made by Dr. Hutton, from the observations of Maskelyne, were subsequently modified by a more strict survey of Shehallein by Professor Playfair. The latter philosopher found that it was composed of granular quartz, the average density of which was 2.64, and of mica-slate, the average density of which was 2.81; and that the density of a homogeneous mass, which would have produced such an effect on the plumb line, would be 2.716.

With great labor Playfair made the mean density of the earth 4.867, or nearly 5 times heavier than would be an equal volume of water.

Previous to the calculations of Playfair, Mr. Cavendish, by a series of very ingenious experiments on the eventual attractions of leaden balls, found the mean density of the earth to be 5.48, that of water being 1. Dr. Hutton, by assuming the weight of common freestone as the comparative scale to estimate that of Schehallein, made the mean density of that mountain too low, as was proven by Professor Playfair. It is certainly rational to conclude that if the latter observer could have penetrated to the central base of Schehallein, he would have found its mean density greater than that of either granular quartz or mica-slate. I have inserted the small subjoined table of specific gravity in order to enable the reader to make his comparisons without the trouble of reference to other treatises:

Fossil substance.	Specific gravity
Slate—Clay, Jameson—Schiefer.	
Thon of Werner	2.636
Diamond	3.5
Red copper ore	from 5.6 to 6.0
Tin ore	from 6.3 to 7.0
Iron ore	from 3.8 to 5.2
Manganese ore	from 4.3 to 4.8
Bismuth ore	from 8.5 to 9.0
Mercury	from 10.5 to 15.0
Silver ore	from 10.0 to 10.5
Gold ore	from 12.0 to 20.0
Copper pyrites	from 4.1 to 7.7
Iron pyrites	from 4.4 to 5.0
Radiated iron pyrites	from 4.7 to 5.0
Rhomboidal iron pyrites	from 4.4 to 4.7
Tin pyrites	from 4.3 to 5.0
Galena, ore of lead	from 7.0 to 7.6
Gold glance, or prismatic gold ore	from 5.7 to 5.8
Bismuth glance	from 6.1 to 6.4

This table might be indefinitely extended, but as it contains the most common fossil and mineral substances, it is sufficiently copious for the purpose. If the results produced by Maskelyne, Hutton, Cavendish, and Playfair, are correctly founded on the laws of gravity, the earth is very nearly equal in specific gravity to iron ore, and greatly exceeds that of all the common substances which compose its outer crust. These facts render it impossible that any great cavities towards the centre can exist, and prove that the earth must be a solid and heavy sphere, unless the inner parts of the shell is composed of substances greatly exceeding in density the heaviest metals. The far greater part of matter composing the earth's surface is water, or other substances about 2½ fold heavier than that fluid; consequently the central parts must have a mean density of 7 or 8, or above that of most of the heaviest metallic ores. It has been suggested that in all probability the earth was in reality an immense magnet, and composed of condensed iron ore.

Before closing this article, I cannot avoid inserting some observations on the diminution of ocean water. It has been shown, under the head of Baltic, that the waters of that sea were diminishing at the rate of 3 feet 10 inches in a century. In the article Caspian, the depression of the waters of that sea is also given from actual measurement.

An actual and general depression of the oceanic level is one of those natural revolutions which we are reluctant to admit into history from the appalling effects. Our assent to truth must, nevertheless, be ultimately rendered, however it may affect our opinions or interest. The evidence to support a depression of the briny ocean, is abundantly supplied, in a very wide scale, and in no other section of the earth is this evidence more striking than in America. Long before I ever read any account of a diminution of surface in the Baltic, Mediterranean, or any other sea, the idea of such a revolution

was suggested to my mind by a review of the banks of the Mississippi. In the delta of that river a recent alluvian forms the entire mass of land. In many places the surface of such alluvian is above the highest floods, from either the river or the Gulf of Mexico. My attention was no sooner arrested by the phenomena, along the Mississippi, than it became an object of inquiry, which I have prosecuted as time and opportunity afforded means. Examining in succession the banks of the St. Lawrence, Hudson, Delaware, the numerous inlets of Chesapeake bay, and the Atlantic shores, similar phenomena, every where, led me to make like conclusions, as I had done on the Mississippi, that the surface of the Atlantic ocean was slowly sinking. The writings of Pallas, Clarke, and many others, strengthened these conclusions; finally, the established depression of the Caspian and Baltic seas afforded demonstrative evidence of the correctness of the theory.

Two causes have contributed to prevent the discovery of oceanic diminution sooner. First, ancient sea vessels were small, and demanded but little depth of water; secondly, in modern times, since vessels were made with great draught, while harbors remain sufficiently deep to receive them safely, slight diminution of depth is overlooked. I am convinced that in many instances alluvian has been adduced, to account for obstructions in rivers and harbors, which, in part at least, arose from a depression of oceanic surface. Whatever may be the case, in the Indian and Pacific basins, we have less data to determine; but in the basin of the Atlantic a slow depression of level cannot be longer safely denied.

The Atlantic basin is terminated on the E. by the sources of the rivers which flow into the Baltic, Black, and Mediterranean seas, and by the central mountains of Africa. On the W. this basin is limited by the Andes, in South America, and by the chain of Anahuac, or Chippewayan, in North America. An immense embranchment of the Atlantic penetrates the eastern continent through 50° of lon., between Europe and Africa and Asia. This great arm of the Atlantic, on its eastern side, has a counterpart on the W., between North and South America. The Baltic, on the NE., is again opposed on the NW. by the much more considerable gulfs of Hudson's and Baffin's bays.

On the side of Europe and Asia it is evident, almost to demonstration, that the separation of the Caspian from the Euxine, and the Baltic from the White sea, is, in both instances, comparatively modern. The two great alluvial slopes, stretching from the Maese to the Petchora, on the SE., and from the Naeze of Norway to the outlet of the White sea, on the NW. of the Baltic, are in part formed by the spoils of the adjacent continents, and in part abandoned by the retiring sea.

On the side of North America the oceanic depression has evidently broke the ancient connexion between the Sea of Canada and the Mexican gulf. The entire line of coast, from St. Lawrence to the Platte river, presents one vast inflected line of shore, bearing marks of submersion. Of that part of the American coast from the harbor of N. York to the Gulf of Darien, inland, memoria, consisting of the remains of existing animals, every where present themselves, to attest that time was, when the surface of the ocean stood many hundred feet above its present level. I may be permitted to notice that the revolution I am descanting upon is totally different, and more recent than that by which imbedded rocks were formed, containing organic remains. The latter is entirely beyond our historical records, whilst the former comes within our authentic scope of observation, and is yet in progress.

It is peculiarly interesting to scan the effects which an elevation of 600 feet would have on the Atlantic basin. Such a change of level would again unite the Mediterranean to the Caspian and Baltic, the Baltic with the White sea, and insulate central Europe and the Scandinavian peninsula. The Indian and Atlantic would again mingle, and the Nile debouch, in what is now Upper Egypt.

On the American side of the Alleghany or Appalachian system of mountains would rise as the higher ridge of an immense island, as would the more elevated parts of the northeastern States of another. The lower part of the Mississippi basin would become a lengthened inland sea, from which the valleys of the Hudson and St. Lawrence would be straits opening into the Atlantic ocean. The protracted alluvial slopes I have noticed would be again submerged, and a very large portion of the most populous and fertile tracts of both continents buried under the ocean waves. We are startled at the mere mention of so tremendous a change on the habitable earth, and yet careful inquiry would leave upon any sane mind scarce a doubt but that such was once the state of nature on this planet.

A very interesting question rises from the determination of the earth's external area, and also the relative area of that surface occupied by land and water; that is, the capacity of the land area to support human life. On this subject a separate treatise of no ordinary size might be written, as, indeed, it embraces the end and most material object of geographical science. In our work we can only notice the matter briefly.

We have already shown that, rejecting fractions, the curve area of the earth was 196,000,000 of sq. statute ms., and of this aggregate the land area 47,000,000—leaving water surface 149,000,000; or proportions expressed with sufficient accuracy at one-fourth land and three-fourths water.

Favorable climate, soil, and adequate supply of fresh water, are the necessary elements to decide the question of relative density of population. In general terms, as far as climate is concerned in this question, all land surface in the northern polar circle may be deducted from the aggregate. From utter and irreclaimable aridity and sterility, may also be deducted the extensive deserts between the polar circles, which will be more distinctly comprehended from the tabular form.

General aggregate of land area, square English miles		47,000,000
Deduct in N. polar circle	5,500,000	
Asiatic deserts	4,000,000	
African deserts	5,000,000	
Australian deserts	1,000,000	
American deserts	500,000	
		16,000,000
		31,000,000

To see the productive surface of the earth represented as occupying a very small fraction above the two-thirds of the land, may startle many; but on strict analysis, it admits of no doubt, that even that reduced amount is too high. The interior deserts of such vast extent in Asia and Africa, and of more or less extent in America and Australia, are really less habitable, and oppose incomparably more impediment to human intercourse than do oceans of water. Oceans and seas again give resource to man in the abundance of animal life they sustain, whilst expanses of sand afford no such compensations for their asperities.

With the area of 31,000,000 sq. ms., we proceed to the inquiry, What is the aggregate amount of existing population of the earth?—A question which admits only an approximate answer. Some writers assume 1,000,000,000, which on 31,000,000 of sq. ms. would allow a distributive population of 31 to the sq. m.—an amount altogether inadmissible. Europe on about 3,000,000 of sq. ms., southeastern Asia on 6,000,000, and some other comparatively limited tracts, making in all 10,000,000 of sq. ms., comprise, from the best authorities, about 570,000,000 of inhabitants—giving a distributive population of 57 to the sq. m.* Perhaps the most able and most scrupulously exact of all statistical geographers, Adrian Balbi, as stated in the Geography of Larenaudiere, Balbi, and Huot, computes the aggregate of mankind at 771,000,000; and, comparing all the documents within our reach, we doubt whether the result is not in excess. The United States in 1840, had on 1,000,000 sq. ms. a fraction above 17,000,000 of inhabitants. In our deduced area of land surface, admitting any but a very limited population, 31,000,000 of sq. ms. would give to that part of the United States territory comprised by the census of 1840 very nearly the one thirty-first. If we multiply 17 by 31, we have 527,000,000, or within an inconsiderable fraction of 17 to the square mile.

When we reflect that, of the net extent regarded as habitable, immense regions of both the great sections of America, and wide tracts in Africa, Australia, and in the southeastern islands of Asia, are far from having a mean population of 17 to the sq. mile; and that, if taken by itself, at least two-thirds of all America remains literally uninhabited, except by a few wandering isolated savages, we might safely admit, if we did not diminish Balbi's estimate.

To close these inquiries, which, from paucity of authentic documents, rather excites than satisfies the mind, we may turn our attention to the question, to what amount could the population of the earth be extended to, with ample supply of all the rational wants of life? The first emotion which rises in the heart at the mention of this question is a melancholy and even bitter retrospect on human follies and crimes. It is not from any morbid repining at what has retarded the increase and marred the happiness of existing mankind, but from painful conviction of how much more of human happiness and worth the earth is capable of producing than has ever, under the most favorable circumstances, been realized. The history of nations proves that climate, soil, and position, are elements in human improvements, and no more, as they have all more or less combined, on spaces where for ages they have ever lain dormant. Retrogradation fills as much, if not more of history than of improvement. Under all forms of society, to a greater or less extent, unproductive classes have had the disposal of the fruits of human labor. From these and other repressive causes, much of human energy has been wasted and misapplied, and want and misery given as reward for sweat and toil. Yet there is no problem in mathematics more founded on principles admitting conclusive solution than that on the 31,000,000 of sq. ms. of productive land of the earth more than tenfold more happy, peaceful, and moral people could exist in plenty than has ever yet existed at any era of history, in want, strife, rivalry, and blood.

The Pyrenean peninsula, comprising the two kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, taken together, on a superfices of 209,000 sq. ms. have a distributive population of 86 to the sq. m., and an aggregate of 17,500,000. If any part of the habitable earth, according to our elements, can be taken as a safe mean to determine the capabilities of the whole as regards population, it is the Pyrenean peninsula, as, from various causes, it has not an aggregate population to near the amount comparatively it ought to have from its extent, climate, and soil, much less an overcharge.

Allowing the whole surface capable of population, as already stated, to be 31,000,000 sq. statute ms., the joint surface of Spain and Portugal would comprise the 148th part to within an inconsiderable fraction; and of course if the whole surface was peopled in equal proportion with Spain and Portugal, the aggregate population would be 2,590,000,000. But when we advert to the fact, that the aggregate existing population of Spain and Portugal is not half what the same extent of soil of not equal productive qualities or in climates at all of equal mildness have, and do actually support, we are warranted in asserting that on this planet might exist FIVE THOUSAND MILLIONS of human beings in possession of means to gratify every rational want of life.

Neither the data given or inductions made upon such element can be successfully refuted, the test of complete experiment has been applied to solve the problem. The population of large tracts of France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, the British islands, and in southeastern Asia, have and continue to be proofs of the certainty of our conclusions. If desolation reigns over immense regions in which nature profusely affords her gifts, and if in many instances human society has retrograded and even mere numbers diminished, the causes lie not concealed, but apparent in the perversity of man. May we not hope that more genial principles of association and more sound wisdom in human government are gaining an ascendancy which will secure advancing melioration, and prevent another DARK AGE from closing the *day* of civilization?

Dimensions of the Earth.

Equatorial diameter 41,847,426 feet, equal ot 7,925.648 ms.

Axis or polar diameter 41,707,620 feet, equal to 7,899.170 ms.

The above elements give for the equatorial circumference 24,900 ms., to within a very small fraction.

Difference between the equatorial diameter and axis 26¼ ms. nearly, and consequently polar depression 13¼ ms., to an inconsiderable fraction.

It may be noted, however, that the various tables given on the subject of the Earth's dimensions do not agree to any very near exactness. I have compared several in French and English, and finally followed the authority of John F. W. Herschel.

Table of the area of each zone of 10 degrees in breadth from the equator, and area of each rhomb of 10 degrees each side on the zones, calculated by assuming the mean semi-diameter of the earth to be 3,956 miles.

Height of each zone upon the axis.	Curve superficies of each zone.	Curve area of the rhombs of 10 deg.	Circumference of the earth at each 10 degrees from the equator.	
Equator to 10 degrees, 687 miles	17,076,092	474,336	0 deg. (or equator)	24,853
10 to 20 degrees, 667 miles	16,578,952	460,526	10 degrees	24,486
20 to 30 degrees, 625 miles	15,536,008	431,528	20 degrees	23,351
30 to 40 degrees, 564 miles	14,018,784	389,410	30 degrees	21,531
40 to 50 degrees, 488 miles	12,129,728	336,937	40 degrees	19,041
50 to 60 degrees, 396 miles	9,842,976	273,416	50 degrees	15,978
60 to 70 degrees, 291 miles	7,233,096	200,919	60 degrees	12,434
70 to 80 degrees, 179 miles	4,449,224	123,589	70 degrees	8,407
80 to 90 degrees, 60 miles	1,491,360	41,427	80 degrees	4,216
	98,354,900			

Table of the mean diameter, circumference, and hourly motion of the earth's surface round its axis at each 10 degrees of latitude from the equator.

Degrees.	Diameter.	Circumference.	Hourly motion round axis.
		French measure.	
Equator	7,929	24,912	1,038
10	7,794	24,486	1,020
20	7,432	23,351	973
30	6,853	21,531	897
40	6,062	19,044	793
50	5,085	15,978	665
60	3,957	12,434	514
70	2,357	8,407	308
80	1,373	4,216	179
90	0,000	0,000	000

Earthquake lake, lake in Mo., said to have been formed by the earthquake in that country in 1812. Most of the accounts published of this phenomenon were, no doubt, grossly exaggerated.

East Andover, town of Oxford co., Me., 30 ms. NW. from Paris.

East bay, in Adolphustown, bay of Quinte, U. C., is where the forks of the North channel open, descending southwesterly from Hay bay.

East Becket, town in Berkshire co., Mass., 25 ms. W. from Northampton.

East Bethel, village in Oxford co., Me., 71 ms. from Portland.

East Bloomfield, town in Ontario co., N. Y., 6 ms. W. from Canandaigua.

East Bethlehem, tp. of Lancaster co. Pa.

Eastbourn, town of Eng., in Sussex, noted for plenty of the birds called wheatears, and is a place of resort for bathing. It is seated near the English channel, 15 ms. ESE. of Lewes, and 65 SSE. of London.

East Bradford, tp. of Chester co., Pa., on Brandywine creek, below East Caln. Pop. in 1820, 1,217.

East Bridgewater, town in Plymouth co., Mass. 30 ms. S. from Boston.

East Caln, tp. of Chester co., Pa., in the Brandywine valley, between West Whiteland and Sadsbury. Downingstown is in this tp., 32 ms. from Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 1,162.

East Chelmsford, town in Middlesex co., Mass., near the mouth of Concord river, 25 ms. NW. from Boston.

East Chester, town in West Chester co., N. Y., 20 miles N. from New York. Population in 1820, 1,021.

East Claridon, post office in Claridon tp., Geauga co., Ohio, 6 ms. SE. from Claridon, the county seat.

East District, tp. of Berks co., Pa., on the sources of Perkiomen, Manatawny, Little Lehigh, and Maiden creeks, 18 ms. NE. from Reading. Pop. in 1820, 509.

Easter island, island in the South Pacific ocean, 12 leagues in circuit. It has a hilly and stoney surface, an iron-bound shore, and affords neither safe anchorage, fresh water, nor wood for fuel. It bears evident marks not only of a volcanic origin, but of having been not very long ago ruined by an irruption. It is the same that was seen by Davis in 1686; it was next visited by Roggewein in 1722, and again by Captain Cook in 1744. This island is remarkable as being the extreme eastern of Polynesia. Lon. 109 46 W., lat. 27 5 S.

Eastern District, of U. C., bounded E. by the province of L. C., S. by the river St. Lawrence, N. by the Ottawa river, and W. by a meridian passing through the mouth of the Gananoque river, in Leeds co.

East Euclid, village on Lake Erie, and in Eu-

clid tp., Ohio, 14 ms. NE. of Cleveland, the county seat.

East Fairfield, village in the eastern part of Columbiana co., Ohio, 10 ms. NE. by E. from New Lisbon, and 16 ms. a little W. of N. from Liverpool, on Ohio river.

East Falls of Machias, town in Washington co., Me., on Machias river, opposite the village of W. Machias.

East Fallowfield, tp. of Chester co., Pa., on the W. branch of Brandywine, SW. from E. Caln.

East Feliciana, parish of La., bounded W. by West Feliciana, S. by East Baton Rouge, E. by St. Helena, and N. by Amite co., Miss. Central lat. 30 35 N., lon. 14 10 W. of W. C. Chief town Clinton. Pop. in 1840, 11,893.

East Goshen, town in Litchfield co., Ct., 6 ms. N. from Litchfield.——Tp. of Chester co., Pa., on Ridley creek, 7 ms. E. from Downingstown. Pop. in 1820, 735.

East Greenwich, town in Kent co., R. I. Pop. in 1820, 1,519.

East Greenville, village, which, according to the Ohio Gazetteer, is situated 5½ ms. W. from Massillon, 17 ms. E. from Wooster, and 14 ms. W. from Canton.

East Haddam, town in Middlesex co., Ct., on the left bank of Connecticut river, 14 ms. below Middletown. Pop. in 1820, 2,572.

East Hampton, town of Hampshire co., Mass., 5 ms. S. from Northampton. Pop. in 1820, 712. ——Town of Suffolk co., N. Y., includes Montauk point and Gardiner's island, 112 ms. ENE. from N. Y. Clinton academy, located in East Hampton, is a very respectable institution. Pop. in 1820, 1,646.——Town in Hampshire co., Mass., near the influx of Manham creek into the Connecticut river, 5 ms. SW. from Southampton.——Town in Middlesex co., Con., 22 ms. from Hartford.

East Hartford, town and flourishing tp., Hartford co., Con., on Connecticut river, opposite Hartford, to which it is conveniently connected by a fine bridge. Pop. in 1820, 3,373.

East Haven, tp. in Essex co., Vt., 48 ms. N. from Montpelier.——Tp. in New Haven co., Ct., 4 ms. E. from New Haven. Pop. in 1820, 1,237.

East Hector, town in Tompkins co., N. Y., 12 ms. W. from Ithaca.

East Kingston, tp. in Rockingham co. N. H, 22 ms. SW. from Portsmouth. Pop, in 1820, 443.

East lake, lies between the tps. of Marysburgh and Sophiasburgh, immediately to the NE. of Little Sandy bay, on Lake Ontario, U. C.

East Lebanon, village in the eastern part of Wayne co., Ohio, 8 ms. westward of Massillon, and 17 eastward of Wooster, the county seat.

East Liberty, village in Perry tp., eastern part of Logan co., Ohio, 11 ms. eastward of Bellefontaine, the county seat, and 43 ms. NW. of Columbus. This post office was formerly called *Garwood's Mills*.——Post office in Fayette co., Pa.

East Livermore, town in Oxford co., Me., on the E. side of Androscoggin river, 66 ms. a little E. of N. of Portland.

East Liverpool, formerly *Fawcettstown*, a flourishing village on Ohio river, southeastern angle of Columbiana co., Ohio, 4 ms. below the State line, 15 ms. SE. of New Lisbon, and by the river about half way from Pittsburg to Wheeling. N. lat. 40 38, lon. W. C. 3 47 W. This place has already sprung up to consequence, and, with a population of from 500 to 600, enjoys prospects of future advance which the existing crisis has only chocked, but cannot destroy.

East Main, part of New Britain, on the peninsula of Labrador; lies along the E. shore of James's bay.

East Main House, one of the British stations for Indian fur trade, stands on a river flowing into James's bay. Lon. W. C. 1 42 W., lat. 52 15 N.

East Manor, tp. in Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 3,303.

East Marlborough, tp. in Chester co., Pa., on Red Clay creek, 9 ms. S. from Downingstown. Pop. in 1820, 993.

East Medway, town in Mass., 22 ms. SW. from Boston.

East Minot, town in Cumberland co., Me., 39 ms. N. from Portland. The tp. of East Minot forms the NE. angle of the county.

East Monroe, village in the extreme northern part of Highland co., Ohio, 12 ms. NNE. of Hillsboro', the county seat, and 30 ms. a little N. of W. of Chillicothe.

East Nantmill, tp. in Chester co., Pa., on the sources of French creek, 35 ms. NW. from Philadelphia.

East Palestine, village near the eastern border of Columbiana co., Ohio, 18 ms. NE. by E. of New Lisbon. The vicinity abounds with stone coal and iron.

East river, strait of N. Y., between Long Island sound and New York bay. Opposite the central part of New York, or from Fulton street to the main street of Brooklyn, East river is about three-quarters of a mile wide. Vessels of any tonnage can pass through this strait. In it is the principal commercial harbor of the city of New York.

Easton, town in Bristol co., Mass., 22 ms. S. from Boston. In this tp. there are two psts., No. 1 and No. 2.——Town, SE. angle of Washington co., N. Y., on the left bank of the Hudson, 22 ms. above Albany. Pop. in 1820, 3,051.——Borough and seat of justice for Northampton co., Pa., on the Delaware, 60 ms. N. from Philadelphia. It is a borough town, situated on a point of land formed by the Delaware and Lehigh rivers and Bushkill creek. The streets are laid out at right angles to each other, and along the cardinal points. The lower part of the town, near the Delaware, is on an elevated level, but the western extremity rises by a gradual acclivity to a considerable elevation. The adjacent country is bold, broken, and romantic. The soil is highly productive, and being well cultivated, gives a most pleasing aspect to the vicinity of Easton. Farm houses, orchards, fields, and meadows, are commingled along the bottoms of the rivers and slopes of the adjacent hills. Bushkill creek is amongst the finest mill streams in the United States.—See *Bushkill*. This stream rises 8 ms. N. from Nazareth, and has an almost uninterrupted fall to the Delaware. Within the borough of Easton it passes the Chestnut ridge and, by a very winding and precipitous course, reaches the Delaware, affording a rapid succession of mill seats.

The borough of Easton, from its advantageous

situation, has regularly increased in wealth and population. In 1810, the inhabitants amounted to 1,857; in 1820, to 2,370; in 1830, to 3,529; and in 1840, to 4,862. Lat. 42 42 N., lon. W. C. 1 50 E. Seated on the Delaware and Lehigh rivers, at their junction, Easton is a real entrepot; the Lehigh and Delaware canals unite at the union of the two rivers.

Easton, village and capital of Talbot co., Md., on the left bank of Treadhaven creek, 12 ms. above Choptank bay, and 20 ms. SE. from Baltimore. It is the most considerable town of the eastern shore part of Md. Pop. near 2,000; and in 1840, 2,876.

Eastport, village, in the eastern part of Tuscarawas co., O., about 12 ms. SE. of New Philadelphia.——Village and port of entry, Washington co., Me., at the mouth of Cobscook river, 280 ms. NE. from Portland. The boundaries of the tp. contain Moose island, and several smaller islands. This town has rapidly increased; its shipping in 1816, exceeded 7,370 tons. Pop. in 1810, 1,511; in 1820, 1,937.

East Pittston, town in the southern part of Kennebec co., Me., E. from the Kennebec river, and 60 ms. NE. from Portland.

East Pultney, a small river, rising in Rutland co., Vt., which enters Lake Champlain at Whitehall, and from that place to the village of Pultney, separates N. Y. and Vt.——Town, on Pultney river, on the western verge of Rutland co., Vt., about 8 ms. a little S. of E. from Whitehall.

East Randolph, town, Orange co., Vt., 22 ms. S. from Montpelier.

East Rumford, town, Oxford co., Me., near the Androscoggin river, 75 ms. a little W. of N. from Portland.

East Sandwich, town between Sandwich and Barnstable, in Barnstable co., Mass., 77 ms. SSE. from Boston.

East Stoughton, town, Norfolk co., Mass., 18 ms. S. from Boston.

East Sudbury, town, Middlesex co., Mass.

East Thomaston, town, in the southeastern angle of Lincoln co., Me., about 40 ms. from Wiscasset.

Easttown, tp., Chester co., Pa., on both sides of the road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, 16 ms. from the former.

East Townsend, village, in Huron co., O., 5 ms. southward of Norwalk, the co. seat.

East Union, village of Wayne co., O., 6 or 7 ms. E. of Wooster.

Eastville, village on the eastern shore of Va., in Northampton co., 164 ms. from Richmond.

East Whiteland, tp., Chester co., Pa., on the turnpike road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, 20 ms. from the former. Pop. in 1820, 818.

East Williamstown, town, Orange co., Vt., 10 ms. S. from Montpelier.

East Windsor, town, Hartford co., Ct., on the E. side of Connecticut river, 8 ms. above Hartford.—See *Warehouse Point*. Pop. 1820, 3,400.

Eastwoodford, village, Union district, S. C., by post road 116 ms. NNW. from Columbia.

Eaton, tp. of Buckingham co., L. C., 84 ms. SSE. from Trois Rivieres, or Three Rivers.——Tp., Strafford co., N. H., N. from Ossipee lake, 50 ms. from Concord. Pop. in 1820, 1,071.——Town, Madison co., N. Y., on the head of Chenango river, 30 ms. SW. from Utica. Pop. in 1820, 3,021.——Tp. of Luzerne co., Pa., on the right side of the Susquehannah river, on Bowman's creek, opposite Tunkhannock. Pop. in 1820, 478.——Town and county seat of Preble co., O., situated on the east bank of St. Clair creek, and very near the centre of the co., three-quarters of a mile eastward of old Fort St. Clair, 50 ms. N. of Cincinnati, 25 W. from Dayton, and 26 N. from Hamilton. N. lat. 39 45, lon. W. C. 7 38 W. Pop. in 1820, 478; in 1830, 510; and in 1840, 800.——Lorain county.—See *North Eaton*, Lorain co.

Eaton's Neck Light House, Huntington, Suffolk co., N. Y., on Long Island. It is situated on a point of land N. from Huntington bay, of Long Island sound, 40 ms. ENE. from N. Y., and nearly opposite Norwalk, in Ct.

Eatonton, town and seat of justice, Putnam co., Ga., 20 ms. NNW. from Milledgeville.

Eaton town, village of N. J., Monmouth co., 1 mile from Shrewsbury, and 12 ms. from Freehold.

Eause, ancient town of Fr., in the dep. of Gers, and late province of Armagnac, 17 ms. SW. of Condon. Lon. 10′ E. lat., 43 51 N.

Ebenezer Academy, post office, York district, S. C., 66 ms. NNW. from Columbia.

Ebenezer, Effingham co., Ga., on the SW. side of Savannah river, 35 ms. NNW. of the city of Savannah. It was originally settled by emigrants from Germany.

Ebensburg, borough, village, and seat of justice, Cambria co., Pa., 70 ms. E. from Pittsburg, and 4 ms. NW. from Beulah. N. lat. 40 31, lon. W. C. 1 41 W. Pop. in 1840, 353.

Eberbach, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for its wine. It is seated on the Neckar, 10 ms. NE. of Heidelberg. Lon. 8 56 E., lat. 49 26 N.

Eberberg, castle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated at the confluence of the Nahe and Alsen, 8 ms. SW. of Creutznach. Lon. 7 52 E., lat. 49 38 N.

Eberstein, district and castle of Suabia, subject to the margravate of Baden. The castle is the chief place, 6 ms. SE. of Baden. Lon. 8 20 E., lat. 48 46 N.——Town of Germany, in Alsace, 8 ms. SW. of Strasburg. Lon. 7 46 E., lat. 48 29 N.

Eberville, town of Fr., in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, and late province of Auvergne. It lately had a Benedictine abbey, which was very rich. It is seated on the Sciole, 8 ms. NE. of Riom. Lon. 3 15 E., lat. 45 59 N.

Ebro, river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Santillane, in Old Castile, and watering Saragossa and Tortosa, falls into the Mediterranean. The Ebro is about 300 ms. in length; but, except the Segre, from the Pyrenean mountains, which it receives at Mequinenza, the volume of this stream is not increased by any tributary of consequence. The Ebro is also a very unnavigable river; attempts have been made at various times to improve the natural channel, but little else has been done, except some locks and side cuts, from Tudela, by Saragossa to Sastago. It is still incapable of being passed by boats, to its mouth, at any season of the year.

Ecaterrinenslaf.—See *Catharinenslaf.*

Excentricity, from *ex*, *from*, and Greek, *kentron*, *centre*; distance of the focii of an ellipsis and its centre, and that of its inscribed or circumscribed circle. As an astronomical term, it is of great importance to be clearly understood by those who study that science, as the planets move on elliptic curves, the sun being in one of the focii, the eccentricity explains why planets advance towards and recede from that luminary whilst passing through their entire orbits, and also why planetary bodies are constantly accelerated or retarded in their motions.

Ecclefeshan, village of Scot., in Dumfriesshire, noted for its great monthly market for cattle. It is 10 ms. SE. of Dumfries.

Eccleshal, town of Eng., in Staffordshire, on a branch of the river Stow. It is 6 ms. NW. of Stafford, and 143 of London. Lon. 2 9 W., lat. 53 2 N.

Echinades, now *Cuzzolari*, small islands on the coast of Epirus.

Echoconno, village, Crawford co., Ga.

Echternach, town of Austrian Luxemburg, on the river Sout, in a valley surrounded by mountains, 18 ms. NE. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6 33 E., lat. 49 50 N.

Ecliptic, that great circle of the heavens, which may be regarded as formed by the motion of the earth's centre round that of the sun. To the ecliptic is necessarily referred the paths of all the other planets, and also those of the comets, in the solar system.

Ecya, or *Ezija*, episcopal town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Zenil, 28 ms. SW. of Cordova. Lon. 4 27 W., lat. 37 39 N.

Edam, town of New Holland, famous for its red rind cheeses, and seated on the Zuyder-Zee, 20 ms. N. by E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 54 E., lat. 52 32 N.

Edda, Icelandic term or name for a book, or collection of the dogmas and mythology of the ancient Scandinavian nations, wrote in Icelandic. The Edda contains the Sybille predictions, magic, giants, Odin, &c.

Eddenburg, village, Portage co, O., 120 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Eddystone, name of some rocks in the English Channel, which cause a variety of contrary sets of the tide or current in their vicinity. They are situated SSW. from the middle of Plymouth sound, at the distance of 14 ms. They are almost in the line which joins the Start and the Lizard points, and their situation with regard to the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic is such, that they lie open to the swells of the bay and ocean from all the SW. points, so that all the heavy seas from the SW. break upon Eddystone with the utmost fury. Three light houses have been erected on these dangerous rocks; the first by Mr. Winstanly, 1696, which, on the 27th November, 1703, was destroyed by a storm, and with it perished the ingenious founder. The second was built of wood by Mr. Rudyard, but was burnt in 1755. The third, and the one yet in existence, was constructed in stone by Mr. Smeaton, and finished August 24, 1759. Its distance from the Ram Head, the nearest point of land, is 12 ms. Lon. 4 24 W., lat. 50 8 N.

Eddyville, village and seat of justice, Caldwell co., Ky., on the right bank of Cumberland river, 22 ms. SE. by E. from Smithland, on Ohio, and 44 NW. from Clarksville, in Tenn. N. lat. 37 3, lon. W. C. 10 50 W.

Eden, post office, Trumbull co., O.——Tp., Seneca co., O.—See for its village *Melmore*.——Village, Hancock co., Me., on the island of Mount Desert, 40 ms. SSE. from Bangor, and 163 NE. by E. from Portland.——Village, Erie co., N. Y., by post road 268 ms. W. from Albany.

Edenburg, village, Johnson co., Ia., 27 ms. SSE. from Indianapolis.

Eden river, which rises in Westmoreland, on the confines of Yorkshire, Eng., and, running N. by Appleby and Carlisle, falls into Solway Frith.

Edenton, town, port of entry, and seat of justice, Chowan co., N. C., seated near the head of Albemarle sound, 11 ms. N. by E. of Plymouth, on the opposite shore, 22 ms. E. of Windsor, and about the same distance S. by W. of Hertford. Pop. 1500; lat. 36 66 N.

Edgar, C. H. and post office, Edgar co., Ill., 127 ms. from Vandalia.

Edgartown, town of Duke's co., Mass. It is a port of entry, the chief town of the co., and the capital of Martha's Vineyard; situated in the lat. of 41 25 N. Pop. in 1820, 374.

Edgecombe, cape of King George's island, W. coast of N. America. Lon. W. C. 58 15 W., lat. 57 2 N.——Town, Lincoln co, Me., opposite Wiscasset, on Sheepscut river. Pop. in 1820, 1,629.——Co. of N. C., bounded by Greene S., Wayne SW., Nash NW., Halifax NE., Martin E., and Pitt SE.; length 33 ms., mean width 14; area 460 sq. ms. Surface level, and soil generally sandy und unproductive. Chief town, Tarborough, Pop. in 1820, 13,276; and in 1840, 15,708. Central lat. 35 45 N., lon. W. C. 45′ W.

Edgefield, district of S. C., bounded by Savannah river NW., Abbeville NE., Newberry N., and Lexington, Orange, and Barnwell, SE.; length 46 ms., mean width 40, area 1,840 sq. ms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil of second rate quality. Chief town Edgefield. Pop. 1820, 25,179, and in 1840, 32,852. Central lat. 33 50 N., lon. W. C. 5° W.

Edgemont, tp. of Delaware co., Pa., on both sides of Providence creek, about 15 ms. W. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 640.

Edgehill, village of Eng., in Warwickshire, 14 ms. S. of Warwick.

Edgeware, town of Eng., in Middlesex, 8 ms. NW. of London. Lon. 0 14 W., lat. 51 37 N.

Edikofen, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine.

Edinburgh, metropolis of Scotland, situated in a co. of the same name. It may properly be divided into the old and new towns. The old town is situated on a narrow steep hill, about a mile in length, terminated abruptly on the W. side by the castle, from which there is a gradual declivity to the palace of Holyroodhouse, which is placed in a beautiful plain called St. Ann's Yards. From the level of this plain, and on each side of the ridge or hill on which the old town stands, run two narrow valleys, nearly parallel to each other; the southern one forms a street called the Cowgate, the northern continued a marsh until very lately, which was called the North Loch, but is now

drained. The high street, which runs between the castle and Holyrood-house, is long and spacious, and the houses are very high. From this street many narrow lanes, or closes, run off at right angles, towards the N. and S. The castle is seated on a vast perpendicular rock, accessible only by a drawbridge on one side, and in ancient times was considered as almost impregnable. In 1811 the number of inhabitants, exclusive of Leith, was 103,000. It is supplied with water, conveyed in iron pipes, from Comiston, 4 ms. to the W. It is governed by a lord provost, a dean of guild, a guild council, and 25 common council. Here are 14 incorporated trades, each having its deacon or warden. Edinburgh is 2 ms. SSW. of Leith, (which is its port,) and 377 NNW. from London. Lon. 3 12 W., lat. 55 58 N.

This city has become deservedly celebrated for the number, extent, and excellence of its literary institutions. The university of Edinburgh was founded in 1582, and now embraces professorships on almost every important pursuit of the human intellect. The number of students ordinarily exceeds 2,000. To the university is attached a library containing above 50,000 volumes. As a medical school, the reputation of this university occupies a most exalted rank. The other literary, charitable, religious, and legal institutions are numerous and highly respectable. Of all the great cities of the British empire, Edinburgh is supposed to derive the least comparative emolument from trade, commerce, or manufactures.

Edinburghshire, or *Mid Lothian*, co. of Scotland, 27 ms. long, and from 6 to 16 broad, bounded on the N. by the frith of Forth, E. by the shires of Haddington, Berwick, and Roxburg, S. by those of Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanark, and W. by Linlithgowshire. It is divided into 31 parishes. The soil is fertile, and produces corn of all sorts, with plenty of grass; also, coal, iron, limestone, and black marble. The principal rivers are the Esk, Leith, Amond, and Gala. Pop. in 1801, 122,954, in 1811, 148,607, and in 1821, 191,514.

Edinburgh, town, Saratoga co., N. Y., 28 ms. NNW. from Balston Spa. Pop. in 1820, 1,469. ——Village, Albert co., Ga., on the right bank of Savannah river, 65 ms. above Augusta.——Post town, Portage co., Ohio, SW. from Ravenna, and along the right bank of Cuyahoga river. Pop. in 1820, uncertain. The village in this tp., and of the same name, is situated on the main road from Liverpool, on the Ohio river, through New Lisbon and Ravenna to Cleveland, 7 ms. SE. of Ravenna.——Tp., Dearborn co. Ia.

Edisto, village, Orange co., S. C., 577 ms. from Washington.——Considerable river of S. C., which rises in the district of Edgefield, and, after meandering in a SE. direction, between Barnwell and Orangeburg, enters Colleton, and falls into the ocean by two separate outlets in the lat. of 32 25 N.——Island of Ga., formed by the two outlets of Edisto river. It is separated from Wadmelau island, by North Edisto, and is fertile and well cultivated. Staple, cotton.

Edmesten, town, Otsego co., N. Y., 20 ms. W. from Cooperstown. Pop. in 1820, 1,841.

Ednam, village near Kelso, in Roxburghshire, Scotland, seated on the Tweed, where Thomson, the author of the Seasons, was born.

Edward, cape of W. coast of N. America, on King George's island, 40 ms. N. from Cape Edgecombe. Lon. W. C. 58 45 W., lat. 57 40 N.

Edwards, co. of Ill., on Wabash, bounded by White S., Wayne W., Crawford N., and Wabash river SE.; length 33 ms., mean width 30, area 990 sq. ms. Surface rather waving than hilly; soil generally fertile. Chief town Palenyra. Birkbeck's settlement is in the SE. part of this co. Pop. 1820, 3,444, and in 1840, 3,070. Central lat. 38 50 N., lon. W. C. 12 50 W.

Edwardsville, tp., Greenville co., U. C.——Village in Salem tp., Warren co., Ohio, and very near its southeastern border, and on the southeastern road from Columbus to Cincinnati, 12½ ms. SSE. of Lebanon, and 80 SW. of Columbus. ——Village and seat of justice, Madison co., Ill., on the left bank of Cahokia river, 22 ms. NE. from St. Louis. A land office, a bank, and one printing office, have been located in this town. N lat. 38 48, lon. W. C. 12 52 W.

Eel river, small branch of Wabash, enters from the NW., 20 ms. nearly S. from Fort Wayne.

Effendi, in Turkish, secretary. The grand chancellor of the empire is entitled Reis Effendi, Chief Secretary.

Efferding, town of Upper Austria, defended by two castles, 8 ms. W. of Lintz. Lon. 13 52 E., lat. 48 18 N.

Effingham, village of Eng., in Surry, once, according to tradition, a populous town, containing 16 churches. It is 12 ms. NE. of Guilford, and 17 SW. of London.——Co., L. C., extends from the Ottowa river, opposite Isle Jesus, in a NE. direction, between York and Leinster cos. It lies NW. from Montreal.——Town, Strafford co., N. H., 43 ms. NE. from Concord. Pop. 1820, 1,368.——Co., Ga., between Savannah and Great Ogechee rivers, and bounded S, by Chatham, W. by Great Ogechee river, NW. by Scriven, and NE. and E. by Savannah river; length 26 ms., mean width 18, area about 470 sq. ms. Surface level, and soil sandy. Chief town Springfield. Staple, cotton. Pop. 1820, 3,018, and in 1840, 3,075. Lat. 30 25 N., lon. W. C. 4 30 W.

Egg Harbor, Great, inlet of Gloucester co., N. J., receiving from the NW. Great Egg Harbor river. The inlet and river are navigable about 20 ms for vessels of 200 tons burden.

Egg Harbor, Little, inlet between Burlington and Monmouth cos. N. J. It is navigable 20 ms. for 60 ton vessels.

Egg Harbor, Great, village, seaport, and port of entry, Gloucester co., N. J., on the N. side of Great Egg Harbor inlet, 60 ms. SE. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 1,635.

Egg Harbor, Little, village, seaport, and port of entry, Burlington co., N. J., at the mouth of Little Egg Harbor inlet. Pop. 1820, 1,192, in the tp.

Egg island, small island of Cumberland co., N. J., on the N. side of Delaware bay.

Egmount, bay of the island of St. John's, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, nearly opposite bay Oeite, in New Brunswick. Lon. W. C. 13° E., lat. 46 30 N.

Egmount, island in the gulf of Mexico, on the W. coast of Florida, 20 ms. NW. from the mouth of Tampa bay. Lon. W. C. 6 20 W., lat. 28° N.

Egg, fertile little island, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S. of Skye.

Egham, village of Eng., in Surry, with a school for the education of 20 boys. Egham is seated near the Thames, 18 ms. W. by S. of London.

Eglisau, ancient town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zuric. Lon. 8 30 E., lat. 47 33 N.

Egra, town of Bohemia, formerly imperial. It was taken by the French in 1742, but they were forced to evacuate it the next year. Its mineral waters are famous. It is seated on the Eger, 90 ms. W. of Prague. Longitude 12 40 E., latitude 50 9 N.

Egremont, town of Eng., in Cumberland, near the Irish sea, on the river Eben, over which are two bridges; 14 ms. SW. of Cockermouth and 299 NW. of London. Lon. 3 35 W., lat. 54 32 N. ——Town, Berkshire co., Mass., on the Housatonic, 18 ms. SSW. from Lenox. Pop. in 1820, 865.

Egypt, country of Africa, 600 ms. in length, and 250 where broadest; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the S. by Nubia, on the E. by the Red sea and the isthmus of Suez, and on the W. by the deserts to the E. of Fezzan.—See *Africa*, p. 11, col. 2d, &c.

Egypten, town of Poland, in the duchy of Courland, 100 ms. SE. of Mittau. Lon. 10 40, E. lat. 56 2 N.

Ehigen, name of 2 small towns of Suabia, the one near the Danube, and the other on the Neckar. They belong to the house of Austria. The former is in lon. 9 45 E., lat. 48 15 N.; and the latter in lon. 8 45 E., lat. 45 25 N.

Ehrenbreitstein, very ancient castle, in the former electorate of Treves, on the E. bank of the Rhine, opposite Coblentz, and now belongs to Prussia. It is seated on the summit of a stupendous rock, not less than 800 feet above the level of the river, and is thought, when supported by a competent garrison, to be impregnable. It is plentifully supplied with water from a well 280 feet deep. The prospect from this castle is majestic, extensive, and variegated; and the stream at its foot is decorated with two small islands, on each of which is a convent. In the vale of Ehrenbreitstein is the old palace of the elector.

Eimeo, one of the Society isles, in the S. Pacific ocean, lying near Otaheite, and visited by Captain Cook in his last voyage.

Eimbeck, town of Germany, in the territory of Grubenhagen, 25 ms. S. of Hildesheim. Lon. 10° E., lat. 51 46 N.

Einsidlin, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwitz. It is situated on the river Sihl, between lofty mountains, whose distant summits are covered with snow. N. lat. 47 7, lon. 8 44 E. of London, 10 English ms. NNE. of Schwitz. The University of Einsidlin, the residence of Ulrich Swingle, shares with Wittemberg the honor of commencing the reformation early in the sixteenth century.

Eisleben, town of Germany, in the co. of Mansfield, famous as the birth-place of Luther. It is 5 ms. E. of Mansfield Lon. 12 16 E , lat. 51 42 N.

Eisnach, town of Thuringia, capital of a district of the same name, with a celebrated college, 36 ms. W. of Erfurt. Lon. 10 25 E., lat. 50 59 N.

Eithen, or *Ythan*, river in Aberdeenshire, which crosses that co. in a SE. direction, and falls into the British ocean at Newburgh.

Ekaterinoslav.—See *Jekaterinoslav*.

Ekeresord, town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, seated on the Baltic, 12 ms. SE. of Sleswick. Lon. 10 30 E., lat. 54 56 N.

Elba, island on the coast of Tuscany, remarkable for mines of iron and loadstone, and quarries of marble.——Island in the Mediterranean sea, between Italy and the island of Corsica, and separated from Tuscany by the channel of Piombino. It was known to the Greeks by the name of Æthalia, and to the Romans by that of Ilva. The form of the island is very irregular; the length from E. to W. about 14 ms., and the greatest breadth, which is at the W. end, is between 8 and 9 miles; and contains a population of 13,700 souls. On the NE. part is the mountain, or mine, of iron ore, which supplies most of the forges of Italy. The tower of Voltorajo stands on this mountain, on a shaggy rock. The soil of Elba is very narrow, with scanty room for cultivation, and few places level enough for corn; producing little more than six months' provisions for its inhabitants. The fruit of its standard trees is excellent, though not in great plenty. Orange and lemmon trees thrive very well in the sheltered valleys and narrow plains near the sea. There are several springs of excellent water in the island; and the climate is much milder than the adjacent continent, for it produces many fruits and plants that cannot stand the Tuscan winters. Porto Ferrajo, N. lat. 42 48, lon. 16 15 E. of London, is the capital.——Town, Genessee co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,333.

Elbassano, town of Albania, 45 ms. SE. of Durazzo. Lon. 20 9 E., lat 41 34 N.

Elbe, large river of Germany, which rises in the mountain of the Giants, on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia, flows to Konningsgratz, Leutzmeritz, Dresden, Dessaw, Miessen, Wittemberg, Magdeburg, Hamburg, and Gluckstadt, and enters the German ocean at Cruxhaven. It is navigable for large ships to Hamburg, which is 70 miles from the sea.

The Elbe is navigable partially as high as its junction with the Muldau, between Welwarn and Melnick, 30 ms. above Leutmeritz in Bohemia. At Leutmeritz it carries small boats; at Pirna, above Dresden, it admits river barges. From Pirna to Hamburg, it has an uninterrupted navigation of upwards of 300 ms. following the river channel. The Elbe rises in Bohemia, which it drains. The valley of Bohemia is one of those remarkable mountain basins, of which the earth affords several, though few others, perhaps, are so distinctly defined as that of the upper Elbe. The main source of this fine basin is the Muldau, rising in the Bohemia Wald, within less than 20 ms. from the Danube, below the mouth of the Inn. Flowing first NE. along the mountains 50 ms. to Rosenburg, the Muldau turns to nearly N., which course it continues with a slight inclination to the E. 100 ms., receives the Beraun from the SW., continuing N. passes Prague, and 30 ms. below the mouth of the Beraun joins the Elbe at Melnick. The Beraun rises also from the Bohemian Wald, and flowing NE. about 100 ms. falls into the Muldau above Prague. The Elbe proper, a far inferior stream to the Muldau, has its sources in the Car-

pathian mountains, between Bohemia and Moravia, and Silesia, flows NW. 100 ms. to its junction with the Muldau. The Egre, or Eger, a longer, though perhaps less stream than either the Elbe or Beraun, rises in the extreme W. angle of Bohemia, interlocking sources with the Nab, the Maya, and Pleiss, and after a comparative course of NE. by E. upwards of 150 ms. falls into the Elbe at Leutmeritz.

Elbert, co., Ga., between Broad and Savannah rivers, bounded NE. by Savannah river, SW. by Broad river, and N. by Franklin co., in Ga.; length 38 ms., mean width 16 ms.; area 800 sq. ms. Surface hilly and productive. Chief town, Elberton. Pop. in 1820, 11,788; and in 1840, 11,126. Central lat. 34 12 N., lon. W. C. 6 15 W.

Elbert's, post office, Licking co., Ohio.

Elberston, small town of Effingham co., Ga., on the Ogechee, 20 ms. W. from Ebenezer.

Elberton, village and seat of justice, in Elbert co., Ga., 23 ms. NW. of Petersburg, on the Savannah river, 30 ms. SE. of Carnesville.

Elbeuf, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Seine, 10 ms. S. of Rouen and 65 NW. of Paris. Lon. 1 8 E., lat. 49 19 N.

Elbing, strong town of western Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg. It carries on a considerable trade, and is seated near the Baltic sea, 30 ms. SE. of Dantzic and 100 N. by W. of Warsaw. Lon. 19 35 E., lat. 54 9 N.

Elbogen, town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a citadel, on the river Eger, 16 ms. NE. of Egra. Lon. 13° E., lat. 50 16 N.

Elbours, or *Elbourouss*, highest mountain peak of Caucasus. On the Edinburg Atlas, (Black's, 1841,) this mountain is named Elbrouz, and laid down at N. lat. 43°, lon. E. of London 42 40—about 100 ms. nearly due E. from Soukgoum-Kaleh, on the Black sea. In the same Atlas of Black, the elevation of Elbours is given at 17,796 English feet. In 1829, a scientific expedition was made to this mountain by order of the Russian government, under command of General Emanuel, and accompanied by M. Kupfer, Menestire, Leutz, Meyer, &c. This party reached the mountain in July, and, after much fatigue, determined the height to be 16,300 French feet—equal to 17,376 English feet. The extreme sources of the Kouban, Kouma, and Terek rivers, on the northern side, and those of the Riori on the south, all rise in the Caucasus in the region of Elbours. This is the highest known mountain on the eastern continent so far to the west, being about 2,000 feet higher than Mount Blanc.

Elbridge, town, Onondago co., N. Y., on Skeneateles outlet, 60 ms. W. from Canandaigua.

Elburg, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, on the E. coast of the Zuyder-Zee, 10 ms NE. of Harderwick. Lon. 5 50 E., lat. 52 30 N.

Elcatif, seaport of Arabia Felix, on the W. coast of the gulf of Persia, 300 ms. S. of Bassora. Lon. 53 5 E., lat. 26° N.

Eleche, town of Spain, in Valencia, 20 ms. SW. of Alicant. Lon. 23′ W., lat. 38 7 E.

El Danah, country of Asia in Arabia.—See article *Asia*, p. 80.

Elder, ancient Thapsacus, a village of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates. This place has been famed as a crossing ford, from high antiquity. The river has been traversed here by armies, by wading; Cyrus the younger passed it in that manner when marching against his brother Artaxerxes. The circumstance is remarkable, as Elder is at least 600 ms. below the source of the Euphrates. N. lat. 36°, E. lon. 40.

Elderton, village in Armstrong co., Pa., 190 ms. by post road W. from Harrisburg.

Eldridge, village in Buckingham co., Va., 82 ms. by post road W. from Richmond.——Town in Huron co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 376. The village of this name, in Huron co., is situated in Berlin tp., 7 or 8 ms. NE. of Norwalk.

Eleanor point, northern extremity of Knight's island, on the NW. coast of N. America. Lon. W. C. 70 0 W., lat. 60 37 N.

Elephanta, island on the W. coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan, 5 ms. from the castle of Bombay. It contains one of the most inexplicable antiquities in the world. It is about 3 ms. in compass, and consists of almost all hill, at the foot of which, as you land, you see the figure of an elephant, of the natural size, cut coarsely in stone. An easy slope then leads to the portal of a magnificent temple, hewn out of the solid rock. It is an oblong square, 80 feet long and 40 broad. The roof, which is about 10 feet high, is cut flat, and is supported by regular rows of pillars, with capitals resembling large cushions, as if pressed by the incumbent mountain. At the further end are the three gigantic figures, which were mutilated by the absurd zeal of the Portuguese, when this island was in their possession. Elephanta was ceded to the English by the Mahrattas.

Eleven Point river, one of the western branches of Black river fork of White river, enters the latter nearly on the line between Missouri and Arkansas, and between Thomas's fork and Strawberry rivers.

Eleuthes, kingdom of Tartary, lying to the NW. of Chinese Tartary. It was conquered in 1759 by the Emperor of China.—See *Kalmucks*.

Elgin, county-town of Murrayshire, Scotland, pleasantly situated on the river Lossi. It is 5 ms. S. of Murray Frith, and 37 E. of Inverness. Lon. 3 15 W., lat. 57 37 N.

Elipsoide, solid generated by the revolution of an elipsis round either axis. The form of the earth, and of other planets revolving round axes, are elipsoids, generated by revolution round the shorter axis; or they are oblate (*flattened*) bodies.

Elizabeth, tp. in Leeds co., U. C., opposite Morristown, St. Lawrence co., N. Y. Brockville is the seat of justice for the co. in this tp.——Town and seat of justice in Essex co., N. Y., on Bouquet river, 130 ms. N. from Albany. Pop. in 1820, 889. Lat. 44 12 N., lon. W. C. 3 26 E.——Small river of Va., rises by several branches in Princess Ann and Norfolk counties, and, flowing generally N. W., passes Norfolk and falls into Hampton Roads 10 ms. below the former place. It admits vessels of 18 feet draught to Norfolk. Its mouth is defended by Craney Island fort. The Dismal Swamp canal leads from the middle branch of Elizabeth river, 9 ms. above Norfolk.——Village in Callaway co., Mo., about 25 ms. NE. from

Osage, at the mouth of Osage river, and by the post route 10 ms. W. from St. Charles.——Post office in Essex co., N. Y., 123 ms. N. from Albany. ——*Cape*, the NE. point at the entrance of Cook's inlet. Lon. W. C. 63 30 W., lat. 59 9 N.

Elizabeth City, co. of Va., between York and James rivers, bounded by Chesapeake bay E., Hampton Roads S., Warwick W., and York N.; length 8, breadth 8 ms; area 64 sq. ms. Pop. in 1840, 3,706. Central lat. 37 6, lon. W. C. 0 42 E.——Town and seat of justice for Pasquotank co., N. C., on the right bank of Pasquotank river, 45 ms. S. from Norfolk, and 35 NE. from Edenton. Lat. 36 12 N., lon. W. C. 0 50 E.

Elizabeth islands, a group on the coast of Mass., stretching SW. from Buzzard's bay, between the island of Martha's Vineyard and Elizabeth bay. They form part of Dukes co., are 12 or 13 in number, the principal of which are Nashawn, Pasqui, Nasahawenua, Pineguese, and Chatahunk.

Elizabethtown, village and borough of Essex co., N. J., on a creek of the same name, which discharges into the Kills, or sound of Staten island. There is in this village a bank, an academy, and several places of public worship. Vessels of 300 tons come to Elizabethtown Point, 2 ms. distant, and small vessels of 30 tons reach the village. From Newark 6 ms., from N. Y. 15 ms. A steamboat plies between Elizabethtown Point and N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 3,515 in the tp.; in 1840, 4,184.——Village in Lancaster co., Pa., near the mouth of Conewago creek, about 18 ms. NW. of Lancaster. Pop in 1820, 1,028.——Village in Alleghany co., Pa., on the E. side of Monongahela river, about 12 ms. above its junction with the Ohio, and the same distance S. by E. from Pittsburg. Pop. in 1820, 4,381.——Washington co., Md.—See *Hagerstown*.——Town and seat of justice for Bladen co., N. C., on the right bank of Cape Fear river, 40 ms. above Wilmington, and 55 below Fayetteville. Lat. 34 38 N., lon. W. C. 1 40 W.——Town and seat of justice for Carter co., Ten., on the left bank of Watauga river, 130 ms. above Knoxville. Lat. 36 18 N., lon. W. C. 5 18 W.——Town and seat of justice for Hardin co., Ky., on the head of Nolin creek, branch of Greene river, 45 ms. nearly S. from Louisville. Lat. 37 47 N., lon. W. C. 8 35. Pop. in 1840, 979.——Village in Hamilton co., Ohio, situated in White Water tp., on White Water river, and near the southeastern angle of the county and State, 18 ms. westerly from Cincinnati. White Water canal passes through this village.

Elk, small river on the Eastern Shore of Md., which runs into the Chesapeake bay near its head, and between Northeast and Sassafras rivers. It is from this stream that a feeder canal has been projected, and in part executed, to supply the Chesapeake and Delaware canal.——River of Western Virginia, rises in Randolph co., and, flowing westward by comparative courses about 100 ms., falls into the Great Kenhawa at Charleston, after having traversed Randolph and Kenhawa counties. ——River in Ten. and Ala., rises on the western slope of Cumberland mountain, in Franklin co., Ten., and, flowing SW. by W. through Franklin, Lincoln, and Giles counties, enters Alabama in Limestone co., over which it meanders, and falls into Tennessee river at the upper end of the Muscle shoals, in the NE. angle of Lauderdale co. Entire comparative course, about 100 ms.——Tp. in Athens co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 537. For village in this tp. see *McArthurstown*.

Elk River, tp. in Columbiana co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1,356.

Elk Creek, tp. in Erie co., Pa., on the heads of Conneaut, Elk creek, and Cassewago, 17 ms. SW. from Erie, and 18 NNW. from Meadville. Pop. in 1820, 288.

Elkhill, post office in Amelia co., Va., 59 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Elkholm, village in Montgomery co., Mo., 56 ms. W. from St. Charles.——Seaport of Sweden, in Bickingen, seated on the Baltic, 24 ms. W. of Carlescroon. Lon. 14 15 E., 56 20 N.

Elk Horn, river of Ky., branch of Kentucky river, rises in Fayette, and, flowing NW. through that county, and also Scott, Woodward, and Franklin, falls into Kentucky river 10 ms. below Frankfort.——Tp. in Montgomery co., Mo.

Elk lake, small lake between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods.

Elkland, tp. in Lycoming co., Pa., on the waters of Loyalsock creek, 20 ms. NE. from Williamsport.——Tp., Tioga co., Pa., between Cowanesque and Crooked creeks, 20 ms. SW. from Painted Post. Pop. in 1820, 509.

Elk Lick, tp., Somerset co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 1,087.

Elk Marsh, village, Fauquier co., Va., 64 ms. from W. C.

Elk Ridge, town of Anne Arundel co., Md., on the right bank of Patapsco river, 8 ms. SW. from Baltimore.

Elk Run Church, post office, Fauquier co., Va., 15 ms. W. from Dumfries.

Elkton, village and seat of justice, Cecil co., Md., seated on Elk river, at the head of navigation, at the distance of 10 ms. E. by N. from Charleston, and 45 SW. from Philadelphia. It is the entrepot of a considerable trade between Baltimore and Philadelphia. Lat. 39 37 N.——Village and seat of justice, Todd county, Kentucky, 190 miles NW. from Frankfort, and 17 E. of Hopkinsville, and 16 W. of Russellville. Pop. in 1840, 474. N. lat. 36 51, lon. W. C. 10 1 W. ——Village, Giles co., Tenn., on the right bank of Elk river, 80 ms. SW. from Murfreesborough, and 30 NW. from Huntsville.

Ellensville, village in the southern part of Ulster co., N. Y.

Ellerena, episcopal town of Spain, in Estramadura, 54 ms. N. of Seville. Lon. 5 20 W., lat. 38 26 N.

Ellery, village, Chatauque co , N. Y.

Ellesmere, town of Eng., in Shropshire, seated on a large mere, in a small but fertile district of the same name, 16 ms. NNW. of Shrewsbury, and 170 NW. of London. Lon. 2 52 W., lat. 52 53 N.

Ellichpour, capital in the W. part of Berar, in the Deccan of Hindoostan. It is a fine city, subject to the Nizam of the Deccan, and is 395 ms. NE. of Bombay. Lon. 77 46 E., lat. 21 12 N.

Ellicott, town, Chatauque co., N. Y., lying in the SE. part of the co., on Casdago creek. Pop. in 1820, 1,462.

Ellicott's, or *Eleven Mile Creek*, SE. branch of the Tonnewanto creek; rises in Genessee, N. Y , and

flowing NW. into Erie co., falls into the Tonnewanto, near the mouth of that stream.

Ellicott's Mills, post office, Baltimore co., Md., on the Patapsco river, 12 ms. nearly due W. from Baltimore.

Ellicottsville, village, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 62 ms. S. from Buffalo, and 39 W. from Angelica.

Ellicottsville.—See *Seltzerville*.

Ellington, town, Tolland co., Ct., 15 ms. NE. from Hartford. Pop. in 1820, 1,196.

Elliott, missionary station of the American board of Foreign Missions, 150 ms. NE. from Walnut-hills; situated on the Yalabusha branch of the Yazoo, and SE. angle of Tallahatchie co., Miss. N. lat. 33 43, lon. 12 53 W. of W. C. At this place has been erected, since 1818, a village containing about 20 houses, a Lancasterian school established, and other judicious measures adopted to civilize the neighboring savages.

Elliot, town, York co., Me. Pop. 1820, 1,679.

Elliott's Cross Roads, Cumberland county, Kentucky, 150 miles a little W. of S. from Frankfort.

Elliot's Island, in the Gulf of Florida, between Florida peninsula and the Cat Keys. Lon. W. C. 3 5 W., lat. 25 33 N.

Elliottsville, post offices Knox tp., Jefferson co., O., situated on Ohio river, 10 ms. above Steubenville, and 10 below and S. of Wellsville.

Ellisbury, town, Jefferson co., N. Y., at the mouth of Sandy Creek. Pop. in 1820, 3,531.

Ellisville, post office, Warren co., N. C.

Ellisville, or *Lower Blue Lick*, village, Nicholas co., Ky., on a small branch of Licking river, 50 ms. NE. by E. from Frankfort.

Ellsworth, town, Grafton co., N. H., 12 ms. NNW. from Plymouth. Pop. in 1840, 300.——Town, Hancock co, Me., 24 ms NE. from Castine. Pop. in 1840, 2,203.——Village, Sharon, Litchfield co., Ct., on Oblong creek, branch of Housatonick river, 12 ms. W. from Litchfield. ——Tp., Trumbull co., O., adjoining Canfield, on a branch of Big Beaver. Pop. 508. For village in this tp. we have the village of the same name, within 3 ms. of the southwestern border of the co., 16 ms. a little W. of S. from Warren, the county seat, and 20 ms. N. of New Lisbon.

Elmadia, or *Mahadia*, town of the kingdom of Tunis, seated on the Gulf of Capes. It is surrounded by the sea, is well fortified, and has a good harbor. Lon. 8 47 W., lat. 35 4 N.

Elme, St., castle of the isle of Malta; seated on a rock, near the city of Valetta, at the mouth of a very fine harbor.

Elmira, town, Tioga co., N. Y.—See *Newtown*.

Elmo Fort, fortress of Fr., in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees, on the river Tet, 5 ms. N. of Colioure.

Elmore, tp., Orleans co., Vt., 17 ms. N. from Montpelier. Pop. 160.

Elmsley Township, in the eastern district of U. C.; it lies to the S., and in the rear of Cumberland.

Elora.—See *Dowlatabad*.

Elphin, town of Ireland, in the co. of Roscommon, and the see of a bishop.

Elrich, trading town of Upper Saxony, formerly the capital of the co. of Klettenburg.

Elsimburg, seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, 7 ms. E. of Elsinore. Lon. 13 20 E., lat. 56° N.

Elsinborough, tp., Salem co., N. J. Pop. in 1820, 505.

Elsinore, seaport of Denmark, seated on the sound, in the Isle of Zealand. It is the most commercial place in Denmark, next to Copenhagen; and contains 5,000 inhabitants, among whom are a considerable number of foreign merchants, and the consuls of the principal nations trading to the Baltic. The passage of the sound is guarded by the castle of Cronborg, situate on the edge of a peninsular promontory, the nearest point of land from the opposite coast of Sweden. The tolls of the sound, and of the two Belts, produce an annual revenue of above 100,000*l*. Lon. 13 23 E., lat. 56° N.—See *Cronborg*.

Elleman, town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, on the river Maine. Lon. 10 52 E., lat. 50 8 N.

Ellham, town of Eng, in Kent, 8 ms. S. of London.

Eltor.—See *Tor*.

Eltz, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Heldersheim, seated on the Leina, 10 ms. SW. of Heldersheim. Lon. 10 5 E., lat. 52 5 N.

Elvas, strong frontier town of Portugal, in Alentejo. A royal academy for young gentlemen was founded here in 1733. It is seated on a mountain, near the Guadiana, 50 ms. NE. of Evora, and 100 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7 3 W., lat. 58 43 N.

Elvira, tp., Ill., on the waters of Cash river.

Elwangen, town of Suabia, with a chapter, whose provost is a prince of the empire, and lord of the town. It is seated on the Jaxt, 17 ms. SE. of Halle, and 25 SW. of Anspach. Lon. 10 28 E., lat. 49 2 N.

Ely, city of Eng., in Cambridgeshire, on the Ouse, which is navigable hence to Lynn; in the fenny tract, called the Isle of Ely. It is 17 ms. N. of Cambridge, and 68 N. by E. of London. Lon. 9' E., lat. 52 24 N.——Tp., Buckingham and Richelieu cos., L. C., on the Riviere a la Tortue, 60 ms. E. from Montreal.

Elyria, town, village, and co. seat of Lorain co., O., "and is," states the author of the Ohio Gazetteer, "perhaps one of the best built towns in the State." It is situated on the point between the two main branches of Black river, which unite about half a mile below, though at the village they are near a mile apart, and the main street, nearly built up, extends from one branch to the other. N. lat. 41 24, lon. W. C. 5 7 W. Pop. in 1820, 174; in 1830, 663; and in 1840, 1,636.

Elymais, ancient province and city of Persia. The term is national, and comes from *elymaci*, in the plural. The real situation of the city of Elymais is doubtful, but supposed to have been about 100 ms. to the NW. from Ispahan, and on the southern slope of the mountains separating the provinces of Irac Adgemi from Khosistan. This city became famous in the ages between the expedition of Alexander and the fall of the Roman empire in Asia. As was the case with the great temple at Delphi, in the northern part of Greece, the temple of Elymais was the place of deposite (bank) for the gold and silver of the inhabitants, and became, as did Delphi, an object to excite the rapacity of conquerors. Antiochus Epiphanes was de-

feated in an attack on Elymais, but it was in after ages plundered and ruined.

Elysian Fields, village, Amite co., Miss.

Emden, strong town of Westphalia, capital of E. Friesland, with a good harbor. It is seated at the mouth of the Embs, opposite Dollart Bay, 23 ms. NE. of Groningen. Lon. 7 5 E., lat. 53 26 N.

Embden, tp., Somerset co., Me., on the right bank of Kennebec river, 16 ms. above Norridgewock. Pop. 1820, 664.

Embo, village near Brora, on the east coast of Sutherlandshire.

Emboly, town of Macedonia, on the Stromona, 40 ms. NE. of Salonichi. Lon. 23 55 E., lat. 40 59 N.

Embrun, strong city of Fr., in the dep. of the Upper Alps, and late province of Dauphiny. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the river Durance, 17 ms. E. of Gap. Lon. 6 34 E., lat. 44 34 N.

Embs, river of Westphalia, which rises in the co. of Lippe, and falls into the Dollart, a bay of the German ocean, near Embden, after a comparative course of about 150 ms. The small basin of the Embs lies between N. lat. 51 40 and 53 20.

Emeries Mills, village, York co., Maine, 51 ms. by postroad from Portland.

Emmanuel, co. of Ga., bounded by Tatnall SE., Montgomery SW., Laurens and Washington W., Jefferson N., Burke NE., and Bullock E. Length 40 ms., mean width 20; area 800 sq. ms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil sandy. Staples cotton and tobacco. Pop. in 1820, 2,928; in 1840, 3,129. Cent. lat. 32 40 N., lon. W. C. 32 40 W.

Emmaus, village, and one of the settlements of the United Brethren, commonly called Moravians, in the tp. of Salisbury, 5 ms. SSW. from Allentown or Northampton. Pop. about 100.

Emessa, town of Syria, in the government of Damascus. There are still noble ruins, that show it was anciently a magnificent city.

Emmerick, large city of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves. It carries on a considerable trade with Holland, and is seated near the Rhine, 8 ms. E. of Cleves. Lon. 6 4 E., lat. 51 45 N.

Emir, or Mirza, titles signifying chief, prince, &c. The term is supposed to be derived from the Hebrew; but as, under different inflexions, and as a prefix or suffix, it exists in the northern as well as the southern languages of Asia, we may regard it as an original word, derived from the most remote and primitive languages of that continent. Under the khalifs of Bagdad, their prime minister was entitled Emir-al-Omra, or *Chief of Chiefs*. See *Mirza*.

Emmitsburg, village, in Frederick co., Md., about 18 ms. NW. from Taneytown, and about 50 in the same direction from Baltimore.

Emmons' Cross Roads, or, as named in the post office list, *Emmons*, is the same place otherwise called Rochester, in West tp., Columbiana co., O. It is about 15 ms. W. of New Lisbon, and about an equal distance eastward of Canton.

Emouy, or *Hiamen*, island of China, lying off the coast of the province of Fokien. It is celebrated for its port, which is enclosed on one side by the island, and on the other by the main land, and is so extensive that it can contain many thousands of vessels, and so deep that the largest ships may lie close to the shore without danger. Long. 116 27 E., lat. 24 03 N.

Empoli, town of Tuscany, with a bishop's see, seated on the Arno, 17 ms. SW. from Florence. Lon. 11 6 E., lat. 43 42 N.

Emperor, *imperatore*, *impero*, to command; applied in modern times to monarchs who rule over large sovereignties, and regarded superior to kings. If we were to take the meaning from its application to European monarchs so called, Emperor would mean a ruler over various nations, united under his power, though speaking various languages, and each having less or more their own laws, usages, and particular national name. This would apply forcibly to Austria, and little, if any, less so to Russia. If we turn to antiquity, we might give as instances the Persian and the Greek, under Alexander the Great, Roman and German, though the latter more than any other of ancient or modern times was nationally homogeneous.

Enckauysen, seaport of N. Holland, on the Zuyder-Zee. It was once a flourishing place, but its harbor being obstructed by sand, it has lost its former consequence. It is 25 ms. NE. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 4 E., lat. 52 45 N.

Encyclopedia, the entire circle of science—a full circle of instruction, &c.

Endeavor strait, lies in the South Pacific ocean, and separates New Guinea from New Holland. Its length is 10 leagues, and its breadth about 5, except at the NE. entrance, where it is contracted to less than 2 ms. by the islands called Prince of Wales's islands. It was explored by Capt. Cook in 1770, from whom it received its name.

Ending, town of Suabia, in Austrian Brisgau, formerly free and imperial. It is seated near the Rhine, 10 ms. below Brisach.

Endkioping, town of Sweden, in Upland, situated on a river close to an inlet of Lake Maelar. It consists chiefly of wooden houses, which are red. It is 40 ms. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16 59 E., lat. 52 45 N.

Enfield, town of Eng., in Middlesex. It is 10 ms. N. of London. Lon. 0 2 E., lat. 51 41 N. ——Town in Grafton co., N. H. Pop. in 1840, 1,514.——Town in Hampshire co., Mass. Pop. in 1840, 976.——Town in Hartford co., Ct., on the E. side of Connecticut river, 6 ms. N. of East Windsor, and 12 ms. NW. of Tolland. Pop. in 1840, 2,648.——Town in Tompkins co., N. Y., W. from Ithaca, and by post road 208 ms. a little S. of W. from Albany.——Village in Halifax co., N. C.

Engadina, country of the Grisons, in the mountains of the Alps. It is divided into Upper and Lower, extending along the banks of the river Inn, from its source to the Tyrolese. Upper Engadina is a beautiful valley, yet, on account of its elevation, produces nothing but rye and barley. The winter sets in early, and even in summer the air is cold and piercing, and the corn occasionally much damaged by the hoar-frost.

Engelberg, valley of Switzerland, 10 ms. long, entirely surrounded by very lofty and barren mountains, and bounded by the cantons of Bern, Uri, and Underwalden. It was formerly subject to the abbot of a Benedictine monastery of the same name, who was under the protection of the can-

tons of Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden. The romantic scenery of this country has always delighted the traveller, and engaged the attention of the naturalist. Glaciers, of very great extent and extremely diversified, are found on the side of very fertile mountains, and exhibit singular points of view. There is abundance of fine black marble, white veined; a vitriolic earth, slate impregnated with vitriol; small crystals, called Swiss diamonds; silver and vitriol. The abbey is 12 ms. SW. of Altdorf.

Engers, town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, capital of a country of the same name. It is seated on the Rhine, 11 ms. N. of Coblentz. Lon. 7 32 E., lat. 50 25 N.

Enghein, town of Austrian Hainault, near which was fought the famous battle of Steenkirk. It is 15 ms. SW. of Brussels. Lon. 4 5 E., lat. 50 42 N.

Engia, or *Engina*, ancient Ægina, island of Turkey in Europe, in a gulf of the same name, between Livadia and the Morea. There is a town upon it of the same name, 22 ms. S. of Athens. Lon. 23 59 E., lat. 37 45 N.

Engia, ancient Saronic gulf of Greece, between Livadia and the Morea. In ancient times it separated Attica and Megara from Argolis.

England, the southern part of the island of Great Britain, is bounded on the E. by the German ocean, on the S. by the English channel, on the W. by St. George's channel, the principality of Wales, and the Irish sea, on the N. by the Cheviot hills, and by the river Tweed. Its extent is computed at 58,335 sq. ms, and the population in 1811 amounted to 9,499,400. Its external surface somewhat resembles the form of a triangle, and from the South Foreland in Kent, which may be termed the E. point of the triangle to Berwick upon Tweed, which is the N. point, its length is 345 ms. From that point to the Land's end in Cornwall, which is the W., it is 425 ms., and the breadth thence to the South Foreland is 340 ms. The face of the country affords all that beautiful variety which can be found in the most extensive tracts of the globe; not, however, without romantic, and even dreary scenes, lofty mountains, craggy rocks, bleak barren moors, and wide uncultivated heaths; and yet few countries have a smaller proportion of land absolutely sterile and incapable of culture. The richest parts are, in general, the midland and southern. Towards the N. it partakes of the barrenness of the neighboring Scotland. The E. coast is in many parts sandy and marshy. A range of rude and elevated land, sometimes rising into lofty mountains, extends from the borders of Scotland to the very heart of England, forming a natural division between the E. and W. sides of the kingdom. Cornwall is also a rough, hilly tract; and a similar character prevails in part of the adjacent counties. These mountainous tracts abound with various mineral treasures. The rivers are numerous, and the most considerable of them are the Thames, Severn, Humber, Mersey, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Eden, Avon, and Dee. The lakes are neither numerous nor extensive, and are chiefly in the NW. counties; those of Westmoreland and Cumberland in particular exhibit such varieties of beautiful scenery as to become the object of summer excursions from every part of the country. London is the capital, and the metropolis also of the whole British empire. For the population and other remarkable objects in the topography of England, see the respective counties, and for a general view, see *Great Britain*, *London*, &c.

English harbor, convenient haven of the island of Antigua. Lon. W. C. 5 33 E., lat. 17 8 N.

Englishtown, village, Monmouth co., N. J., 18 ms. E. from Princeton.

English Turn, *Detour des Anglais*, remarkable bend of the Mississippi river, 18 ms below New Orleans.

Ennisville, village, Huntingdon co., Pa., post road, 79 ms. W. from Harrisburg.

Eno, river of N. C., rises in Orange co., and with Little river and Flat river, forms the Neuse, 17 ms. below Hillsborough.

Eno, or *Enos*, town of Romania, near the gulf of Eno, 125 ms. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 26 15 E., lat. 40 46 N.

Enos, maritime town of European Turkey in Roumelia, 63 ms. S. from Adrianople.

Enosburg, village, Franklin co., Vt., on Missisque river, 36 ms. NE. from Burlington. Pop. 700.——Tp., Franklin co., Vt., on the S. side of Michiscoui river, between Hungerford and Montgomery.

Ens, town of upper Austria, on a river of the same name, 12 ms. SE. of Lintz and 90 W. of Vienna. Lon. 14 22 E., lat. 48 13 N.

Ensisheim, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on the Ill, 10 ms. SW. of Brisach. Lon. 7 30 E., lat. 47 58 N.

Enskirken, town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 15 ms. SW. of Cologne. Lon 6 29 E., lat. 31 N.

Entre-Douero-e-Minho, province of Portugal, 45 ms. in length and breadth. Braga is the capital.

Eperies, town of Upper Hungary, capital of the co. of Saros, remarkable for its mines of salt. It is seated on the Tatza, 20 ms. N. of Cassovia. Lon. 21 13 E., lat. 49 8 N.

Epernay, ancient town of Fr., in the dep. of Marne, and late province of Champagne. The wines produced in its neighborhood are very exquisite. It is 17 ms. NW. of Chalons. Lon. 4° E., lat. 49 5 N.

Ephesus, ancient and celebrated city of Natolia, in that part anciently called Ionia. It is now called Ajassalouc by the Turks; but of its former splendor there is nothing to be seen but heaps of marble, overturned walls, columns, capitals, and pieces of statues. The fortress, which is upon an eminence, seems to be the work of Greek emperors. Ephesus is seated near a gulf of the same name, and has still a good harbor, 40 ms. S. of Smyrna. Lon. 27 33 E., lat. 37 48 N.

Ephrata, or *Tunkerstown*, village, Lancaster co., Pa. It is the principal settlement of a sect who are professionally Baptists, of German extraction, and first appeared in America in 1719. It is 60 ms. W. of Philadelphia.

Epinal, town in Fr., in the dep. of the Vosges, and late province of Lorraine. It is seated on the Moselle, near the mountains of the Vosges, and is 35 ms. SE. of Nancy. Lon. 6° E., lat. 48 9 N.

Epingles, les, on the SW. branch of the Ottawa river, Upper Canada, above the main or up-

per forks, between Portage a la Rose and Portage Paresseux, but nearest to the latter; it is nearly half way from the fork to the Lake Nipissing Portage.

Epirus, NW. part of Greece. It was anciently bounded W. by the Ionian sea, S. by the gulf of Ambracia, and E. by Thessaly. To the N., in no age has Epirus had a definite limit. By the ancients it was in that quarter confounded with Illyria, and by the moderns with Albania.

Epoch, plural *epocha*, synonymous with *era*, when used chronologically, both signifying fixed points in time, and from which periods are considered backwards or forwards.—See *Era*.

Epping, town of Eng., in Essex, at the N. end of a forest of the same name, 17 ms. NNE. of London. Lon. 9′ E., lat. 51 46 N.——Town, Rockingham co., N. H., 20 ms. W. from Portsmouth. Pop. in 1820, 1,158.

Epping Forest, fine forest of Eng., in the SW. of Essex, formerly a much more extensive district, that contained a great part of the county.

Eppingen, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle, seated on the Elfats, 20 miles NE. of Phillipsburg. Lon. 9° E., lat. 49 24 N.

Epsom, town of Eng., in Surry, celebrated for its mineral waters and salts. It is 15 ms. SSW. of London. Lon. 15′ W., lat. 51 25 N.

Epsom, town, Rockingham co., N. H., 34 ms. W. by N. of Portsmouth, and 14 SE. of Concord. Pop. 1820, 1,836.

Epworth, village of Eng., in the isle of Axholm, in Lincolnshire, 9 ms. N. of Gainsborough. It is the birth place of John Wesley, one of the founders of the sect of the methodists.

Equator, that circle of the sphere at right angles to the earth's axis, and equidistant from the poles of the earth.

Equinoctial, a great circle of the sphere and of the heavens, which may be regarded as the equator extended to the heavens.

Era, derived by some from the Arab, *Arkha*, Epoch, by others from Arach, same language, both signifying *time fixed*, but by others, again, with more probability, from the Roman capitals A, E, R, A, initials of the Spanish epoch *Ab Exordio, Regin Augusti*. In the English language, era is mostly used in chronology, and it would be desirable that the two terms, though essentially having the same meaning, should be made exclusive era to chronology, and epoch to astronomy.

The principal eras used in our historical works, are—

Creation, Ante C - - -	4,004
Deluge, Ante C - - -	2,348
Olympiads, Ante C - - -	776
Rome, Foundation of, Ante C - -	753
Nabonassar, era of - - -	747
Greek era - - - -	312
Christian era.	
Hegira, or Mahometan era, A. D. -	622
Discovery of America - - -	1,492
American Revolution - - -	1,775
French Revolution - - -	1,789

These fixed points in time may be indefinitely multiplied, but, from the brief table here introduced, we see that the Christian era is the zero of our mode of measuring time.

Eraklea, ancient Heracles, town of Turkey in Europe, in Roumelia, on the Marmora sea, 46 ms. W. from Constantinople.

Ericho, ancient *Oricum*, harbor of Albania, in the Gulf of Aulona, now Valona. Lon. London, 19 28 E., lat. 40 36 N.

Erfurt, town of Germany, capital of Upper Thuringia, with a university. It was formerly imperial, but is now subject to the elector of Mentz, and is defended by two strong forts. It is seated on the river Gere, 30 ms. ESE. of Malhausen. Lon. 11 23 E., lat. 51 N.

Eribol Loch, Eng., arm of the sea, on the N. coast of Sutherlandshire, capable of affording a safe retreat to the largest vessels. It receives several streams, particularly that which flows from a lake called Loch Hope.

Ericht Loch, large lake of Scotland, in Perthshire, which extends several ms. into Inverness-shire. The waters of this lake descend into another called Loch Rannoch.

Erie, large lake of the U. S. and U. C., extending in form of an oval, SW. by W., and NE. by N., 280 ms. in length. It is about 65 ms. wide where broadest. Extreme N. part at N. lat. 43°, extreme S. part N. lat. 41 20, and reaching from 1° E. to 6° W. lon. W. C. The area of this lake is about 12,000 sq. ms. When compared to any of the other four great Canadian lakes, Lake Erie is shallow, seldom exceeding 40 or 50 fathoms. Its shores are in some places low and sandy, and in others rock bound. The mouths of its rivers, Detroit and Niagara excepted, are shallow, and not very favorable to commerce. Its position, however, and the fertility and extent of the adjacent regions, superinduces a very extensive trade on this great inland sea. It receives from the NW., by the Detroit, the immense volume discharged from the Superior, Huron, and Michigan. From the peninsula of U. C. the Ouse flows into Erie from the NW., from the peninsula of Michigan it receives the Huron and Raisin rivers, from Ohio, Pa., and N. Y., Maumee, Portage, Sandusky, Huron, Vermilion, Black, Cuyahoga, Grand, Ashtabula, Conneaught, Catteraugus, and Buffalo rivers. The U. S. possess at present, it is probable, more than 3,000 tons of shipping on this lake. Independent of Detroit and Niagara, Erie has, at seasons of high water, a natural communication with the Illinois river. The great western canal of N. Y. will unite it with the Atlantic ocean, through the Hudson, as will that by Cuyahoga and Muskingum rivers with the Ohio. The whole forming an unequalled interior chain of commercial connexion.

Erie Fort, fortification in the tp. of Bertie, U. C., situated on the N. shore of Lake Erie, and on the W. bank of the Niagara river, 27 ms. S. by E. of Niagara fort, and 18 above the carrying place at the falls of Niagara. N. lat. 42 53 W., lon. 79° from London, W. C. 2° W.

Erie, co., N. Y., bounded by Cattaraugus co. S., by Chatauque co. SW., by Lake Erie and Niagara river W., by Tonnewanto river, or Niagara co., N., and by Genessee co. E.; length 38 ms., mean width 25, area 950 sq. ms. Surface partly hilly, in eastern and southeastern part, but level towards Lake Erie and Niagara river. The soil generally productive in grain, fruits, and pastur-

age. Staples, flour, whiskey, salted provisions, and live stock. By the census of 1820, Erie co. was included in Niagara; which see. Central lat. 42 45 N., lon. W. C. 1 35 W. Pop. 1830, 35,710, and in 1840, 62,465.——NW. co., Pa., bounded by Lake Erie NW., Chatauque co., in N. Y., NE., Warren co., in Pa., E., Crawford S., and Ashtabula co., Ohio, W.; length 36 ms., breadth 26, area 720 sq. ms. Surface rather waving than hilly; soil generally productive. Chief town Erie. Pop. 1840, 31,344. Central lat. 42° N., lon. W. C. 3° W.——Village, Erie co., N. Y.——Town, borough, and seat of justice, Erie co., Pa. It is the Presqu'isle of the French, but stands on the main land, opposite the peninsula, from which its name is derived. The best part of the village extends in one street from the harbor, on the road towards Pittsburg. The harbor is formed by the main shore, peninsula, and a reef of sand. Over the latter, without an extraordinary swell of the lake, there is is only 8 feet of water; the depth and anchorage within are commodious safe. The trade of this town is considerable, and increasing. A turnpike road extends from there to Pittsburg, distant from each other 136 ms. It is 80 ms. SSW. from Buffalo. It has a number of neat dwelling houses, several stores, a court-house, jail, and printing office. Pop. 1820, 635, and in 1840, 3,412.——Tp., Erie co., Pa., on Lake Erie, including and commensurate with the borough of the same name.

Erieville, village, Madison co, N. Y.

Erin, tp, Switzerland co., Ia., 12 ms. below Vevay, and opposite the mouth of Kentucky river.

Eritria, ancient Erythrae, town of Natolia, 36 ms. W, from Smyrna.

Erisso, town of Macedonia, at the bottom of the Gulf of Mount Sanchio.

Erith, village, of Eng., in Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse, 5 ms. ENE. of St. Ives.

Erivan, city of Asia, in the province of and capital of what was Persian Armenia, but now appertains to Russia. It is situated near a lake of its own name, which is very deep, and 60 ms. in circumference. It 105 ms. a little W. of S. from Tiflis. Lon. 44 10 E., lat. 40 20 N.

Erkelens, town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, seated on the Roer, 10 ms. NW. of Juliers. Lon. 6 35 E., lat. 51 4 N.

Erlang, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marquisate of Culembach, seated on the Regnitz, 12 ms. NW. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 5 E., lat. 49 35 N.

Ermeland, country, now become a province of Prussia, by which it is surrounded.

Ernee, town of France, in the late province, now in the department of Mayenne, situated on the Mayenne, 13 ms. NNW. of Laval. Lon. 41' W., lat. 48 19 N.

Erbil, ancient Arbela, town of Asiatic Turkey, 60 ms. E. from Mosul. Lon. 43 20 E., lat. 36 11 N.

Ernest, tp. of Lenox and Haddington cos., U. C., W. and adjoining Kingston.

Ernest's Store, post office, Butler co., Ala., about 60 ms. SE. from Cahaba.

Erpach, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, 30 ms. SE. from Frankfort. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Erpach, town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, 8 ms. S. of Ulm. Lon. 10 19 E., lat. 48 20 N.

Erquino, seaport of the Red sea, on the coast of Abex, subject to Turkey. It is 320 ms. SW. of Mecca. Lon. 39 5 E., lat. 17 30 N.

Errel, tp. in Coos co., N. H., 100 ms. N. from Concord. Pop. in 1820, 26.

Erving's Grant, town in Franklin co., Mass., by post road 107 ms. NNW. from Boston. Pop. in 1820, 231.

Erwina, village in Bucks co., Pa.

Erwinna, village on Delaware river, in Bucks co., Pa., 15 ms. above New Hope.

Erwinsville, village in Rutherford co., N. C.

Erzerum.—See *Erzroom*.

Erzgeberg, circle of the kingdom of Saxony. It is a mine region, containing a population of about 460,000, and besides many of lesser note, the towns of Freyberg, Attenberg, Chemnitz, and Zwicksaw. It was in the Erzgeberg mines that the justly celebrated Werner performed those operations and made those observations, which have so greatly added to human knowledge, and enrolled Werner on the list of names which have benefited, and not injured the human species.

Erzroom, city of Turkish Armenia. It is situated between the two sources of the Euphrates, in a beautiful plain, at the foot of a chain of mountains, fruitful in all sorts of corn. Wood is very scarce, for which reason their fuel is only cow dung. It is surrounded by double walls, defended by square towers. The Turks, who are all Janizaries, are about 12,000 in number; but most of them are tradesmen, and receive no pay. Entire pop. about 30,000. The Armenians have two churches, the Greeks but one; the latter are mostly braziers, and live in the suburbs. They drive a great trade here in furs, Persian silks, cottons, calicoes, and drugs. This town is a thoroughfare and resting place for the caravans to the East Indies. It is 104 ms. S. by E. of Trebisond, and by the caravan road 750 a little S. of E. from Constantinople. Lon. 40 35 E., lat. 39 56 N.

Escalona, town of Spain, in Old Castile, 14 ms. NNE. of Segovia.——Town of Spain, in New Castile, on an eminence, in a fertile country, near the Albreche, 20 ms. NW. of Toledo, and 32 SW. of Madrid.

Escambia, bay and river. The Escambia river rises in Alabama, a few miles N. of N. lat. 31°, and, flowing SE. 30 or 40 ms., enters Florida, and unites with a much larger stream, the Conecuh, from the NE., the united waters continue SE. 10 ms., and gradually expand into a bay of about 10 ms. in length by from 2 to 3 ms. wide. The Escambia bay is an arm of that of Pensacola, which it joins on the NW. part of the latter.

Eschelles, town of Savoy, on the frontiers of Dauphiny, 10 ms. SW. of Chamberry. Lon. 5 45 E., lat. 40 35 N.

Eschwegen, town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, seated on the Werra, 22 ms. SE. of Hesse Cassel. Lon. 10 6 E., lat. 51 9 N.

Escurial, village of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Guadara, 15 ms. NW. of Madrid. Lon. 3 35 W., lat. 40 35 N.

Essens, town of E. Friesland, on the German

ocean, 20 ms. N. of Embden. Lon. 17 14 E., lat. 53 47 N.

Esfarain, town of Persia, in the province of Korasan, famous for the great number of writers it has produced. It is 90 ms. E. of Astrabad. Lon. 41 23 E., lat. 36 48 N.

Esher, village of Eng., in Surry, on the river Mole, 5 ms. SW. of Kingston. It is distinguished by a noble Gothic mansion, the two towers of which are as they were originally built by Cardinal Wolsey.

Esk, river of England and Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, which forms part of the boundary between England and Scotland, and falls into Solway Frith.——River of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, formed by the junction of 2 streams, called the N. and S. Esk.

Eskimaux, bay on the coast of Labrador. Lon. W. C. 19 10 E., lat. 51 30 N.——Cape in Hudson's bay, near the mouth of Deer river. Lon. W. C. 16 20 W., lat. 61 20 N.——Small group of islands, on the coast of Labrador, E. from the Mengan settlement, and N. from the island of Anticosti. Lon. W. C. 14 0 E., lat. 50 10 N.

Eslingen, large imperial city of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is seated on the Necker, 8 ms. SE. of Stutgard. Lon. 9 20 E., lat. 48 47 N.

Esmeraldas, town of Colombia, in the southern part of Spanish Guiana, on the right bank of Upper Orinoco. Lon. W. C. 11 20 E., lat. 5 10 N.

Esne, Asne, Eisenay, large town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, supposed to be the ancient Syena, but Norden thinks it was Latopolis. Esne lies near the grand cataract of the Nile. Lon. 31 40 E., lat. 24 46 N.

Esopus, tp. in Ulster co., N. Y., on Hudson river and Esopus creek. Pop. in 1820, 1,513.—See *Kingston*.——Large creek of Ulster co., N. Y., rises in the Catskill mountains, and falls into the Hudson at Saugerties, 10 ms. below Catskill town.

Esperance, village in Schoharie co., N. Y., on Schoharie river, 18 ms. SW. by W. from Schenectady, and 28 a little N. of W. from Albany.

Essek, or *Eszek*, trading town of Sclavonia. It has a wooden bridge, or rather causeway, over the Dravé and the marshes, 8 ms. in length and 80 feet in breadth, with towers at a ¼ of a mile distant from each other. It is seated on the river Drave, 100 ms. WNW. of Belgrade, and 136 S. of Buda. Lon. 19 16 E., lat. 45 30 N.

Essen, town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 8 ms. E. of Duysburg.

Essens, town of Westphalia, in E. Friesland, now the German ocean, 20 ms. NNE. of Emden.

Essequibo, river of Guiana, falling into the Atlantic ocean in lon. W. C. 19 40 E., lat. 6 45 N.——Province of Guiana, along both banks of the Essequibo river.

Essex, co. of Eng., 54 ms. long and 48 broad; bounded on the N. by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, E. by the German ocean, S. by Kent, and W. by Hertfordshire and Middlesex. It contains 1,240,000 acres; is divided into 19 hundreds and 415 parishes; has 27 market towns; and sends 8 members to Parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1811 was 252,473. It possesses a variety of soil and face of country. The principal rivers are the Thames, Blackwater, Cola, Chelmer, Stour, Crouch, and Roding. Beside vast quantities of corn of all kinds, abundance of calves are sent to the London market; also wild fowls and oysters. The chief manufacture is baize and stuffs. Chelmsford is the county town. Pop. in 1801, 226,437; in 1811, 253,473; and in 1821, 289,424.——Co. of U. C., between Lakes Erie and St. Clair, and between Detroit river and Suffolk county.——Co. of Vt., forming the NE. angle of that State; bounded by the Connecticut river E. and SE., by Caledonia and Orleans W., and by L. C. N.; length 46, mean width 18 ms.; area 728 sq. ms. Surface hilly in general, and in part mountainous. Soil on the streams fertile and productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town Guildhall. Pop. 1820, 3,284. Ctl. lat. 44 42 N., lon. W. C. 5 30 E.——Town of Chittenden co., Vt., 10 ms. E. from Burlington, on Onion river. Pop. in 1820, 1,000.——Co. of Mass., bounded by the Atlantic ocean NE., E., and SE., Middlesex co. SW., and Rockingham co., in N. H., NW.; length and breadth about 19 ms. each; area 360 sq. ms. Surface rather rough than hilly. Soil of middling quality. Chief towns, Salem and Newburyport. Pop. in 1820, 73,930. Central lat. 42 40 N., lon. W. C. 6 10 E.——Tp. of Essex co., Mass., on Chebacco river, 8 ms. NE. from Salem. Pop. in 1820, 1,107.——Co., N. Y., bounded E. by Lake Champlain, S. by Warren, W. by Hamilton and Franklin, and N. by Clinton; length 45 ms., mean width 34; area 1,530 sq. ms. Surface hilly, and even mountainous, with a rocky and sterile soil in general. Chief town, Elizabethtown. Pop. in 1820, 12,811. Central lat. 44 10 N., lon. W. C. 3 20 E.——Village, Chittenden co., Vt., on the opposite side of Onion river, and 9 ms. NE. by E. from Burlington, and 30 miles northwest from Montpelier.——Town, Essex county, N. York, 140 ms. N. from Albany. Pop. in 1820, 1,225.——Co., N. J., on Passaic river, bounded E. by Passaic river, S. by Middlesex, SW. by Somerset, W. by Morris, and N. by Bergen, or Passaic river; length 21, mean width 12 ms.; area 252 sq. ms. Surface hilly, and soil fertile. Chief town, Newark. Pop. in 1840, 44,621. Central lat. 40 45 N., lon. W. C. 2 45 E.——Co., Va., bounded NE. by Rappahannock river, SE. by Middlesex, SW. by King and Queen, and NW. by Caroline; length 28, mean width 10 ms.; area 280 sq. ms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil generally of second rate quality. Chief town, Tappahannock. Pop. in 1820, 9,909. Central lat. 37 50 N. The meridian of W. C. runs across this co.

Esslington, Port, sound on the coast of New Cornwall, on the Pacific coast of N. America. Lon. W. C. 53° W., lat. 54 15 N.

Esling, village of Austria, on the left bank of the Danube, 6 English ms. below Vienna.

Estachar, small town of Persia, in Fars, or Faristan, near the ruins of Persepolis, about 30 ms. NNE. from Shires. Lat. 30 5 N.

Eshmiazin, a district with a town of the same name, in the province of Erivan, of Upper Armenia, Asia. The district stretches, from NW. to SE., along the Arras river, and westward from the city of Erivan. Esthmiazin is the seat of an Armenian archbishopric.

Estill, co., Ky., bounded N. by Montgomery,

NE. by Pike, E. by Perry, S. by Clay, W. by Madison, and NW. by Clarke; length 40, mean width about 17½ ms.; area 700 sq. ms. Kentucky river winds over the central parts, entering at the eastern, and leaving the co. at the NW. angle. Chief town, Irwine. Pop. in 1840, 5,535. Central lat. 37 45 N., lon. W. C. 6 40 W.

Estillville, village and seat of justice, Scott co., Va., 33 ms. a little S. of W. from Abingdon, 116 NE. by E. from Knoxville, in Tenn., and by post road 379 SW. by W. from Richmond.

Estramadura, province of Spain, 17 ms. in breadth, and 100 in length, bounded on the N. by Leon and Old Castile, on the E. by New Castile, on the S. by Andalusia, and on the W. by Portugal. It abounds with corn, wine, and fruit; but the air is bad for foreigners, on account of the excessive heat. It now makes a part of New Castile. ——Province of Portugal, lying about the mouth of the Tajo, bounded on the N. by Beira, on the E. and S. by Alentejo, and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean. It abounds with wine, excellent oil, honey, and oranges. Here the oranges were first planted that were brought from China, and which are known by the name of China oranges. Lisbon is the capital.

Estravayer, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a fine castle, seated on the Lake of Neufchatel. Lon. 6 56 E., lat. 46 55 N.

Estremos, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, divided into the upper town and the lower. It is seated on the river Terra, which falls into the Tajo, 15 ms. W. of Badajoz, and 75 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7 16 W., lat. 38 44 N.

Eswecen, town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, 25 ms. SE. of Cassel. Lon. 10 9 E., lat. 51 11 N.

Etain, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Meuse, and late duchy of Bar, 15 ms. NE. of Verdun. Lon. 5 35 E., lat. 49 15 N.

Etampes, town of Fr., in the dep. of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the river Loet, or Etampes, which abounds with crawfish. It is 15 ms. E. of Chartres. Lon. 2 10 E., lat. 48 30 N.

Etaya, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, situated on a high bank of the Jumna. It is a large, but very wretched town, having but two tolerable houses. It is 62 ms. SE. of Agra. Lon. 79 25 E., lat. 26 43 N.

Ethiopia, name by which a vast region of Africa has been distinguished by some geographers, who have divided it into Upper and Lower Ethiopia. The first included the central part of Africa, under the equinoctial line. The second contains what is now called Nigritia, or Negroland; and Abyssinia is usually considered as nearly commensurate with Upper Ethiopia.

Ethiops, or Ethiopians, from the Greek, *burned*, because what is burned appears black; hence Ethiopia, "*Black Country*" of the ancients, now Abyssinia.

Ethnography, from the Greek, *Grapho*, to write, and *Ethnos*, nation or people. An Ethnographical treatise is, therefore, one which treats of the inhabitants of a country, whilst geographical works, strictly speaking, treat of the features of the earth, though in most of the latter class both sciences are combined.

Ethnarch, Greek *Ethnarches*, from *Ethnos*, nation, ruler of a nation. The Ethnarchs, under the Lower Romano Greek empire, were governors of provinces, and answered in great part to the Latin Pro-Consuls.

Etienne, St., city of France, in the dep. of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Forez, remarkable for its manufactures in iron and steel, for the tempering of which, the water of the brook Eurens, on which it is seated, is extremely good. It carries on likewise a considerable manufacture of ribands. Coal is found in its neighborhood, and also a soft stone fit for grindstones. Its merchandise is conveyed to Paris, to Nantes, and Dunkirk, by the Loire, which it begins to be navigable for small barges at St. Lambero. St. Etienne is 22 ms. SE. of Fuers, and 260 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4 30 E., lat. 45 22 N.

Etlingen, ancient town of Suabia, of the margravate of Bader-Dourlach, at the confluence of the Wirim and Entz, 3 ms. S. of Dourlach. Lon. 9 30 E., lat. 48 59 N.

Etna, Mount, volcano, of Sicily, now called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is 62 ms. in circumference at the base, and 10,954 feet in height. The first eruption of Etna, on record, is that mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, without fixing the period when it happened; but the second, recorded by Thucydides, was in the year 784, B. C. From this period to the year 1447, there were 18 more eruptions. After this it ceased to emit fire near 90 years. The next was in 1536; others followed in 1537, 1567, 1603, (which continued till 1736,) 1564, (which continued 14 years,) 1682, 1686, 1693, 1755, 1763, 1764, 1766, 1780, 1787, 1794. Of all its eruptions, that of 1763 was the most terrible; it was attended with an earthquake that overturned the town of Catania, and buried 18,000 persons in its ruins. It is 10 ms. W. of Catania.

Etna, tp., Penobscot co., Me. Pop. in 1820, 194.——Village, Tompkins co., N. Y.——Furnace, post office, Gloucester co., N. J., by post-road 92 ms. S. from Trenton.——Village on the national road, 18 ms. eastward of Columbus, in Lima tp., Licking co., O., 20 ms. NW. by W. of Newark. Pop. 200.

Etolia, ancient province of northern Greece, bounded W. by Acarnania, S. by the Ionian sea and gulf of Corinth, E. by the Locri Ozolae, and N. by the mountains of Thessaly. It is now southern Albania.

Eton, town of Eng., in Bucks, seated on the Thames, over which is a bridge to Windsor. It is famous for a school and college founded by Henry VI., and King's College in Cambridge admits no other students for fellows but what have been brought up here. It is 20 ms. W. from London. Lon. 36′ W., lat. 50 30 N.

Etowah, river of Ga., rises in the Appalachian mountains, interlocking with the sources of the Chatahoochee, and flowing SW. joins in Alabama the Oostenalah, and forms the Coosa.

Etruria, village of Eng., in Staffordshire, near New Castle. It is the principal seat of the potteries in this co., and here the most elegant vases of every use and form are made.

Ettrick, river of Scot., in Selkirkshire, which rises from the mountainous region in the SW., and, having formed a junction with the Yarrow, their

united streams meet the Tweed where that river enters Roxburghshire. From the woods formerly on the banks of this river, the county obtained the name of Ettrick Forest. Ettrick Banks are the subject of a pastoral Scotch ditty.

Eu, seaport of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy. The principal trade is in serges and lace. It is seated in a valley, on the river Brela, 15 ms. NE. of Dieppe. Lon. 1 30 E., lat. 50 3 N.

Eubanks, village, Cumberland co., Ga., post road, 88 ms. NE. from Milledgeville.

Euclid, town, Cuyahoga co., O., 10 ms. NE. from Cleveland, on the shore of Lake Erie Pop. in 1820, 809.

Eugubio, episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, 35 ms. S. of Urbino and 87 N. of Rome. Lon. 13 37 E., lat. 43 18 N.

Euphemia, seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, on a bay, 50 ms. NE. from Reggio. Lon. 16 32 E., lat. 38 44 N.

Euphrates, one of the most celebrated rivers in the world, and the principal stream of Turkey in Asia. The principal source of this great river is the Murad, which rises in upper Armenia at lon. 44° E. and lat. 39° N., flowing from the mountain Ala-Dag, the ancient Abus, of which Ararat is a branch. It rises near the town of Bayezid, and flowing W. 250 ms. receives from the N. a much smaller stream; the latter, however, being the one to whom the name of Euphrates, or, by the Orientalists, Frat, is given. The Frat is formed by a number of small streams to the N. of Erzroom, below which city they unite, and flowing SW. join the Murad at Keban, and form the Euphrates. The river would appear to be destined to enter the Mediterranean, as it passes the first mountain chain by the pass of Nushar, and again through a second mountain pass, forms a double cataract 22 ms. above Semisat. The course thus far SW., is at length turned by the mass of Caucasus after having reached within less than 100 ms. from the NE. angle of the eastern Mediterranean. Below Semisat, the Euphrates, already 500 ms. from the source of the Murad, turns to S. about 100 ms., where at length, nearly due E. from Aleppo, it assumes its final course to the SE., towards the Persian gulf. Having flowed in the latter direction 700 ms., the Euphrates and Tigris unite, and form the Shat-al-Arab, or the river of Arabia. A short distance below the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris the Ahwas, another river of considerable magnitude, enters from the Elwend mountains. Now, within less than 40 ms. from its recipient, the Persian gulf, the water of the Shat-al-Arab divides into three main and several minor branches. All the mouths are more or less choked with sand bars; that of the S. is the freest and deepest. The tide flows above Bassorah, or about 40 ms. The entire comparative length of the Euphrates is between 1,300 and 1,400 ms. The basin of this river, including the valleys of Tigris and Ahwas, is about 800 ms. in length by 200 mean width; with an area of 160,000 sq. ms., lying between lat. 30° and 40 30 N. Below its bend to the SE., the Euphrates generally separates the Arabian deserts from the plains of the ancient Mesopotamia, now known by various names, Diarbeker, Ourfa, Irac Araby, &c. It is a mistake, however, very common, that the deserts are terminated by the Euphrates, as a desert with all the features and horrors of that of Arabia, extends between the Euphrates and Tigris about N. lat. 35° and lon. 40° E. Here ponds of bitter water are found amid immense brakes of wormwood, or sandy plains. One general character distinguishes the basins of the Euphrates, Nile, and Indus; but the contrast is most striking in the former. Each rises on an elevated table land or plateau, amid towering mountains and fertile vales, and debouch amid or environed by arid sands. The mountains of Armenia rise above the region of perpetual snow, whilst the parched desert of Arabia slowly sinks below the waves of the Persian gulf. Every product of the vegetable kingdom, not absolutely tropical, can be reared in this remarkable basin. The variety of vegetables in the markets of Babylon excited the astonishment of Herodotus upwards 2,280 years past. At present, however, this region, so interesting to the enlightened mind, is covered with barbarous hordes, without government or law. Where abundance reigned 22 centuries past, now rove the Sekman, Koord, Turcoman, and Osmanli Turks, with other bands equally barbarous and ferocious.—See *Tigris*, *Ahwas*, &c.

The Euphrates at about N. lat. 38° and below the ancient town of Meletene, now *Malatieh*, having become greatly augmented by the union of all its higher confluents forces its narrow and tumultuous course through the chain of Taunis. This chain, a part of the Caucassian system, divides the basin of the Euphrates into two very distinct sub-basins; one to the N. and the other to the S. of these mountains. The two sub-basins differ from each other in climate and soil, as in the manners and interests of their respective inhabitants. The political relations of the northern side have their natural bent towards the Euxine, and those of the southern towards either the Mediterranean, Syria, or the Persian gulf. At Samosata the river assumes for upwards of 100 miles maintains a southern course to its great bend E. of Aleppo, and thence pursues a general southeastern direction to the Persian gulf. Below Samosata the river becomes navigable; above that place the bed of the main and tributary streams are rocky and shallow.

Eure, dep. of Fr., which includes part of the late province of Normandy.

Eure and *Loire*, dep. of Fr., so called from the rivers of that name. It contains the late province of Beauce, and its capital is Chartres.

Europe, one of the four general parts of the world, bounded on the N. by the Frozen ocean, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by the Atlantic and Northern ocean, and on the E. by Asia. From Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Oby it is near 3,600 ms. in length; and from Cape Matapan in the Morea, to the North Cape in Lapland, about 2,200 in breadth. Europe is naturally divided into five great sections: 1, the Spanish peninsula in the SW; 2, the central table land of the Alps and the mountains of Germany, Bohemia, Transylvania, and Turkey, with an immense alluvial slope declining to the N., and the two peninsulas of Greece and Italy protruded into the Mediterranean to the S.; 3, the wide spread plain of Russia extending from the SW. to NE., from the Carpathian to the Ural mountains,

and from SE. to NW., from the Caspian and Black seas to the Baltic and White seas; 4, the Scandinavian peninsula in the extreme NW., having the Atlantic ocean, Frozen ocean, White sea, Baltic sea, and German ocean to bathe its shores; and, 5, the British islands detached from, but forming essentially, both morally and physically, a part of Europe. The extent of Europe has been very variously stated, and from its excessively indented outline this problem is difficult of solution. Having no natural line of separation from Asia, different national geographers have been far from following the same line of demarcation. The English, and after them American, authors have traced a very artificial limit between those two great sections of the earth; following the Kama, Volga, and Don rivers from the Ural mountains to the sea of Azoph. On the contrary, most of the continental geographers of Europe bound that section of the earth on the side of Asia by the Ural mountains to the head of, and thence down, the Ural river to its mouth in the Caspian; thence following the Caspian to the extension of Mount Caucasus, and thence along the ridge of that chain W. to the straits of Kaffa. Rees, in the maps of his Cyclopædia, judiciously adopted the latter, which is in fact the most natural line of demarcation between Europe and Asia, and gives to the former about 200,000 sq. ms. more area than it would contain if restricted to the Kama, Volga, and Don boundary. Adopting, therefore, the Ural river, Caspian sea, and Caucassian mountains, as the outline of Europe on the side of Asia, the former will contain within a small fraction of 3,000,000 of sq. ms., lying between the parallels of 36 20 and 72° N. lat For the climate and seasons of Europe, see *Earth*.

The principal chains of mountains on the Spanish peninsula are the Sierra Neveda of Granada, of which two peaks, the Muley Hassen and Veleta, rise above the region of perpetual snow; the Sierra Morena and the united chain of the Pyrenees and Galicia. In the central table land of Europe rise the Alps, Carpathian, with its embankments, and Hæmus, with its lateral chains. Though limited on two sides by the Ural and Carpathian mountains, the great plain of Russia has in its interior not even hills of much elevation. The Dofrine chain forms the nucleus of the Scandinavian peninsula. The Dofrine, rising from the German ocean, extends NE. to N. lat. 69°, it then turns first E. then S., assumes the name of Olonetz, is finally terminated in the marshes of Finland between the Baltic and White seas. The fifth division, the British islands, though chequered with some mountainous districts, has no chain of considerable extent or mass.

The principal rivers on the Spanish peninsula are the Guadalquiver, Guadiana, Tagus, Duero, and Ebro. The central table land discharges into the Atlantic ocean, the Garonne and Loire; into the English channel, the Seine; into the German ocean, the Rhine, Weser, and Elbe; into the Baltic, the Oder and Vistula; into the Mediterranean, the Rhone; into the gulf of Venice, the Po; and into the Black sea, the Danube and the Dniester. The great Russian plain is drained by the Bog, Dnieper, and Don, flowing into the Black and Azoph seas; by the Volga and its numerous confluents into the Caspian; by the Neva, entering the gulf of Finland, and, finally, the Onega, Dwina, Mezin, and Petchora, losing themselves in the White sea, or Arctic ocean. The Dofrine chain, ranging along near the Atlantic ocean at a mean distance of about 200 ms. from the Baltic, discharges its rivers of note towards the latter recipient, and gives source to the Kimi, Tornes, Sulea, Skellestea, Umea, Indal, and Westerdal, with several others, which are lost in the gulf of Bothnia and Baltic. This chain discharges also a fine stream, the Clara, into Lake Wener, from which it again issues by the name of Gotha, and is finally lost in the Categate at Gottenburg.

Of all sections of the earth the British islands are most abundantly supplied with navigable rivers in proportion to the extent of surface. The Thames, Severn, Mersey, Humber, Clyde, and Shannon, are astonishing streams, if we take into view the relative extent of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with that of Europe entire.

The seas of Europe are on the W. and NW. of the Atlantic ocean, on the S. the Mediterranean and Black seas, on the SE. the Caspian, and on the N. the Arctic ocean. This region is indented by the gulf of Venice, by the sea of Azoph, by the Baltic, and by the White sea; and as we consider the British islands as a part of Europe, by the German ocean. In point of magnitude the Lakes of Ladoga, Onega, Wener, Wetter, Enara, Geneva, and Constance, follow nearly in order, and are the principal lakes of Europe, if we may not except that intricate maze of lakes between the White sea and gulf of Finland. Such are the general features of that section of the earth where the human mind has risen to the highest dignity, and the human form to perhaps its utmost perfection of strength and symmetry.

Europe contains at present the Christian governments of Sweden, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Great Britain, France, the kingdom of the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, Sardinia; the two Sicilies, the Pope's dominions; and several minor States in Italy; Austria, Bavaria, Wirtemburg, and Saxony, with other minor States of Germany. Mahometan Europe embraces all Greece, Epirus or Albania, Macedonia, Thessaly, Thrace, Bulgaria, Servia, and Bosnia, with part of Croatia and Herzegowina; or, briefly, all the continent and most of the islands of Europe SE. from the Save and Danube rivers.

The languages are the Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, which are dialects of the Latin; the German, Flemish, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and English, which proceed from the Teutonic; the Sclavonian, which reigns (though in disguise) in Poland, Russia, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, and Lapland; the modern Greek, and several others.

The general religion of Europe is the Christian, subdivided into three great sects—the Roman Cathlic S., the Protestant (with the exception of Ireland) NW., and the Greek church on the SE. and E. The Mahometan, of the sect of Omar, or the Sonnites, is the established, though not the most prevalent, religion in the Turkish empire in Europe.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF EUROPE.

The following table exhibits at one view the names of the principal political divisions, the numbers and the religions of their population, and the names of their capital cities; the smaller German States being all classed as one under the name of "German States," and the Swiss cantons under that of Switzerland.

Sovereign States.	Area in geographical sq. miles.	Aggregate population.	Relative pop. to the sq. mile.	Religion.	Revenue in pounds sterling.	Army.	Capitals.	Population.	Distances from London in mls.
United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland	90,950	23,400,000	257	Protestants of every sect, Catholics, Jews, &c.	45,000,000	109,000	London	1,465,268	
Kingdom of France	154,000	32,000,000	208	Catholics and Protestants	41,000,000	420,000	Paris	909,126	210
Empire of Austria	194,500	32,000,000	165	Catholics	18,600,000	272,000	Vienna	330,000	760
Empire of Russia	1,535,700	56,500,000	37	Greek church and Catholics	16,495,000	710,000	St. Petersburg	450,000	1,300
Kingdom of Prussia	80,450	12,164,000	155	Catholics and Evangelicals	5,866,000	199,453	Berlin	240,000	600
Kingdom of Spain	137,400	13,900,000	101	Catholics	- -	- -	Madrid	175,000	750
Kingdom of Portugal	29,150	3,530,000	121	Catholics	- -	- -	Lisbon	260,000	910
Kingdom of Holland	9,780	2,558,000	262	Calvinists	3,400,000	26,000	Hague	55,000	190
Kingdom of Belgium	8,250	3,560,000	453	Catholics	2,600,000	47,000	Bruxelles	106,000	190
Kingdom of Denmark	16,500	1,950,000	119	Lutherans	1,650,000	30,838	Copenhagen	120,000	600
Kingdom of Sweden	127,000	2,800,000	22	Lutherans	1,732,000	45,201	Stockholm	80,000	880
Kingdom of Norway	96,000	1,150,000	11	Lutherans	- -	122,249	Christiana	21,000	720
German States	68,500	13,900,000	193	Protestants and Catholics	- -	33,758	Frankfort, on Maine	60,000	430
Switzerland	11,200	1,980,000	177	Protestants and Catholics	- -		Berne	20,500	480
							Zurick	11,000	
							Lacerne	5,000	
Italian States. Kingdom of Sardinia	21,000	4,300,000	205	Catholics	2,800,000	46,557	Turin	114,000	580
							Cagliari	27,000	
Duchy of Parma	1,600	440,000	264	Catholics	190,000	1,800	Parma	30,000	670
Duchy of Modena	1,570	380,000	238	Catholics	144,000	1,780	Modena	27,000	680
Duchy of Lucca	312	143,000	464	Catholics	78,500	800	Lucca	17,460	710
Grand Duchy of Tuscany	6,324	1,275,000	202	Catholics	701,000	4,000	Florence	80,000	760
Kingdom of Two Sicilies	31,460	7,420,000	236	Catholics	3,464,000	51,510	Naples	364,000	960
							Palermo	168,000	1,490
States of the Church	13,000	2,590,000	199	Catholics	1,800,000	7,400	Rome	154,000	910
Principality of Monaco	38	6,500	171	Catholics	17,000	- -	Monaco	1,280	
Republic of St. Marino	17	7,200	265	Catholics	2,900	40	St. Marino	5,500	
Ottoman Empire	110,200	7,000,000	63	Mahommedans and Greeks	- -	- -	Constantinople	330,000	1,490
Kingdom of Greece	14,100	700,000	51	Greek church	240,000	6,000	Athens	15,000	1,460
Principality of Servia	9,000	380,000	42	Greek church	- -	- -	Semendria	8,000	1,080
Principality of Wallachia	21,600	970,000	45	Greek church	- -	- -	Bukkarest	80 000	1,230
Principality of Moldavia	11,600	450,000	39	Greek church	- -	- -	Jassy	28,000	1,230
United States of the Ionian Islands	754	176,000	234	Greek church	151,000	1,200	Corfu	17,000	1,230
Free City of Cracow	373	114,000	106	Catholics	36,000	80	Cracow	28,000	
Republic of Andorre	144	15,000	104	Catholics	- -	- -	Andorro	2,000	
	2,772,472	327,638,700							

It may be observed that the area above is in square geographical miles, which, when reduced to square statute miles, amounts to 3,234,550; and when compared with the aggregate population gives to all Europe a distributive population of a fraction above 100 to the square statute mile.

Europe forms the northwestern portion of the eastern hemisphere, or old world, and is situate between 34° and 82′ N. lat., if Spitzbergen be included, and between 24° W. and 71° E. lon., including Iceland and Novaiya Zemlia. But the extremities of the continental portion are comprised within narrower limits; Cape Nord Kyn, the most northern point, being in lat. 71° 6′ N.; the most southern points, Punta de Tarifa in Spain, in lat. 36°, and Cape Matipan, in the Morea, in lat. 36° 17′ N.; the most western point, Cape St. Vincent, in 9° W. lon.; and the most eastern point, in the Ural mountains, near Jekaterinburg, in 60° 20′ E., lon. The greatest length of the continent is in the direction of northeast and southwest from the mouth of the river Kara, on the Arctic ocean, and to St. Vincent, in Spain; and is estimated at 3,490 British miles. The greatest breadth, from Cape Matapan to Nord Kyn, is about 2,420. The superficial area is estimated to contain about 3,900,000 square miles.

Europe is at present divided into eighty-six sovereign States; but of these a great proportion belong to the Germanic or Swiss confederation, and can scarcely be considered as really independent.

Eustis, lake of the U. S., one of the sources of Yellowstone river. Lon. W. C. 31 30 W., lat. 43 N.

Eutaw Springs, small stream of S. C., flowing into the Santee river, in the NW. part of Charleston district, 60 ms. from Charleston.

Eustatia, St., one of the smallest of the Leeward islands in the W. Indies. It is a mountain in the form of a sugar loaf, whose top is hollow, and lies on the NW. of St. Christopher, and belongs to the kingdom of the Netherlands. Lon. 63 10 W., lat., 17 29 N.

Eutim, town of Holstein, with a castle, where the bishop of Lubec resides. It is 7 ms. from Lubec.

Euxine Sea.—See *Black Sea.*

Evangelic League, or revival of the League of Smalcald. This confederation which had so much influence on European policy generally, and still more on Germany in particular, arose from the encroachments made on the Protestants by the Emperor of Germany in the Catholic interest. Frederick IV., Elector of Palatine, menaced on all sides, yet holding the highest rank amongst the Protestant princes of Germany, had sufficient influence to unite several others to his party. He found most of the Protestant princes and people already well disposed to break with the emperor from the vexations imposed on them by the Imperial Chamber at Spire, and by the Aulic Council; and thus, in 1609, towards the close of the reign of Rodolph II. was formed "*The Evangelic League*," into which entered the duke of Wirtemberg, Maurice, Landgrave, of Hesse Cassel, Joachim Ernest, Marquis of Anspach; Frederic, Marquis of Baden Dourlach; Christian, Prince of Anhalt; and most of the Protestant cities. Frederic IV., Elector Palatine, was declared their general and chief. The most eminent men who held the station of generalissimo of this League, were Christian IV., King of Denmark, and Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden; religion was the pretence, but human policy the main-spring of the Evangelic League, as was seen more distinctly by the history of the Counter League.—See *Catholic League*, and *Smalcald, League of.*

Evansham, town and seat of justice, Wythe co., Va., on Reed creek, branch of Great Kenhawa, 56 ms. SW. from Christiansburg. Lat. 36 10 N., lon. W. C. 4° W.

Evans's post office, Erie co., N. Y., 268 ms. by post road W. from Albany.

Evans's Mills, post office, Jefferson co. N. Y., 168 ms. by postroad NW. from Albany.

Evansville, village and seat of justice, Vanderburg co., Inda., on the bank of the Ohio river, 51 ms. S. from Vincennes, and 24 SE. from New Harmony. N. lat. 38 1, lon. W. C. 10 30 W.

Evaux, town of France, in the dep. of Creuse, and late province of Marche, 20 ms. from Mount Lacon. Lon. 2 35 E., lat. 46 13 N.

Evensburg, village, Crawford co., Penn.

Everding, town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the Danube, 12 ms. W. of Lintz. Lon. 13 46 E., lat, 48 19 N.

Everett House, post office, Lewis co., Ky., 90 ms. by the post road NE. from Frankfort.

Everettsville, village, Albemarle co., Va.

Evershot, town of Eng., in Dorsetshire, 12 ms. NW. of Dorchester, and 129 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2 55 W., lat. 50 52 N.

Evesham, borough of Eng., in Worcestershire. It has a manufacture of stockings, and is seated on a gradual ascent from the Avon, which almost surrounds it, and over which is a stone bridge. It give name to an adjacent vale, remarkable for producing plentifully of corn. It is 14 ms. SE. of Worcester, and 95 NW. of London. Lon. 1 45 W., lat. 52 4 N.——Tp., Burlington co., N. J., 8 ms. NE. of Haddonfield, and about 16 ms E. of Philadelphia

Evian, town of Savoy, in Chablais, on the S. side of the lake of Geneva, 22 ms. NE. of Geneva. Lon. 6 50 E., lat. 46 21 N.

Evoli, town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 12 ms. E. of Salerno. Lon. 15 16 E., lat. 40 46 North.

Evora, fortified town of Portugal, capital of Alentejo, with a university. It is seated in a country, which, though a little unequal, is very pleasant, surrounded on all sides by mountains, and planted with large trees of divers sorts. It is 65 ms. E. by S. of Lisbon. Lon. 7 30 W., lat. 38 28 N.

Evreux, ancient town of France, seated in the department of Eure. It is the capital of the department, and its cathedral is a handsome structure. The trade consists in corn, linen, and woolen cloth, and it has a manufacture of cotton velvets, and another of tick. It is seated on the river Iton, 25 ms. S. of Rouen, and 55 NW. of Paris. Lon. 1 14 E., lat. 49 1 9 N.

Ewel, town of Eng., in Surry, on a rivulet which empties itself into the Thames at Kingston. It is 10 ms. NNE. of Darking, and 13 SSE. of London. Lon. 15′ W., lat. 51 26 N.

Ewingsville, village Cecil co., Md.

Exarchs of Ravenna. This term, originally applied in the singular to an officer in the Greek church, immediately below the patriarch, but was made remarkable in history as applied to an officer who, after the fall of the kingdom of the Ostrogoths in Italy, and the reconquest of part of that

country by the arms of the Greek emperors resident at Constantinople, represented those emperors and resided in Ravenna. The first exarch was the Eunuch Narses, who completed the ruin of the Gothic kingdom about A. D. 563. The exarchate continued until 754, when Ravenna was taken by Astolphus, king of the Lombards. This was one of the great leading events which led to the establishment of the temporal power of the bishops of Rome, as these adroit ecclesiastics sought and obtained the aid of France, and obtained, by that means, the subversion of the Lombard kingdom, and the investiture of great part of what the Lombard kings held in Italy, and were relieved from all dependence on the emperors of Constantinople. See Gibbon, vol. 6, pp. 179, 186.

Ex, river of Eng., which rises in the forest of Exmoor, in Somersetshire, and after being joined by several little streams, leaves that co. below Dulverton, and runs to Tiverton, Exeter, and Topsham, from whence it forms an estuary, which terminates in the English Channel, at Exmouth, after a course of 40 ms.

Exeter, capital city of Devonshire, Eng., situated on the river Ex, 10 ms. N. of the British channel. It is large, populous, and wealthy, with gates, walls, and suburbs; the circumference of the whole is about 3 ms. Ships of burden formerly came up to this city, but the navigation was almost destroyed by Henry Courtney, earl of Devon, and, though repaired, could not be restored to its former state. Its port, therefore, is at Topsham, 5 ms. below. It has 13 companies of tradesmen, a manufacture of serges and other woolen goods, an extensive foreign and domestic commerce, and a share in the fisheries of Newfoundland and Greenland. It is 68 ms. SW. of Bristol, and 173 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3 33 W., lat. 50 44 North.

Exeter, town, Penobscot co., Me. Pop. in 1820, 582.——Town, Rockingham co., N. H., on Exeter river, branch of Piscataqua, at the head of tide water, 15 ms. SW. from Portsmouth, seated at the fall of the Exeter river. The village of Exeter has become the seat of numerous flourishing manufactures of woolen and cotton cloths, and also ordnance and small arms. Exeter academy is a very respectable institution, originally founded by the Hon. John Phillips, LL.D., in 1781. It is supported by the students, amounting to about 80, and by funds exceeding $80,000.——Small but important river of N. H., rising in Rockingham co., and flowing past Exeter into Great bay.——Tp., Washington co., R. I., 25 ms. SW. from Providence. Pop. in 1820, 2,581. Town, Otsego co., N. Y., 10° NW. from Cooperstown. Pop. 1820, 1,430.——Town, Luzerne co., co., Pa., on the Susquehannah river, 10 ms. above Wilkesbarre. Pop. 1820, 820.——Tp. of Berks co. Pa., NE. side of the Schuylkill river, commencing about 3 ms. below Reading. Pop. in 1820, 1,381.——Village, New Hanover co., N. C., on the E. fork of Cape Fear river, 36 ms. above Wilmington.——Village of Harrison co., Ia.

Exilles, strong fort of France, now in the department of the Upper Alps, lately in the province of Dauphiny. It is an important passage, 6 ms. W. of Suza, and 40 NE. of Embrun.

Exmoor, forest of Eng., in Somersetshire, in the NW. corner of that co., extending thence into Devonshire.

Exmouth, village of Eng., in Devonshire, on the E. side of the bay which forms the mouth of the river Ex, 10 ms. S. by E. of Exeter. It is much frequented for the benefit of sea bathing.

Exodus, second book of Moses, thus called from two words, meaning "going out," and applied to the Israelites going out of Egypt.

Exuma, long narrow island, in the group of the Bahamas. Lon. W. C. 1 15 E., lat. 23 25 North.

Exuma Sound, extending SE. from Eleuthera, to Yuma, and between Guannahani and Exuma Keys.

Exuma Keys, long and dangerous reef, composed of rocks, sand banks, and small islets, stretching NW. from Exuma island towards New Providence.

Eye, borough of Eng., in Suffolk, 20 ms. N. of Ipswich, and 91 NE. of London. Lon. 1 10 E., lat. 52 20 N.——River of Eng., which rises in the NW. of Berwickshire, and falls into the British ocean at Eyemouth.

Eyemouth, seaport in Berwickshire, at the mouth of the Eye, formerly fortified to curb the garrison of Berwick, from which it is distant 9 ms. Lon. 1 50 W., lat. 55 51 N.

Eyesdale, small island of Eng., on the coast of Argyleshire, to the SE. of Mull. It is noted for its slate quarries.

Eylau, town of Prussian Poland, about 30 ms. nearly S. from Koningsberg.

Eyndhoven, town of Dutch Brabant, in the district of British-le-Duc, at the confluence of the Eynds and Dommel, 13 ms. SE. of Bois-le-Duc. Lon. 5 26 E., lat. 51 31 N.

Eysoch, river of the bishopric of Brixen, which waters the town of that name, and falls into the Adige below Meran.

F.

Faaborg, seaport of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Funen. Lon. 10 16 E., lat. 55 12 N.

Fabius, town, Onondago co., N. Y. It is situated on the head springs of Chenango river, 148 ms. W. of Albany. Pop. 1820, 2,494.

Fabriano, town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, famous for its good paper. It is 25 ms. NE. of Foligni. Lon. 12 32 E., lat. 43 10 N.

Factoryville, village, Tioga co., N. Y., about 164 ms. SSW. from Albany.

Faenza, ancient town of Italy, in Romagna. It is famous for fine earthen ware, invented here, and is seated on the river Amona, 12 ms. SW. of Ravenna.

Fairbank, village, Chatauque co., N. Y.

Fahlun, town of Sweden, capital of Dalecarlia, situated in the midst of rocks and hills, between the Lakes of Run and Warpen. It contains two churches, and (including the miners) 7,000 inhabitants, whose houses are generally of wood, 2 stories high. It is chiefly celebrated for its copper mine, which is on the E. side of the town. It is 30 ms. NW. of Hedemora. Lon. 16 42 E., lat. 60 34 N.

Fairfax, Kennebec co., Me., 26 ms. N. from Augusta. Pop. 1820, 1204.——Town, Franklin co., Vt., on the river Lamoelle, 20 ms. NNE. from Burlington.——Co. of Va., on the Potomac, opposite the District of Columbia, bounded by the Potomac river and District of Columbia NE., the Potomac river E., Prince William SW., and Loudon NW.; length 25 ms., mean width 18, area 450 sq. ms. Surface broken, and soil in most thin and sterile. Chief town Centreville. Pop. 1820, 11,404, and in 1840, 9,730. Central lat. 38 42, lon. W. C. 12′ W.——Town and seat of justice, Culpeper co., Va., on Mountain creek branch of Rappahannock, 38 ms. above Fredericksburg, and 75 ms. SW. from Washington.——Court-house and post office, Fairfax co., Va., 15 ms. W. from W. C.

Fairfield, town on the right side of the Kennebec river, in the extreme S. part of Somerset co., Me. Pop. in 1820, 1,609.——Town in Franklin co., Vt., on Black river, a branch of Missisque river, 26 ms. NNE. from Burlington. Pop. in 1820, about 1,350.——Co. of Ct., on the SW. angle of the State, bounded by N. Y. W., Litchfield N., New Haven NE. and E., and Long Island sound SE.; length 35 ms., mean width 17; area about 600 sq. ms. The surface of this county is most delightfully variegated by hill and dale. The soil, though not generally very fertile, is yet productive, and well cultivated. The shore along the sound is very much indented by small creeks, bays, and inlets, affording a very convenient navigation. Staples are too numerous for discrimination, consisting of a great variety of articles suitable to the N. York market. Chief towns, Danberry and Fairfield. Pop. in 1820, 42,739. Central lat. 41 15, lon. W. C. 3 35 E.——Town, tp., and port of entry in Fairfield co., Ct., of which it is the seat of justice, on Long island, 54 ms. NE. from N. Y. It is a place of considerable commerce. It is also the seat of an academy, and contains the ordinary buildings appertaining to a seat of justice. Pop. of the tp. in 1820, 4,151.—See *Greenfield Hill*, *Saugatuck*, *Black Rock*, and *Mill River*.——Town in Herkimer co., N. Y., on the E. side of West Canada creek, 10 ms. N. from Herkimer. Pop. in 1820, 2,610.——Tp. of Cumberland co., N. J. Pop. in 1820, 1,869.——Tp. of Crawford co., Pa., right bank of French creek, and S. from the tp. of Mead. Pop. in 1820, 1,553.——Tp. of Westmoreland co., Pa., between Loyalhannon and Connemaugh rivers. Pop. in 1820, 2,685.——Town in Adams co., Pa., 7 ms. SW. by W. from Gettysburg, and at the foot of Jack's mountain.——Village in Rockbridge co., Va., 12 ms. NE. from Lexington.——District of S. C., bounded by Broad river SW. and W., Chester N., Wateree river NE., Kershaw E., and Richland S.; length 30, mean width 23 ms.; area 690 sq. ms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil fertile. Chief town Winnisborough. Pop. in 1820, 17,174. Central lat. 34 20 N., lon. W. C. 4 0 W.——Village in Columbia co., Ga.——Village in Putnam co., Ga.——Village in Nelson co., Va.——Co. of Ohio, bounded by Franklin NW., Licking N., Perry E., Hocking S., and Pickaway SW. The greatest breadth about 24, and greatest length 30 ms., but the mean breadth would not amount to quite 19 ms.; area about 550 sq. ms. Lancaster, the county seat, lies directly on a straight line from Zanesville to Circlesville, 36 ms. SW. by W. of the former, and 23 NE. by E. of the latter. "This county," as stated in the Ohio Gazetteer, "embraces, perhaps, the most elevated tract of country of similar extent between the Muskingum and Scioto rivers. The land is, therefore, drier and more peculiarly adapted to the production of wheat and other kinds of grain than that of several adjacent counties." This, we may agree from personal observation, is true in part, but if taken as even a general fact, would give a very erroneous idea of Fairfield county. The hilly region between the Ohio and Muskingum rivers extends, with partial river bottoms, to and beyond the Scioto. The line we have already noticed may be regarded as pretty nearly a general demarcation between this hilly region and the great alluvial expanse of Central and Western Ohio. The northern and northwestern part of Fairfield belongs to the alluvion. It is truly observed, in the Ohio Gazetteer, that "the face of the country about Lancaster, in the central part of the county, presents a peculiar aspect. The land seems generally level, but abrupt, precipitous, and uniform piles of rocks, producing very little timber or herbage, are occasionally interspersed in a promiscuous manner in every direction. One of these, (Mount Pleasant,) about half a mile NE. of New Lancaster, is very remarkable." This isolated mass I visited, and found an extremely interesting object. Its front, towards Lancaster, is an immense broken precipice of freestone rock of upwards of two hundred feet elevation; on the other sides, it is steep, with massive rocks projecting; but the most interesting objects this hill presented were masses of transported hornblende rocks, lying on its upper surface, in relative position similar to where they are found over the whole alluvial sections of Central and Western Ohio.—See article *New Lancaster*.

As a whole, Fairfield county may be regarded as divided nearly equally between the hill tract towards Ohio river and the central alluvion, and, of course, the soil must present great contrasts of surface and fertility. A lateral canal has been already constructed, along the Hockhocking valley, from the Ohio canal, in Greenfield tp., of this co., to Lancaster, and which is intended to be continued down the Hockhocking to the Ohio river, at Troy, in Athens co. The completion of this work will give incalculable advantages, not only to Fairfield, but to all the adjacent counties.

In latitude, Fairfield co., Ohio, extends from 39 33 to 39 56 N., and in longitude W. C. from 5 18 to 5 42 W. Pop. in 1820, 16,633; in 1830, 24,788; and in 1840, 31,924.

Fairfield, tp. of Jefferson co., Ohio.——Tp. of Columbiana co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1,287. For village in this tp. see *East Fairfield*.——Tp. in the northern part of Highland co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 2,100.——Tp. of Tuscarawas co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 342.——Town in Bath tp., northwestern part of Greene co., Ohio. In the Ohio Gazetteer, this town is so represented as if it stood on Mad river bank, from which it is distant upwards of 2 ms., 15 ms. NE. of Dayton, 12 SW. of Springfield, and 12 NNW. of Xenia. It is a fine and flourishing village.——Tp. of Butler co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1,867.——Tp. of Licking

co., Ohio, 4 ms. N. from Newark.——Village in Franklin co., Ia., on the E. fork of White Water river, 7 ms. N. from Brookeville, by post road 77 ms. SE. by E. from Indianapolis.——Village in Wayne co., Ill., by post road 63 ms. SE. from Vandalia.——Village in Nelson co., Ky., 40 ms. SW. from Frankfort, and 35 SE. from Louisville.

Fairfield Corners, post office in Somerset co., Me., 83 ms. NNE. from Portland.

Fairford, town of Eng., in Gloucestershire, on the Coln, 25 ms. SE. of Gloucester, and 80 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1 44 W., lat. 51 40 N.

Fairhaven, town in Rutland co., Vt., 18 ms. W. of Rutland, and 50 N. of Bennington. Pop. 650.——Town in Bristol co., Mass., on Acushnet river, opposite Bedford. Pop. in 1820, 2,733. ——Village in Irael tp., southwestern part of Preble co., Ohio, 9 ms. SW. of Eaton, the county seat, and 8 ms. a little W. of N. from Oxford, in Butler co.

Fair Isle, island of the Northern ocean, between Shetland and Orkney, from both of which its high towering rocks are visible.

Fairlee, in Orange co., Vt., on Connecticut river, opposite Oxford, in Grafton co. N. H.

Fairport, village on the E. bank of Grand river, Geauga co., Ohio, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, and has a tolerable good port, or harbor, for vessels usually navigating the lakes. It is 32 ms. NE. from Cleveland, 170 in the same direction from Columbus, and 15 N. of Chardon, the county seat.

Fair Town, village in Cumberland co., N. J., on Cohanzy creek, 4 miles S. from Bridgeton, and 25 SE. from Salem.

Fairvale, village in Washington co., N. Y.

Fairview, tp. in the extreme N. part of York co , Pa., between the Susquehannah river and Yellow Breeches creek. Pop. in 1820, 1,764.——Village in Erie co., Pa., on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Walnut creek, 8 ms. SW. by W. from Erie.——Village in Brooke co., Va.——Village in Guernsey co., Ohio, on the road from Zanesville to Wheeling, 25 ms. E. from Cambridge, and adjoining the E. line of the county.

Fairweather, cape of Patagonia, at the mouth of the Gallegos river, on the Atlantic coast. Lon. W. C. 8 10 E , lat. 51 30 S.——Cape of N. America, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. W. C. 60 20 W., lat. 58 50 N.

Fairweather Mount, high and remarkable isolated mountain, 12 ms. NE. from Cape Fairweather, of N. America.

Faisans, island in the river Bidassoa, which separates France from Spain, situated between Andaye and Fontarabia. Lon. 1 46 W., lat. 43 20 N.

Fakenham, town of Eng., in Norfolk, on a hill, 20 ms. NW. of Norwick, and 110 NNE. of London. Lon. 0 58 E., lat. 52 53 N.

Fakir, *Arab and Derviche Persan*, are synonymous terms, and mean a poor wretch in indigence, but is more loosely applied, and, as applied, rather means a vagabond, or impudent beggar. In India, it is applied to poor students living on charity whilst employed in study.

Falaise, town of Fr., in the dep. of Calvados, and late province of Normandy. It is remarkable for being the birth place of William the Conqueror. It has a good trade in serges, linen, and lace, and its fair, which begins on August 16, is the most famous in France, next to that of Beaucaire. It is seated on the river Ante, 20 ms. SE. of Caen, and 115 W. of Paris. Lon. 0 2 W., lat. 48 35 N.

Falerne, river of Africa, and one of the constituent branches of the Senegal. The Falerne rises in the Kong mountains, and, flowing nearly due N. from N. lat. 12 0 to 14 30, where it falls into the Senegal, after a comparative course of 260 ms. In part of its course its forms the western boundary of Bambouk.

Falkenberg, seaport of Sweden, on the Baltic, 17 ms. NW. of Helmstadt. Lon. 12 50 E., lat. 56 52 N.

Falkenbburg, strong town of Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Traje, 60 ms. E. of Stetin. Lon. 15 58 E., lat. 53 35 N.

Falkingham, town of Eng., in Lincolnshire, 18 ms. W. by S. of Boston, and 104 N. of London. Lon. 0 20 W. lat. 52 48 N.

Falkirk, town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, 9 ms S. of Stirling. Lon. 4 58 W., lat. 55 57 N.

Falkland, small town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 20 ms. N. of Edinburg. Lon. 3 7 W., lat. 56 18 N.

Falkland Islands, near the straits of Magellan, in S. America, discovered by Sir Richard Hawkins, in 1594. Lon. W. C. 17° E., lat. 52 S. This group which was found, and remains with but very partial exception uninhabited, bids fair to become of great importance as a British colony. The following document was extracted from an article in the National Intelligencer of Friday, May 19th, 1843, headed The Falkland Islands:

Lieutenant Governor Moody, empowered by a commission from the British government, landed on one of these islands on the 15th of January, 1842, and took possession of the group as a British colony. Governor Moody describes the Falkland Islands "as situated between 51° and 53′ S., and 57° and 62′ W. of London." The group lies distant about 400 ms. a little N. of E. from the eastern mouth of the straits of Magellan, and comprises two main and about 200 smaller islands of various extent down to mere rocks or sand banks. E., or rather NE., Falkland is at a mean of 85 miles length, greatest breadth 53 ms. West or SW. Falkland is about 80 ms. in length, with varying breadth, mean 40 ms. Area of E. Falkland 300, and of W. Falkland 2,000 sq. ms. Area of the whole group about 6,000 sq. ms. Coast excessively irregular, and indented by bays, harbors and inlets.

Soil of the Falkland group more fitted for pasturage than agriculture or tillage. The summer temperature lower than in England, and weather uncertain. Winters mild. It has been described as a dreary and desolate region, which it must be, as it is almost entirely destitute of trees. Efforts are making to supply this deficiency, and from what the writer of this article has seen effected in the N. American prairies has no doubt but that forests may be formed in the Falkland Islands.

Falls Creek, small stream in Tompkins co., N. Y., remarkable for a fine cascade of 90 feet perpendicular descent. These falls or cataracts are in a chain of near 3 ms., and if taken entire amount to 350 feet; but the lower and perpendic-

ular fall is estimated at about 90 feet. Falls creek rises in the NE. part of the co., and flowing SW. enters Cayuga lake below the village of Ithaca. ——Village on Falls creek, Tompkins co., N. Y.

Falley's Cross Roads, post office, western part of Hampden co., Mass., 130 ms. WSW. from Boston.

Falling Springs, creek in Va., Bath co. It is a branch of Jackson's river, and about 25 ms. SW. from the Warm Springs, is precipitated on a ledge of rocks of 200 feet perpendicular height.

Falling Waters, village, Berkley co., Va.

Fallowfield E. and *W.*, two tps., Chester co., Penn. They are contiguous on the W. branch of the river Brandywine about 40 miles W. of Philadelphia.—See *East Fallowfield* and *West Fallowfield*.

Fallowfield, tp., Washington co., Penn., on the left bank of Monongahela river on the waters of Pigeon creek. Pop. in 1820, 2,020.——Tp., Crawford co., Penn., on the sources of Big Beaver river, 10 ms. SW. from Meadville. Pop. in 1820, 742.

Fall River, village, Bristol co., Mass.

Falls, tp., Bucks co., in the Great Bend of Delaware river, opposite Bordentown. Pop. in 1820, 1,880.——Tp., Muskingum co., Ohio, immediately W. from Zanesville. Pop. in 1820, 1,112.——Tp., Hocking co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1001.

Fallsington, village, Bucks co., Penn., 5 ms. SW. from Trenton.

Fallstown, village, N. C., Iredell co.

Falmouth, corporate town and seaport of Eng., in Cornwall, situated where the river Fale runs into the English channel. The harbor is so extensive and commodious that ships of the greatest burden come up to the quay. It is guarded by the castle of Maires and Pendennis, on a high rock at the entrance; and there is such excellent shelter in many creeks belonging to it that the whole royal navy might ride safe here in any wind. It is 268 ms. WSW. of London. Lon. 5 2 W., lat. 50 8 N.——Seaport and town, Barnstable co., Mass., at the SW. end of the peninsula of Barnstable, 18 ms. S. by W. of Sandwich, and 41 S. of Plymouth. Pop. 2,370.——Tp., Cumberland co., Maine, 5 ms. NW. of Portland. Pop. in 1820, 1,673.——Village, Stafford co., Va., on the N. side of the river Rappahannock, opposite to Fredericksburg, 70 ms. N. of Richmond, and 60 S. by W. of Washington.——Village and seat of justice, Pendleton co., Ky., on the left bank of the S. fork of Licking river, 30 ms. S. from Cincinnati. Lat. 38 45 N., lon. W. C. 7 2 W.

False Bay, bay E. of the Cape of Good Hope, frequented during the prevalence of the NW. winds, which begin in May. Lon. 18 33 E., lat. 34 10 S.

False Cape, E. of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 44 E., lat. 34 16 S.

Falster, little island in Denmark, near the entrance of the Baltic, between the islands of Zealand, Larsland, and Mona. Nikoping is the capital.

Famagosta, town in the island of Cyprus, with a harbor defended by two forts. It was taken by the Turks in 1570, after a siege of six months, when they flayed the Venetian governor alive and murdered the inhabitants, though they surrendered on honorable terms. It is 62 ms. NE. of Nicosia. Lon. 35 55 E., lat. 35 10 N.

Famart, town of Fr., 3 ms. S. of Valenciennes, in the dep. of the N. where the allied forces defeated the French in 1793.

Famine, Port, fortress on the NE. coast of the straits of Magellan. Here a Spanish garrison perished for want; since which it has been neglected. Lon. 70 20 W., lat. 55 44 S.

Fanal, from the Greek, *Phaino Lustre*, Lighthouse. This term is frequently corrupted into Fanar.

Fanano, town of Italy, in the Modenese, 25 ms. S. of Modena. Lon. 11 18 E., lat. 44 10 N.

Fancy Grove, post office, Sangamon co., Ill., post road 92 ms. NNW. from Vandalia.

Fanegoria, town of Russia, on the island of Taman, in the straits of Kaffa. It is the ancient Phanegoria.

Faunet, town, Franklin co., Penn., on the W. branch of Conococheague creek, between Strasburg and the Tuscarora mountain. Pop. in 1820, 1,747.

Fano, town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, on the Gulf of Venice, 8 ms. SE. of Pesaro. Lon. 13 4 E., lat. 43 46 N.

Fantin, small but populous kingdom of Africa, on the Gold coast of Guinea, where the English and Dutch have forts. Its palm wine is much better and stronger than that in other parts of the coast. The principal village has the same name.

Fareham, town of Eng., in Hampshire, 12 ms. E. of Southampton, and 74 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1 6 W., lat. 50 53 N.

Farewell Cape, most southerly promontory of Greenland, at the entrance of Davis's straits. Lon. W. C. 34 48 E., lat. 59 38 N.——Promontory of the island of New Zealand. Lon. 172 41 E., lat. 40 37 S.

Fargeau, St., ancient town of France, in the dep. of Yonne, and late province of Burgundy, with a castle, 10 ms. SE. of Brairie, and 82 S. of Paris. Lon. 3 8 E., lat. 47 40 N.

Farlysville, village, Charlotte co. Va.

Farmer, town Seneca co., N. Y.

Farmers, village, Genessee co., N. Y., by post road 264 ms. W. from Albany.

Farmersville, village, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 70 ms. SW. from Rochester, and 50 SE. from Buffalo.——Village, Jackson tp., and in the western part of Montgomery co., Ohio, 15 or 16 ms. westward of Dayton.

Farmington, town on Sandy river, in the NW. part of Kennebec co., Maine; the village is 33 ms. NW. from Augusta. Pop. in 1820, 1,938.——Town, Stafford co. N. H., on the Cocheco river; the village is 26 ms. NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. in 1820, 1,716.——River of Mass. and Ct., rises in Berkshire co. of the former, and flowing SE. into the latter State, crosses Litchfield and Hartford cos. by a very circuitous course, and falls into Connecticut river 4 ms. above Hartford.——Town, Hartford co., Ct., 9 ms. westward from Hartford. Pop. in 1820, 3,042.——Town, Ontario co.. N. Y., between Flint creek and the outlet of Canandaigua lake, 8 ms. NE. from the village of Canandaigua. Pop. in 1820, 4,214, and in 1840, 2,122.——Town, Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. in

1820, 368.——Village, Belmont co., Ohio, 5 ms. NE. from St. Clairsville, and 8 ms. NW. of Wheeling.

Farmington Falls, village on Sandy river, 5. ms. above the village of Farmington, and in the NW. angle of Kennebec co., Maine, 97 ms. nearly due N. from Portland.

Farmis, post office, Suffolk co., N. Y., 109 ms. E. from the city of New York.

Farmville, village on the N. side of Appomattox river, Prince Edward co., Va., 20 ms. SW. from Cumberland. and 72 W. by S. from Richmond.

Farnham, tp. of Bedford and Richelieu cos., L. C., on the river A la Fortue, 20 ms. SE. from Montreal.——Town of Eng., in Surry. It is one of the greatest wheat markets in Eng.; it is famous for hops, of which there are many plantations round the town. It is seated on the Wye, 12 ms. W. of Guildford, and 39 WSW. of London. Lon. 46′ W., lat. 51 16 N.——Village, Richmond co., Va., 159 ms. S. from W. C.

Farn Islands, Eng., two groups of little islands and rocks, 17 in number, lying opposite to Bamborough castle, in Northumberland. At low water the points of several others are visible, besides the 17 just mentioned. The largest, or House island, is about 1 mile in compass, and has a fort and light house. It contains about 6 or 7 acres of rich pasture; and the shore abounds with good coals, which are dug at the ebb of tide.

Faro, seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, on the Gulf of Cadiz, with a bishop's see, 20 ms. SW. of Tavira. Lon. 7 48 W., lat. 36 54 N.

Faro of Messina, the strait between Italy and Sicily. It is so named from the Faro, or light house on Cape Faro, and its vicinity to Messina.

Farringdon, town of Eng., in Berks, on an eminence near the Thames, 18 ms. W. of Oxford, and 50 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1 27 W., lat. 51 44 N.

Farrowville, village, Fauquier co., Va., 64 ms. SW. from W. C., and 145 NNW. from Richmond.

Farsistan, province of Persia, bounded on the E. by Kerman, on the N. by Irac Agemi, on the W. by Kusistan, and on the S. by the Gulf of Persia. It is very fertile, and famous for its excellent wines, called the wines of Schiras, the capital of this province. Here are the ruins of Persepolis, perhaps the most magnificent in the world. Farsistan is the ancient Persis, and the province from which the whole country derives the name given to it by Europeans. This province is traversed nearly in the middle by N. lat. 30°, and has been in all ages admired for its rich vales, and soft salubrious and temperate atmosphere.

Fartack, town of Arabia Felix, at the foot of a cape of the same name. Lon. 51 25 E., lat. 15 55 N.

Fate, tp., Clermont co., O. Pop. 1820, 1,775.

Fatimites, or Fathimites, descendants of Mahomet by his daughter Fatima, and his son-in-law Hali.

Fattipour, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, where the emperors of Hindoostan, when in the zenith of their power, had a palace. It is 25 ms. W. of Agra. Lon. 77 43 E., lat. 27 22 N.

Favagnana, small island, 15 ms. in compass, on the W. side of Sicily, with a fort. Lon. 12 25 E., lat. 38 16 N.

Fauquemont, or *Valkenburg*, town of Dutch Limburg, on the river Geule, 7 ms. E. of Maestricht. Lon. 5 50 E., lat. 50 52 N.

Fauquier, co., Va., bounded by Stafford SE., Culpeper SW., Blue Ridge, or Frederic NW., Loudon NE., and Prince William E.; length 45 ms., mean width 16; area 720 sq. ms. The face of this co. is pleasantly diversified by hill, dale, and mountain. The soil partakes, also, of the varied physiognomy, being of almost every variety of texture. Staples, grain and tobacco. Chief town, Warrenton. Population in 1820, 23,103; and in 1840, 21,897. Central lat. 38 45 N., lon. W. C., 45′ W.

Fausse Riviere, a lake in La., in Point Coupee, once a bend of the Mississippi river. The banks of the lake are high, dry, and arable; one of the most wealthy settlements in the State is on Fausse Riviere.

Fawcett's Store, post office, Orange co., N. C., 61 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Fawcettstown, village on Ohio river, Columbiana co., O., 5 ms. below the Pennsylvania line, and 48 ms. by water from Pittsburg.—See, for its present and post office name, *East Liverpool*.

Fawn, town, York co., Pa., situated on the S. side of Muddy creek, and joining the divisional line that separates this State from Md. Pop. 1820, 803.

Fawn Grove, post office, York co., Pa., by post road 25 ms. S. from the borough of York.

Fayal, one of the Azores, or Western islands. Its capital is Villa de Horta.

Fayence, town of Fr., in the dep. of Var, and late province of Provence, near the river Biason, 10 ms. W. from Grasse. Lon. 6 44 E., lat. 43 38 N.

Fayette, town, Kennebec co., Me. Pop. in 1820, 824.——Tp., Seneca co., N. Y., between Seneca and Cayuga lakes, 8 ms. SE. from Geneva. Pop. in 1820, 3,698.——Post office, Chatauque co., N. Y.——Co., Pa., bounded SE. by Alleghany co., in Md., S. by Preston and Monongahela cos., in Va., W. by Monongahela river, or Greene and Washington cos., N. by Westmoreland, and E. by Somerset; length 30 ms., breadth 27; area 824 sq. ms. The surface of this co. is generally broken, part mountainous, and every where hilly. The soil upon the streams, and except where rendered otherwise by rocks, is productive in grain, fruit, and meadow grasses. Staples, flour, whiskey, grain, salted provisions, and iron. Chief towns, Brownsville, Bridgeport, and Union. Pop. in 1820, 27,285; and in 1840, 33,574. Central lat. 40° N., lon. W. C. 2 35 W.——Co. of West Tennessee, bounded S. by the State of Mississippi, E. by ——— co.; N. by Haywood, and NW. by Tipton. It is about 24 ms. square, with an area of 575 sq. ms. It is drained by the sources of Cedar creek, of Big Hatchie, and those of Loosahatchie and Wolf rivers. Central lat. 35 12, lon. W. C. 12 35 W. Pop. in 1840, 21,501. ——Tp., Alleghany co., Pa., on Chartier's creek, along the borders of Washington co., 14 ms. from Pittsburg, and 15 from Washington. Pop. 1820, 2,000.——Co., Ky., on the sources of Elkhorn river, bounded by Jessamine SE., Woodford W., Scott NW., Bourbon NE., Clark E., and Madison

or Kentucky river S.; length 22 ms., mean width 12; area 264 sq. ms. Surface generally level, and soil fertile. Chief town, Lexington. Pop. 1820, 23,250; and in 1840, 22,194. Central lat. 38 7 N., lon. W. C. 7 12 W.——Co., Ga., bounded N. by Henry, E. by Oakmulgee river, S. by Monroe, and W. by Flint river; length 33 ms., mean width about 20; area 660 sq. ms. N. lat. 33°, and lon. W. C. 7° W. intersect in the NE. part of this co. Pop. in 1840, 6,191.——Co., O., bounded S. by Highland, SW. by Clinton, NW. by Greene, N. by Madison, E. by Picaway, and SE. by Ross; length 26 ms., mean width 16; area about 420 sq. ms. Surface mostly level, and soil tolerably fertile. Chief town, Washington. Pop. in 1820, 6,316; in 1830, 8,182; and in 1840, 10,984. In lat. this co. extends from 39 21 to 39 43 N., and in lon. from 6 16 to 6 38 W. of W. C. Deer creek, rising in Madison co., enters and flows along the northeastern part of Fayette, about 12 ms. from whence it enters Pickaway; but the body of the former is drained by the various branches of Paint creek, with a SSE. slope. Central lat. 39 35 N., lon. W. C. 6 30 W.

Fayette, Lafayette, for which see Lafayette, Madison co., O.

Fayetteville, village, Onondago co., N. Y., by postroad 139 ms. W. from Albany.——Town and seat of justice, Cumberland co., N. C., on the right bank of Cape Fear river, about 60 ms. S. from Raleigh, and 100 NNW. from Wilmington, N. lat. 35 3. It stands at the head of boat navigation, and is the centre of a very extensive inland trade in grain, flour, tobacco, some cotton, and naval stores. Lat. 35 2 N., lon. W. C. 1 50 W. ——Village and seat of justice, Lincoln co., Tenn., on the right bank of Elk river, 50 ms. SW. from Murfreesboro. Lat. 35 10 N., lon. W. C. 9 37 W.——Village, Fayette co., Ga., about 50 ms. WSW. from Milledgeville.——Village, Perry tp., northern part of Brown co., O. This village is situated on Little Miami river, about 20 ms. a little W. of N. from Georgetown, the co. seat, and about 15 ms. NE. of Batavia, in Clermont co.

Faystown, tp., Washington co., Vt., 17 ms. SW. from Montpelier.

Fearing, tp., Washington co., O., on Duck creek, 6 ms. N. of Marietta. Pop. in 1820, 811.

Fecamp, ancient seaport of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, 24 ms. NE. of Havre-de-Grace. Lon. 23′ E., lat. 49 37 N.

Federalsburg, village, Caroline and Dorchester cos., Md., on Marshy Hope creek, 20 ms. E. from Easton.

Federal Store, village, Dutchess co., N. Y.; by postroad 95 ms. SSE. from Albany.

Federalton, village, Rome tp., Athens co., O., 13 ms. E. of Athens, the co. seat, and 86 SE. of Columbus.

Feeding Hills, post office, Hampden, Mass., 5 ms. W. from W. Springfield.

Feestown, village, Clermont co., O.

Feldkirchs, trading town of Germany, capital of a co. of the same name, in Tyrol. It is seated on the river Ill, near its entrance into the Rhine, 15 ms. E. of Appenzel. Lon. 9 49 E., lat. 47 10 N.

Feliciana. See *New Feliciana.*

Felicity, [illegible] village, Franklin tp., southeasternmost part of Clermont co., O., and, by the Ohio Gazetteer, 4 ms. from the Ohio river, and 35 from Cincinnati, on the road to Augusta, Bracken co., Ky. Pop. 425. Dwelling houses 75.

Felicuda, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, 28 ms. W. of Lipari.

Felix, St., island in the S. Pacific ocean, NNW. of Juan Fernandes. Lon. 86° W., lat. 26° S.

Fellen, town in the Russian government of Riga, on a river of the same name, 62 ms. SE. of Revel. Lon. 24 5 E., lat. 58 22 N.

Felletin, town of Fr., in the dep. of Creuse, and late province of Marce, noted for its manufacture of tapestry.

Feltri, episcopal town of Italy, in the Trevisano, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on the Asona, 40 ms. N. of Padua. Lon. 11 55 E., lat. 46 3 N.

Felts's Mills, post office, Jefferson co., N. Y.; by postroad 170 ms. NW. from Albany.

Femeren, fertile island of Denmark, in the Baltic, 3 ms. from the coast of Holstein.

Femme Osage, village, St. Charles co., Mo.

Fenestrelle, town and fort of Piedmont, in the valley of the Vaudois, 18 ms. W. of Turin. Lon. 7 21 E., lat. 45 10 N.

Fenner, village, Madison co., N. Y.; by postroad 115 ms. W. from Albany.

Fenn's Bridge, post office, Jefferson co., Ga., about 60 ms. a little S. of E. from Milledgeville.

Fenwick's Tavern, post office, St. Mary's co., Md.; by postroad 80 ms. S. from Annapolis, and 65 SE. from W. C.

Fer, Point Au, the outer SE. limit of Atchafalaya bay. Lon. W. C. 14 36 W., lat. 29 12 N.

Ferabad, town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan, seated among the mountains which bound the Caspian sea to the S., and 12 ms. from it. Shah Abbas often spent his winters here. It is 130 ms. W. of Astrabad. Lon. 53 21 E., lat. 37 14 N.——Town of Persia, 2 ms. from Ispahan, and extending almost 3 ms. along the banks of the Zenderoud. It was built by Shah Abbas, who brought the Armenians here from the preceding town, after they had revolted from the Turks.

Ferdinand, tp., Essex co., Vt., on Connecticut river, 15 ms. above Lancaster, and 60 NE. from Montpelier.——Tp., St. Louis co., Mo.

Fere, town of Fr., in the dep. of Aisne, and late province of Picardy, famous for its powder mill and school of artillery. Near the town is the castle of St. Gobin, famous for its manufacture of fine plate glass. Fere is seated at the confluence of the Serre and Oise, 20 ms. N. of Soissons, and 75 NE. of Paris. Lon. 3 25 E., lat 49 29 N.

Ferentino, or *Fiarento,* episcopal town of Italy, in Champagna di Roma, seated on a mountain, 44 ms. SE. of Rome. Lon. 13 27 E., lat. 41 46 N.

Ferette, town of Alsace, in Germany, 49 ms. S. of Strasburgh. Lon. 7 36 E., lat. 41 50 N.

Ferguson, southern tp. of Centre co., Pa., on the sources of Spring and Penn's creeks. Pop. 1820, 1,189.

Ferguson's Ferry, post office, Johnson co., Illinois.

Fermanagh, co. of Ireland, in the province of

Ulster, 38 ms. in length and 23 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Donegal and Tyrone, on the E. by Tyrone and Monaghan, on the S. by Cavan and Leitrim, and on the W. by Leitrim. It contains 19 parishes, and before the Irish Union sent 4 members to the Irish Parliament. Inniskilling is the capital.——Tp. in Mifflin co., Pa., having the Shade mountain on the N. and Juniata river on the S. Pop. 1820, 2,529.

Fermo, town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, near the Gulf of Venice, 17 ms. SE. of Macerata. Lon. 13 50 E., lat. 43 7 N.

Fernambuco. See *Pernambuco*.

Fernandina, seaport and village, on Amelia island, East Florida, 5 ms. SE. from St. Mary's, in Ga.

Fernando Noronha, island near the coast of Brasil, subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 32 33 W., lat. 3 56 S.

Fernando Po, an island of Africa, 25 ms. W. of the coast of Benin. It is 30 ms. long and 20 broad. Lon. 3 3 E., lat. 3 6 N. See *Africa*, *p.* 31, *2d col.*

Ferrara, city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated in an agreeable and fertile plain, watered by the river Po, which is a defence on one side, and on the other is encompassed.

Ferrier Point, cape of Mexico, on the Pacific ocean. Lon. W. C. 41° W., lat. 33 42 N.

Ferrisburg, tp. of Addison co., Vt, on Lake Champlain, at the mouth of Otter river, 25 ms. S. from Burlington.

Feroe Islands, cluster of 22 small islands in the Northern ocean, between 5 and 8° W. lon. and 61 and 63° N. lat., subject to Denmark. Seventeen are habitable, each of which is a lofty mountain, divided from the others by deep and rapid currents. Some of them are deeply indented with secure harbors, all of them steep and most of them faced with tremendous precipices. They produce agate, jasper, and beautiful zeolites. The surface consists of a shallow soil of remarkable fertility, yielding plenty of barley, and fine grass for sheep. No trees above the size of a juniper, or stunted willow, will grow here; and the only quadrupeds are sheep. Vast quantities of sea fowls frequent the rocks, and the taking of them furnishes a perilous employment for the inhabitants. The exports are salted mutton, tallow, goose quills, feathers, eiderdown, knit woolen waistcoats, caps, and stockings To the south of these islands is a considerable whirlpool.

Ferro, or *Hiero*, the most westward of the Canary islands, about 18 ms. in circumference. It is not fertile, but produces some corn, sugar, fruits, and legumes. Lon. 17 52 W., lat. 27 47 N.

Ferrol, seaport of Spain, in Galicia, on a bay of the Atlantic. Its harbor is one of the best in Europe, for the vessels lie safe from all winds; and here the Spanish squadrons frequently rendezvous in time of war. It is 20 ms. NE. from Corunna, and 65 W. of Rivades. Lon. 8 4 W., lat. 43 30 N.

Ferte Alais, town of Fr., in the dep. of Seine and Oise, and late province of the isle of France, 18 ms. S. of Paris. Lon. 2 27 E., lat. 48 30 N.

Ferte Bernard, town of Fr., in the dep. of Sarte, and late province of Maine, seated on the Huisne, 20 ms. NE. of Mans. Lon. 0 39 E., lat. 48 8 N.

Fetfa, Turkish term, meaning the written decree of the Mufti, or High Priest.

Fetiche, Fetichism, from the Portuguese. As we understand the terms, they mean the worship of gross animate or inanimate matter. It is usually applied to the African negroes. According to the opinion of Benjamin Constant, Fetichism was the original form of religious observance, and preceded Anthropomorphism, or worship of deified human beings. It is, however, only an expression for idolatry combined with sorcery. In both French and English, the term *fetiche* comes from the Portuguese *feticho*, sorcerer, and *fetichero*, sorcery. The same terms, with some slight variation of orthography, are found in Spanish, *hetchicero*, sorcerer, *hetchicera*, sorceress, and *hechizo*, sorcery; in Italian, *fattucchierie* and *fattuchiere* have the same meaning. The English terms witch and wizard convey the same ideas.

Feud, Feudal, Feudality. Webster says "feud is not a Teutonic or Gothic word." It may not be so, as many Latin terms were adopted by the Teutonic and Gothic nations as they settled themselves into regular communities in the Roman part of Europe, and partially, and often entirely, adopted the Roman law; but there is no rational doubt of a common root, and that root expressive of fidelity. Feud, when used for hatred, violence, quarrel, or other analogous expressions, affords only one out of the many other instances in our language, of words sounded or even spelled alike, but which differ in etymology and meaning.

Feversham, seaport of Eng., in Kent, on a creek of the Medway, much frequented by small vessels, 9 ms. W. of Canterbury, and 48 E. by S. of London. Lon. 0 55 E., lat. 51 23 N.

Fez, kingdom of Barbary, 125 ms. in length and breadth, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic ocean, on the N. by the Mediterranean sea, on the E. by Algiers, and on the S. by Morocco and Tafilet.

Fez, capital of the Kingdom of Fez, and one of the largest cities in western Africa. It is composed of 3 towns called Beleyde, Old Fez, and New Fez. Old Fez is the most considerable, and contains about 70,000 inhabitants. Fez is 160 ms. S. of Gibraltar, and 250 NE. of Morocco. Lon. 5 5 W., lat. 33 40 N.

Fezzan, kingdom of Africa —See *Africa*, p. 16.

Fiano, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Tiber, 15 ms. N. of Rome.

Fianona, town of Venetian Istria, seated on the Gulf of Carnero, 17 ms. N. of Pola.

Fiascone, town of Italy, in the territory of the church, noted for fine muscadine wine. It is seated on a mountain near Lake Bolsena, 12 ms. NW. of Viterbo. Lon. 12 13 E., lat. 42 34 N.

Ficherulolo, fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on the Po, 12 ms. W. of Ferrara. Lon. 11 31 E., lat. 45 6 N.

Fief, Feof, Feud, Feudal System, are all evidently from the same root, and radically meaning land disposed of by a superior to an inferior person in trust for the performance of service by the latter to the former. In application the Feudal System had relation principally to military service. This political system, though much modified, is

far from actually extinct; its principles were too long and too intimately blended with the laws and constitution of European society to be easily exploded. All lands in fee simple are held under, and are, in fact, feudal property.

Fieranzuolo, town of Italy, in the Parmesan, 10 ms. SE. of Placentia. Lon. 9 44 E., lat. 44 59 N.

Fiezoli, town of Italy, in the Florentino, 5 ms. NE. of Florence. Lon. 11 11 E., lat. 43 49 N.

Fifeshire, co. of Scotland. It is a fine peninsula, enclosed between the Forth and the Tay rivers, bounded on the E. by the British or German ocean, on the S. by the Frith of Forth, on the W. by the Ochill-hills, Kinross, and Perthshire; and on the N. is divided from the Forfar by the Tay. It is about 36 ms. long from NE. to SW., and about 17 where broadest. The eastern part is almost level. The N. and S. parts are fruitful in corn, and the middle fit for pasture. The number of towns is almost unparalleled in an equal tract of coast, for the whole shore from Crail to Culross, about 40 ms., is one continued chain of towns and villages. Cupar is the co. town. Pop. in 1801, 93,743; in 1811, 101,272; and in 1821, 114,556.

Figari, seaport of Corsica, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 22 ms. WNW. of Bonifacio.

Figeac, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lot, and late province of Querci, and Guienne, seated on the Selle, 22 ms. E. of Cahors, and 270 ms. S. of Paris. Lon. 1 58 E., lat. 44 32 N.

Figueiaro-dos-Vinhos, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated among mountains near the river Zizere, and remarkable for its excellent vineyards. It is 22 ms. N. of Tomar. Lon. 7 45 W., lat. 39 49 N.

Figueras, or *St. Ferando-de-Figueras*, very strong fortress of Spain, in Catalonia, which was taken by the French in 1794. Lon. 2 46, lat. 42 18 N.

Fillech, town of Hungary, in the co. of Novigrad, seated on the Ipol, 20 ms. from Agria. Lon. 19 8 E., lat. 48 24 N.

Final, town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, 30 ms. SW. of Genoa. Lon. 8° E., lat. 44 14 N.

Finale, town of Italy, in the Modenesse, on an island formed by the river Panaro, 22 ms. NE. of Modena. Lon. 11 25 E., lat. 44 26 N.

Fincastle, village and seat of justice, Bottetourt co., Va., situated on the W. side of the N. mountain, at lat. 37 28 N., long. W. C. 2 46 W., containing 1 brick court house, 1 presbyterian and 1 methodist church, 36 ms. E. from Lexington, and 192 W. by N. from Richmond. Pop. about 800.——Village in Eagle tp., northeastern angle of Brown co., Ohio, 17 ms. NE. of Georgetown on the road Hillsboro.

Findhorn, fishing town of Scotland, in Murrayshire, at the mouth of a bay of the same name. It is a considerable town, and has a good harbor. It is 17 ms. W. by N. of Elgin. Lon. 3 40 W., lat. 57 45 N.——River of Scotland, which has its source in Inverness-shire, and crossing Nairneshire and the NW. corner of Murrayshire, forms the bay of Findhorn, which opens into the Frith of Murray at the town of the same name.

Findlay, as in Ohio Gazetteer, and Finley, post office list, village and co. seat of Hancock co., Ohio, on the S. side of Blanchard's fork of Au Glaize river, 36 ms. a little W. of S. of Perrysburg, on the Maumee river, and 36 ms. SW. of Tiffin, co. seat of Seneca co. N. lat. 41 3, lon. W. C. 6 40 W. Pop. in 1840, 469.

Finisterre, Cape, the most western cape, not only of Spain but of Europe. It was thought by the ancients to have no country beyond it; and therefore they gave it a name which signifies the end of the earth. Lon. 9 17 W., lat. 42 51 N.

Finisterre, dep. of Fr., which includes part of the late province of Bretagne. Its name corresponds to the English expression, the Land's End, it being the most westerly part of France. Quimper is the capital.

Finland, recently one of the five general divisions of Sweden, but at present a province of Russia, bounded on the N. by Bothnia and Lapland, on the E. by Wiburgh, on the S. by the Gulf of Finland, and on the W. by that of Bothnia. It is about 200 ms. in length, and as many in breadth. It has many lakes, in which are several islands, which are generally rocks or inaccessible mountains. It contains the provinces of Finland Proper, the Isle of Œland, Ostrobothnia, Tavasteland, Nyland, Savolax, and that part of the fiefs of Kymne and Carelia which Sweden has preserved. Abo is the capital.

Finlayville, village, N. C, Mecklenburg co.

Finley, tp., Washington co., Penn. Pop. in 1820, 1,967.

Finmark, part of Lapland, in the government of Wardsburgs.

Finneysville, village, Rutland co., Vt., by post road 97 ms. SSW. from Montpelier.

Finns, a people of Eastern and Northern Europe. This remarkable family, the Jotnar of Snorre Sturleson, the Fenni of Tacitus, Zoumi of Strabo, Skrithfenni of Procopius, and the Cwenas and Finnas mentioned by the Norwegian navigator, Ohter, to King Alfred. "It is the Finnish, together with Esthonian and the Livonian, that we may consider as the most distinct class of all the other languages of the globe, or at least of all those of Europe." The Finnic family of languages is, generically, by some authors called the Ouralian, subdivided specifically into Finnish proper, Lapponic, Tcheremiss, Permiac, Hungarian, or Madgiar, &c. These are included under one general term, Tchoudes, by the Russians. All the Finnic nations give to the countries they inhabit the name Suomen. "The Huns were not Sclavonians," states Malta Brun, and suggests the probability that they were "a branch of the Finns or Tchoudes."

Fionda, ancient Phaselis, city of Asia Minor, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Satalia, 36 ms. S. from Adalia.

Fiorenzo, St., seaport of Corsica, on a gulf of the same name, 7 ms. W. of Bastia. Lon. 9 20 E., lat. 42 35 N.

Fireplace, village, Suffolk co., N. Y., about 40 ms. NE. of the city of N. Y.

Fisher-row, village in Scotland, about 5 ms. from Edinburgh, on the W. side of the mouth of the river Esk.

Fishersfield, village, Merrimack co., N. H., at

the head of Sunapee lake, 30 ms. NW. from Concord.

Fishers field, town, Merrimack co., N. H., on Sunapee lake, discharging into Sugar river, branch of Connecticut and the head waters of the Warner river, branch of Contoocook river. It is through this tp. that a canal has been contemplated to unite the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers. Pop. in 1820, 874.

Fisher's Island, island in the NE. mouth of Long Island Sound, nearly opposite Stonington, Conn. It is about 9 ms. by 2, and forms part of Southold, in Suffolk, N. Y.

Fishing Creek, post office, Cape May co., post road 114 ms. S. from Trenton.——Post office, in the NW. angle of Tyler co., Va., 40 ms. S. from Wheeling.

Fishing-creek, town, Columbia co., Penn., which takes its name from a creek of the same name. It is situated on the N. side of the E. branch of the Susquehannah. The chief town is Berwick.

Fishing Ford, post office, Bedford co., Tenn., about 40 ms. S. from Murfreesborough.

Fishkardt, corporate town of Eng., in Pembrokeshire, on a steep cliff, at the influx of the river Gwaine, into St. George's Channel, which here forms a spacious bay. It is 16 ms. NE. of St. David's, and 242 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4 52 W., lat. 52 4 N.

Fishkill, small river of N. Y., rises in Oswego and Lewis cos., by a number of creeks, which flow into and unite in Oneida co., and join Wood creek a short distance above the discharge of the latter into Oneida lake.——Creek of N. Y., and Saratoga co., falls into the Hudson opposite Battenkill.——Small but important creek of N. Y., in Dutchess co., falls into the Hudson opposite Newburgh.——Town, Dutchess co., N. Y., on Fishkill creek, 6 ms. from its mouth. This is one of the best cultivated and most thickly populated country places in the U. States. Pop. in 1840, 10,437.——Mountains, is the continuation of the highlands above West Point, and curving to the NE. and N. stretches between Dutchess and Putnam counties, and thence through the former towards the SW. angle of Massachusetts.

Fishkill Landing, village, Dutchess co. N. Y., directly opposite Newburg, 5 ms. S. from the village of Fishkilll, and 60 ms. above the city of N. Y. This village stands on the declivity of a hill rising rather abruptly from the Hudson river, and affords a splendid landscape, comprising a view of the mountains on both sides of the river between Newburg and West Point, with an extensive range of prospect over Orange co. Pop. 300.

Fish Lake, village, Delaware co., N. Y., post road, 89 ms. SW. from Albany.

Fish river, Great, considerable river of Africa, which rises in the unknown interior regions, divides Caffraria from the country of the Hottentots, and falls into the Indian ocean in lat. 30 30 S. The deepest parts of this river are inhabited by the hippopotamus, and the adjacent woods by elephants, rhinoceroses, and buffaloes.

Fistelia, fortified town of Morocco. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in fine garments. It is 125 ms. NE. of Morocco. Lon. 5 55 W., lat. 32 27 N.

Fitchburg, town, Worcester co., Mass., about 40 ms. NW. of Boston and 25 N. of Worcester. Pop. in 1820, 1,736.

Fitchville, village of Huron co., O., 16 ms. SSE. of Norwalk, the co. seat, and about 25 ms. nearly due S. of Mansfield.

Fitzgerald's, post office, Marion, co., Alabama, about 100 ms. NW. from Tuscaloosa.

Fitzwilliam, town, Cheshire county, N. H. It is bounded on the S. by the line which divides this State from Mass. Pop. in 1820, 1,167.

Five Churches, village of Hungary, 85 ms. S. of Buda. Lon. 18 13 E, lat. 46.5 N.

Fium, capital of a province of the same name in Egypt. It is very populous. Here are many ruins of magnificent ancient structures; and it has a considerable trade in flax, linen, mats, raisins, and figs. The province contains a great number of canals and bridges built by the ancient Egyptians. The town is seated on a canal that communicates with the Nile 70 ms. SW. of Cairo. Lon. 39 49 E., lat. 29 2 N.

Fiume, or *St. Veit*, seaport of Austrian Istria, with a good harbor formed by the river Fimarna, which enters the bay of Carnero in the gulf of Venice. It is very populous, noted for wine, good figs, and other fruits; and the cathedral is worth observation. It is 37 ms. E. of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 46 E., lat. 45 40 N.

Flaggtown, village, in the southern part of Somerset co., N. J., 29 ms. N. from Trenton.

Flamborough Head, lofty promonotory of Eng., in Yorkshire, whose snow-white cliffs serve for a direction to ships. Its rocks are occupied by innumerable multitudes of sea-fowls, which fill the air and ocean all around. It is 5 ms E. of Burlington. Lon. 4' E., lat. 54 9 N.

Flanders, ancient province of the Netherlands, and at present divided into East Flanders and West Flanders, forms the 2 provinces of Belgium. The whole of both Flanders is 70 ms long and 35 broad, bounded on the N. by the German ocean and Holland, E. by Brabant, S. by Hainault and Artois, and W. by Artois and the German ocean. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Lys, and Denders. N. lat. 51° traverses Flanders nearly centrically. It is a level country, fertile in grain and pastures, and very populous. The chief manufactures are beautiful table linen and fine lace.——Village, Morris co., N. J., near the head of Rariton river, 15 ms. a little N. of W. from Morristown and 59 N. from Trenton.

Flat-Bush, village and seat of justice, King's co., Long Island, N. Y. It is situated 5 ms. S. of the city of New York and 150 from Albany. It is a fine little village, in one street, with an academy and the ordinary county buildings. Pop. in 1840, 2,029.

Flat-Lands, tp., King's co., Long Island, on N. Y. bay, S. from Brooklyn. Pop. in 1820, 512.

Flat-Rock, post office, Powhatan co., Va., 24 ms. W. from Richmond.

Flattery, Cape, on the W. coast of N. America, so named by Captain Cook, who discovered it in 1788, because he was disappointed at not finding a harbor. Lon. 124 57 W., lat. 48 25 N.

Flat-Woods, post office, Lewis co., Va., by post road 295 ms. W. from W. C.

Flavigni, town of Fr., in the dep of Cote d'Or,

and late province of Burgundy. It is seated on a mountain 12 ms. E. of Semur and 140 E. of Paris. Lon. 4 37 E., lat. 47 26 N.

Fleche, town of Fr., in the dep. of Sarte, and late province of Maine. It is seated on the river Loire, 22 ms. N. of Angers. Lon. 3′ W., lat. 47 39 N.

Fleet, river of Scotland, in Kircudbrightshire; it winds through a beautiful valley, screened by woody hills, and enters Wigton bay at Gatehouse. On the W. side of this river are the vestiges of a camp, a druidical circle, and a vitrified fort.

Fleming, co., Ky., bounded SW. by Licking river, or by Bath and Nicholas cos., NW. by Mason, NE. by Lewis and Greenup, E. by Lawrence, and SE. by Pike; length 35 ms., mean width 16; area 560 sq. ms. Surface rather undulating than hilly; soil fertile. Chief town, Flemingsburg. Pop. in 1840, 13,268; and in 1840, 13,268. Central lat. 38 25 N., lon. W. C. 6 25 W.

Flemingsburg, village and seat of justice, Fleming co., Ky., 50 ms. NE. from Lexington.

Flemington, village, Hunterdon co., N. J., on a branch of Rariton river, twenty-three ms. N. of Trenton.

Flensburg, town of Denmark, capital of Sleswick, on a bay of the Baltic, and has a harbor deep enough for large shipping. It is a place of considerable commerce, 15 ms. NW. of Sleswick. Lon. 9 47 E., lat. 54 50 N.

Fletcher, tp., Franklin co., Vt., between Lamoele river and the head of Black river, branch of Missisque river, 23 ms. NE. from Burlington.——Village, Brown tp., in the northeastern part of Miami co., O., 10 ms. NE. from Troy, the co. seat, and 7 E. of Piqua.

Fleurus, village of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the province of Namur, 6 ms. NE. of Charleroy.

Fleury, town of Fr., in the dep. of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, 30 ms. N. of Chalons. Lon. 4 50 E., lat. 47 13 N.

Flie, or *Vlieland*, island on the coast of Holland, at the middle of the entrance of the Zuyder-Zee.

Flimis's Fork, Village, Caldwell co., Ky., 8 or 10 ms NE. from Princeton.

Flint, town of Flintshire, in Wales, which gives name to the county, and sends one member to Parliament; but it is a small place without trade, and the assizes are held at Mold. It is seated on the river Dee, 12 ms. W. by N. of Chester and 193 NW. of London. Lon. 3 2 W., lat. 53 16 N.

Flint Creek, rises in the tp. of Italy, on the extreme southern verge of Ontario co., N. Y., and flowing 30 ms. NNE., between Seneca and Canandaigua lakes, falls into the Canandaigua outlet at Vienna.——Post office, Ontario co., N. Y., on Flint creek.

Flint Hill, post office, Culpeper co., 104 ms. SW. from W. C., and 135 a little W. of N. from Richmond.

Flintshire, co. of N. Wales, 29 ms. in length, and 12 where broadest, bounded on the N. and NE. by a bay, at the mouth of the Dee, which divides it from Cheshire, on the NW. by the Irish sea, on the E. by the Dee, which continues to divide it from Cheshire, and on the S. and SW. from Denbighshire. Part of Flintshire extends on the E. side of the Dee, about 9 ms. between Cheshire and Shropshire. It is divided into five hundreds, in which are two market towns and 28 parishes. Pop. 1801, 39,622, in 1811, 46,518, and and in 1821, 53,784.

Flint's Mills, post office Washington co., O.

Flint Stone, village, Alleghany co., Md., by post road 150 ms NW. by W. from W. C.

Flint River. See *Appalachicola*.

Flix, town of Spain, in Catalonia, strong both by art and nature. It is built on a peninsula in the Ebro, where it makes an elbow, which serves the town instead of a ditch, and may be conducted quite around it. The side where the river does not pass is covered by mountains, and defended by a castle, on an eminence, and near it is a waterfall. It is 20 ms. S. of Lerida. Lon. 26′ E., lat. 41 15 N.

Flood's, post office, Buckingham co., Va., 134 ms. SW. from W. C., and 78 W. from Richmond.

Florence, capital of the duchy of Tuscany, and one of the finest cities of Italy. It is surrounded on all sides, but one with high hills, which rise insensibly, and at last join the lofty mountains called the Appennines. Towards Pisa there is a vast plain of 40 ms. in length, which is so filled with villages and pleasure houses, that they seem to be a continuation of the suburbs of the city. Independent of the churches and palaces of Florence, most of which are very magnificent, the architecture of the houses in general is in good taste, and the streets are remarkably clean, and paved with large broad stones chisseled, so as to prevent the horses from sliding. The city is divided into two unequal parts by the river Arno, over which there are no less than four bridges, in sight of each other. Florence is a place of some strength, and contains an archbishop's see and a university. The number of inhabitants is calculated at 80,000. Florence is 45 ms. S. of Bologna, and 125 NW. of Rome. Lon 11 15 E., lat. 43 46 N.

Florence, town, Oneida co., 18 ms. NW. from Rome. Pop. 1820, 1,259.——Village, Huron co., Ohio, by post road 131 ms. NNE. from Columbus. The village is situated in the NE. part of the co., 13 ms. NE. of Norwalk, the county seat, and about 20 ms. westward of Elyria.——Village and seat of justice, Lauderdale co., Ala., at the mouth of Cyprus creek, lower extremity of the Muscle shoals, in Tenn., 120 ms. SW. from Murfreesborough, and 80 W. from Huntsville. Lat. 34 47 N., lon. W. C. 10 46 W.

Florent, St., town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou. It lately had a rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Loire, 20 ms. WSW. of Angers. Lon. 56′ W., lat. 47 34 N.

Florentin, St., town of France in the department of Yonne, situated at the confluence of the Armance and Armancon, 15 ms. NE. of Auxerre, and 80 SE. of Paris. Lon. 3 55 E., lat. 48 1 N.

Florentino, one of the three provinces of Tuscany, bounded on the W. by the republic of Lucca and the Modenese, on the N. by the Appennines, on the E. by the duchy of Urbino, and on the S. by the Siennese. It is a well watered province, and very fertile. Florence is the capital.

Flores, fertile island, one of the Azores, so called

from the abundance of flowers found upon it. Lon. 31° W., lat. 39 34 N.

Florida, territory of the United States, forming the southeastern political division of the Union. Physically, Florida is divided into two sections: to the SE. the peninsula, and NW. a narrow strip along the Gulf of Mexico, from the Suwanee to the Perdido river. Taken as a whole, Florida is bounded E. by the Atlantic ocean, SW. by the Gulf of Mexico, NW. by the State of Alabama, and N. by Georgia. Length of the peninsular part, from St. Mary's river, separating it from Ga., 400 ms. to Florida point. The broadest part of the peninsula, from Cape Cannaveral to St. Clement's island, about 160 ms.; mean breadth, not differing much from 100 ms., gives area 42,000 sq. ms. The mean length of West Florida about 260 ms., breadth varying from 40 to 100 ms., mean breadth fully estimated at 60 ms., and area 15,600. From the preceding data, the area of all Florida amounts to 57,600 sq. ms. Geographically, this territory lies between 25° and 31° of N. lat., and between 2 50 and 10 45 W. of W. C.

Though no part of Florida is even very hilly, the surface is far from uniformly level. The southern part of the peninsula is flat and marshy, generally, but the surface rises gradually, advancing northwards, and above N. lat. 30°, from the Atlantic ocean to the Perdido, much of the country is beautifully varied by hill and dale. The whole of Florida being the tropical region of the United States, and so much of it almost insular, and all within the influence of sea air, the climate is mild and healthful. The northern part is in a peculiar manner supplied with rivers, setting out from the Atlantic ocean, come in succession, and, falling into the Atlantic ocean, St. Mary's and St. John's, and having their efflux into the Gulf of Mexico, Suwanee, Oscilla, Ockleconee, Appalachicola, Chickasawhatche, Yellow Water, Escambia, and Perdido.

	Miles.
Florida, taken in its utmost extent, has a boundary from the mouth of St. Mary's river to Cape Sable - - -	450
Upon the Gulf of Mexico, between Cape Sable and the mouth of Perdido river -	600
Up the Perdido bay and river, to N. lat. 31° - - - - -	40
Along N. lat. 31° to Chattahooche river -	140
Down Chattahooche to the junction of that stream and Flint river - - -	40
Thence to the source of St. Mary's river -	140
Down St. Mary's river to the mouth -	80

Having an entire outline of 1,490 ms. Area 57,000 sq. ms., 36,480,000 acres, between lat. 25° and 31° N. Extending through 6° of lat., considerable diversity of seasons must be experienced in Florida; but, from the uniformity of the general surface, the whole extent exhibits none of those rapid transitions of seasons which can only arise from great inequality of relative elevation. The interior of the country remains but imperfectly known. As far, however, as correct information has been received, the greatest part of this large peninsula is composed of a very inferior soil, with exceptions found near and along the streams. The vegetable productions are numerous and important. Amongst the valuable cultivated plants may be enumerated cotton, sugar cane, rice, indigo, tobacco, Indian corn, olive tree, peach, orange, lime, and fig tree. It remains undetermined whether or not the coffee plant can be cultivated in Florida.

Florida was discovered in 1512 by John Ponce de Leon, and named Florida from having been discovered on Palm Sunday, "Pasqua Florida." The first civilized colony in this country was planted by the French, in 1562, under Francis Ribault. The French colony was surprised in 1565, and the colonists murdered by the Spaniards. St. Augustine was soon after founded, and the Spaniards remained undisturbed possessors until 1666, when St. Augustine was taken and plundered by an English squadron under John Davis. Pensacola was founded by Don Andre de la Riola, in 1699. The country was frequently attacked by the French and English, but continued a Spanish province until 1763, when it was ceded to Great Britain. In 1783 it was again receded to Spain. On the 22d February, 1819, by the treaty of Washington, Florida was ceded by Spain to the United States. This treaty was, on the 24th October, 1820, ratified by the Cortes and King of Spain, and on February 22, 1821, ratified by the Congress of the United States. Florida is now a territory of the United States.

Census of Florida, 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5 - - - -	2,455	2,241
5 to 10 - - - -	1,947	1,761
10 to 15 - - - -	1,520	1,448
15 to 20 - - - -	1,305	1,322
20 to 30 - - - -	4,388	2,220
30 to 40 - - - -	2,801	1,219
40 to 50 - - - -	1,193	704
50 to 60 - - - -	530	354
60 to 70 - - - -	220	156
70 to 80 - - - -	73	49
80 to 90 - - - -	20	10
90 to 100 - - - -	3	2
100 and upwards - - -	1	1
	16,456	11,487
		16,456
Total whites - - -		27,943

Ages.	Free colored.		Slaves.	
	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.
0 to 10 - -	108	108	4,044	2,992
10 to 24 - -	125	123	4,070	4,120
24 to 36 - -	87	78	2,907	2,673
36 to 55 - -	49	75	1,496	1,446
55 to 100 - -	29	35	512	440
100 and upwards -	0	0	9	8
	398	419	13,038	12,679
		338		13,038
Total - -		817		25,717
Aggregate - -			-	54,477

In the foregoing are—

White persons who are deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age - - - - -	6
Do. deaf and dumb, 14 to 25 - - - -	4
Do. do. do. over 25 - - - -	4
Do. whole number deaf and dumb - -	14

In the foregoing are—	
White persons who are blind	9
Do. insane and idiots at public charge	1
Do. do. at private charge	9
Colored persons, free and slaves, who are deaf and dumb	2
Do. blind	10
Do. insane and idiots at private charge	12
Do. do do public do.	
Whole number of persons employed in—	
Mining	1
Agriculture	12,117
Commerce	481
Manufactures and trades	1,177
Navigation on the ocean	435
Do. on canals, lakes, and rivers	118
Learned professions	204
Pensioners for revolutionary and military services	16
Universities or colleges.	
Academies and grammar schools	18
Do. students in	732
Primary and common schools	51
Do. scholars in	925
Do. at public charge	14
Total number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write	1,303

Population of Florida by counties, from the census of 1840.

Counties.	Free white persons.		Free col. persons.		Slaves.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Escambia	1,334	996	133	174	709	647	3,993
Walton	634	555	23	18	116	115	1,461
Gadsden	1,372	1,265	5	8	1,683	1,659	5,992
Hamilton	552	482	3	–	208	219	1,464
Jefferson	1,209	953	2	–	1,781	1,768	5,713
Leon	2,007	1,454	18	3	3,679	3,552	10,713
Madison	800	642	–	–	633	569	2,644
Alachua	1,289	430	1	–	304	258	2,282
Columbia	879	770	1	2	247	203	2,102
Duvall	1,455	795	49	56	919	882	4,156
Hillsborough	372	65	–	2	5	8	452
Mosquito	70	3	–	–	–	–	73
Nassau	495	459	14	16	440	468	1,892
St. John's	925	760	54	67	412	476	2,694
Dade	305	107	3	1	16	14	446
Monroe	327	189	38	38	46	56	688
Calhoun	461	244	7	10	217	203	1,142
Franklin	584	198	22	4	110	112	1,030
Jackson	1,099	903	24	19	1,334	1,302	4,681
Washington	287	217	1	1	185	168	859
Total Florida	16,456	11,487	398	419	13,038	12,679	54,477

Florida, cape of Florida. Lon. W. C. 2 40 W., lat. 25 40 N.——Gulf of, channel between the peninsula of Florida and the Bahama islands. ——*Stream*, strait between Florida and Cuba. ——Town, Berkshire co., Mass., 30 ms. NNE. from Lenox. Pop. 1820, 431.——Town, Orange co., N. Y., about 60 ms. W. of the city of New York, on the postroad to Albany.——Village, Montgomery co., N. Y., 35 ms. NW. from Albany. Pop. 1820. 2,743.

Florisant, village, St. Louis co., Mo., on Missouri river, opposite St. Charles, 20 ms. NW. from St. Louis.

Flotz, town of Wallachia, seated on the Genissa, near its influx into the Danube.

Flour town, village, Montgomery co., Pa., 12 ms. N. from Philadelphia.

Flowden, village of Eng , in Northumberland, 5 ms. N. of Wooler.

Floyd, town, Oneida co., N. Y., 6 ms. NE. from Rome. Pop. in 1820, 1,498.——Extreme eastern co. of Ky., bounded by Va. NE. and SE., Harlan and Perry SW., Pike NW. and Lawrence N. Surface broken, hilly, and mountainous. Soil varied, but generally of middling quality. Chief town, Prestonburg. Length 55 ms., mean width 46; area 2,530 sq. ms. Pike co. has been formed out of the NW. part of Floyd. Both were, by the census of 1810, included in one table by the latter name. Pop. in 1820, 8,207. Pop. of Floyd in 1840, 6,302. Central lat. 37 45, lon W. C. 5 25 W.——Co., Ia., opposite Louisville, Ky., bounded by the Ohio river SE., Harrison S. and SW., Washington NW., Scott N., and Clarke NE.; about 20 ms. square; area 400 sq. ms. It is a hilly, and generally not a very fertile tract. Chief towns, New Albany and Jeffersonville. This co. was formed out of the SW. part of Clarke, and the NE. of Harrison co. Pop. in 1820, 2,776; and in 1840, 9,454. Central lat. 38 25 N., lon. W. C. 8 48 W.

Floyd's Fork, is the northern branch of Salt river of Ky., rises in the SW. part of Henry co., flows SSW. across Jefferson, and falls into Salt river, at Shepherdsville, in Bullitt co.

Floydsburg, village, on Floyd's Fork, Jefferson co., Ky., 36 ms. W. from Frankfort, and 20 NE. from Louisville.

Flushing, strong and considerable seaport of South Zealand, in the island of Walcheren, with a good harbor, and a great foreign trade. It is 4 ms. SW. of Middleburg. Lon. 3 35 E., lat. 51 29 N. ——Tp., Queen's co., N. Y., situated about 5 ms. E. of N. Y. Pop. in 1840, about 4,124.——Village, Belmont co., O , in the northwestern angle of the co., 10 ms. NW. of St. Clairsville, the co. seat, 10 ms. SW. from New Athens, and about 30 ms. a little N. of W. from Wheeling. Population 150.

Fluvanna, considerable river of Va., which rises in the Alleghany mountains, and runs nearly an E. course, till it joins the Rivanna near Columbia. The united stream is then called James river. The name of Fluvanna, given to the main fork of James river, is becoming obsolete.——Co. of Va., situated at the fork of the Rivanna and Fluvanna rivers, bounded SW. by James river, NW. by Albemarle, NE. by Louisa, and SE. by Goochland, and the bend of James river, above the mouth of the Rivanna; length 23 ms., mean width 18; area 414 sq. ms. Surface beautifully variegated by hill and dale, and well watered; the soil is not, however, in general very productive. Chief town, Columbia. Pop. in 1820. 6,704; and in 1840, 8,812. Central lat. 37 45 N., lon. W. C. 1 20 W.

Fochabers, town in Bamffshire, seated on a plain near the river Spey. It is 48 ms. NW. of Aberdeen.

Fo-chan, village of China, in the province of Quang-tong. It is 12 ms. from Canton.

Fochia, Nova, ancient *Phocea*, town of Natolia, on the Gulf of Satalia, with a good harbor.

Fodgia, town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated near the Cerbero, 10 ms. E. of Manfredonia.

Fodwar, town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, opposite Colocza. Lon. 19 36 E., lat. 46 39 N.

Fogarus, town and castle of Transylvania, on the river Alauta, 30 ms. NE. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 25 25 E., lat. 46 30 N.

Foglesville, village, Lehigh co., Pa.

Foglia, river of Italy, which rises on the confines of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino, and falls into the Gulf of Venice at Pesaro.

Fago.—See *Fuego*.

Fohr, island of Denmark, near the coast of Sleswick. It is about 12 ms. in circumference.

Foia, ancient town of Natolia, on the Gulf of Smyrna, with a good harbor, and a strong castle, 30 ms. N. of Smyrna.

Foin, Point au, in St. Lawrence river, the first above river A la Vielle Galette, in Edwardsburg, Upper Canada.

Foix, town of Fr., in the dep. of Arriege, and late co. of Foix. It is seated on the Arriege, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 8 ms. S. of Pamiers. Lon. 1 32 E., lat. 43° N.

Fo-kien, province of China, bounded on the N. by Tche-kiange, on the W. by Kiangsi, on the S. by Quang tong, and on the E. by the Chinese sea. They have all commodities in common with the rest of China; but more particularly musk, precious stones, quicksilver, silk, hempencloth, calico, iron, and all sorts of utensils wrought to the greatest perfection. From other countries they have cloves, cinnamon, pepper, sandal-wood, amber, coral, and many other things. The capital city is Foutcheou Fou. It contains 9 cities of the first, and 60 of the third class.

Foligni, episcopal and trading town of Italy, in the duchy of Umbria, remarkable for its sweetmeats, paper-mills, silk-manufactures, and fairs. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near a fertile plain, 69 ms. N. of Rome. Lon. 12 24 E., lat. 42 48 N.

Folkstone, town of Eng., in Kent; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. It is a member of the port of Dover, on the English Channel, 8 ms. SW. of Dover, and 72 E. by S. of London. Lon. 1 14 E., lat. 51 5 N.

Fond du lac, or *St. Louis*, enters the SW. extremity of Lake Superior. This river forms one of the most direct channels of inter-communication between Lake Superior and Upper Mississippi.

Fondi, episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora. It is seated on a fertile plain, but in a bad air, near a lake of its own name, 42 ms. NW. of Capua, and 50 SE. of Rome. Lon. 13 24 E., lat. 41 22 N.

Fong-yang-fou, city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is seated on a mountain, which hangs over the Yellow river. It is 70 ms. NE. of Nankin.

Fontainbleau, town of Fr., in the dep. of Seine and Marne, and late province of the Isle of France, in the midst of a forest, 35 ms. SE. of Paris. Lon. 2 47 E., lat. 48 25 N.

Fontaine L'Eveque, town of Fr., in the dep. of the North, and late province of Hainault, near the river Sambre, 3 ms. W. of Charleroy. Lon. 4 18 E., lat. 50 23 N.

Fontarabia, seaport of Spain, ancient Ocaso, in Biscay, seated on a peninsula in the Bay of Biscay, and on the left or west side of the river Bidassoa. It is well fortified both by nature and art; has a good harbor, though dry at low water; and is surrounded on the land side by the Pyrenean mountains. It is a very important place, being accounted the key of Spain on that side. It is 22 ms. SW. of Bayonne, and 62 E. of Bilboa. Lon. 1 33 W., lat. 43 23 N.

Fontenai, village of Fr., in the dep. of Yonne, and late province of Burgundy. It is 20 ms. SE. of Auxerre. Lon. 3 48 E., lat. 47 28 N.

Fontenai-le Comte, town of Fr., in the dep. of Vendee, and late province of Poitou. It has a woolen manufacture, and its fair is famous for cattle, particularly for mules. It is seated on the Vendee, near the Bay of Biscay, 25 ms. NE. of Rochelle. Lon. 55′ W., lat. 46 30 N.

Fontenoy, village of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 4 ms. SW. from Tournay.

Fontevault, town of Fr., in the dep. of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou. It is 9 ms. SE. of Saumur, and 160 SW. of Paris. Lat. 47 9 N.

Forbes's Grant, large tract of land in Florida, embracing the delta of the Appalachicola river.

Fordsville, post office in Marion co., Miss., at the crossing of the Pearl river, about 75 ms. N. from New Orleans.

Forcalquier, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, seated on a hill by the river Laye, 20 ms. NE. of Aix. Lon. 5 48 E., lat. 43 58 N.

Forchain, strong town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Bramberg, on the Rednitz, 18 ms. S. by E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11 12 E., lat. 49 44 N.

Fordham, tp. in Westchester co, N. Y. Pop. about 200.

Fordingbridge, town of Eng., in Hampshire, on the Avon, 20 ms. WSW. of Winchester, and 87 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1 40 W., lat. 50 56 N.

Fordsville, village on Pearl river, in Marion co., Miss., 160 ms. SE. by E. from Natchez, and 80 NNE. from New Orleans.

Fordun, small village of Scotland, in Kincardineshire.

Fordwich, member of the port of Sandwich, in Kent., Eng., on the river Stour, 3 ms. NE. of Canterbury, and 8 W. of Sandwich.

Foreland, South, remarkable point of Upper Canada, projecting into Lake Erie, and usually called Point Pelé. It lies opposite to Huron co., Ohio.

Foreland, North, promontory which is the NE. point of the Isle of Thanet, in Kent, Eng. It is also the most southern part of the port of London, which is thence extended N. in a right line to the point called the Nase, in Essex, and forms what is properly called the mouth of the Thames. Here is a round brick tower, near 80 feet high, erected by the Trinity House for a seamark.

Foreland, South, headland forming the E. point of the Kentish coast of Eng., and called South, in respect to its bearing from the other Foreland, which is about 6 ms. to the N. Between these two capes is the noted road called the Downs, to which they afford a great security.

Forest. "German *forst*, and from which our word was evidently derived. The Saxon word *hurst*, with which the names of so many places in the south of England terminate, has probably the same origin."—Enc. of Science, &c.

Forest Towns, four towns of Suabia, lying along the Rhine and the confines of Switzerland, at the entrance of the Black Forest. Their names are,

Waldschut, Lauffenburg, Seckingen, and Rheinfelden; and they are subject to the house of Austria.

Forest, Isle au—See *Gage's island.*

Foresterton, village in Burlington, co., N. J., 15 ms. E. from Philadelphia.

Forez, province of Fr., bounded on the W. by Auvergne, on the S. by Vevay and the Vivarais, on the E. by the Lyonnois, and on the N. by Burgundy and the Bourbonnois. It is watered by the Loire and several other streams; has several mines of coal and iron. It is now included with the Lyonnois, in the dep. of Rhone and Loire.

Forfar, borough of Scotland, and capital of the county of the same name. It stands on the valley of Strathmore that runs from Perth NE. to the sea. Its principal manufacture is osnaburgs; it is 20 ms. W. of Montrose. Lon. 2 54 W., lat. 56 35 N.

Forfarshire, or *Angusshire*, co. of Scotland, bounded N. by Aberdeen and Kincardine, E by the German ocean, S. by the Frith of Tay, and W. by Perth; area 977 sq. ms. Staples, grain, fish, and linen. Pop. in 1801, 99,127; in 1811, 107,264; and in 1821, 113,430.

Forges, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, remarkable for its mineral waters. It is 60 ms. NW. of Paris. Lon. 0 40 E., lat. 49 38 N.

Forked Deer, river of Ten., rises in the counties of Henderson, Carroll, and Madison, and, flowing W. between Big Hatchy and Obians rivers, falls into the Mississippi at N. lat. 35 45.

Forks, post office in Madison co., N. Y., 10 ms. W. from Utica.

Forli, ancient town of Romagnia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a bishop's see. The public structures are very handsome, and it is seated in a fertile and healthy country, 10 ms. SE. of Faxena, and 40 NE. of Florence. Lon. 11 44 E., lat. 44 16 N.

Formosa, island in the Chinese sea, 90 ms. E. of Canton, lying between 119° and 122° E long., and 22° and 25° N. lat. It is subject to the Chinese, who, notwithstanding its proximity, did not know of its existence till the year 1430. Taiquang is the capital.——River of western Africa, falling into the Gulf of Benin. According to M. Reichardt, it is the outlet of the Niger.

Forres, town of Scotland, in Murrayshire, seated on an eminence, close to a rivulet; it is a small well-built town, pleasantly situated, 2 ms. to the E. of the river Findhorn. Forres manufactures some linen and sewing thread, and is 15 ms. W. of Elgin.

Fort Alford's, Lawrence co., Mo.

Fort Amanda, in Allen co., Ohio, 50 ms. NE. from Greenville.

Fort Anne, village and tp. NW. part of Washton co., N. Y. The village near old Fort Anne is on Wood creek, at the northern extremity of the Hudson and Champlain canal. Pop. in 1820, 2,911.

Fort Armstrong, military establishment of the U. S., on Rock island, in the Mississippi, about 2 ms. above the mouth of Rock river.

Fort Ball, or *Oakley*, a village in Seneca co., Ohio, on the western or opposite side of Sandusky river from Tiffin, the county seat.

Fort Brown, in Paulding co., Ohio, 16 ms. S. from Fort Defiance.——At the head of Green bay of Lake Michigan, and on the left bank of Fox river. Lon. W. C. 10 30 W., lat. 44 18 N.

Fort Carlos, on a small island in the mouth of the bay of Maracaybo, 20 ms. NE. from Maracaybo.

Fort Chippewayan, one of the British posts on Athapescow lake, 25 ms. NE. from the mouth of Elk river. Lon. W. C. 33° W., lat. 58° N.

Fort Churchill, on the W. coast of Hudson's bay, at the mouth of Churchill's river. Lon. W. C. 17 45 W., lat. 58 50 N.

Fort Claiborne, village in Monroe co., Ala., on the left bank of Alabama river, at the head of schooner navigation, 60 ms. above the junction of Tombigbee and Alabama.

Fort Clarke, on the right bank of Illinois river, by comparative courses about 250 ms. above its mouth. Lon. Washington City, 12 15 W., lat. 40 35 N.

Fort Covington, village in Franklin co., N. Y., formerly the French Mills, on Salmon river, 8 ms. E. from St. Regis.

Fort Crawford, on the point made by the confluence of the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers, and about 5 ms. above their junction, in Prairie du Chien. A fur trade settlement was made at this place by the French, when in possession of Canada, and about 500 of the descendants of the original colony remain. It is a very important frontier station and trading establishment. Lon. W. C. 13 50 W., lat 43 5 N.——Village in Conecuh co., Alabama, on Murder creek, branch of Conecuh river, 45 NNE. from Pensacola, and 60 E. from Fort Stoddert.

Fort Coulonge, L. C., 170 ms. NW. by W. from Montreal.

Fort Dearborn, U. S. fort, about half a mile from Lake Michigan, on the right bank of Chicago river. Lon. W. C. 10 35 W., lat. 41 43 N.

Fort Defiacne, village in Williams co., Ohio, at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee rivers, 16 ms. SW. from Fort Meigs.—See *Defiance.*

Fort Dummer.—See *Hindsdale.*

Forteventura, one of the Canary islands, 65 ms. in length, and of a very irregular breadth, consisting of two peninsulas joined by an isthmus 12 ms. in breadth. It produces plenty of wheat, barley, beeves, and goats. Lon. 14 26 W., lat. 28 4 N.

Fort Edward, (formerly a considerable British fortress,) now a village in Washington co., N. Y., on the E. side of Hudson river, 50 ms. N. from Albany. The N. Y. Northern canal enters Hudson river at this place.

Fort Ferree, station so called, at Upper Sandusky, 40 ms. S., or up the river, from Fort Stephenson.

Fort Findley.—See *Findley*, or *Finley.*

Fort Gadsden, Florida, on the left bank of Chatahooche river, near the point where that stream spreads into several channels. Lon. W. C. 7 25 W., lat. 33 15 N.

Fort Erie.—See *Erie Fort.*

Fort George, town and military post, Lincoln co., U. C., on the left bank of Niagara river, about half a mile above its mouth.——Warren co., N. Y., at the extreme S. end of Lake George, 60 ms. N. from Albany.

Fort Gratiot, on the right bank of St. Clair river, near its outlet from Lake Huron.

Fort Greenville.—See *Greenville*, Darke co., O.

Fort Hamilton.—See *Hamilton*, county seat of Butler co., Ohio.

Fort Hawkins, village in Jones co., Ga., on the left bank of the Oakmulgee river, 33 ms. SW. by W. from Milledgeville.

Fort Howard.—See *Fort Brown*, of Green bay.

Forth, one of the most noble and commodious rivers in Scotland. It takes its rise near the bottom of Lomond hills, and, running from W. to E., receives in its passage many considerable streams, deriving their waters from the eminences in the midland counties of North Britain. There is a communication between this river and the Clyde, by a canal 35 ms. in length.

Fort Independence, on Castle island, Boston harbor.

Fort Jackson, village, Montgomery co., Ala., on the point between and above the junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, 60 ms. a little N. of E. from Cahaba.

Fort James, Wayne co., Ga., on the right bank of Alatamaha river, 10 ms. below the junction of Oconee and Oakmulgee rivers.

Fort Jefferson, village in the southern part of Darke co., O., 70 ms. a little W. of N. from Cincinnati, and 77 a little S. of W. from Columbus.

Fort Jennings, SE. angle of Putnam co., Ohio, on the left bank of the Auglaize river, 32 ms. S. from Fort Defiance.

Fort Lawrence, Ga , on the right bank of Flint river, 31 ms. SW. from Fort Hawkins, 65 ms. W. from Milledgeville.

Fort Loramie, NW. angle of Shelby co , Ohio, 30 ms. NW. from Greenville. Lon. W. C. 7 15 W., lat. 40 16 N.

Fort Louis, or *Vauban*, important fortress of Fr., on the Rhine, 18 ms. below Strasburg.

Fort McArthur, Hardin co., Ohio, on the right bank of Scioto river, 65 ms. NNW. of Columbus.

Fort Malden, stood on the left bank of Detroit river, half a mile above the village of Amherstburg, U. C. The fort has been abandoned since the conclusion of the last war between Great Britain and the United States.

Fort Massac, Pope co., Ill., on the bank of the Ohio river, 38 ms. above its mouth.

Fort Meigs, town in Wood co., Ohio, on the right bank of the Maumee, 80 ms. SW. from Detroit.

Fort Mitchell, or *Coweta*, on the right bank of Chatahooche river, where the road passes from Milledgeville to New Orleans, about 100 ms. SW. by W. from Milledgeville.

Fort Miller, village in Washington co., N. Y., on the bank of the Hudson river, 10 ms. below Sandy Hill, and 38 N. from Albany.

Fort Montgomery, Mobile co., Ala., 12 ms. NNE. from Fort Stoddert.

Fort Moose, at the mouth of Moose river, into James's bay of Hudson's bay. Lon. W. C. 3 40 W , lat. 51 30 N.

Fort Osage, village in Jackson co., Mo., by post road 285 ms. SW. by W. from St. Louis.

Fort Pickering, Shelby co., Ten., at Chickasaw bluff, below the mouth of Wolf river.—See *Memphis*.

Fort Plain, village in Montgomery co., N. Y., on the right bank of the Mohawk river, at the mouth of Otsequaga creek, 78 ms. NW. by W. from Albany.

Fort Recovery, Dark co., Ohio, on a branch of Wabash river, 23 ms. NNW. from Greenville.

Fort Seneca, village in Seneca co., Ohio, by post road 93 ms. a little W. of N. from Columbus, and 8 ms. northerly of Tiffin, the county seat.

Fortrose, borough of Scotland, in Ross-shire, on the Frith of Murray, nearly opposite Fort George, and 9 ms. W. of Inverness.

Fort Royal, seaport of the S. side of Martinico. Lon. W. C. 16 0 E., lat. 14 34 N.

Fort St. Clair, Preble co., Ohio, quarter of a mile S. from Eaton.—See *Eaton*, Preble co., O.

Fort St. David, British establishment in Hindoostan, Coromandel coast, and in the Carnatic, 15 ms. SSW. from Pondicherry. Lon. 79 57 E., lat. 11 46 N.

Fort St. George, at Madras.

Fort Santa Cruz, citadel of the city of Rio Janeiro, capital of the kingdom of Brazil. It stands upon a lofty mass of granite rocks, and commands the entrance into the harbor.

Fort St. Jean de Uloa, on a rocky island at the mouth of the harbor of Vera Cruz, State of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Fort St. Julian, on the point N. side of the mouth of the Tagus, Portugal.

Fort St. Mark's, Fa., on St. Mark's river, 20 ms. above its mouth.

Fort St. Mary, Allen co., Ohio, on St. Mary's river, 12 ms. S. from Fort Amanda.

Fort St. Philip, important military establishment of the U. S., on the left bank of the Mississippi, at the Plaquemine bend, 70 ms. below New Orleans.

Fort St. Stephen's.—See *St. Stephen's*.

Fort Stanwix.—See *Rome*.

Fort Stephenson, Sandusky co., Ohio, 18 ms. above its mouth. This place is now called *Lower Sandusky*; which see.

Fort Stoddert, town and seat of justice, Baldwin co., Ala., at the junction of Tombigbee and Alabama rivers.

Fort Stother, St. Clair co., Ala., on the right bank of Coosa river, 20 ms. SE. from St. Clairsville.

Fort Washington, village on the left bank of Potomac river, and on the point above the mouth of Piscataway creek, Prince George's co., Md , 15 ms. below W. C.

Fort Wayne, village in Allen co., Ia., by post road 175 ms. NNE. from Indianapolis, and 157 NW. from Columbus, in Ohio.

Fort Williams, Ala., on the E. side of the Coosa, in the country of the Upper Creeks, about 60 ms. above Fort Jackson.

Fortescue, bay in the straits of Magellan. Lon. W. C. 3 38 E , lat. 53 40 S.

Fortune, bay in the S. coast of Newfoundland, enclosed by Miquelon island and Point May. Lon. W. C. 21 40 E , lat. 47 0 N.

Fossano, strong town of Piedmont, with a bishop's see, seated on the Sture, 10 ms. NE. of Coni, and 27 SE. of Pignerol. Lon. 7 56 E., lat. 44 45 N.

Fossombrone, town of Italy, in the duchy of Ur-

bino, with a bishop's see, seated near the river Metro, 16 ms. SW. of Pesaro, and 12 SE. of Urbino. Lon. 12 48 E., lat. 43 40 N.

Foster, town, Providence co., R. I., 15 ms. W. from Providence. Pop. 1820, 2,900.

Foster's, post office, Logan co., Ky., 10 ms. from Russellville, and by post road 184 ms. SW. from Frankfort.

Fotheringay, town of Eng., in Northamptonshire, 9 ms. S. of Stamford, near the river Nen. ——Village, Montgomery co., Va., 200 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Foucault, seigniory, Bedford co., L. C., between Missisque bay, the northern boundary of the U. S. and Richelieu river.

Foue, ancient town of Lower Egypt, seated on the Nile, 25 ms. S. of Rosetta, and 40 E. of Alexandria. Lon. 31 15 E., lat. 31 12 N.

Fourgeres, town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Bretagne, on the Cœanom, 25 ms. NE. of Rennes, and 150 W. of Paris. Lon. 1 13 W., lat. 48 22 N.

Foulkstown, small town, Columbia co., Ohio, in St. Clair tp., 13½ ms. SE. of New Lisbon.

Foulsham, town of Eng., in Norfolk, 16 ms. NW. of Norwich, and 111 NE. of London. Lon. 1 7 E., lat 52 51 N.

Foulweather, cape of the U. S., on the Pacific ocean, NW. from Cannaveral bay. Lon. W. C. 47 30 W., lat. 44 55 N.

Fountain of Health, post office, Davidson co., Tenn., 43 ms. NW. from Murfreesborough.

Fourche au Cado, branch of Washitau river, entering from the left. It rises between Washitau proper and Little Missouri.

Fouche de Thomas, post office, Ark.

Four Corners, village, Lincoln co., Maine.——Village, Oswego co., N., Y. 14 ms. W. from Rotterdam.——Village, Huron co., Ohio, by post road 129 ms. a little E. of N. from Columbus, and 8 ms. westerly of Norwalk.

Four Mile Branch, village, Barnwell district, S. C., by post road 93 ms. SW. from Columbia.

Fourneux island, small island in the South Pacific ocean. Lon. 143 2 W., lat. 17 11 S.

Fourness, Eng., in Lyonsdale, Lancashire, is a tract between the Kent, Leven, and Dudden Sands, which runs N parallel with the W. sides of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and on the S. runs out into the sea as a promontory.

Fou-tcheou-fou, city of China, in Fokien, one of the most considerable in that province, on account of its trade, the convenience of its rivers and port, the number of its literati, and the magnificence of its principal bridge, which has more than 100 arches constructed of white stone, and ornamented with a double balustrade. It is the residence of a viceroy, has under its jurisdiction 9 cities of the third class, and is 360 ms NE. of Canton.

Fou-tsiang fou, city of China, in the province Chen-si. Its district contains eight cities of the second and third class. It is 495 miles SW. of Peking.

Fowey, borough and seaport of Eng., in Cornwall. It is 32 ms. SW. of Launceston, and 240 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4 35 W., lat. 50 19 N.——River of Eng., in Cornwall, which rises in the NE. part, passes by Lestwithiel, and enters the English channel, at Fowey.

Fowleness, island on the coast of Essex, formerly subject to inundations, till, by the Dutch art of draining, it has become good land.

Fowler, town, St. Lawrence co., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 605.——Village, Trumbull co., Ohio, 12 ms. NE. from Warren. Pop. 1820, 125.

Fowler's Mills and post office, Geauga co., O., 8 ms. S. of Chardon.

Foxborough, town, Norfolk co., Mass., on Wading creek, a branch of Taunton river, about 25 ms. S. of Boston. Pop. 1,000.

Fox cape, Pacific coast of North America. Lat. 54 45 N.

Foxcreft, town, Penobscot co., Maine, between Piscataquis and Sebec rivers, 40 ms. NNW. from Bangor. Pop. 1820, 211.

Fox islands. See *Aleutian islands*.

Fox Loaes Grove, post office, Limestone co., Alabama, by post road 269 ms. N. from Cahaba.

Fox river. This fine and very important stream rises to the NW. of Green Bay, interlocking with the sources of the Wisconsin. Both streams, in the higher part of their course, flow nearly S. upwards of 200 ms.; they then approach within 1½ m. of each other other, and thence turn, the Wisconsin SW., and Fox river NE. The portage from the Fox to Wisconsin is one of those singular situations which the interior of America affords, where nature seems to have made preparation for the operations of human intercourse. The intervening ground is level prairie, over which, at time of high flood, loaded canoes are easily navigated. Fox river flows by a gentle course as far as the narrows, through a range of highland, passing W., off Lake Michigan. Below this rocky pass it expands into Winnebago lake, from which it again issues by a course nearly N. to Green Bay, which it enters at Fort Brown. The entire comparative course of Fox river is about 300 ms.

Fraga, town of Spain, in Arragon, with a castle. It is 46 ms. E. of Saragossa. Lon. 28′ E., lat. 48 46 N.

Framingham, town, Middlesex co., Mass., between Sherborn and Marlborough, 20 ms. SW. from Boston. Pop. in 1820, 2,037.

Framingham, town of Eng., in Suffolk. It is 30 ms. E. of Bury, and 87 NE. of London. Lon. 1 26 E., lat. 52 25 N.

Frampton, tp., Dorchester and Hertford cos., L. C., between Cranbourne and Iailliet, 30 ms. SE from Quebec.

France, kingdom of Western Europe, bounded by the British channel, separating it from Eng. N., the Bay of Biscay W., Pyrenean mountains, separating it from Spain, SW., Mediterranean SE., the kingdom of Sardinia, the Swiss cantons, and Germany, E., and Belgium NE.

France is situate nearly in the middle of the northern temperate zone, between 42 20 and 51 5 N. lat., and 8 35 E. and 4 43 W. lon. Its greatest length, from the most westerly point of Finisterre to Antibes, in the department of the Var, is about 665 British ms., and the greatest breadth, from Givet, in Ardennes, to Mount Horumba, near St. Jean Pied de Port, in the lower Pyrenees, 576. The superficial area, as stated in the *Statistique de la France*, is 52,768,618 hectares, equal to 185,515 Eng. sq. ms., or 118,729,600 Eng. acres.

Departments.	Ancient provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Population in 1826.	Chief towns, with their population.
Ain	Bourgogne	1,700	346,188	Bourg-en-Bresse, 9,528.
Aisne	Ile de France, Picardy, and Champagne	2,179	527,095	Laon, 8,230.
Allier	Bourbonnois	1,689	309,270	Moulins, 15,231.
Alps (Low)	Provence	2,122	159,045	Digne, 6,365.
Alps (High)	Provence and Dauphin	1,586	131,162	Gap, 7,854.
Ardeche	Languedoc	1,595	353,752	Privas, 4,219.
Ardennes	Champagne	1,474	306,861	Mezieres, 4,083.
Ariege	Foix, Gascogne	1,635	260,536	Foix, 4,699.
Aube	Champagne, Bourgogne	1,760	253,870	Troyes, 25,563.
Aude	Languedoc	1,837	281,088	Carcassone, 18,907.
Aveyron	Guienne	2,566	370,951	Rhodes, 9,685.
Bouches du Rhone	Provence	1,474	362,325	Marseilles, 146,289.
Calvados	Lower Normandy	1,622	501,775	Caen, 41,876.
Cantal	Auvergne	1,576	262,117	Aurillac, 10,889.
Charente	Angoumois, Saintonge	1,711	365,126	Angouleme, 16,910.
Charente Inferieure	Aunis, Saintonge	1,769	449,649	Rochelle, 14,857.
Cher	Berry, Bourbonnois	2,075	276,853	Bourges.
Correze	Limousin	1,674	302,433	Tulle, 9,700.
Corsica	Corsica	2,852	207,889	Ajaccio, 9,003.
Corte d'Or	Bourgogne	2,551	385,624	Dijon, 24,817.
Cortes du Nord	Bretagne	2,164	605,563	Saint Brieræ, 11,382.
Creuse	Marche	1,548	276,234	Gueret, 4,796.
Dordogne	Guienne	2,738	487,502	Perigeux, 11,576.
Doubs	Franche Comte	1,592	276,274	Bencon, 29,718.
Drome	Dauphine	1,911	305,499	Valence, 10,967.
Eure	Normandy	1,690	424,762	Evreux, 10,227.
Eure and Loire	Orleannois, Perche	1,753	285,058	Chartres, 14,750.
Finisterre	Bretagne	2,017	546,955	Quimper, 9,715.
Gard	Languedoc	1,744	366,259	Nismes, 43,036.
Garonne (Haute)	Languedoc, Gascogne	1,954	454,727	Toulouse, 77,372.
Gers	Gascogne	1,789	312,882	Auch, 10,461.
Gironde	Guienne	2,981	555,809	Bordeaux, 98,705.
Herault	Languedoc	1,815	357,846	Montpellier, 35,506.
Ille and Vilaine	Bretagne	1,849	547,249	Rennes, 35,562.
Indre	Berry, Touraine	2,041	257,350	Chateauroux, 13,847.
Indre and Loire	Touraine, Anjou, &c.	1,871	304,271	Tours, 26,699.
Isere	Dauphine	2,419	573,645	Grenoble, 28,969.
Jura	Franche Comte	1,464	315,355	Lons-le-Saulnier, 7,684.
Landes	Gascogne	2,645	284,918	Mont de Marsan, 4,082.
Loir and Cher	Orleannois	1,861	244,043	Blois, 13,628.
Loir	Lyonnois	1,344	412,497	Montbrison, 6,266.
Loire (Haute)	Languedoc, &c.	1,442	295,384	Le Puy, 14,924.
Loire (Inferieure)	Bretagne	1,773	470,768	Nantes, 75,895.
Loiret	Orleannois	2,051	316,189	Orleans, 40,272.
Lot	Guienne	1,525	287,003	Cahors, 12,417.
Lot and Garonne	Guienne, Gascogne	1,395	346,400	Agen, 13,399.
Lozere	Languedoc	1,482	141,733	Mende, 5,909.
Maine and Loire	Anjou	2,094	477,270	Angers, 35,901.
Manche	Normandy	1,754	594,382	Saint Lo, 9,065.
Marne	Champagne	2,358	345,245	Chalons, 12,952.
Marne (Haute)	Champagne	1,812	255,969	Chaumont, 6,318.
Mayenne	Maine, Anjou	1,507	361,765	Laval, 17,810.
Mayerthe	Lorraine	1,621	424,366	Nancy, 31,445.
Meuse	Lorraine	1,759	317,701	Bar le Duc, 12,383.
Morbihan	Bretagne	2,073	449,743	Vannes, 11,623.
Moselle	Lorraine	1,955	427,250	Metz, 42,793.
Nievre	Nivernois, &c.	1,997	297,350	Nevers, 16,967.
Nord	Flanders	1,632	1,026,417	Lille, 72,005.
Oise	Ile de France	1,716	398,641	Beauvais, 13,082.
Orne	Normandy	1,632	443,688	Alencon, 13,934.
Pas de Calais	Artois, Picardy	1,949	664,654	Arras, 23,486.
Puy de Dome	Auvergne	2,356	589,438	Clermont-ferrand, 32,427.
Pyrennees (Basses)	Bearn, Navarre	2,223	446,398	Pau, 12,607.
Pyrennees (Hautes)	Gascogne	1 347	244,170	Tarbes, 12,630.
Pyreanees (Orientales)	Rousillon, &c.	1,197	164,325	Perpiguan, 17,618.
Rhin (Bas)	Alsace, &c.	1,214	561,859	Strasbourg, 57,885.
Rhin (Haut)	Alsace, &c.	1,120	447,019	Colmar, 15,958.
Rhone	Lyonnois	814	482,024	Lyons, 150,814.
Saone (Haute)	Franche Comte	1,497	343,298	Vesoul, 5,887.
Saone and Loire	Bourgogne	2,493	538,507	Macon, 11,944.
Sarthe	Maine	1,806	466,888	Le Mans, 23,164.
Seine	Ile de France	138	1,106,891	Paris, 909,126.
Seine Inferieure	Normandy	1,732	720,525	Rouen, 92,083.
Seine and Marne	Ile de France, &c.	1,734	325,881	Melun, 6,846.
Seine and Oise	Ile de France, Orleannois	1,600	449,582	Versailles, 29,209.
Sevres (Deux)	Poitou	1,702	304,105	Niort, 18,197.
Somme	Picardy	1,758	552,706	Amiens, 46,129.
Tarn	Languedoc	1,668	346,614	Alby, 11,801.
Tarn and Garonne	Guienne, Gascogne	1,043	242,184	Montaubon, 23,865.
Var	Provence	2,122	322,404	Draguignan, 9,794.
Vauchise	Avignon, Provence	963	246,071	Avignon, 31,786.
Vendee	Poitou	1,964	341,312	Bourbon Vendee, 5,257.
Vienne	Poitou	2,010	288,002	Poitiers, 22,000.
Vienne (Haute)	Limousin	1,866	293,011	Limoges, 29,706.
Vosges	Lorraine	1,451	411,034	Epinal, 9,526.
Yonne	Bourgogne, Champagne	2,095	355,237	Auxerre, 11,575.
			33,540,910	

The foregoing tabular view of France was taken from Black's Atlas, 1841, and gives, no doubt, the most recent and correct statistical view of that kingdom yet published in the United States.

Progressive population of France.

1700	19,669,320
1762	21,769,163
1784	24,800,000
1789	25,065,883
1802	27,349,000
1806	29,107,425
1820	30,461,875
1826	31,858,937
1831	32,569,223
1836	33,540,910
1842	34,194,875

Progression, 170 per cent. in 142 years.

The population of France has not only increased within the last century, but the comparative increment has also increased. During the eighteenth century, the mean annual increase on 1,000,000 was 3,199; since 1800, a similar increase amounted to 5,962, according to the best data, and the aggregate annual increase 190,000.

Before the revolution of 1789, France was divided into 33 governments or provinces, of very unequal extent, which were subdivided into generalities and sub-delegations. It is now divided into 86 departments or prefectures, named mostly after their principal river, mountain, or some other natural feature. These departments are divided into 363 sub-prefectures or arrondissements; these into 2,845 cantons, and these into 38,623 communes. Each department is under the charge of a prefect, each arrondissement of a sub-prefect, and each commune of a maire, besides other officers of various ranks and duties.

France, Isle of, or *Mauritius*, island in the Indian ocean, 200 leagues E. of Madagascar. It was early discovered by the Portuguese. After them the Dutch settled on the SE. shore, and gave it the name of Mauritius, in honor of prince Maurice, their stadtholder; but they abandoned it on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope. It then remained uninhabited till the French landed there in 1720. This island is about 45 leagues in circumference. The climate is healthy, but the soil not very fertile. There are many mountains, which produce the best ebony in the world. The valleys are well watered with rivers, and are made very productive by cultivation, of which indigo is the principal object. The town and harbor are called Port Louis, and are strongly fortified; the town is large, and covers a great deal of ground. But in the hurricane months the harbor cannot afford shelter for more than eight vessels. Here are large storehouses, and every thing necessary for the equipment of fleets. The number of inhabitants on the island, exclusive of the military, is 8,000 whites and 12,000 blacks. Lon. 57 28 E., lat. 20 9 S.

Frances, port of Colombia, in Venezuela, near Cape Codera.—See *Codera*, in the *Addenda*.

Francestown, town and tp., Hillsborough co., N. H., 15 ms. NW. of Amherst, and about 55 W. of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1820, 1,479.

Franche Comte, late province of France, bounded on the N. by Lorraine, on the E. by Alsace and Switzerland, on the W. by Burgundy, and on the S. by Bresse. It is 126 ms. in length and 80 in breadth, and abounds in corn, wine, cattle, horses, mines of iron, copper, and lead. It was conquered by France in 1674, and ceded to it by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. It now comprehends the three departments of Doubs, Jura, and Upper Saone.

Franchemont, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 12 ms. SE. of Liege.

Francis, village of St. Genevieve co., Mo.

Francisburg, village, Union co., Ky., by post road 240 ms. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

Francisco, Rio, large river of Brasil, rises in the Capitania general of Minas Geraes, lat. 19 S., and flowing a little E. of N., nearly parallel to the Atlantic coast, to lat. 14° S. It thence gradually curves to NE., E. and SE. by E., falls into the Atlantic at lat. 11° S., after an entire comparative course of upwards of 1,000 ms.

François, River, U. C., runs SW. from Lake Nipissing into Lake Huron. It has several portages; that nearest to Lake Nipissing is called Portage de Trois Chaudiers; in length about half a mile.

François, village, Wayne co., Mo.

François, Cape, fine town in the N. part of the island of St. Domingo, belonging to the French, who often call it the Cape, by way of eminence. It was almost ruined by the dreadful commotions which attended the French revolution. Lon. W. C. 4 42 E., lat. 19 46 N.

Franconia, former circle of Germany, bounded on the N. by the circle of Upper Saxony, on the E. by that of Bavaria, on the S. by that of Suabia, and on the W. by the circles of the Rhine. The middle is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits, but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. The Franks, who conquered France, came from this province, and gave the name to that kingdom.——Town, Grafton co., N. H., on the waters of Amonoosuck river, 15 ms NE. from Haverhill. The tp. is remarkable for the abundance and excellence of its iron ores. There are two companies engaged in the manufacture of iron on a large scale; the N. H. Iron Factory Company, and the Haverhill and Franconia Company. The former manufacture weekly from 12 to 15 tons of iron and steel, and the latter, though on a smaller scale, do extensive business; the whole forming one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in the U. S.——Tp., Montgomery co., Penn., on the S. side of the NE. branch of Perquioming creek. Pop. in 1820, 848.

Franeker, or *Franker*, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Friesland, with an university, 7 ms. W. of Lewarden. Lon. 5 33 E., lat. 53 11 N.

Frankendal, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, near the river Rhine, 7 ms S. of Worms. Lon. 8 29 E., lat. 49 25 N.

Frankenstein, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. Lon. 7 55 E., lat. 49 18 N.

Frankford, tp. of Sussex co., N. J., 5 ms. N. from Newtown. Pop. in 1810, 2,008.——Town and borough, Philadelphia co., 5 ms. NE. from the centre of Philadelphia. The Friends Asylum for the Insane is about a mile from this borough.

Pop. in 1820, 1,405.——Village, Greenbrier co., Va., 74 ms. NNW. from Christiansburg, and 313 W. from Richmond.——Hampshire co., Va.—See *Frankfort*, Morgan co., Va.

Frankfort on the Maine, ancient and free imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, in which the emperor is elected. All religions are tolerated at Frankfort, under certain restrictions; but Lutheranism is the established faith. It is seated on the river Maine, 15 ms. NE. of Mentz, and 350 W. by N. of Vienna. Lon. 8 40 E., lat. 49 55 N.

Frankfort on the Oder, flourishing city of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, formerly imperial, but now subject to the king of Prussia. It is remarkable for three great fairs and its university. It is 45 ms. SE. of Berlin, and 78 S. of Stetin. Lon. 14 39 E., lat. 52 23 N.

Frankfort, town, Hancock co., Maine, on the right bank of Penobscot river. At this place winter navigation terminates, 26 ms. N. from Castine. Pop. in 1820, 2,129.——Town, Herkimer co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,685.——Town, Franklin co., Ky., on the right bank of the Kentucky river. It is the capital of the State, and contains, besides the ordinary buildings necessary for legislative purposes, a co. court-house, penitentiary, an academy, theatre, &c. At seasons of high waters, steamboats of 300 tons are navigated to this town and to New Frankfort, a flourishing village opposite. The progressive pop. of this town is shown by the annexed table:

Pop. in 1810—	
Free whites, males - - -	431
Do. do. females - - -	255
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed - - - - -	6
Slaves - - - - - -	407
Total pop. in 1810 - -	1,092
Pop. in 1820—	
Free white males - - -	497
Do. do. females - - -	387
Total, whites - - -	884
Free persons of color, males - -	36
Do. do. females - -	43
Slaves, males - - - - -	311
Do. females - - -	332
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed - - - - -	74
Total pop. in 1820 - -	1,679
Aggregate in 1830 - - -	1,679
Do. 1840 - - -	1,917

Frankfort, village, Beaver co., Pa.——Village and seat of justice, Morgan co., Va., on Patterson's creek, a branch of Potomac, a little W. of S. 12 ms. from Cumberland, Md.——Village, Franklin co., Ill., 47 ms., NW. by W. from Shawneetown, and 65 SE. by E. from Kaskaskia.——Village of Guernsey co., Ohio, on the great road from Wheeling to Zanesville, 15 ms. E. from Cambridge.——Village, Concord tp., Ross co., Ohio, standing on the ground of old Chillicothe, 11 ms. NW. of the city of Chillicothe.

Franklin. See *St. Thomas*.

Franklin, village, Franklin co., Vt., by the post road 45 ms. NW. from Montpelier.——Co., Vt., bounded N. by Lower Canada, E. by Orleans co., Vt., S. by Chittenden, and W. by Lake Champlain; length 30, mean width 27, area 810 sq. ms. The eastern part mountainous, hilly in the central and western sections; soil varied in quality, but on the streams in many places highly fertile. Chief town St. Albans. Pop. in 1820, 17,192; and in 1840, 24,531. Central lat. 44 48 N., lon. W. C. 4 12 E.——Co., Mass., on both sides of Connecticut river, bounded N. by Windham co., Vt., and Cheshire co., N. H., E. by Worcester co., Mass., S. by Hampshire, and W. by Berkshire; length 36 ms., mean width 18, area about 650 sq. ms. Surface highly and elegantly variegated. Connecticut river divides the co. into two nearly equal portions, and each of these sections is again divided by the two fine little rivers, Miller's to the E., and Deerfield to the W. Detached though not very elevated mountains decorate the various parts. The soil, especially near the streams, is highly productive in grain, fruits, and meadow grasses. Chief town Greenfield. Pop. 1820, 29,268, and in 1840, 28,812. Central lat. 42 35 N., lon. W. C. 4 25 E.——Town, Norfolk co., Mass., 10 ms. SW. from Dedham.——Town, New London co., Ct., on the right side of Shetucket, 5 ms. above Norwich.——Co., N. Y., bounded by Lower Canada N., by Clinton co., N. Y., E., by Essex SE., by Hamilton S., and by St. Lawrence W.; length 60 ms., mean width 27¾, area 1,665 sq. ms. Surface mountainous towards the S., in the central and northern parts level and swampy, interspersed with hills and with some spots of good land. Chief town Melone. Pop. 1820, 4,439, and in 1840, 16,518. Central lat. 44 35 N., lon. W. C, 2 45 E.——Town Delaware co., N. Y., on Oleout creek and Susquehannah river, 15 ms. W. from Delhi. Pop. in 1820, 2,481.——Tp., Somerset co., N. J. Pop. 1820, 3,071.——Tp., Gloucester co., N. J.——Tp., Bergen co., N. J. Pop. 1820, 2,968.

Franklin, co., Pa., bounded S. by Washington co., Md., W. by Bedford, NW. by Huntingdon, N. by Mifflin, NE. by Perry and Cumberland, and E. by Adams; length 30 ms., mean width 25, area 756 sq. ms. The surface of this co. is highly diversified by mountains, hills, and valleys. It is limited by mountains on two sides; on the W. and N. margin extend the Cove mountain, Tuscarora, and North mountains, and on the SE. the S. mountain, with the truly fine valley of the Conecocheague and Conedogwinet intervening. Those two large creeks form nearly a boundary between the limestone and slate formations, leaving the latter to the NW., and the former to the SE. The soil of those great rock formations differs essentially, the limestone, in the present state of agricultural science, being much the most productive in the growth of valuable cultivated vegetables. Franklin co. produces, as staples, grain, flour, whiskey, apples, cider, live stock, and salted provisions. Its commercial outlet, Baltimore. Chief town Chambersburg. Pop. 1820, 31,192, and in 1840, 37,793. Central lat. 39 55 N., lon. W. C. 40 West.

Franklin, town and seat of justice, Venango county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of

French creek and Alleghany river, at their junction, about 70 miles north from Pittsburg. Lat. 41 22 N., lon. W. C. 2 50 W.——Tp., Adams co., Pa., in the forks of Marsh creek, on both sides of the road from Gettysburg to Chambersburg, 7 or 8 ms. from the former.——Tp., York co., Pa., on the head waters of Bermudian creek, branch of Conewago, between the two roads from Little York to Carlisle, 20 ms. from the former. ——Tp., in the northern part of Huntingdon co., Pa., between Little Juniata and Spruce creek, 14 ms. NW. from Huntingdon.——Tp., Fayette co., Pa., between Youghiogany river and Redstone creek, and between Washington and Dunbar, commencing 5 ms. N. from Uniontown.——Tp., Westmoreland co., Pa., extending from the head branch of Poketon's creek, falling into Alleghany river, to the road from Greensburg to Pittsburg, across the head waters of the northern branch of Turtle creek. Marysville, near its centre, 11 ms. NW. from Greensburg.——Tp., Greene co., Pa., on the S. fork of Ten Mile creek; Waynesburg, the seat of justice for the co., is in this tp.——Co., Va., bounded by Pittsylvania E., part of Henry SE., part of Henry and Patrick S., the Blue Ridge or Montgomery W., Botetourt N., and Bedford NE.; length 28 ms., mean width 24, area about 670 sq. ms. Although bounded on two sides by mountains, this co. is rather waving than hilly. Soil generally fertile. Staples, grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief town Rocky Mount. Pop. 1820, 12,017, and in 1840, 15,832. Central lat. 36 50 N., lon. W. C. 2 45 west.——Village, Pendleton co., Va., on the middle fork of the S. branch of Potomac, 40 ms. SW. from Moorfields, and 80 ms. NW. from Staunton.——Village, Russel co., Va., on Cedar creek, branch of Chinch river, 17 ms. N. from Abingdon.——Co., N. C., bounded SW. by Washington, Granville NW., Warren NE., and Nash SE.; length 26 ms., mean width 20, area 540 sq. ms.; surface moderately hilly; soil in part fertile, though generally rather unproductive between the streams. It is drained by various branches of Tar river. Chief town Lewisburg. Pop. 1820, 9,741, and in 1040, 10,980. Central lat. 36° N., lon. W. C. 1 20 W.——Village, Haywood co., N. C., by post road 313 ms. W. from Raleigh——Co., Ga., bounded by Elbert and Madison E., Jackson SW., Habersham NW., and Tugaloo river, or S. C., NE.; length 36 ms., mean width 23, area about 940 sq. ms. Surface broken, and soil varied. Chief town Carnesville. Pop. 1820, 9,040, and in 1840, 9,886. Central lat. 34 23 N., lon. W. C. 6 30 W.

Franklin, co., Ala., bounded N. by Tennessee river, E. by Lawrence, S. by Marion, and W. by the territory of the Chickasaws; length 32 ms., mean width 21 ms., area 670 sq. ms. Surface hilly and broken; soil productive. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Russellville. Pop. in 1820, 4,988; and in 1840, 6,942. Central lat. 34 32 N., lon. W. C. 10 30 W.——Co., Miss., bounded S. by Amite, SW. by Wilkinson, W. by Adams, N. by Jefferson, and NE. by the New Purchase; length 46 ms., mean width 20, area 920 sq. ms. Surface hilly, but without stone. Soil on the streams very productive. In the eastern and northern parts of the co. the intervals between the watercourses, open pine woods. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Franklin. Pop. in 1820, 3,881; and in 1840, 4,775. Central lat. 31 32 N., lon. W. C. 14 20 W.——Village, Franklin co., Miss., 25 ms. SE. by E. from Natchez.——Village, on the Teche river, in St. Mary's parish, Attacapas, La.——Co., Tenn., bounded S. by Ala., W. by Lincoln, NW. by Bedford, NE. by Warren, and SE. by Marion; length 42 ms., mean width 28, area 600 sq. ms. Surface mountainous and hilly; soil fertile. It is principally watered by the heads of Elk river. Chief town, Winchester. Pop. in 1820, 16,571; and in 1840, 12,033. Central lat. 35 13 N., lon. W. C. 9° W.——Village and seat of justice, Williamson co., Tenn., on Harpeth river, 17 miles S. from Nashville.——Co., Ky., bounded by Mercer and Washington S., Shelby SW., Owen N., and Scott and Woodford E.; length 40 ms., width 12 ms., area 270 sq. ms. Surface moderately hilly; soil fertile. Chief town, Frankfort. Pop. in 1820, 11,024; and in 1840, 9,420.—See *Frankfort*.——Village, Simpson co., Ky.——Tp., Warren co., O. The post village of Franklin, Warren co., O., is represented on maps, and in some books, as being on the bank of Great Miami, which is true, but it is rather on the Miami canal, which passes through it. It is a very fine village, 10 ms. NNW. from Lebanon.——Tp., Coshocton co., O. Pop. in 1820, 345.——NW. tp., Stark co., O. Pop. in 1820, 388.——Tp., Columbiana co., O. Pop. in 1820, 620.——Tp., Licking co., O. Pop. in 1820, 713.——Tp., Jackson co., O. Pop. 1820, 536.——Tp., Richland co., O. Pop. 1820, 360.——Co., Ia., bounded by the State of Ohio E., Delaware and Ripley cos. S., Fayette W., and Wayne N.; length 24 ms., mean width 21, area about 540 sq. ms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil fertile. Chief town, Brookville. Pop. in 1820, 10,763; and in 1840, 13,349. Central lat. 39 25 N., lon. W. C. 8° W.——Village, Johnson co., Ia., about 40 ms. S. from Indianapolis.——Co., Ill., bounded by Johnson and Union S., Jackson and Randolph W., Jefferson N., White and Gallatin E.; length 30 ms., width 24, area 934 sq. ms. Surface generally level, and soil productive. It is principally drained by the higher waters of Muddy river. Pop. in 1820, 1,763; and in 1840, 3,682. Central latitude 37 50 N., longitude Washington city 11 50 W.——Town and seat of justice, Howard county, Missouri, on the left bank of Missouri river, 180 ms. by land above St. Louis.——Co., Mo., bounded N. by Missouri river, E. by St. Louis and Jefferson, S. by Washington, and W. by Wayne; length 33 ms., mean width 30, area 990 sq. ms. That part of this co. adjacent to the Missouri river rather level, and interspersed with prairies. The southern part, drained by the Merrimac river, hilly, broken, and in great part sterile. Much of the soil near the Missouri excellent. Chief town, Rogerstown. Pop. in 1820, 2,379. Central lat. 38 10 N., lon. W. C. 13 40 W.——Post office, Concordia parish, La., by post road, 145 ms. from New Orleans.——Co., O., bounded W. by Madison, Union NW., Delaware N., Licking NE., Fairfield SE., and Pickaway S. It is nearly a square of 23 ms. each side; area 530 sq. ms. Darby creek flows along the western border, but the body of the co. is drained by the Scioto, Whet-

stone, Big Walnut, and other confluents of the main Scioto. The slope is almost directly S., and surface level, much of it low and wet; part, indeed, rising into benches, but nearly, if not the whole, comprised of alluvion or mixed sand, pebbles, and clay. There are within the county very fertile tracts, but in general the land suits better for grazing than farming. Columbus, beside being the seat of the State Government, is the county seat of Franklin, and very near the centre of the county. In lat., it may be interesting to observe that 40° N. and 6° W. of W. C. intersect about 5 ms. NW. from Columbus. Pop. in 1820, 10,300; in 1830, 14,756; and in 1840, 25,049.——Tp., Ross co., O., on the road from Chillicothe to Portsmouth.

Franklin Furnace and post office, in Greene tp., southeastern angle of Sciota co., 16 ms. above and southeastward of Portsmouth.

Franklin Square, village, Columbiana co., O., 6 or 7 ms. N. of New Lisbon.

Franklin Mills, post office, Portage co., O., 180 ms. NE. from Columbus, and 4 or 5 ms. westward of Ravenna.

Franklinton, village, Franklin co., O., 1 m. W. of Columbus, and on both sides of the national road. The Scioto river is crossed between the two places by one of the most substantial and elegant bridges in the U. States. The ground on which Franklinton stands is considerably lower, and much more flat than is the site of Columbus; and that is the case with the land along the western side of Scioto river for some distance above and below both towns. Pop. in 1830, 332.

Franklinville, village, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., by post road 289 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Frankstown-branch, river, Penn.; the NW. branch of Juniata rises in Bedford co., and flowing N. about 20 ms. enters Huntingdon co., turns E. and SE. joins Raystown branch 2 ms. below the borough of Huntingdon, and forms the Juniata.

Frankstown, tp., Huntingdon county, Pa., on Frankstown river, 20 ms. SW. by W. from Huntingdon. Pop. in 1820, 1,297, exclusive of Hollidaysburg and Frankstown.——Village, Huntingdon co., Pa., on the left bank of Frankstown river, and 20 ms. nearly W. from Huntingdon. Pop. in 1820, 101.

Frauenfield, town of Switzerland, capital of the Thurgau. It is seated on an eminence, and was the place where, since 1712, the deputies of the Swiss cantons held their general diet. Lon. 8 56 E., lat. 47 35 N.

Fraustadt, town of Silesia, 20 miles NW. of Glogaw. Lon. 16 3 E., lat. 51 48 N.

Frazersburg, small town of Scot., in Aberdeenshire, on the German ocean, with a tolerable harbor. It is seated close by a promontory called Kinnaird's Head, on which is a light-house, 40 ms. N. of Aberdeen. Lon. 1 37 W., lat. 57 35 N.

Fradenburg, town of Westphalia, 50 ms. W. of Cassel. Lon. 8 16 E., lat. 51 10 N.

Frederica, village, Kent co., Del., 12 ms. E. from Dover. Pop. in 1820, 250.——Village, on St. Simon's island, Glynn co., Ga., at the mouth of Alatamaha river.

Frederick, tp., Montgomery co., Pa., on the right side of Perkiomen, 9 ms. NE. from Pottstown. Pop. in 1820, 927.——Post office, Milton tp, in the northwestern part of Trumbull co., on the road from Canton to Warren, 20 ms. NW. of the former, and about 35 NE. of the latter place.——Co. of Md., bounded by Adams co., Pa., N.; Carroll co., Md., E.; Montgomery co., Md., SE., Potomac river separating it from Loudon co., Va., SW.; and Washington co., Md., W.; length, in a very near due N. direction, 33 ms. from the mouth of Monocacy river to the Pa. line; mean breadth 18, and area 594 sq. ms. The slope of this county is to the S., and in that direction traversed in all its length by the Monocacy river and Catoctin mountain. The Catoctin creek, which rises in it also from very nearly S. Chief town, city of Frederick. Carroll co. was, subsequent to 1820, formed in part from Frederick, which explains the apparent diminution of population; aggregate population of Frederick county in 1820, being 40,450; and in 1840, 36,405. For lat., see *Frederick City*.——Co. of Va., between the Blue Ridge and the continuation of the Kittaninny mountain, bounded by Loudon and Fauquier NE., Shenandoah SW., Hampshire NW., and Berkley and Jefferson NE.; length 38 ms., mean width 22, area 736 sq. ms. Surface hilly, and in part mountainous. Soil excellent for grain and orchard fruits. Chief town, Winchester. Pop. in 1820, 24,706; and in 1840, 14,242. Central lat. 39 12, lon. W. C., 1° 12′ W.

Frederick, city, and seat of justice, Frederick co., Md., near the western side of the river Monocacy, NNW. from Washington city. N. lat. 39 36, lon. 18′ W. of W. C. About 50 ms., by railroad, a little S. of W. from Baltimore.

Distributive population of the city of Frederick, 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	295	282
5 to 10	260	237
10 to 15	247	260
15 to 20	252	276
20 to 30	260	398
30 to 40	267	252
40 to 50	174	212
50 to 60	115	130
60 to 70	47	62
70 to 80	18	26
80 to 90	4	8
90 to 100	1	1
100 and upwards	0	0
	1,940	2,144
		1,940
Total whites		4,084

Ages.	Free colored.		Slaves.	
	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.
0 to 10	79	85	49	48
10 to 24	64	90	59	105
24 to 36	29	68	33	32
36 to 55	56	65	22	24
55 to 100	23	45	8	11
100 and upwards	2	1	0	0
	253	354	171	220
		253		171
Total	-	607	-	391

SUMMARY.

Total whites	4,084
Total free colored	607
Total slaves	391
Aggregate	5,082

Frederick Point, Upper Canada, is on the E. side of Kingston harbor, and on the W. side of Haldimand cove, which is made by it and Point Henry.

Fredericksburg, Danish fort on the Gold coast of Guinea, near Cape Three Points, 62 miles WSW. of Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 1 5 W., lat. 4 30 N.——Village, Spottsylvania co., Va., on the S. side of the river Rappahannock, 66 ms. N. from Richmond, and 62 SW. from Washington. This is a very advantageously situated and prosperous commercial port. Vessels of about 140 tons can come up to the foot of the falls. Its staples are grain, flour, and tobacco, calculated to exceed an annual average of $4,000,000. Its public institutions are, two banks and an academy. Its resident population about 4,000.——Village, Gallatin co., Ky., on the left bank of the Ohio river, 55 ms. below Cincinnati.——Village, Salt Creek tp., in the southeastern part of Wayne co., O., 9 ms. SE. of Wooster and 9½ NNE. of Millersburg, in Holmes co.——Tp. and village, Washington co., Ia. The village is on the right bank of Great Blue river, 17 ms. N. from Corydon.——Tp., co. of Lenox, U. C., lies to the W. of Ernest town, in the bay of Quinte.

Frederickshall, or *Frederickstadt*, seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, situated on the extremity of the Swinesund, at the mouth of the river Tist. This town is 51 ms. SE. of Christiana. Lon. 10 55 E., lat. 59 12 N.

Fredericksham, neatly built town of Russia, in Carelia, whose streets go off like radii from a centre. It is seated near the gulf of Finland.

Frederickstadt, town of Denmark, in S. Jutland, seated on the river Eyder, 17 ms. SW. of Sleswick. Lon. 9 43 E., lat. 54 30 N.

Frederickstein, strong fortress of Norway. It is situated on the summit of an almost perpendicular rock, near the town of Frederickshall.

Frederickton, or *St. Anne*, capital of New Brunswick, on St. John's river, at the head of sloop navigation, about 90 ms. above its mouth.

Fredericktown, town and seat of justice, Frederick co., Md.—See *Frederick city*.——Village, Washington co., Pa., on the left bank of Monongahela river, 2 ms. below the mouth of Ten Mile creek, and 8 above Brownsville.——Village, Knox co., O., 7 ms. NW. from Mount Vernon. This is a fine village, pleasantly situated, with a population of from 500 to 600.

Fredonia, village, Chatauque co., N. Y., formerly *Canadaway*, 45 ms. from Buffalo, and 45 from Erie, on the road between the two latter places, and 4 ms. from Dunkirk, on Lake Erie. It is a flourishing village, with a printing office and several stores.——Village, Crawford co., Ia., on Ohio river, 5 ms. below the mouth of Great Blue river, and 15 ms. a little S. of W. from Corydon.

Freeburg, village, Union co., Pa.

Freedom, town, Kennebec co., Me., 28 ms. NE. from Augusta. Pop. in 1820, 788.——Village, Dutchess co., N. Y., by post road 35 ms. from Albany.——Village, Baltimore co., Md.——Village of Portage co., O., 7 ms. NE. of Ravenna, and about 20 ms. a little S. of W. from Warren.

Freehold, village, Green co., N. Y., on Catskill creek, 20 ms. NW. from Hudson, and 27 SSW. from Albany.

Freehold, or *Monmouth*, village and seat of justice, Monmouth co., N. J., 15 ms. SW. by W. from Shrewsbury, and 25 ms. SE. by E. from Bordentown. It is the seat of an academy. Pop. in 1820, in the tp., 5,146. Lat. 40 14 N., lon. W. C. 2 45 E.

Freehold, Upper, tp. of Monmouth co., N. J., W. from Monmouth. Pop. in 1820, 4,541.

Freeman, town, Somerset co., Me., 40 ms. NW. from Norridgewock.

Freeman's Store, village, Jones co., Ga., 14 ms. W. from Milledgeville.

Freeport, town, Cumberland co., Me., 20 ms. NE. from Portland. Pop. in 1820, 2,184.——Village, Armstrong co., Pa., on the right bank of Alleghany river, at the mouth of Buffalo creek, 15 ms. below Kittanning, and 26 ms. above Pittsburg.——Town and tp. in the SW. angle of Harrison co., O. Pop. in 1820, 1,194.——Village in the SW. part of Harrison co., O., 17 ms., SW. by W. from Cadiz, 25 ms. NW. by W. of St. Clairsville, 25 NE. by E. from Cambridge, and 36 very nearly due E. from Coshocton.——Tp., Ontario co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,288.

Frehel, cape of Fr., in the dep. of the North Coast, and late province of Bretagne, 13 ms. W. of St. Malo. Lon. 2 20 W., lat. 48 41 N.

Freetown, principal place of the British settlement of Sierra Leone, on the W. coast of Africa.—See *Sierra Leone*.——Town, Bristol co., Mass., left side of Taunton river, 40 ms. S. from Boston.——Town, Cortland co., N. Y.

Frejus, town of Provence, in Fr., now in the dep. of Var. By the Romans it was called Forum Julii, and at that time had a good port on the Mediterranean, which is now above a mile from it. It is seated near the river Argens, in a morass, 40 ms. NE. of Toulon. Lon. 6 50 E., lat. 43 26 N.

French-broad, river of N. C. and Tenn., one of the branches of Tennessee river, rises in and drains the whole of Buncombe co., in the former, and, flowing first N., then NW., enters the latter in Cocke co., over which it passes, and receives the Nolachucky from the left. It thence turns W., and traversing part of Jefferson, Sevier, and Knox cos., joins the Holston 15 ms. above Knoxville. It is navigable to the mouth of Nolachucky.

French Creek, post office, Jefferson co., N. Y., by the post road 200 ms. NW. from Albany.——Rises in Berks co., Pa., and, flowing SE., enters Chester co., falls into Schuylkill river, 10 ms. above Norristown.——NE. tp. of Mercer co., Pa.——River, rises in Chatauque co., N. Y., and, pursuing a comparative course SW. 20 ms., enters Pa., in Erie co., and continuing SW. 35 ms. by comparative courses to Meadville, there receives the Cassawago from the NW., turns to NE. 25 ms., and unites with the Alleghany river at Franklin. It is navigable as high as the mouth of Bœuf creek, 5 ms. S. from Waterford. Entire comparative length, 80 ms.——Tp. of Venango co., Pa., along the right side of French creek and Alleghany rivers, above and below Franklin.

French Grant, village, Scioto co., O., by the post road 106 ms. S. from Columbus.

Frenchman's Bay, bay, and a settlement round it, in Lincoln co., Me. It was so named from a small colony of French established there as early as 1687.

French Mills, now *Fort Covington*, town, Franklin co., N. Y., on Salmon river, 8 ms. E. from St. Regis.

French Mills, post office, Onslow co., N. C., by the post road 158 ms. SE. from Raleigh.

French river.—See *François*.

French, river, rises in Worcester, Mass., and joins the Quinebaug in Windham, Ct.

Frenchton, village, Dinwiddie co., Va.

Frenchtown Landing, one mile S. from Elkton, Cecil co., Md.

Frenchtown, Monroe co., Michigan, territory on the left bank of the river Raisin, 40 ms. SSW. from Detroit.

Frescati, town of Italy, in Champagna di Roma. It derives its name from the coolness of the air and fresh verdure of the fields around. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Tusculum; the Tusculan villa of Cicero is at no great distance. Frescati is seated on the declivity of a hill, 12 ms. SE. of Rome. Lon. 11 42 E., lat. 41 48 N.

Fresnillo, town of Mexico, in the State of Xacatexas, 30 ms. NW. from Xacatexas. Lon. W. C. 24 50 W., lat. 23 22 N.

Freudenstadt, strong town of Suabia, in the Black Forest, built, in 1600, to defend the passage into this forest. It is 12 ms. SE. of Strasburg. Lon. 21° E., lat. 48 28 N.

Freukenshal, town of Silesia, celebrated for its breed of horses and manufacture of fine linen. Lon. 17 21 E., lat. 50 3 N.

Freyberg, kingdom of Saxony, the most celebrated mining establishment in Europe, 19 ms. WSW. from Dresden. It is the capital of the Erzgeberg, and the residence of the mining superintendents throughout the kingdom. Besides many others, this mineral school has been rendered illustrious by having produced Werner, the Newton of mineralogy.—See *Erzgeberg*.

Frey's Bush, post office, Montgomery co., N. Y., 71 ms. NW. by W. from Albany.

Freystadt, town of Hungary, in the co. of Neitra, on the Waag, opposite Leopoldstadt. Lon. 18 10 E., lat. 48 32 N.——Town of Silesia, in the duchy of Treschen, 20 ms. E. of Troppaw. Lon. 18 15 E., lat. 50 N.

Frias, considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on a mountain, near the river Ebro, 35 ms. NW. of Burgos. Lon. 3 46 W., lat. 42 52 N.

Friburg, one of the cantons of Switzerland, surrounded on all sides by the canton of Bern. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and pastures.——Town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name, seated on the river Sen, 15 ms. SW. of Bern. Lon. 6 55 E., lat, 46 48 N.——Town of Suabia, capital of Brisgaw, remarkable for the steeple of the great church, and for its university. The inhabitants are famous for polishing crystal and precious stones. It is seated on the river Triser, 10 ms. E. of Brisach, and 26 S. of Strasburg. Lon. 7 57 E., lat. 48 10 N.

Fricenti, episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, near the river Triapalto, 20 ms. SE. of Benevento. Lon. 15 9 E., lat. 40 59 N.

Friedberg, imperial town of Germany, in Weteravia, seated on a mountain, 15 ms. NE. of Frankfort. Lon. 8 46 E., lat. 50 10 N.——Town of Germany, in Bavaria, 30 ms. NW. of Munich. Lon. 11 10 E., lat. 40 23 N.——Town of Germany, in Misnia, remarkable for its mines, and for being the burying place of the princes of the house of Saxony. It is seated on the Multa, 15 ms. SW. of Dresden. Lon. 13 36 W., lat. 51° N.——Town of Germany, in Thuringia, seated on the Unstrue, 30 ms. W. of Leipsick. Lon. 11 41 E., lat. 51 19 N.——Name of two small towns in Silesia; the one in the duchy of Javer, and the other in the duchy of Schweidnitz.

Friding, town of Suabia, on the Danube, 30 ms. NE. of Constance. Lon. 9 31 E., lat. 48 11 N.

Fridland, town of Polish Prussia, on the Pregel river, 40 ms. SE. from Koningsberg.——Town of Bohemia, on the confines of Silesia, 55 ms. E. of Dresden. Lon. 15 15 E., lat. 52 4 N.

Fridlingen, town of Suabia, 3 ms. E. of the Rhine, and 4 N. of Basle. Lon. 7 36 E., lat. 47 40 N.

Friendly Islands, group of islands in the South Pacific ocean, so named by Captain Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendship that appeared to subsist among the inhabitants, and their courteous behaviour to strangers; a character reversed by subsequent and more accurate observation. The general appearance of these islands conveys an idea of the most exuberant fertility; the surface, at a distance, seems entirely clothed with trees of various sizes, some of which are very large, particularly the tall cocoa palm, and a species of fig with narrow pointed leaves. On closer examination, they are almost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are some of the richest productions of nature, such as bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees, plantains, yams, sugar-canes, and a fruit like a nectarine.—See *Australia*, *Polynesia*, &c.

Friendship, tp. of Lincoln co., Me., on the E. side of Muscongus bay, 30 ms. E. from Wiscasset.——Town, Alleghany co., N. Y., 15 ms. SW. from Angelica.——Village, Anne Arundel co., Md.

Friendsville, village, Susquehannah co., Pa.

Friesach, town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg. It is 56 ms. SE. of Saltzburg. Lon. 14 12 E., lat. 47 12 N.

Friesengen, town of Germany, capital of a bishopric of the same name, in the circle of Bavaria. It is seated on a mountain, near the Iser, 20 ms. N. by E. of Munich. Lon. 11 50 E., lat. 48 26 N.

Friesland, one of the provinces of the kingdom of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by the German ocean, on the W. by the Zuider-Zee, on the S. by the same and Overyssel, which also, with Groningen, bounds it on the E. Lewarden is the capital.

Friesland, *East*, province of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, lying near the German ocean. It is bounded on the S. by the bishopric of Munster, on the E. by the co. of Oldenburg, on the W. by the province of Groningen, and on the N. by the sea, being about 50 ms. in length and 30 in breadth. The principal towns are Norden, Leer, Essens, Whitmunde, and Aurick. Embden was an imperial city, and the principal place in the

country, but now belongs also to the King of Prussia, who bought it of the Dutch.

Friesland, West, another name for that part of Holland called North Holland. The States of Holland hence take the title of the States of Holland and West Friesland.

Frinwalt, town of Germany, in the margravate of Brandenburg, seated on the Oder, 30 ms. NE. of Berlin. Lon. 14 10 E., lat. 52 50 N.

Frio, Cape, promontory of Brazil, in the province of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 41 31 W., lat. 22 54 S.

Frischaff, bay of the Baltic sea, at the mouth of the Vistula.

Fritalar, town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, 20 ms. SW. of Cassel.

Friuli, province of Italy, bounded on the N. by Carinthia, on the S. by the Gulf of Venice. on the E. by Carniola and the Gulf of Trieste, and on the W. by the Trevisano and Bellunese. It is fertile in wine and fruits, and subject partly to the Venetians and partly to Austria. Udina is the capital.

Frobisher's Straits, little N. of Cape Farewell, and West Greenland, discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher. Lon. 42° W., lat. 63′ N.

Frodingham, town of Eng., in the East Riding of Yorkshire, 36 ms. E. of York, and 194 N. of London. Lon. 0 12 W., lat. 53 56 N.

Frodsham, town of Eng., in Cheshire, near the Mersey, by Frodsham Hills, the highest in the co., 11 ms. NE. of Chester, and 182 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 48 W., lat. 53 21 N.

Frog's Point, or *Frog's Neck*, Westchester co., N. Y., on Long Island sound, 9 ms. NE. from Harlaem Heights.

Frome, or *Froom*, river in Dorsetshire, which comes from the SW. part of the co. of Dorchester, and, proceeding to Wareham, empties itself into the bay that forms the harbor of Poole.

Frome, river in Somersetshire, which flows by the town of Frome, and unites with the Avon at Bristol.——Town of Eng., in Somersetshire. Their chief manufacture is second cloths. It is seated on the Frome, 12 ms. S. of Bath, and 104 W. by S. of London. Lon 2 16 W., lat. 51 10 N.

Fronde, from the French, a sling. The war of "The Fronde," so called, arose in France, under the reign of Louis XIV, between the partisans of the Parliament and the Minister Mazarin—why, history has not clearly shown; but the origin, whatever it was, branded the party opposed to Government with the epithet *Frondeurs*, and gave a term to the French language to designate discontented politicians.

Fronsac, town of Fr., in the dep. of Gironde, and late province of Guienne, seated on the Dordogne, 22 ms. NE. of Bordeaux. Lon. 0 16 W., lat. 45 4 N.

Fronteira, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 19 ms. NE. of Estremos.

Frontera, San Juan de la, town of the United Provinces of Buenos Ayres, about 100 ms N. by by E. from Mendoza. Lon. W. C. 8 24 E., lat. 31 17 S.

Frontigniac, town of Fr., in the dep. of Herault, and late province of Languedoc, remarkable for its excellent muscadine wines. It is seated on Lake Maguleone, 14 ms. SW. of Montpelier. Lon. 3 48 E., lat. 43 46 N.

Frontenac, co., U. C., bounded on the E. by the co. of Leeds, on the S. by Lake Ontario, on the W. by the tp. of Ernest, running N. 24° W. until it intersects the Ottawa or Grand river, and thence descending that river until it meets the northwesternmost boundary of the co. of Leeds.

Frontenac, fort. See *Kingston*.

Frostberg, village, Alleghany co., Md., situate on the national road, 10 ms. W. from Cumberland, and contains 30 or 40 houses in one street along the road. This is perhaps the most elevated town in the U. S., being, according to Mr. Schriver, 1,792 feet above tide water in Chesapeake bay. This village is 145 ms. from Washington.

Frostville, village, Cuyahoga co., O., about 30 ms. NE. from Cleveland.

Front Royal, village, Frederick co., Va., on the E. side of Shenandoah river, near the Blue ridge, 20 ms. S. from Winchester.

Froward Cape, the extreme southern prolongation of the American continent, in the straits of Magellan. Lon. W. C. 6° E., lat. 54 3 S.

Froyen, island in the North sea, about 35 ms. in circumference, and situated near the coast of Norway. Lon. 9° E , lat. 63 46 N.

Frozen or *Arctic ocean*. This is a general and very indefinite term for the seas lying north from Europe, Asia, North America, and around the North Pole.

Fruiet's, post office, Callaway co., Mo., 59 ms. W. from St. Louis.

Fruitstown, Columbia co., Pa., 15 ms. N. from Danville.

Frutingen, beautiful town of Switzerland, situated in the canton of Bern, 31 ms. SE. of Friburg.

Fryberg, town, Oxford co., Maine, and the seat of an academy, lying on the north branch of Saco river, 58 ms. NW. of Portland.

Fryingpan Shoals, off Cape Fear river, N. C.

Fuca, St. Juan de, straits of the U. S., on the coast of the Pacific ocean, between the Wakash or Quadra and Vancouver's island and the continent. Its southern entrance from the ocean is between Cape Flattery and the island of Quadra. Lon. W. C. 48° W., lat. 48 30 N. There is an almost inextricable confusion of names applied to this gulf, or sound, or strait. Under the head of *Quadra* and *Vancouver's Island*, I have made an attempt to remove part of the evil.

Fuego, one of the Cape de Verd islands, in the Atlantic ocean. It is 300 ms. W. of Cape de Verd. Lon. 24 30 W., lat. 14 54 N.

Fuen-hou-fou, extensive and populous city of China, in the province of Petcheli, celebrated for the beauty of its streets and triumphal arches.

Fuen-tcheou-fou, commercial city of China, in the province of Chan-si. It is seated on the river Fuen-ho, 250 ms. SW. from Pekin.

Fuente-Duegna, town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Tajo, 35 ms. SE. of Madrid. Lon. 3° W., lat. 40 14 N.

Fuers, ancient town of France, in the dep. of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Forez, seated on the Loire, 23 ms. SW. of Lyons.

Fuessen, town of Suabia, belonging to the bishop of Augsburg, on the Lech, 50 ms. S. by E. of Augsburg. Lon. 11 15 E., lat. 47 40 N.

Fuh-chow-foo. See *Toucheou-fou*.

Fuidentall, town of Silesia, in the duchy of

Troppaw, seated near the Mohra, 16 ms. W. by S. of Troppaw.

Fula, or *Thule*, one of the Shetland islands, W. of Mainland, thought by some to be the Ultimata Thule of the ancients.

Fulda, town of Germany, in the territories of Hesse Cassel, with a celebrated abbey, whose abbot is nominally primate of the abbeys of the empire, and sovereign of a small territory between Hesse, Franconia, and Thuringia. It is seated on the Fulde, 55 ms. S. of Cassel. Lon. 9 43 E., lat. 50 40 N.

Fulham, village of Eng., in Middlesex, 4 ms. W. by S. of London.

Fullenwiders, post office, Lincoln co., N. C.; by postroad 194 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

Fulton, village, Rowan co., N. C.; 137 ms. by postroad from Raleigh.——Post office, Sumter district, S. C.; by postroad 49 ms. from Columbia.——Court house and post office, Fulton co., Ill.; by postroad 96 ms. from Vandalia.——Village of Hamilton co., O., adjoining and above Cincinnati, to which city, though a separate corporation, the village is commercially a suburb. The town of Fulton is composed principally of a single street, in the form of a crescent, corresponding to the opposite course of Ohio river. Fulton is indeed the navy yard of Cincinnati. "There are in this town," (Fulton,) as stated in the Ohio Gazetteer, "two extensive lumber yards, from which Cincinnati and St. Louis are in part supplied; also, three steam saw mills, and the fourth in building; but the principal business of Fulton is steamboat building. It contains four ship yards, which launch annually steamboats to an aggregate of from five to six thousand tons. Pop. 2,000 in 1837.——Village, Lawrence tp., Stark co., O. See *Canal Fulton*, (post office name.)

Fultonham, or *Union*, village, SW. part of Muskingum co., O., within one mile of the border of Perry co., 9 ms. SW. of Zanesville, and 9 ms. NE. of Somerset. The great road passes through it from Zanesville, via Somerset, Lancaster, Chillicothe, and West Union, to Maysville.

Funchal, capital of Madeira, situate round a bay, on the gentle ascent of the first hills, in form of an amphitheatre. Lon. 17 6 W., lat. 32 38 N.

Funen, island of Denmark, 340 ms. in circumference, separated from Jutland by a strait called the Little Belt, and from Zealand by the Great Belt. It is remarkably fertile in pasture and grain, and exports to Norway barley, oats, rye, and peas. Odensee is the capital.

Funkstown, village on Antietams, 2 ms. south from Hagerstown. It is a small village, containing 25 or 30 houses in one street along the great road from Hagerstown to Fredericktown.

Furnace, village, Litchfield co., Ct.; by postroad 58 ms. a little N. of W. from Hartford.——Post office, Vermillion tp., NE. part of Huron co., O., 20 ms. NE. of Norwalk, the co. seat, and about 25 ms. a little N. of W. from Elyria.

Furnes, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, 12 ms. E. from Dunkirk. Lon. 2 45 E., lat. 51 4 N.

Furruckabad, district of Hindoostan Proper, contiguous to the W. bank of the Ganges, and surrounded by the dominions of Oude. It is little more than 30 ms. in extent, and belongs to a chief of the Patan Rohilla tribe. Its capital is of the same name. Lon. 79 30 W., lat. 27 28 N.

Furstenburg, principality of Suabia, bounded by the duchy of Wirtemburg, the co. of Hohenburg, by the Brisgaw, the Black Forest, and the lake and bishopric of Constance. In this State the river Danube takes its rise. It is subdivided between Baden, Wirtemberg, and Hohenzollern, Sigmaringen.——Village of the principality of Furstenburg, 14 ms. NNW. from Schafhausen.

Furstenfeld, town of Lower Styria, with a castle, on the river Ausnitz, 50 ms. S. of Vienna. Lon. 16 5 E., lat. 47 23 N.

Furstenwald, town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Spree, 20 ms. W. of Frankfort on the Oder. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631. Lon. 14 8 E., lat. 52 33 N.

Futtypour Sicri, considerable town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated under a range of hills, the southern boundary of an immense plain, in which, for the greatest part, not a shrub is to be seen, and the soil is light. It is 42 ms. W. of Agra. Lon. 77 45 E., lat. 27° N.

Fyal, or *Fayal*, one of the Azores or Western Islands. The most considerable place is called Villa de Horta. Lon. 28 36 W., lat. 38 32 N.

Fyers, river of Inverness-shire, in Scotland, which, descending from the S., flows toward Loch Ness.

Fyne, Loch, inlet of the Atlantic, in Argyleshire, near 40 ms. in length, noted as the resort of the herring shoals and numerous fishing vessels. It receives and returns a tide on each side of the isle of Arran, which is directly opposite its entrance.

Fyzabad, large city of Hindoostan Proper, in the territory of Oude, of which it was once the capital. It is seated on the Gogra, a large river from Thibet, and is 80 ms. E. of Lucknow, and 500 NW. of Calcutta. Lon. 82 30 E., lat. 29 34 N.

G.

Gabaret, town of France, in the department of Gers, and late province of Gascony, seated on the Gelise, 20 ms. W. of Condom. Lon. 6′ E., lat. 44 59 N.

Gabel, town of Bohemia, 45 ms. N. of Prague.

Gabian, village of France, in the dep. of Herault, and late province of Languedoc, famous for its mineral waters.

Gabin, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 50 ms. NW. of Warsaw. Lon. 19 45 E., lat. 52 26 N.

Gahannah, original Indian name of that branch of Scioto river usually called Big Walnut. This stream rises in the western part of Knox and eastern part of Delaware co. by numerous creeks, which, by a general southern course over the eastern part of Franklin, finally unite and fall into the eastern side of Scioto river a small distance above the line between Franklin and Pickaway counties. Comparative length about 50 ms.

Gaieta, ancient town of Naples, in Terra di-Lavora, at the foot of a mountain, near the sea, 30 ms. NW. of Capua. Lon. 13 47 E., lat 41 30 N.

Gaillac, town of France, now in the department of Tarn, lately in the province of Languedoc, remarkable for its wines. It is seated on the Tarn, 10 ms. SW. of Alby. Lon. 2 5 E., lat. 43 54 N.

Gaillon, town of Fr., in the dep. of Eure, and late province of Normandy, remarkable for its archiepiscopal palace, which lately belonged to the archbishop of Rouen. It is 5 ms. from Andely, and 22 from Rouen.

Gaines, town, Genessee co., N. Y. The post office is situated north from the western canal, 25 ms., and 48 a little N of W. from Batavia.——Town, Boone co., Ky.

Gainsborough, town in Lincolnshire, seated near the river Trent, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is 17 ms. NW. of Lincoln, and 151 N. by W. of London. Lon. 36′ W., lat. 53 28 N.——Tp. of Lincoln co., U. C.——Village, Frederick co., Va.——Village, Jackson co., Tenn., by post road 74 ms. NE. from Murfreesborough, and 70 NE. by E. from Nashville.

Gainsburg, village, Christian co., Ky., by post road 227 ms. SW. from Frankfort.

Gains's Cross Roads, post office, Culpeper co., Va., by post road 97 ms. SW. from W. C.——Post office in the SE. part of Boone co., Ky., by post road 73 ms. a little E. of N. from Frankfort, and 25 SSW. from Cincinnati.

Gainsville, village in the tp. of Gains, Genessee co., N. Y., 35 ms. a little N. of W. from Rochester.

Gairloch, large bay of Scotland, on the W. coast of Ross-shire. In this bay, which gives name to a tract of land near it, the fishing of cod and and other white fish is very considerable.

Galitsch, town of Russia, in the government of Kostroma, on the S. side of a lake of its name, 56 ms. ENE. of Kostroma. Lon. 22 54 E., lat. 57 56 N.

Gall, St., new canton of Switzerland, bordering on the lake of Constance, between the canton of Thurgau and Appenzel.

Gall, St., or *St. Gallen*, town of Switzerland, capital of the canton, of St. Gall. It has a rich abbey, whose abbot formerly possessed the sovereignty of the town. It is seated in a narrow valley, on two small streams, 35 ms. E. of Zurich. Lon. 9 18 E., lat. 47 21 N.

Gallam, town of Negroland, capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the river Senegal.

Gallapagos, group of islands in the Pacific ocean, lying under the equator; the largest 65. ms. long and 45 broad. Lon. W. C. 12° W. This group lies 10° of lon. W. of the province of Ecuador, in S. America; and it may be remarked as curious, that the equator and lon. 90° W. from London intersect very near its centre. There are some mere islets, but the four main islands have considerable extent, and are named Chatham SE., Albemarle W., Bendloes N., and Norfolk in the centre.

Gallatin, tp., Columbia co., N. Y.—See *Ancram*.——Village and seat of justice, Summer co., Tenn., 27 ms. NE. from Nashville.——Co., Ky., bounded N. by Ohio river, E. by Grant, SE. by Grant and Owen, and SW. by Henry. Length 35 ms., mean width 10, area 350 sq. ms., surface hilly, and soil, where fit for tillage, generally fertile. Chief towns Port William and Warsaw. Pop. in 1820, 6,674, and in 1840, 4,003. Ctl. lat. 38 40 N., lon. W. C. 7 45 W.——Co., Ill., bounded by Wabash river E. and SE., Pope S. Franklin W., and White N.; length 36 ms., mean width 33, area 880 sq. ms., surface waving, rather than hilly, and soil productive. Chief town Shawneetown. Pop. in 1820, 3,155, and in 1840, 10,760. Ctl. lat. 37 45 N., lon. W. C. 11 20 W.——Village, Copiah co., Miss., 63 ms. from Monticello.

Gallatin's River, branch of Missouri, rises in the Rocky Mountains, between Yellow Stone river and Madison's river, and joins the Missouri a few miles below the junction of Madison's and Jefferson's rivers. Lat. 45 15 N.

Galle, or *Point de Galle*, seaport on the S. coast of Ceylon, in a rich and beautiful district, with a strong fort and secure harbor.

Gallia, co., Ohio, bounded by the Ohio river E. and SE., Lawrence SW., Jackson NW., and Athens and Meigs N.; length 36 ms., width 24, area 500 sq. ms., surface generally hilly and broken, though much good bottom land spreads along the Ohio river; soil on the hills sterile. Chief town Gallipolis. Pop. in 1820, 7,098, and in 1840, 13,444. Ctl. lat. 39° N., lon. W. C. 5 18 W.

Gaisee, village of Switzerland, in Rhode exterior, which is the Protestant division of the county of Appenzel. It is much resorted to on account of its goat's whey, which is brought from a neighboring mountain.

Galaez, town of Bulgaria, seated near the Danube, between the mouths of the Pruth and Seret.

Galashiels, village of Scotland, in Selkirkshire, on the Gala, near its confluence with the Tweed. It is 25 ms. S. by E. of Edinburgh.

Galaso, river of Naples, in Otranto, which rises in the opening near Oria, and falls into the Gulf of Taranto.

Galata, village near Constantinople, or rather a suburb of that city, on the European side of the Bosphorus, opposite the Seraglio, on the NE. side of the inner harbor. It is inhabited by Christians of all sorts, as well as Jews, who exercise their religion publicly; and here wine is sold in taverns, which is not allowed in the city itself.

Galen, tp. and post office in Seneca co., N. Y. The tp. lies NE. from the Clyde river, between Clyde and Montezuma, 20 ms. NE. from Geneva, and about an equal distance N. W. from Auburn.

Galicia, country in the SW. part of Poland, which extends 320 ms. from E. to W., and 290 in breadth. It comprises Little Poland, the greatest part of Red Russia, and a slip of Podolia to the W. of the river Bog. This territory was forcibly seized by the Austrians in 1772 and 1795, and incorporated into the Austrian dominions, under the appellation of the kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria. The mountainous parts produce fine pasture; the plains are mostly sandy, but abound in forests, and are fertile in corn. The principal articles of traffic are cattle, hides, wax, and honey; and these countries contain mines of copper, lead, iron, and salt, of which the latter are the most valuable. This country is divided into East Galicia and West Galicia, of which the capitals are Lemburg and Cracow.—See *Empire of Austria*.——Province

of Spain, bounded on the N. and W. by the Atlantic, S. by Portugal, and E. by Asturias and Leon. The air is temperate along the coast, but in other places cold and moist. It is thin of people. The produce is wine, flax, and citrons. Here also are copper, tin, and lead, and the forests yield wood for building ships. Compostella is the capital.

Galicia, New.—See *Guadalajara.*

Galion, village in Sandusky tp., western part of Richland co., Ohio, 15 ms. westward of Mansfield, and 12 eastward of Bucyrus.

Galistio, town of Spain, in Estramadura, 10 ms. NW. of Placentia.

Gallipoli, strait between European and Asiatic Turkey. It forms part of the communication between the archipelago and the sea of Marmora.—See *Dardanelles.*——Seaport of European Turkey, in Romania, the residence of a pacha. It contains about 10,000 Turks, 3,500 Greeks, beside a great number of Jews. It is an open place, with no other defence than a sorry square castle, and stands on a strait of the same name, 100 ms. SW. of Constantinople. Lon. 26 59 E., lat. 40 26 N. ——Seaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto. This place is a great mart for olive oil, and has a manufacture of muslins. It is seated on a rocky island, ont he S. shore of the bay of Torento, and joined to the main land by a bridge, protected by a fort, 23 ms. W. of Otranto. Lon. 18 5 E., lat. 40 20 N.

Gallipolis, village and seat of justice, Gallia co., Ohio, on an elevated second bottom of Ohio river. Lat. 38 50 N. It is the seat of an academy. Pop. of the village and tp. in 1820, 830; in 1830, only 755; but in 1840, 1,413. Lat. 38 55 N., lon. W. C. 5 8 W.

Gallivant's Ferry, village in Horry district, S. Carolina.

Gallop, or, as they are commonly called, *Galloo islands*; a group of beautiful small islands in the St. Lawrence, U. C. They are about 30 in number, with a very rich soil, and appertain mostly to St. Lawrence co., N. Y., and lie opposite to Edwardsburg, in Grenville co., U. C. They commence about 5 ms. below Ogdensburg, and extend down the St. Lawrence 6 or 7 ms.

Gallo, cape of the Morea, the ancient Acritas. Lon. 21 53 E., lat. 36 48 N ——Island of the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru, the first place possessed by the Spaniards when they attempted the conquest of Peru. It is also the place where the Buccaneers used to come for wood and water, and to refit their vessels. Lon. W. C. 2 0 W., lat. 2 30 N.

Galum, village in Jackson co., Ill., by post road 120 ms. SSW. from Vandalia.

Galloway, New, borough of Scotland, in Kircudbrightshire, on the river Ken, 14 ms. N. of Kircudbright.

Galloway, Upper, or *West.*—See *Wigtonshire.*

Galveston, small village of La., on the right bank of Amite river, at the mouth of Iberville, 20 ms. NNE. from Donaldsonville, and 25 SE. from Baton Rouge.

Galveston bay, bay of Texas, in the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of Trinity river. Lon. W. C. 18 0 W., lat. 29 0 N.

Galway, co. of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 82 ms. in length and 42 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the Atlantic and the counties of Mayo and Roscommon, on the E. by Roscommon, West Meath, and King's co., on the SW. by Tipperary, on the S. by Galway bay and Clare, and on the W. by the Atlantic. The river Shannon washes the frontiers of the E. and SE., and forms a lake several miles in length. It contains 136 parishes, and formerly sent 8 members to the Irish Parliament.——Seaport of Ireland, capital of Galway co., on a bay of the same name, on the Atlantic ocean, 40 ms. WSW. of Athlone, and 100 W. of Dublin. Lon. 9 0 W., lat. 53 18 N.——Town in Saratoga co., N. Y., 12 ms. NW. from Ballstown, and 33 from Albany. Pop. in 1820, 2,579.

Galway bay, large bay of Ireland, encircled on the N. and E. by Galway co., and S. by co. Clare; to the W. it is open to the Atlantic ocean.

Gambia, great river of Africa.—See *Africa*, p. 23.

Gambier, village in Knox co., Ohio, on the N. or left bank of Vernon river, 5 ms. E. from Mount Vernon, and 24 ms. due N. of Newark. It is pleasantly situated on high ground, and is the seat of Gambier college. The population of the place is about 300, besides the students, who are usually from 150 to 200. A daily stage runs thence to Mount Vernon. N. lat. 40 24, lon. W. C. 5 25 W.

If the following extracts from the Ohio Gazetteer are correct, Gambier is amongst the most advanced of the seminaries of the U. States W. of the Appalachian mountains:

"The village of Gambier, named after Lord Gambier, is beautifully situated on a high and level ridge of land, encompassed on three sides by Vernon river. Its situation exempts it from most of the diseases of the Western country. It contains between 30 and 40 dwelling-houses, and about 200 inhabitants, exclusive of students. The public buildings are the college, built of cut stone, 190 feet long and 4 stories high; a chapel of the same material, 100 feet long by 66 wide, with a basement; the grammar school, a wooden building 80 feet long and two stories high, used as a school room and dormitories for the senior preparatory department; and Milnor Hall, a brick building, four stories high and about 70 long, with two wings attached, built for the minor preparatory department of the institution, and calculated to accommodate the principal and 80 boys as boarders. The institution, in its different departments, has 12 professors and teachers, and 200 students. Its library composes more than 8,000 volumes."

Games, tp. in the southern part of Genesee co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,134.

Gamesville, tp., Genesee co., N. Y.

Gananoqui, river, U. C., falls into the St. Lawrence 18 ms. below Kingston. There is an excellent harbor, with from 12 to 15 feet, water at its mouth.

Gananska, small river, U. C., falls into Lake Ontario, nearly opposite to Genesee co., N. Y. Lon. W. C. 1 15 W. From its mouth there is a carrying place of about 15 ms. to Rice, lake in the river Trent.

Gandersheim, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, with a cele-

brated nunnery, 17 ms. SW. of Goslar. Lon. 18 20 E. lat., 51 54 N.

Gandia, seaport of Spain, in Valencia, with a small university, 55 ms. N. of Alicant. Lon. 0 20 E. lat. 39 6. N.

Gandicotta, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, remarkable for a strong fortress, and a diamond mine near it. It is seated near the river Pelmar, between Gooty and Cuddapa.

Ganges, or *Ganja*, town of Persia, in the province of Erivan, 105 ms. S. by E. of Tefflis. Lon. 45 50 E., lat. 41 10 N.

Ganges, river of Asia, in Hindoostan, called by the Hindoos *Padde*, and *Boora Gonga*, or "the river." From the latter native term, the corrupted name of Ganges is taken. In almost all our maps, this mighty stream is made to rise to the N., and pierce the Himalaya mountains; but Lieut. Webb, being sent in 1808, to explore its sources, ascertained that all the streams above Hurdwar, which rise and mingle to form the Ganges, rise S. from the Snowy mountains. Two main and several minor branches, flow first W., then turn to the S., unite, and piercing a secondary chain of mountains, enter the plains of Hindoostan above Hurdwar. The Ganges now assumes a SE. course, which it pursues 400 ms. to its junction with the Jumna, above Chuprah. Below the mouth of the Jumna, the Ganges flows E. 200 ms., to where it again receives a large tributary stream, the Gogra, from the NW. The general course of the Ganges, below its confluence with the Gogra, is SSE., 500 ms., to the Bay of Bengal. About 40 ms. above its efflux into the Bay of Bengal, the Ganges is joined by the vast volume of the Brahmapootra, or Burrampooter. The entire comparative length of the Ganges is about 1,700 ms.; that of the Brahmapootra is not much less. The united basin of these two great rivers, is about 1,200 ms. in length from NW. to SE., and with a mean width of 500 ms. comprises an area of 600,000 sq. ms. The Ganges, though in many places fordable above its junction with the Jumna, is every where, at all seasons, navigable below Hurdwar. At so great a distance as 500 ms. from the sea, the river is 30 feet deep in the lowest state of its water. The depth it maintains, to the sandbars near its mouth. There is a very strong resemblance between the manner and seasons of floods in the Ganges and Mississippi. In the delta of both, the annual overflow, has reached its height about the first of July. Of the two, the Ganges is a little later, and rises and falls rather more slowly and more regularly than does the Mississippi. In both, the perpendicular height of the inundation decreases, advancing towards their respective recipients. The basin of the Ganges lies between N. lat. 22° and 35°, and within less than one degree, its mouth and that of the Mississippi are separated 180° of lon. See *Burrampooter*, *Jumna*, *Gogra*, *&c.*

In the annual inundation of this immense river, the country comprised in its delta is overflowed to the extent of more than 100 ms. in width; nothing appearing but villages and trees, excepting very rarely, the top of an elevated spot, the artificial mound of some deserted village, appearing like an island. The rise of the water is, on an average, 31 feet. In a word, it is, in every respect, one of the most beneficial rivers in the world, diffusing plenty immediately by means of its living productions, and secondarily by enriching the lands, affording an easy conveyance for the productions of its borders, and giving employment to many thousand boatmen.

Gangotri, or *Falls of the Ganges*, 300 ms. NNW. from Delhi. Lon. 76 35 E., lat. 33 8 N.

Gangpour, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 225 ms. S. of Patna. It is in the country of Orissa. Lon. 83 57 E., lat. 21 25 N.

Ganjam, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan in one of the northern circars, subject to the English. It lies on the bay of Bengal, between a river and the SW. end of Chilka lake. Lon. 85 20 E., lat. 19 22 N.

Gannat, town of Fr., in the dep. of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, 30 ms. S. of Moulins.

Gap, ancient town of Fr., in the dep. of the Upper Alps, and late province of Dauphiny. Gap is seated on the small river Bene, at the foot of a mountain, in which some mineral waters are found that are deemed febrifuge. It is 27 ms. N. of Sistron. Lon. 6 10 E., lat. 44 33 N.

Garack, island of Asia, in the Gulf of Persia, remarkable for the fine pearls fished up on its coasts. Lon. 48° E., lat 28 15 N.

Gard, dep. of Fr., which comprehends part of the late province of Languedoc. Nismes is the episcopal town.

Garda, town of Italy, in the Veronese, seated at the end of a lake of its own name, 17 ms. NW. of Verona. Lon. 11 4 E., lat. 45 36 N.

Gardeleben, town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg. It has a trade in hops and excellent beer, and is seated on the river Beise, 32 ms. N. by W. of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 35 E., lat. 52 41 N.

Garden, bay on the NE. side of Newfoundland. Lon. W. C. 54 30 E., lat. 49 42 N.

Gardiner, town, Kennebec co., Me.. between Cobbeseconte, and Kennebec river, opposite Pittstown, and 6 ms. below Augusta. Pop. in 1820, 2,053.

Gardiner's Bay, or rather small gulf of Long island, enclosed between Rocky point, Plum island, Gardiner's island, East Hampton, and Sheller island.

Gardner's Cross Roads, post office, Louisa co., Va., 73 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Gardner's Island, at the E. end of Long island, forming part of the tp. of East Hampton, Suffolk co., N. Y. It lies nearly in a N. and S. direction, about 4 ms. long, exclusive of a long sandy beach.

Gardner's Inlet, New Hanover, Pacific coast of N. America. Lon. W. C. 51 43 W., lat. 53 35 N.

Gardner's Store, post office, Dallas co., Ala.

Gardner's Tavern, post office, Hanover co., Va., 20 ms. from Richmond.

Gardner, tp., Worcester co., Mass., on the highland between the sources of the W. branch of Nashua river, and those of Millers river, 60 ms. NW. from Boston.

Garland, town, Penobscot co., Me., 28 ms. NW. from Bangor.

Garonne, river of Fr., which has its source in the Pyrenean mountains, and, taking a NW. direction, waters Toulouse and Bourdeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogne, and thence to its entrance into the Bay of Biscay assumes the name of Gironde. It communicates with the Mediterranean, by its junction with the Royal canal.

Garonne, Upper, dep. of Fr., which comprehends part of Languedoc. Toulouse is the capital.

Garrard, co., Ky., bounded by Rockcastle SE., Lincoln SW., Mercer NW., Kentucky river or Jessamine N., and Madison NE.; length 28 ms., mean width 8, area 220 sq. ms. Chief town, Lancaster. Pop. in 1840, 10,480. Central lat. 37 40 N., lon. W. C. 7 25 W.

Garretsville, village, Otsego co., N. Y., on Butternut creek, 75 ms. W. from Albany.——Village on the northeasternmost border of Portage co., O., 18 ms. NE. of Ravenna, the co. seat, and 12 ms. NW. by W. of Warren.

Garrison, town of Ireland, in the co., of Fermanagh, 10 ms. SE. of Ballyshannon. Lon. 17 43 W., lat. 54 25 N.

Garstzang, town of Eng., in Lancashire, on the river Wyre, 10 ms. S. of Lancaster, and 225 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 53 W., lat. 53 56 N.

Gartz, town of Pomerania, seated on the Oder, 13 ms. S. of Stetin. Lon. 14 45 E., lat. 53 23 N.

Garwood's Mills.—See *East Liberty*, Logan co. O.

Gasconade, river of Mo., rises in Wayne co., interlocking sources with those of White, St. Francis, and Merrimac, and, flowing N., enters Missouri about 100 ms. above St. Louis.

Gascony, late province of Fr., bounded on the W. by the bay of Biscay, on the N. by Guienne, on E. by Languedoc, and on the S. by the Pyrenees. This province, with Armagnac, is now included in the dep. of Gers.

Gaspe, bay of L. C., SW. from Cape Gaspe. The shores are high and rocky.——Cape of L. C., in the gulf of St. Lawrence, between Cape Rosier and Gaspe bay. Lon. W. C. 12 30 E., lat. 48 50 N.——District of L. C., on the right side of St. Lawrence bay, bounded N. by St. Lawrence, E. by the gulf of St. Lawrence, and S. by Chaleur bay and the province of New Brunswick. New Carlisle, principal town.——Seigniory, Buckingham co., L. C., 15 ms. SW. from Quebec, on the left side of Beaurivage river.

Gassaway's Mills, post office, Monroe co., O., by post road, 144 ms. a little S. of E. from Cincinnati.

Gatehouse, considerable village of Scot., in Kircudbrightshire, at the mouth of the river Fleet, with a cotton mill. The river is navigable for sloops within a short distance of the town. It is 9 ms. NW. of Kircudbright.

Gates, tp., Monroe co., N. Y., N. from the mouth of Genesee river. Pop. in 1820, 2,643.——Co. of N. C., bounded N. by Va., W. by Chowan river, S. by Chowan co., SE. by Perquimans, and E. by Pasquotank; length 23 ms., mean width 12; area 276 sq ms. Surface level, and soil partly sandy, or swampy. Chief town, Hertford. Pop. in 1820, 6,837; and in 1840, 8,161. Central lat. 36 23 N., lon. W. C. 15′ E.——C. H. and post office, Gates co., N. C., about 50 ms. SW. from Norfolk, in Va., and 150 NE. from Raleigh.

Gates's Mills, and post office, Mayfield tp., Cuyahoga co., O., nearly on the eastern border of the co., 15 ms. E. of Cleveland, and 15 ms. SW. of Chardon, the co. seat of Geauga co.

Gatton, borough of Eng., in Surry, 19 ms. S. by W. of London. Lon. 10′ W., lat. 51 18 N.

Gavardo, town of Italy, in the Bresciano, seated on the Weise, 7 ms. W. of Lake Garda. Lon. 10 9 E., lat. 44 40 N.

Gaudens, St., town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Garonne, 8 ms. NE. of St. Bertrand. Lon. 56′ E., lat. 43 1 N.

Gaveren, or *Waveren*, town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the Scheldt, 8 ms. S. of Ghent. Lon. 3 51 E., lat. 50 46 N.

Gavi, town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, seated on the Lemo, 19 ms. NW. of Genoa. Lon. 8 57 E., lat. 45 40 N.

Gau, or Gaw, so found as suffix to names of places, is from the old German, and means a district.

Gauley, river of Va., rises in Randolph co., and, flowing nearly W., separates Greenbriar from Kenawha cos., and enters the right side of Kenawha at the Great falls.

Gauts, or "*Gates*," two chains of mountains in Hindoostan.—See *Ghauts*.

Gayhead, W. point of Martha's Vineyard.

Gas, according to Lunier, is a "word invented by Van Helmont, to designate a liquid incapable of coagulation. It is the name given to aeriform fluids, compressible, elastic, transparent, without color, invisible, incondensible in liquor by cold; intermixible in atmospheric air in every proportion, and having all the apparent properties of air, without capability of performing its functions."

Gaza, ancient and celebrated town of Palestine, 3 ms. from the Mediterranean, with a harbor called New Gaza, 50 ms. SW. of Jerusalem. Lon. 34 45 E., lat. 31 28 N.

Gazetta, a small Venetian coin, from which comes, by transition, the term gazette. The first publication made in Europe to answer the purposes of what we now call a newspaper, were printed in Venice, and sold per sheet for a *gazetta;* hence the name of one of the greatest aids to human reason.

Gazette, now adopted for public prints of a single sheet, with the same meaning as newspaper, but coming from the name of a small Venitian coin called gazetta, for which the first of those sheets printed were sold. Venice, therefore, has the double honor of having originated the first newspaper and of giving to them a general title.

Gearon, or *Jaron*, town of Persia, in Farsistan, in whose territory the best dates of Persia are produced. Lon. 51 17 E., lat. 28 15 N.

Geauga, a lake county of Ohio, bounded E. by Ashtabula, Trumbull SE., Portage S., Cuyahoga W., and Lake Erie N.; greatest length on the eastern border 35 ms., mean length 30, and area 600 sq. ms., as the breadth is four 5-mile townships. In latitude it extends from 41 22 to 41 50

N., and in lon. W. C. from 4 5 to 4 26 W. The SE. part of this co. is drained southerly by the extreme sources of Cuyahoga river the residue slopes towards Lake Erie northwesterly, and in that direction is drained by Chagrin and Grand rivers. The surface of this county is mostly hilly, but soil fertile. Chardon is the county seat; but Painesville is the superior business place of the county, though 3 ms. from the lake shore. Pop. of the co. in 1820, 7,791; in 1830, 15,813; and in 1840, 16,297.

Gebail, town and seaport of Syria, ancient Bayblos, 30 ms. NE. from Beyroot.

Gebhart's, post office, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, by post road 152 miles SSW. from Harrisburg.

Geddes, village, Onondago county, N, Y., 2 ms. SW. from Salina.

Gee's Store, post office, Halifax co., N. C., 116 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Geste, the capital of the province of Gestrike, in Sweden, seated on three branches of a river of the same name, which begins to be navigable here, and falls, in a short distance, into a bay of the Baltic. It is the most commercial town in this northern part of Sweden; and its exports are principally iron, pitch, tar, and planks. It is 65 ms. N. by W. of Stockholm. Lon 17° E., lat 63° N.

Gegenbach, free imperial city of Suabia, under the protection of the house of Austria. It is seated on the Kinzia, 12 ms. SE. of Strasburg. Lon. 8 2 E , lat. 48 24 N.

Geldiure, town of Suabia, near the river Kocher, with a castle belonging to the lords of Limburg.

Geislengen, an imperial town of Suabia, 17 ms. NW. of Ulm. Lon. 10 3 E., lat. 48 36 N.

Geismar, town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse. Longitude 8 57 E., latitude 51 19 North.

Gelhausen, small imperial town of Weteravia, under the protection of the elector palatine, with a castle, seated on the Kintzig, 25 ms. E. of Hanau. Lon. 9 15 E., lat. 50 7 N.

Gemappe, village of Belgium, 3 ms. W. by S. of Mons.

Gembloure, town of the kingdom of the Belgium, in Brabant, on the Orneau, 22 ms. SE. of Brussels. Lon. 4 51 E.. lat. 50 37 N.

Geminiani, St., town of Tuscany, in the Florentino, seated on a mountain, in which is a mine of vitriol, 25 ms. SSW. of Florence.

Gemmingen, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 30 ms. E. of Philipsburgh. Lon. 9 13 E., lat. 49 6 N.

Gemund, imperial town of Suabia, with a manufacture of chaplets or beads, which are sent to distant countries. It was taken by the French in August, 1796, and is seated on the Reims, 30 ms. N. by W. of Ulm. Lon. 9 48 E., lat. 48 48 N.——Town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, seated on the Roer, 24 ms. SW. of Cologne. Lon. 6 48 E., lat. 50 38 N.——Town of Upper Austria, remarkable for its salt works, seated to the N. of a lake of the same name, on the river Draun, 20 ms. SSW. of Lintz.

Genap, town of the kingdom of the Belgium, in Brabant, on the Dyle, 15 miles SE. of Brussels. Lon. 4 40 E., lat. 50 40 N.

Genegantslet, post office, Chenango co., New York.

Genep, or *Gennep*, town of Westphalia, subject to the king of Prussia, and seated on the Nears, 5 ms. SW. of Cleves. Lon. 5 48 E., lat. 51 42 North.

Geneseo, town, Livingston co., N. Y., E. from Genesee river, 29 ms. above Rochester, and, by post road, 42 ms. W. from Canandaigua.

Genesee, river, rises in Potter county, Pa., and, flowing NNW., enters Alleghany co., N. Y., and, continuing that direction 30 ms., turns to NNE. 65 ms. through Alleghany, Livingston, and Monroe cos., falls into Lake Ontario 30 ms. NW. from Canandaigua, and, by water, 10 ms. below Rochester. This stream is navigable for large boats 10 ms., to its falls at Rochester. Above the falls it is again navigable at high water to near Angelica, in Alleghany co. The grand Western canal closes the Genesee at Rochester.——County, N. Y., bounded S. by Alleghany and Cattaraugus, W. by Erie and Niagara, N. by Lake Ontario, and E. by Monroe and Livingston cos.; length 52 ms., width 26, area 1,356 sq. miles. The surface of this co., with very partial exceptions, is hilly. The soil is very varied in quality, but may in general be considered as productive in grain, fruits, and meadow grasses. The central part is a kind of table land, from which flow the sources of Buffalo and Tonnewanto creeks to the W., and Black and Allen creeks, branches of Genesee river, to the NE. The Grand canal traverses the northern part of this county, along the Ontario hills. Chief town, Batavia. Pop. in 1820, 58,693; and in 1840, 59,587. Central latitude 43°, longitude Washington City 1 18 W.——Town, Livingston co.——See *Geneseo*.

Geneva, Lake of, ancient *Leman*, a magnificent expanse of water in Switzerland, which, from the city of Geneva to Villeneuve, extends 54 ms. in length; and its breadth, in the widest part, is 12 ms. It is in the shape of a crescent, of which Switzerland forms the concave and Savoy the convex part.

Geneva, ancient, large, and populous town, capital of a republic of the same name, and a member of the Swiss confederacy, near the confines of France and Switzerland. It is seated on the most narrow part of a lake of the same name, where the Rhone issues in two large narrow channels, which soon after unite. This river divides the city into two unequal parts. Geneva, which lies partly in the plain on the borders of the lake, and partly on a gentle ascent, is irregularly built. It is the most populous town of Switzerland, containing 24,000 souls. Geneva is 40 ms. NE. of Chamberry, and 136 NW. of Turin. Lon. 6 5 E., lat. 46 12 N.——Town, Seneca tp., Ontario county, New York, on the NW. margin of Seneca lake. In this vallage is a bank, an academy, and several manufactories, two printing offices, and several places of public worship. The site is uncommonly fine, rising by gentle acclivity from the lake, and affording an elegant prospect of the lake and adjacent country. It is 16 ms. E. from Canandaigua and 22 W. from Auburn. The pop. about 2,000; by the census of 1830, the tp. contained a pop. of 6,161, and in 1840, 7,073. Lat. 42 54 N., lon. very near

the meridian of W. C.——Tp., Ashtabula co., Ohio, on Lake Erie. It is the NW. tp. of the co., and the village in it is situated about 12 ms. NW. from Jefferson, the co. seat.——Village, Jennings co., Ia., by post road 54 ms. SSE. from Indianapolis.——See *New Geneva*.

Genevieve —See *St. Genevieve*.

Genevois, duchy of Savoy, of which Geneva and its territory were formerly a part. Annecy is the capital.

Gengenback, town of Suabia, 10 ms. SE. of Strasburg. Lon. 7 53 E., lat. 48 28 N.

Gengoux de Royal, St., town of France, in the dep. of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 17 ms. SW. of Chalons. Lon. 4 43 E., lat. 46 37 N.

Geniz, St., town of France, in the department of Aveiron, 24 ms. NE. of Rhodes. Lon. 3° E., lat. 44 35 N.

Genis, town of Savoy, on the Guier, 12 ms. W. of Chamberry. Lon. 5 30 E., lat. 45 40 N.

Genite Bridge, post office, Powhatan co., Va., 34 ms. W. from Richmond.

Genoa, formerly a republic of Italy, now a province of Sardinia, extending along that part of the Mediterranean called the Gulf of Genoa 152 ms.; but its breadth is very unequal, being from 8 to 12 ms. Where it is not bounded by the sea, it is bordered from W. to E. by Piedmont, Montserrat, Milan, Placentia, Parma, Tuscany, and Lucca. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile, near the sea; but the inner parts are mountainous, and barren in several places, having neither trees nor grass upon them.——Ancient city of Italy, capital of the province of the same name. It is situted at the bottom of a little gulf, partly on the declivity of a pleasant hill, in consequence of which it appears to great advantage from the sea. It is defended on the land side by a double wall, which, in circumference, is about 6 ms. Genoa is 62 ms. SE. of Turin, and 225 NW. of Rome. Lon. 8 41 E., lat. 44 25 N.——Town, Cayuga co., N. Y., on the E. side of Cayuga lake, 26 ms. S. from Auburn. Pop. in 1820, 2,585.——Post office in the southern part of Delaware co., Ohio, about 29 ms. a little E. of N. of Columbus.

Gentile, a term long applied to those people who were neither Jews nor Christians. It is in meaning correlative with Pagan, and would seem from the original meaning of both, to mean ignorant persons, or persons who knew not the truth. "The Hebrews," says Webster, "included under the term Goim, or Nations, all those tribes who had not received the True Faith." Pagan comes from paganus, a villager or clown—ignorant person; hence peasant. Heathen again means an inhabitant of the heath; and what is in no slight degree curious is, that the Arabic word kaffir, or caffir, means the same as pagan and heathen," an inhabitant of huts, the fields, or woods, or, in plain terms, a savage.

Geo, from Gr. *Gé* the earth, commences many terms in our language, all relating to the earth. *Geocentric*, in astronomy, to express the longitude of a planet in relation to the earth. *Geocyclic*, any instrument made to represent the movement of the earth round the sun, and in particular to show the phenomena of the seasons by the parallelism of the axis to itself in all parts of the orbit. *Geodesie*, usually called *surveying*, measuring, and dividing land amongst different proprietors. *Geognosy*, Greek, earth and knowledge. *Geology* has, in fact, the same meaning. Geography, Gr., the earth, and *grapho*, to describe. Geohydrography, description of earth and water. Geometry Gr., the earth; *metron*, measure. Geoponics, Gr., equivalent to agriculture; *Georgic*, same meaning; *Geostatic.*, weight of heavy solid bodies, as contradistinguished from Hydrostatics, weight of fluids.

Geocyclick, Greek, *gé*, the earth, and *kyclos*, circle—a name given to any machine showing the motion of the earth round the sun, with the axis of the latter kept parallel to itself.

Geodesy, Greek, *gé*, the earth, and *daiô*, to divide—has the same meaning as our common term "surveying;" but the former is most usually applied to extensive geometrical operations, as to measure tracts to procure elements for constructing maps, or to measure a degree of the meridian, or for canals, roads, &c.

Geography, from Greek—*gé*, the earth, and *grapho*, to write—a written description of the earth or its parts.

George, Fort, strong and regular fortress of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, on a peninsula running into the Murray Frith, and completely commands the entrance into the harbor of Inverness.

George, Fort. See *Madras*.

George, lake of N. Y. It lies SW. of Lake Champlain, and is 35 ms. long, but narrow, The adjacent country is mountainous. The scenery around this beautiful sheet of water is high, bold, and extremely romantic. Its vicinity is a favorite resort in summer of the visitants to Ballston and Saratoga springs. It is about 33 ms. long, with a mean width of about 2 ms.——Lake of Florida, in N. lat. 29°, about 25 ms. long and 8 wide. This lake is a mere dilatation of St. John's river, and is generally surrounded by low marshy grounds. What land is of a sufficient height for cultivation is generally of the first-rate quality. The timber, live oak, cabbage, palm, cypress, and pine.

George, St., one of the Azores. The inhabitants are employed in the cultivation of wheat. Pop. about 5,000. Lon. 28° W., lat. 38 39 N. ——Island of the U. S., in the strait of St. Mary, that forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron.

George del Mina, St., best fort on the Gold Coast of Guinea, and the principal settlement of the Dutch in those parts. It is 30 ms. W. by S. of Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 22′ W., lat. 5 3 North.

George's, St., small island in the Gulf of Venice, lying to the S. of Venice, to which it is subject. Here is a Benedictine monastery, whose church is one of the finest in Italy.——Largest of the Bermuda islands, in which is the town of St. George, the capital of all the islands. Lon. 65 30 W., lat. 32 45 N.——Island in the Gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the Appalachicola. Lon. W. C. 7 50 W., lat. 29 30 N.

George's Key, St., small island of N. America, off the coast of Honduras. It is likewise called Cassina, or Cayo Cassina. By a convention in

1786, the English logwood cutters were permitted to occupy this island.

George's, post office, St. Francis co., Mo., about 70 ms. a little W. of S. from St. Louis.

Georgesville, village, Franklin co, O., on Darby creek, 13 ms. SW. from Columbus.

Georgetown, village on the left bank of the Ohio river, Beaver co., Pa., immediately above the Va. line, 40 ms. WNW. from Pittsburg.——Village, Mercer co., Pa.——Village, Brown co., O., on the road from West Union to Cincinnati, 40 ms. SE. by E. from the latter, 23 a little N. of W. from the former, and by post road 107 ms. SSW. from Columbus.——Tp., Lincoln co., Me., on the left side of the Kennebec river, at its mouth. ——Tp. and village, Madison co., N. Y.——Town and seat of justice, Sussex co., Del., on the dividing ground between the heads of Indian and Nanticoke rivers, 40 ms. from Dover. Lat. 38 42 N., lon. W. C. 1 37 E.——Town and port of entry, D. C., 3 ms. W. from the Capitol. The site of Georgetown is an acclivity rising by a bold sweep from Potomac river and Rock creek. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic college, which possesses two large buildings, a well-chosen library of 7,000 volumes, and about 150 students. This town is the mart of considerable commercial business. See art. *District of Columbia*.——Village, Kent co., Md., on the left bank of Sassafras river, 65 ms. SW. from Philadelphia.——District of S. C., bounded by the Atlantic ocean SE., by Santee river or Charleston SW., by Williamsburg NW., and by Marion and Horry NE. Length 36, mean width 25 ms.; area 900 sq. ms. Surface generally level, and in part sandy or swampy. Soil of middling quality. Chief town, Georgetown. Pop. 1820, 17,603; 1840, 18,274. Cent. lat. 33 30 N., lon. W. C. 2 25 W.——Village, seaport, and seat of justice, Georgetown district S. C., on the point between Sampit creek and Black river, near the head of Winyan bay, 60 ms. NE. from Charleston. Lat. 33 21 N. It is well situated for a port of trade, the bar at the mouth of Pedee admitting vessels of 11 feet draught, and having the extensive country watered by the Great Pedee and its branches in the rear. It contains several places of public worship, a bank, and the ordinary buildings necessary for legal purposes.——Village, Warren co., Geo., on the left side of Ogechee river, 60 ms. from Savannah, and 35 above Louisville.——Village, Beaver co., Penn.——Town and seat of justice, Scott, co., Ky., on the left bank of North Elkhorn creek, 15. ms. E. from Frankfort. It contains a court-house, bank, printing office, and several places of public worship. Lat. 38 14 N., lon. W. C. 7 28 W.——Village, Harrison co., O., 6 ms. SE. from Cadiz.——Village and co. seat, in Pleasant tp. of Brown co., O.; situated about 7½ ms. from Ohio river, on the road from West Union to Cincinnati, about 105 ms. by postroad SSW. from Columbus, 45 ms. SE. by E. from Cincinnati, 23 SE. from Batavia, and 22 a little N. of W. from West Union, N. lat. 38 58 lon. W. C. 6 42 W. Pop. 1836, 500, in 1840 the tp. contained 1,970.——Village Dearborn co., Ia.——Called by the Dutch *Stabroeck*, town of S. America, in Demarara, on the right bank of Demarara river. Lon. W. C. 19° E., lat. 6 40 N. Pop. 9,000.

Georgetown Cross Roads, post office, Kent co., Md., 3 ms. S. from Georgetown.

Georgia, country of Asia, called by the Persians *Gurdistan*, or more correctly *Koordistan*, and by the Turks *Gurtshi*. It is one of the seven Caucassian nations in the countries between the Black sea and the Caspian, and comprehends the ancient Iberia and Colchis. It is bounded on the N. by Circassia, E. by Daghestan and Schirvan, S. by Armenia, and W. by Cuban, or the new Russian Government of Caucasia. It is divided into 9 provinces. Of these, 5 form what is commonly called the kingdom of Georgia, and 4 the kingdom or principality of Imeritia. The last reigning prince ceded this country to Russia on his death, which happened in 1800. The hills of Georgia are covered with forests of oak, ash, beech, chesnuts, walnuts, and elms, encircled with vines, growing perfectly wild, but producing vast quantities of grapes, from which much wine and brandy are made. Cotton grows spontaneously, as well as the finest European fruit trees. Rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax, are raised on the plains, almost without culture. The valleys afford the finest pasturage, the rivers are full of fish, the mountains abound in minerals, and the climate is healthy. The rivers of Georgia, being fed by mountain torrents, are always either too rapid or too shallow for the purposes of navigation. The Georgians are Christians of the Greek communion. The principal mountains are the Caucasus, separating it from Circassia.

Georgia, one of the U. S.; bounded SE. by the Atlantic ocean, S. by Fa., W. Ala., N. by Tenn., and NE. by S. C. Length 380 ms., mean width 150; area within a small fraction of 58,000 sq. ms., equal to 37,120,000 acres. Lying between lat. 30 22 and 35° N.

Of all the States of the U. S., Georgia presents the greatest diversity of climate and of vegetable production, indigenous and exotic. Its mountainous northern extremity rises into an elevation favorable to the cereal gramina, whilst its southern extremity, on the branches of Appalachicola, St. Mary's, and Alatamaha, have a climate sufficiently mild to permit the growth, and even profitable culture, of the sugar cane, orange, olive, date, and lemon trees. Between those extremes, every valuable vegetable substance produced in the U. S. can be brought to perfection. From the much higher temperature of the seasons on the Atlantic coast than those in the basin of the Mississippi, tender tropical vegetables are cultivated upwards of two degrees of latitude further N. in the former than in the latter region. Sweet oranges are cultivated in Beaufort district, S. C. Lat. 32 20 N. This fruit ceases in La. at about lat. 30 10 N. Oranges are cultivated along the entire seaboard of Ga., as is the sugar cane. Cotton may, however, be considered as the staple commodity of the State. Ga. is naturally divided into three zones, presenting very distinct and appropriate features. First, the almost flat and in many places inundated sea border; the sand hill tract, between the sea border and the falls of the rivers; and, lastly, the hilly and mountainous section above the falls. The first is marked by some very productive islands, but generally by a marshy or sterile pine wood soil, reaching 80 or

90 ms. inland. The second, or sand-hill tract, interspersed with much very valuable river alluvion. The third, the most extensive, most fertile, and much the most salubrious part of the State, reaches from the interior of the middle zone to the utmost limits of the State. On the latter, are cultivated in full perfection all the grains of the U. S., rice excepted, and an indefinite variety of orchard and garden fruits, and other vegetables. Taken as a whole, this State produces grain, sugar, cotton, tobacco, indigo, &c. The interests of education have received their share of attention in Ga. An university has been planned and partially established, consisting of Franklin college, already in operation at Athens, and of an academy intended to be located in each co. The latter part of the design remains necessarily incomplete, though several academical establishments have been actually formed. Free schools were projected in 1817, and 200,000 dollars appropriated by the Legislature to carry the enlightened project into effect.

The State is judicially divided into four districts—southern, eastern, middle, and western, Similar to other States of the U. S., the Legislature of Ga. consists of a Senate and House of Representatives; but elections are more than ordinarily frequent. The members of both Houses are chosen annually by the respective cos. The Governor is chosen biennially by the Legislature.

In point of commercial importance, Ga., from the value of her products, holds a high rank; in 1817, her exports amounted to near 9,000,000 of dollars, and in 1836 amounted to upwards of 10,000,000 dollars. A railroad has been projected, and in part executed, to extend from Augusta through the State, in a northwestern direction, to the Tennessee line, on a branch of Tennessee river; another railroad to leave Savannah, and, passing by Macon, join the first at the town of Decatur, in De Kalb co.; and a third to leave Brunswick harber, in Glynn co., and extend SW. by W. across the State, to its SW. angle, at the junction of the Flint and Chattahooche river.

1st, about - - - -	260 ms.
2d, about - - - -	280
3d, about - - - -	200
Total - - - -	740

Savannah, the capital, is also the principal seaport and mart of the State. Pop. in 1840, 11,214. Sunbury, Brunswick, Darien, and particularly St. Mary's, have all good harbors, though neither have depth of water to claim rank as first-rate havens.

Progressive population of Georgia, by counties.

Counties.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Appling	1,264	1,468	2,052
Baker	-	1,253	4,226
Baldwin	7,734	7,295	7,250
Bibb	-	7,154	9,802
Bryan	3,021	3,139	3,182
Bullock	2,578	2,587	3,102
Burke	11,577	11,833	13,176
Butts	-	4,944	5,308
Camden	4,342	4,578	6,075

TABLE—*Continued.*

Counties.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Campbell	-	3,323	5,370
Carroll	-	3,419	5,252
Cass	-	-	19,390
Chatham	14,737	14,127	18,801
Chattooga	-	10,176	3,438
Cherokee	-	-	5,895
Clarke	8,767	-	10,522
Cobb	-	-	7,539
Columbia	12,695	12,606	11,356
Coweta	-	5,003	10,364
Crawford	-	5,313	7,981
Dade	-	-	1,364
Decatur	-	3,854	5,872
De Kalb	-	10,042	10,467
Dooley	-	2,135	4,427
Early	768	2,051	5,444
Effingham	3,018	2,924	3,075
Elbert	11,788	12,354	11,125
Emanuel	2,928	2,673	3,129
Fayette	-	5,504	6,191
Floyd	-	-	4,441
Forsyth	-	-	5,619
Franklin	9,040	10,107	9,886
Gilmer	-	-	2,536
Glynn	3,418	4,567	5,202
Greene	13,589	12,549	11,690
Gwinnett	4,589	13,289	10,804
Habersham	3,145	10,671	7,961
Hall	5,086	11,748	7,875
Hancock	12,734	11,820	9,659
Harris	-	5,005	13,933
Heard	-	-	5,329
Henry	-	10,506	11,756
Houston	-	7,369	9,711
Irwin	411	1,180	2,038
Jackson	8,355	9,004	8,522
Jasper	14,614	13,131	11,111
Jefferson	7,056	7,309	7,254
Jones	16,560	13 345	10,065
Laurens	5,436	5,589	5,585
Lee	-	1,680	4,520
Liberty	6,695	7,233	7,241
Lincoln	6,458	6,145	5,895
Lowndes	-	2,453	5,574
Lumpkin	-	-	5,671
Macon	-	-	5,045
Madison	3,735	4,646	4,510
Marion	-	1,436	4,812
McIntosh	5,129	4,998	5,360
Meriwether	-	4,422	14,132
Monroe	-	10,202	16,275
Montgomery	1,852	1,269	1,616
Morgan	13,520	12,046	9,121
Murray	-	-	4,695
Muscogee	-	3,508	11,699
Newton	-	11,155	11,628
Oglethorpe	14,046	13,618	10,868
Paulding	-	-	2,556
Pike	-	6,149	9,176
Pulaski	5,283	4,906	5,389
Putnam	15,475	13,261	10,260
Rabun	524	2,176	1,912
Randolph	-	2,191	8,276
Richmond	8,608	11,644	11,932
Scriven	3,941	4,776	4,794
Stewart	-	-	12,933
Sumter	-	-	5,759
Talbot	-	5,940	13,627
Taliaferro	-	4,934	5,190
Tatnall	2,644	2,040	2,724
Telfair	2,104	2,136	2,763
Thomas	-	3,299	6,766
Troup	-	5,799	15,733
Twiggs	10,640	8,031	8,422
Union	-	-	3,152
Upson	-	7,013	9,408
Walker	-	-	6,572
Walton	4,192	10,929	10,209
Ware	-	1,205	2,323
Warren	10,630	10,946	9,789
Washington	10,627	9,820	10,565
Wayne	1,010	963	1,258
Wilkes	17,607	14,237	10,148
Wilkinson	6,992	6,513	6,842
Total	340,972	516,823	691,392

Population of Georgia, by classes, from the census of 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	43,759	40,579
5 to 10	33,899	32,089
10 to 15	27,136	25,993
15 to 20	20,897	22,395
20 to 30	34,696	31,705
30 to 40	22,196	19,603
40 to 50	13,886	12,300
50 to 60	7,623	6,795
60 to 70	4,240	3,679
70 to 80	1,641	1,485
80 to 90	455	443
90 to 100	87	79
100 and upwards	19	25
	210,534	197,161
		210,534
Total whites		407,695

Ages.	Free colored.		Slaves.	
	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.
0 to 10	427	375	48,933	48,445
10 to 24	375	381	43,630	44,348
24 to 36	232	229	24,953	27,557
36 to 55	195	192	16,319	16,265
55 to 100	137	178	5,374	4,922
100 and upwards	8	24	126	72
	1,374	1,379	139,335	141,609
		1,374		139,335
Total		2,753		280,944

SUMMARY.

Whites	407,695
Free colored	2,753
Slaves	280,944
Total	691,392

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	78
Do. from 14 to 25	62
Do. above 25	53
Do. total deaf and dumb	193
Do. blind	136
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	243
Private charge	574
Total whites insane, &c.	817
Colored persons, free and slaves, who are—	
Deaf and dumb	64
Do. blind	151
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Private charge	108
Public charge	26
Total of persons employed in—	
Mining	574
Agriculture	209,383
Commerce	2,426
Manufactures and trades	7,984
Navigation on the ocean	262
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	352
Learned professions	1,250
Pensioners, for revolutionary and military services	325
Universities or colleges	11
Students in do	622
Academies and Grammar schools	176
Do. students in	7,878
Primary and common schools	601
Do scholars in	15,561
Scholars at public charge	1,333
Number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write	30,717

Population of Georgia, by counties, in 1840.

Counties.	Free white persons.		Free col. persons.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Appling	918	837	12	3	136	146	2,052
Baker	1,308	1,139	6	-	890	883	4,226
Baldwin	1,686	1,339	29	39	2,000	2,107	7,230
Bibb	2,762	2,593	17	10	2,166	2,254	9,802
Bryan	462	435	6	1	1,124	1,154	3,182
Bulloch	1,085	1,062	-	-	463	492	3,102
Burke	2,403	2,206	98	61	4,316	4,092	13,176
Butts	1,721	1,561	-	1	988	1,034	5,306
Camden	1,052	952	8	14	1,978	2,071	6,076
Campbell	2,320	2,206	2	-	391	451	5,370
Carroll	2,433	2,292	3	2	250	272	5,252
Cass	3,915	3,466	9	5	1,014	981	9,390
Chatham	3,756	3,045	281	388	5,292	6,039	18,801
Chattaoga	1,371	1,253	-	-	392	422	3,438
Cherokee	2,774	2,627	3	-	231	260	5,895
Clarke	2,824	2,779	24	18	2,478	2,399	10,522
Cobb	3,445	3,185	2	3	440	464	7,539
Columbia	1,966	1,954	60	63	3,591	3,722	11,356
Coweta	3,692	3,571	9	14	1,500	1,578	10,364
Crawford	2,317	2,095	-	1	1,749	1,819	7,981
Decatur	1,867	1,611	5	3	1,175	1,211	5,872
De Kalb	1,314	4,142	4	3	952	1,032	10,467
Dade	647	638	-	-	41	38	1,364
Dooley	1,643	1,591	4	4	583	602	4,427
Earley	1,613	1,477	3	4	1,074	1,243	5,444
Effingham	829	804	7	2	761	672	3,075
Elbert	3,060	3,017	38	35	2,473	2,502	11,125
Emanuel	1,273	1,227	14	10	292	313	3,129
Fayette	2,493	2,334	15	15	651	683	6,191
Floyd	1,664	1,501	5	-	632	639	4,441
Forsyth	2,565	2,495	5	4	255	295	5,619
Franklin	3,878	3,876	18	19	988	1,107	9,886
Gilmer	1,286	1,155	2	1	36	56	2,536
Glynn	510	381	2	-	2,163	2,246	5,302
Greene	2,407	2,234	15	10	3,561	3,463	11,690
Gwinnette	4,358	4,194	6	8	1,100	1,138	10,804
Habersham	3,596	3,411	6	6	447	495	7,961
Hall	3,385	3,388	1	2	510	589	7,875
Hancock	1,900	1,797	26	21	3,021	2,894	9,659
Harris	3,873	3,609	18	15	3,198	3,220	13,933
Heard	1,927	1,822	-	3	743	834	5,329
Henry	4,322	4,102	6	10	1,595	1,721	11,756
Houston	2,505	2,356	1	4	2,393	2,452	9,711
Irwin	958	814	-	-	132	134	2,038
Jackson	3,000	2,994	8	7	1,213	1,300	8,522
Jasper	2,536	2,385	16	19	3,097	3,058	11,111
Jefferson	1,496	1,381	17	18	2,232	2,110	7,254
Jones	2,303	2,114	16	13	2,816	2,803	10,065
Laurens	1,540	1,538	4	1	1,270	1,232	5,585
Lee	1,284	1,185	4	1	1,073	973	4,520
Liberty	829	816	16	19	2,750	2,811	7,241
Lincoln	1,269	1,258	12	17	1,626	1,713	5,895
Lowndes	2,227	2,167	1	2	550	627	5,574
Lumpkin	2,627	2,516	3	9	252	264	5,671
Macon	1,834	1,719	2	1	699	790	5,045
Madison	1,556	1,569	2	1	666	716	4,510
Marion	1,923	1,818	-	1	533	537	4,812
McIntosh	721	627	52	50	1,994	1,916	5,360
Meriwether	4,441	4,284	10	6	2,681	2,710	14,132
Monroe	3,998	3,806	15	9	4,219	4,228	16,275
Montgomery	648	631	-	-	179	158	1,616
Morgan	1,836	1,625	9	5	2,925	2,721	9,121
Murray	2,148	1,748	1	-	427	371	4,695
Muskogee	3,646	3,293	34	25	2,359	2,342	11,699
Newton	4,062	3,838	11	7	1,806	1,914	11,628
Oglethorpe	2,269	2,237	16	15	3,058	3,273	10,868
Paulding	1,080	1,022	-	-	243	211	2,556
Pike	3,399	3,196	24	8	1,249	1,300	9,176
Pulaski	1,510	1,462	15	17	1,174	1,211	5,389
Putnam	1,916	1,825	14	23	3,237	3,245	10,260
Rabun	955	873	-	-	44	40	1,912
Randolph	2,927	2,659	9	2	1,312	1,367	8,276
Richmond	2,991	2,659	88	98	3,181	2,915	11,932
Scriven	1,116	1,046	4	5	1,359	1,264	4,794
Stewart	4,350	3,824	9	9	2,360	2,381	12,933
Sumter	2,165	1,950	-	1	835	808	5,759
Talbot	4,592	4,269	12	8	3,339	3,507	15,627
Taliaferro	1,215	1,080	15	24	1,438	1,418	5,190
Tatnall	974	904	3	2	426	415	2,724
Telfair	1,024	977	3	2	376	381	2,763
Thomas	2,034	1,776	11	15	1,400	1,530	6,766
Troup	4,458	4,224	13	15	3,402	3,621	15,733
Twiggs	2,192	2,022	25	18	2,070	2,095	4,282

TABLE—*Continued.*

Counties.	Free white persons.		Free col. persons.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Union -	1,542	1,523	-	-	43	44	3,152
Upson -	2,802	2,734	3	1	1,925	1,943	9,408
Walker -	3,057	2,526	21	22	472	474	6,572
Walton -	3,434	3,149	1	-	1,803	1,822	10,209
Ware -	1,123	1,066	1	1	67	65	2,323
Warren -	2,601	2,575	41	36	2,309	2,227	9,789
Washington -	2,975	2,987	19	18	2,375	2,191	10,565
Wayne -	442	435	8	6	168	199	1,258
Wilkes -	1,815	1,815	9	8	3,202	3,299	10,148
Wilkinson -	2,546	2,411	7	12	936	930	6,842
Total -	210534	197161	1374	1379	139335	141609	691392

Progressive population of Georgia.

Years.	Population.	Ratio of increase.
1810 - -	252,433	
1820 - -	340,989	1.31
1830 - -	516,823	1.22
1840 - -	691,392	1.33

Ratio of increase in 30 years, from 1810 to 1840, 2.74.

Georgia, gulf of the U. S., on the Pacific coast, between the continent and Quadra and Vancouver's island. It extends from Johnson's straits to the straits of John de Fuca, about 250 ms. This so called gulf is really a strait between the continent of North America and the island of so many names, as Quadra and Vancouver's, Queen Charlotte's, and the Wakash nation. The southern entrance into this strait is about 160 ms. N. of the mouth of Columbia river.——Town of Franklin co., Vt., situated on the E. side of Lake Champlain, about 5 ms. N. of Milton, containing 1,800 inhabitants.

Georgia, Southern, island of the South Pacific ocean, discovered by Captain Cook in 1775, and so named by him. It is 31 leagues long, and 10 in its greatest breadth. It seems to abound with bays and harbors, which the vast quantities of ice render inaccessible the greatest part of the year. The valleys were covered with snow, and the only vegetation observed was a bladed grass, growing in tufts, wild burnet, and a plant, like moss, which sprung from the rocks. Not a stream of fresh water was to be seen on the whole coast. This island lies between 38 13 and 35 34 W. lon., and 53 57 and 54 57 S. lat.

Georgiersk, capital of the Russian province of Caucasus, as laid down on Black's map, is situated on a higher branch of the Kouma river, at N. lat. 44 45, lon. 42 45 E. London, about 140 ms. NE. of Soukoum Kaleh, on the Euxine, and 300 ms. southwestward of Astrakhan.

Gepping, town of Suabia, in Wirtemberg, on the river Wills, 25 ms. E. of Stutgard. Lon. 9 45 E., lat. 48 44 N.

"GER is mentioned by Pliny (l. 5, c. 1) as a river in Mauritania Cæsariensis. Ger, or Gher, in the Berber language, signifies *between*, and is a very probable etymology of that river. There is a town in the empire of Morocco, which at this day is called Gher. It lies to the SE. of Fez, between two ridges of Mount Atlas. There is also Cape Gher, on the western coast of Morocco, between Mogador and Santa Cruz."—*Hodgson.*

Gera, town of Germany, in Misnia, with a handsome college, on the river Elster. Lon. 11 56 E., lat. 50 50 N.

Geraw, town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, capital of a district of the same name, 10 ms. NW. of Darmstadt. Lon. 8 29 E., lat. 49 45 N.

Gerberoy, town of Fr., in the dep. of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, 50 ms. N. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1 54 E., lat. 49 32 N.

Gerbs, Gerbi, or *Zerbi*, island on the coast of Tunis. It bears no other corn than barley, but has large quantities of figs, olives, and grapes, which, when dried, form the principal trade. It depends on the Dey of Tripoli. Lon. 10 30 E., lat. 33 56 N.

Gerbevillers, town of Fr., in the dep. of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, on the Agen, 5 ms. from Luneville.

Gergenti, town of Sicily, near the river St. Blaise, 50 ms. S. of Palermo. Lon. 13 24 E., lat. 47 24 N.

Gerisau, village of Switzerland on the N. side of the Lake of Schweitz, at the foot of the Rigi. It is a republic, the smallest in Europe. Its territory is two leagues in length and one in breadth, composed entirely of scattered houses and cottages, of a very neat and picturesque appearance. The inhabitants are computed at about 1,200, and are much employed in preparing silk for the manufactures at Basle. This republic is under the protection of the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden; and, in of case of war, furnishes its quota of men. Gerisau is 12 ms. SW. of Schweitz.

Germain, St., town of Fr.; in the dep. of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, on the Seine, near a forest, 10 ms. NW. of Paris. Lon. 2 15 E., lat. 48 52 N.

Germain's, St., borough of Eng., in Cornwall, near the sea, 10 ms. W. of Plymouth and 224 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4 24 W., lat. 50 22 N.

Germain Laval, St., town of Fr., in the dep. of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Forez, remarkable for excellent wine. It is 225 ms. SE. Paris. Lon. 4 2 E., lat. 45 50 N.

German, town, Chenango co., N. Y., 18 ms. W. from Norwich. Pop. in 1820, 2,675.——Tp., Fayette co., Pa., on Brown's creek, 6 ms. W. from Union. Pop. in 1820, 2,379.——Tp., Clarke co., O.——Tp., Montgomery co., O. Pop. 1820, 2,079.——Western tp., Darke co., O.——Tp., Cape Girardeau co., Mo.

German Coast, district of La., on both banks of the Mississippi river, above the parish of Orleans. —See *St. Bernard.*

German Flats, town, Herkimer co., N. Y., on the level point between Mohawk river and West Canada creek. The tp. is named from the extensive alluvial bottoms of the Mohawk. Pop. in 1820, 2,665.

Germanna, village, on Rapid Ann river, in the NE. angle of Orange co., Va., 72 ms. SW. from W. C., and 81 N. from Richmond.

Germano, village in the northeastern part of Harrison co., O., 10 ms. NE. of Cadiz.

German Settlement, post office, Preston county, Va., 170 ms. a little of N. of W. from W. C.

Germantown, town, Columbia co., N. Y., on Hudson river, 12 ms. below Hudson.——Village, Philadelphia co., Pa., commencing 6 ms. and extending along the Reading road to Chestnut Hill, 10 ms. N. from Philadelphia. In this fine village is located Mount Airy College, a respectable literary institution.——Village, Fauquier co., Va., 49 ms. from W. C.——Village, Hyde co., N. C., on the N. side of Pamlico sound, 30 ms. SE. by E. from Washingtom.——Village, Stokes co., N. C., on Dan river, 100 ms. NW. from Raleigh.——Village, nearly on the line between Bracken and Mason counties, Ky., 33 ms. SE. from Cincinnati. ——Village, in the SW. part of Montgomery co., O., situated on Twin creek, 13 ms. SW. of Dayton, 4 W. of Miamisburg, and 18 SE. by E. from Eaton, in Preble county. It is a very flourishing village, and, according to the Ohio Gazetteer, it contained in 1836 a population of 1,000.

German ocean, that expanse of water bounded by Germany and France S., by the British islands W., a part of the northern Atlantic N., and by Norway, Jutland, and a part of Germany E.—See *North sea*.

Germany, large country of Europe, bounded E. by Hungary and Russian and Austrian Poland, S. by Italy and Switzerland, W. by France and the Netherlands, and N. by Denmark and the Baltic sea; in length and breadth it is about six hundred miles by a mean of three hundred and seventy, or area of 220,000 sq. miles. From its peculiar constitution and political and moral consequence, we may so far depart from our usual brevity as to give a few general facts of its history. In the ages when Roman power had risen to the highest, the German tribes were free, unsubdued, and braved the conquerers of so many other nations. As the Roman power declined, German power and political consistency increased; and when, in A. D. 476, the Roman empire of the west ceased to exist, it was superseded by the Goths, Alains, Suevi, Lombards, Franks, and other German nations. In succeeding centuries, those new nations changed the ancient order of things, new laws, languages, and political divisions rose, and finally the Emperor Charlemagne, in the year 800, being then at the city of Rome, Pope Leo III. crowned him emperor, in St. Peter's church; and Nicephorus, who was then emperor of the East, consented to this coronation. After the death of Charlemagne, and of Louis le Debonnaire, his son and successor, the empire was divided between the four sons of the latter. Lothario, the first, was emperor; Pepin was King of Aquitaine; Louis, King of Germany; and Charles le Chauve, King of France. This partition was the source of incessant feuds. The French kept the empire under eight emperors, till the year 912, when Louis III, the last prince of the line of Charlemagne, died without male issue. Conrad, Count of Franconia, the son-in-law of Louis, was then elected emperor. Thus the empire went to the Germans, and became elective; for it had been hereditary under the French emperors. The emperor was chosen by the princes, the lords, and the deputies of cities, till the year 1239, when the number of the electors was reduced to seven; one more was added in 1649, and another in 1692; these nine electors continued to the year 1798, when, in consequence of the alterations made in the constitution of the empire, under the influence of France and Russia, they became ten in number; namely, the elector and archbishop of Ratisbon, the elector and King of Bohemia, (the then emperor,) the elector of Bavaria, the elector of Saxony, the elector of Brandenburg, (King of Prussia,) the elector of Hanover, (King of England,) the elector of Wurtzburg, (late grand duke of Tuscany,) the elector of Wirtemburg, the elector of Baden, and the elector of Hesse. Rodolphus, Count of Hapsburg, was elected emperor in 1273. He is the head of the house of Austria, which is descended from the same stock as the house of Lorraine, reunited to it in the person of Francis I., father of the two late emperors, Joseph and Leopold. On the death of Charles VI. of Austria, in 1740, an emperor was chosen from the house of Bavaria, by the name of Charles VII. On the death of this prince, in 1745, the abovementioned Francis, formerly Duke of Lorraine, and when elected Grand Duke of Tuscany, was elected emperor; whose grandson, Francis II., enjoyed the dignity of Emperor of Germany till 1806, when he formally resigned the title and office. At the close of the Saxon race, in 1024, the prerogatives of the emperor were very considerable; but, in 1437, they were reduced to the right of conferring all dignities and titles, except the privilege of being a State of the empire; of granting dispensations with respect to the age of majority; of erecting cities, and conferring the privilege of coining money; of calling the meetings of the diet, and presiding in them. But, after all, there was not a foot of land annexed to this title; for, ever since the reign of Charles IV., the emperors depended entirely on their hereditary dominions as the only source of their power, and even of their subsistence. To prevent the calamities of a contested election, a king of the Romans was often chosen in the lifetime of the emperor, on whose death he succeeded to the imperial dignity of course. The emperor (always elected and crowned at Frankfort on the Maine) assumed the title of august, and pretended to be successor to the emperors of Rome. Although he was chief of the empire, the supreme authority resided in the diet, which was composed of three colleges—the college of electors, the college of princes, and the college of imperial towns. The diet had the power of making peace or war, of settling general impositions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire; but the decisions had not the force of law till the emperor gave his consent. When a war was determined on, every prince contributed his quota of men and money, as valued in the matriculation roll; though, as an elector or prince, he might espouse a different side from that of the diet. All the sovereigns of Germany have an absolute authority in their own dominions, and can lay taxes, levy troops, and make alliances, provided they did not prejudice the empire. They determine all civil causes definitely, unless in some particular cases, in which an appeal may be made. These appeals were to two courts, called the Imperial Chamber, at Wetzlar; and the Aulic Council, at Vienna. The three principal religions are the Roman Catholic, the Lutheran, and the Calvinists; but Christians of all denominations are tolerated; and there is a multitude of Jews in all the great towns.

Germany was divided into nine circles, namely: Austria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and Upper and Lower Saxony: each of these includes several other States; and Bohemia, Moravia, Lusatia, and Silesia, are not comprised in the ten circles. Germany lately contained 6 archbishoprics and 38 bishoprics; but this hierarchy was thrown into confusion by the secularizations in 1798, and is not yet restored to order; the Archbishop of Ratisbon is primate and metropolitan of all Germany; the see of Mentz having been moved to Ratisbon. No country has undergone such a variety of changes for the last 20 years as Germany. This account must be considered as what Germany was previous to the year 1806; after which time, in consequence of the formation of the confederation of the Rhine, the emperor Francis II. resigned his office as emperor of Germany, which dissolved that ancient constitution; and therefore that confederation may now be considered as abolished. By the confederation of 1815, Germany was new modelled, and now stands as follows: A permanent diet is formed, and holds its sessions at Frankfort on the Maine. The States which are entitled to representation in that body are the following:

Statistical table of the Germanic Confederation, from Liechtenstein, giving their respective area in statute square miles, their population, and the military contingents which each is bound to furnish in case of war.

States.	Area in sq. ms.	Population.	
Austria	265,000	28 210,000	94,822
Prussia	108,300	10,224,000	79,234
Bavaria	31,000	3,525,000	35,600
Wurtemburg	8,000	1,395,000	13,955
Baden, grand duchy	5,860	1,004,000	10,000
Hesse Darmstadt, grand duchy	3,822	619,000	6,195
Hohenzollern Heckingen	108	16,000	145
Liechtenstein	52	5,500	55
Hohenzollern Sigmaringen	383	35,500	356
Hesse Homberg	165	20,000	200
Frankfort on the Maine	92	49,000	479
Saxony, the kingdom	5,691	1,200,000	12,000
Saxe Gotha	1,138	184,000	1,857
Saxe Coburg	554	80,000	800
Saxe Meiningen	426	54,000	544
Saxe Hildeburghausen	233	30,000	297
Reuss Greitz	144	22,500	223
Reuss Schleitz	434	52,500	522
Hesse Electorate, (Cassel)	3,759	538,000	5 679
Nassau, grand duchy	2 200	303,000	3,028
Saxe Weimar, do	1,447	201,000	2,010
Anhalt Dessau	357	53,000	529
Anhalt Bernberg	236	37,000	370
Anhalt Koethen	315	33,000	325
Schwartzb'g Sonderhausen	346	45,000	451
Schwartzburg Rudolstadt	428	56,000	539
Hanover, kingdom	1,473	1,306,000	13,054
Brunswick	150	210,000	2,026
Waldeck	455	52,000	319
Schaumburg, Lippe	212	23,000	240
Lippe Detmold	430	29,062	691
Holstein	–	3,600	3,600
Mecklenburg Schwerin	4,600	358,000	3,580
Mecklenburg Strelitz	756	72,000	718
Holstein Oldenburg, grand duchy	258	217,778	2,178
Lubec, the city	114	41,000	407
Bremen, the city	44	49,000	485
Hamburg, the city	126	123,698	1,298
Luxemburg, duchy	892	300,000	2,556
	450,000	50,816,000	301,637

See *Zoll Verein*, or "*German Customs Union*."

Though greatly changed politically, the fundamental constitution of Germany was too deeply radicated in the manners, language, and thoughts of the Germans to admit of any essential revolution in its society, but what arose from gradual melioration in the reasoning power and arts of life of the people. The changes have therefore been political meliorations, and, as such, are still in progress.

NOTE.—It will be seen that, in the aggregates of population contained in this article and that of the *Zoll Verein*, there is a discrepancy; but the cause is the different authorities for the two articles, and in part, no doubt, from difference in time of making the estimates.

According to the Suabian Mercury, the advance in population of the principal cities of Germany was as follows:

Cities.	1821.	1841.
Berlin, Prussia	192,217	315,541
Carlsruhe, grand duchy of Baden	16,021	23,434
Cassel, Electoral Hesse	23,692	31,349
Darmstadt, Ducal Hesse	15,450	29,007
Dresden, kingdom of Saxony	52,000	80,989
Hanover, kingdom of Hanover	24,000	29,000
Munich, Bavaria	60,024	106,351
Stutgard, kingdom of Wurtemberg	27,600	42,217
Vienna, Austria	273,242	357,927
Weimar, Ducal Saxony	8,917	11,486

[*From the London Morning Chronicle.*]

Railroads in Germany.—The year's result of the German railroads at present in activity has been published, and shows an increase of nearly two millions of travellers in 1842, as compared with 1841. The following table will show the number of passengers and the amount (in English money) received for passengers and goods during the month of December, and during the whole of the year 1842:

Names of railroads.	During December, 1842.		During the whole of 1842.	
	Number of passengers.	Money received.	Number of passengers.	Money received.
Linz-Budweis	None.	£1,566	14,274	£23,992
Linz-Gmunden	5,556	1,258	121,155	20,055
Leipzig-Altenburg	8,173	1,072	43,622	5,266
Munich-Augsburg	9,229	1,563	213,647	26,865
Hamburg Bergedorf	9,315	242	153,648	5,277
Berlin-Stettin	12,135	–	70,880	
Berlin-Frankfort	13,278	2,168	35,274	7,385
Breslau Oppeln	14,236	932	139,099	8,633
Manheim-Heidelberg	16,596	522	307,692	9,696
Cologne Aix la Chapelle	17,760	2,439	317,776	39,914
Dusseldorf Elberfeld	19,113	1,153	384,946	
Brunswick-Harzburg	20,700	2,329	289,454	14,893
Berlin-Anhalt	20,925	5,873	318,659	79,577
Vienna-Stockerau	20,826	1,076	321,490	14,891
Vienna Brunn-Olmutz	21,638	9,416	297,505	110,617
Magdeburg-Leipzig*				
Leipzig Dresden	24,932	7,465	377,380	98,579
Berlin Potsdam	30,505	1,565	500,906	23,692
Mentz-Frankfort	32,811	1,487	809,012	37,795
Nuremburg-Furth	33,874	402	450,635	5,271
Vienna Raab	36,535	3,795	1,151,393	71,541

The total number of passengers during the month of December (without including Magde-

*Had made no return at the end of January.

burg and Leipsic) was 368,049; the number in the corresponding month of 1841 was 289,864. During the whole year of 1842 the number of passengers was 6,829,002, whereas in 1841 the number was 5,071,342; so that, on the whole year, there appears an increase of 1,757,660. In the returns of several of the lines, the amount received is not specified, owing to their not having made up their accounts for the last quarter at the time the general statement was made up. Approximate calculations have in the mean time been made, according to which the whole number of travellers, along all the lines, has been estimated at 6,870,000, and the amount received 7,000,000 Rhenish florins, or about £583,333; a sum perhaps less than was anticipated by the original estimates of the different companies, but which must still be looked on as large, when the circumstances is taken into account that the majority of the twenty-one railroads enumerated in the above table are still incomplete, or are only portions of a more extensive system, the real traffic of which will not be known until the whole system has been brought into activity. Even those lines which are complete, such as the lines that connect Berlin and Dresden, or Vienna and Olmutz, will probably become much more productive to their proprietors when the other lines now in construction shall have covered all Germany with a net of railroads.

The Linz-Budweis railroad conveys no passengers during the winter months, owing to the accumulation of snow in the mountains, and the consequent impossibility of making the trips with any degree of regularity. Indeed, upon all the German railroads, it will be seen the number of travellers was small in December compared to the monthly average of the year.

The Leipzig-Altenburg line is only the commencement of one which is to connect the chief cities of Saxony with those of Bavaria. The road was partially opened to Altenburg on the 19th of September, and will, in a few months, be further opened to Crimmitzchau. The Bavarian Government seems determined that that part of the railroad which will traverse Bavarian ground shall be constructed with the least possible delay. The railroad is to enter the Bavarian territory at Hof, whence it is to pass through Augsburg and Nuremburg, and run on to the southern frontier at Lindau; thus traversing the entire kingdom from north to south, a distance of about one hundred and fifty leagues. The bill for the construction of this railroad has been submitted to the Bavarian Chambers. The expenses of the construction are to be covered by a loan.

The Munich-Augsburg company have declared a dividend for the year, on their shares, of three per cent. We have not heard whether the shareholders have made up their differences with the directors, or whether the company can yet be said to have lost the unenviable distinction of being the worst managed of all the German railroads.

The line, however, which at the present moment justly excites the greatest interest in Germany; and which to England is of more importance than all the other German railroads put together, is the projected line from Hamburg to Berlin, of which as yet only a few miles have been completed, namely, from Hamburg to Bergedorf. The enterprising mercantile community of Hamburg were, if we mistake not, the first in Germany to bestir themselves for the establishment of railroads, but encountered so many obstacles in the jealousy of their neighbors that one plan after another was abandoned in despair. It was at length, however, determined that so much of the line towards Berlin as ran upon their own territory should be executed at all events, and they calculated that when a commencement had been made, they would find it all the easier to overcome *personal* objections. The result has justified that calculation. All opposition on the part of Denmark and Mecklenburg has gradually been overcome, the political difficulties to the undertaking have been all obviated, and nothing now remains but to raise the necessary capital in order to proceed with the construction of the railroad.

In ordinary times there would be no difficulty in obtaining, in Hamburg and Berlin, purchasers for all the shares in such an undertaking as a railroad intended to connect the two cities; but at the present time several circumstances contribute to impede the prompt filling up of the subscription list. The calamity which befel Hamburg last May is still severely felt there, independently of which Hamburg has largely participated in the effects of that commercial depression under which England has now been suffering for so considerable a time. Many of the citizens of Hamburg have passed from affluence to poverty in consequence of the great fire, and many more are probably still struggling to conceal from the world the state of insolvency to which that calamity has reduced them. Capital is, therefore, necessarily less abundant in Hamburg now than in more prosperous times, and other circumstances contribute just now in Germany to invite the investment of surplus capital in other undertakings. The king of Prussia has projected a colossal system of railroads to radiate from his capital towards the extreme points of his kingdom. Many of the lines which he has determined on, and which have received the sanction of the States, however important they may be in a political or military point of view, are not likely to produce much profit to those who would make them at their own risk; the king, in order, nevertheless, to ensure their construction, has guarantied to the capitalists who will undertake them a minimum interest of three and a half per cent. This guaranty fund is not to be extended to the line from Berlin to Hamburg, which has been looked on by the Prussian Government as so secure a speculation that no guaranty from the State would be requisite to induce capitalists to enter upon it. Eventually this anticipation will, no doubt, be fully justified; but in the mean time what may be called the State railroads in Prussia will by many be deemed a safer investment, the Prussian Government guarantying the dividends on the shares, not merely from the time when the railroads shall have been completed, but from the day when the works commence.

In addition to these circumstances, there are certain local jealousies and rivalries that are exerting such means as they have at their command to delay, if they cannot wholly prevent, the construction of the railroad between Hamburg and Berlin. When the lines now in construction are completed

there will be two great lines extending, the one from Trieste, over Vienna, Prague, and Dresden, to Antwerp; and the other from Trieste, over Vienna, Breslau, and Berlin, to Hamburg. Should the line to Antwerp be finished sooner than that to Hamburg, there can scarcely be a doubt that the Antwerp line would become the main artery for German commerce, and that much of the trade of Hamburg would be drawn off by her Belgian rival. It may be worth while to present the present state of these two lines to our readers in a tabular form:

Railroads.	Ready.	In construction.
From Trieste to Glogsnitz	-	50 miles.
From Glogsnitz to Olmutz	40 miles.	
From Olmutz to Prague -	-	32 miles.
From Prague to Dresden -	-	20 miles.
From Dresden to Magdeburg - - -	30 miles.	
From Magdeburg to Hanover - - - -	20 miles.	Not yet opened, but certain to be opened in a few months.
From Hanover to Cologne	-	48 miles.
From Cologne to Antwerp (or Ostend) - -	40 miles.	
	130 miles.	150 miles.

Of the line from Trieste to Antwerp, therefore, 130 (German) miles of railroad are complete, and 150 miles remain to be executed; but of the construction of these 150 miles within a brief space of time, there can scarcely be a doubt, now that the Austrian and Belgian Governments have taken the respective lines under their powerful protection. Whether these Governments are acting wisely, in burdening themselves with a guaranty which must have the effect of adding to the national debt of either country, time alone can solve.

The following is the present state of the line from Trieste, over Vienna and Berlin, to Hamburg:

Railroads.	Ready.	In construction.
From Trieste to Glogsnitz - -	-	50 miles.
From Glogsnitz to Leipnick - -	40 miles	-
From Leipnick to Oppeln - -	-	20 "
From Oppeln to Breslau - -	10 "	
From Breslau to Frankfort on the Oder	-	34 "
From Frankfort to Berlin - -	10 "	
From Berlin to Hamburg - -	-	36 "
	60 miles.	140 miles.

On the former of these lines, it will be seen, a much larger portion of the work has been completed, a larger amount of capital has consquently been invested, and a powerful rival interest is organized, which will do what it can to deter the timid from investing their funds in a railroad from Berlin to Hamburg. Bohemia, Saxony, Hanover, the Prussian provinces on the Rhine, and Belgium, are interested, or believe themselves to be interested, in defeating the Hamburgers, and the consequence has been an active paper warfare, which has of late been extended even to England. Calculations are constantly published in the newspapers, with a view to demonstrate the improbability of a remunerating traffic, and a friendly uneasiness is even expressed, lest some unfortunate dupes should be prevailed upon in England to throw away their money on so hopeless an undertaking. An instance of this occurred in our own paper, on the 8th instant, when an advertisement of some length was inserted in the shape of a letter, purporting to proceed from an Englishman at Berlin, who was made to give expression to sundry apprehensions lest the purses of his confiding countrymen should be laid under contribution. We have no objection to warnings of this sort. John Bull has, in his time, been seduced to invest a deal of his hard-earned money in the purchase of moonshine, and it will be better for him in future to be too cautious than too confident; at the same time, well aware of the quarter whence these warnings proceed, and of the motives that dictate them, we are not inclined to attach much importance to them, or to feel any deep obligation to their authors.

There is no city on the continent in whose welfare England is more interested than Hamburg. Our exports to that city average annually from five to six millions, (nearly the whole being cotton and woollen manufactures and hardware,) and every additional facility of communication with the interior must have the effect of increasing so profitable a trade. The railroads terminating at Antwerp run, moreover, through no part of Germany but the States imbodied in the Customs Union; whereas nearly half the line from Hamburg to Berlin passes through Danish and Mecklenburg territory, where the duties on British manufactures are comparatively trifling, and are likely to remain so, neither of these two countries having any manufacturing interests to protect, and both of them being deeply interested in cultivating a commercial intercourse with England, for the disposal of their agricultural produce. The moment either line is complete to Trieste, that line must become the road from England to India, in preference to that over Paris and Marseilles; but there are many reasons why the line from Hamburg, over Berlin, about 900 English miles in length, would be preferable to that from Antwerp, over Dresden and Prague, which would be at least 1,260 English miles long.

The people of Hamburg look to England for some assistance in carrying out their railroad, in the realization of which they think England almost as much interested as themselves. Individual capitalists, however, will be guided by the prospects of profit only; and of all the continental railroads, we know of none that promises better. At the termini of the line we have a population amounting to more than half a million of souls; and although no large city occurs on the way, yet at both extremes the railroad will come into communication with an intercourse of wide extension and first rate importance. The country, moreover, through which the railroad will run is nearly a dead level, and it may be doubted whether there is any railroad of the same length, in any part of the world, in the construction of which fewer natural difficulties have presented themselves, than may be looked for between Hamburg and Berlin. All the railroads terminating at Berlin, and now in activity, have turned out profitable undertakings, and of all the shares are now at a considerable premium.

The companies interested in the steam naviga-

tion from Hamburg to Magdeburg are also active in their exertions to prevent the realization of the railroad from Hamburg to Berlin, though it may be doubted whether the river traffic, particularly with the steamers, would not continue with nearly the present activity, even if the railroad were in full operation. The travellers to Saxony, Bohemia, and Central Germany, would still continue to journey up the Elbe to Magdeburg.

The Leipzig-Dresden line has published its annual report, and a very satisfactory report it is for the shareholders. The dividend for the last year is to be 6 per cent., and the estimates for the coming year promise a considerable increase in the receipts, accompanied by a considerable reduction of expenditure. The receipts of 1842 showed an increase of 50 per cent., as compared with those of 1841. Till recently, this railroad had been working with a single line of rails. The second line is now completed, and will allow a greatly increased activity. Branch lines are spoken of from Leipzig to Chemnitz, and from Dresden to Chemnitz, as likely to be undertaken in the course of the present year.

No German Government is exerting itself more zealously in the cause of railroads at present than that of Austria. The report of the Vienna-Raab Company for the last year appears to have been quite an agreeable surprise to the shareholders, who, if we understand aright the abstract that has appeared in a German paper, have received 5 per cent. interest on their capital, independently of a half per cent. which has been paid over to the reserved fund. The works of the Government, however, will in a short time give increased value to this line. The works for the extension of the line to Trieste are in active progress, and so, at the other extremity, are those for the extension of the Vienna-Olmutz railroad to Prague. A treaty has been concluded with the Saxon Government for the railroad from Prague to Dresden; so far, therefore, as Austria is concerned, the railroad from the Adriatic to the North sea has been provided for. Even during the winter, from five to eight thousand workmen have been constantly at work on the Bohemian part of the line, but on the return of spring it is intended to strain every nerve to accelerate the great undertaking.

A new German railroad, that between Heidelberg and Carlsruhe, will shortly be opened as far as from Heidelberg to Langenbrücken, a distance of about 15 miles. Experimental trips have been already performed, but we have not yet seen any account of the railroad having been opened for the use of the public.

In the kingdom of Würtemberg, also, the Government has very splendid schemes, which will probably be realized, but not without imposing a considerable additional debt on the country, in the shape of a guaranty fund to the capitalists who advance their money. There are to be private railroads and State railroads in Würtemburg; the former are to be undertaken by companies, to whom the Government guaranties an interest of 4 per cent. on the capital advanced, reserving to itself, however, the right of buying up the railroads on payment of the money expended on them. The State railroads are to be constructed by the Government, and a loan is to be raised to defray the expenditure. Among the lines recommended by the committee of the Second Chamber is one to connect the Rhine and the Danube, from which several branches are intended to radiate.

In looking at the immense works now in progress in Germany, it is impossible to forbear from speculating upon the vast results that must in a few years be obtained. With a railroad 900 miles in length it will be quite practicable to travel from Hamburg to Trieste in 40 or 50 hours, and thus a saving of several days will be effected in the transit of the overland mail from India to England. The whole system of continental travelling, moreover, must undergo a change, for it will be intolerably absurd to make a man waste days at a railroad station on the formalities of his passport, when, in the space of time thus lost he might have travelled from the North sea to the Adriatic. Will not even the national character be likely to undergo a modification, when such rapidity of locomotion has become one of the accustomed occurrences of life in every part of the country?

Germany, SE. tp. of Adams co., Pa., on the heads of the Monocacy and Conewago creeks. Pop. 1820, 1,272.——Village, Shade tp., Somerset co., Pa., on the head waters of Shade creek, 20 ms. NE. from Somerset.

Gemersheim, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, situated near the Rhine, 5 ms. W. of Philipsburg. This is one of the cities of Germany appropriated as a barrier fortress, and $266,400 voted by the diet for the augmentation of its works.

Gerrardstown, village, Berkley co., Va., 18 ms. N. from Winchester.

Gerry, tp., Chatauque co., N. Y.

Gerry, tp., Worcester co., Mass. See *Phillipston*.

Gers, department of France, in which are comprehended the late provinces of Gascony and Armagnac.

Gertrudenburg, town, kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, situated at the east extremity of the Biesboch lakes, which are formed by the Maese, and make a good harbor. It is 10 ms. N. of Breda. Lon. 4 52 E., lat. 52 44 N.

Gerumenhi, ancient town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on a hill, near the river Guadiana, 18 ms. below Badajoz.

Gestrike, or *Gestricia*, province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Helsingia, on the E. by the gulf of Bothnia, on the S. by Upland, and on the W. by Dalecarlia.

Gettysburg, village, borough, and seat of justice in Adams co., Pa., 28 ms. SW. of Yorktown, the capital of the co., and 115 westward of Philadelphia, between Rock and Marsh creeks, branches of Monocacy, on a fine elevated site, with a fertile and well-cultivated surrounding country.

Gevaudan, territory of Languedoc, in France, bounded on the N. by Auvergne, on the W. by Rouergue, on the S. by the Cevennes, and on the E. by Velay. It is a mountainous and hilly country, and now forms the dep. of Lozere.

Gever, or *Gower*. See *Goar, St.*

Gex, town of Fr., in the dep. of Aine, and late province of Bresse, seated at the foot of Mount St. Claude, between the Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Switzerland. It produces excellent cheese,

and is 10 ms. NW. of Geneva. Lon. 6 1 E., lat. 46 20 N.

Geysers, hot springs in Iceland, flowing from the base of a mountain called the Laugerfell. The perpendicular elevation of the Laugerfell, according to Sir John John Stanley, is only 310 feet, but remarkable as rising from a morass, and from being entirely isolated. The Geysers are not regular flowing fountains, but in form of wells. The water is ejected with great force by jets—as the French more expressively describe, by *elancement*. The basin or well of the Grand Geyser is 51 feet in diameter; and, whatever may produce the projectile force, the power must be very great, as the volume from such an opening is thrown, at intervals, upwards of 100 feet high. Similar to all uncommon and striking phenomena, the wonders of the Geysers have no doubt been overrated; but as they are in reality, they form one of the most astonishing features in physical nature. The term comes from words signifying *raging*, *roaring*, &c.

Gezira, town of Diarbeck, in an island formed by the Tigris, 70 ms. NW. of Monsul. Lon. 40 50 E., lat. 36 36 N.

Ghanah, or *Ghinnah*, town of the empire of Cashna, in Africa. It is seated between a lake and the river Niger. It is 90 ms. NE. of the city of Cashna, and 208 S. of Agadez. Lon. 13 12 E., lat. 15 55 N.

Ghants. See *Gants*.

Ghauts, passages or gates, has in the Sanscrit exactly the same meaning as gaps, used in the U. S. The Delaware Water and Wind gaps, the Lehigh Water and Wind gaps, and all other similar mountain passes, would be designated *ghauts* in Indostan. This term has, however, been transferred to two long chains of mountains in southern Indostan, known as the Western and Eastern Ghauts. The word *ghaut*, evidently the original of *gate*, is one of those remarkable terms which prove the identity of origin to languages now very diverse; and the term *sund* or *sound*, for water passages between two shores, and *bund* or *bound*, an *embankment*, are others not less curious.

The Western Ghauts extend from Cape Comorin, lat. 8° N., to the Taptee river, N. lat. 21°, or through 13° of lat.; the direction a little W. of N. Length between 900 and 1,000 ms., with a probable elevation of from 1,000 to 4,000 feet above the level of the ocean. A narrow strip of about 70 ms. wide, between this chain and the Indian ocean, constitutes the Malabar coast. The Western Ghauts is at no point broken by rivers, but from its eastern slopes flow the sources of the Cavery, the Kistna, and the Godavery, which, traversing Indostan and piercing the Eastern Ghauts, are lost in the Bay of Bengal, on the Coromandel coast.

The Eastern Ghauts, more rugged and broken than the western chain, commence at N. lat. 11°, separating Mysore from the Carnatic, and ranging NNE. about 800 ms., are terminated towards the sources of the Nerbuddah. Where the Eastern Ghauts form the boundary between the Circars and the province of Berar, they are almost impassable, and only one pass, that of Salar Ghaut, admits horses or carriages. The general component rock is granite, rising in threatening walls to the clouds, in naked and sterile majesty. The native name of the Eastern Ghauts is Ellacooda.

Ghent, town of the kingdom of Holland. It is seated on four navigable rivers, the Scheldt, the Lys, the Leive, and the Moere, which run through the city. The city is cut by many canals, which divide it into 26 isles, and over the canals are 300 bridges. It has also two navigable canals; the one to Sas van Ghent, the other to Bruges and Ostend, the last of which was destroyed in 1798, by the British. It is 26 ms. NW. of Brussels. Lon, 3 49 E., lat. 51 3 N.——Village, Gallatin co., Ky., opposite Vevay, 65 ms. by water below Cincinnati.

Ghergong, city of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Assam. It is seated on the Degoo, near its conflux with the Burrampooter, 400 ms. NE. of Calcutta. Lon. 93 15 E.; lat. 25 55 N.

Gheriah, town of Hindoostan, on that part of the W. side called the Pirate coast. It was lately the capital and principal port of Angria. It is 295 ms. S. by E. of Bombay. Lon. 73 8 E., lat. 17 59 N.

Ghilan, province of Persia, on the SW. side of the Caspian sea, supposed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It is very agreeably situated, having the sea on one side, and high mountains on the other; and there is no entering it, but through narrow passes which may be easily defended. Resht is the capital.

Ghilan, St., town of Fr., in the dep. of the North, and late province of French Hainault, seated on the Haina, 5 ms. W. of Mons. Lon. 3 53 E., lat. 50 28 N.

Ghiustendil, ancient Justiniana, and still more anciently Taurecium, sometimes written and pronounced Kistendil, or Gioustendil, famous as having been the birthplace of the Emperor Justinian, is now a town of European Turkey, on a branch of the Esker river, ancient Strymon, and about 20 ms. above and SSW. of Sophia. It is remarkable for its warm and sulphurous baths. N. lat. 42 13, lon. 22 56 E. London.

Ghizni, or Ghuzni, city of Asia, in Afghanistan, situated on the slope of the mountains between Cabul and Candahar, about 60 ms. SW. from the former, and 120 NE. by E. from the latter, and at N. lat. 33° lon. 68 30 E. The site is very elevated, and cold excessive in winter. It is now of little consequence, but was from A.D.——to——the seat of a powerful empire, usually called the Sarazen empire of Ghizni.

Gholsonville, village, Brunswick co., Va., 77 ms. SSW. from Richmond.

Giaour.—See *Caffir*.

Giaur Keni, village of Asiatic Turkey, at the mouth of the Hellespont, on the site of the ancient city of Sigaeum, and is sometimes pronounced and written Yeni-Cher.

Gibelins, or Ghebelings, and Guelfs, or, as more usually called, *guelfs and gibelins*, terms for two factions which long distracted Germany and Italy. Sismondi gives the following historical account of their origin: "Henry V, Emperor of Germany, died childless in 1125, and the Diet of the Empire, which was assembled at Mayence for the purpose of electing a successor, was divided between two rival houses, which had been long opposed to each other, and whose disputes had

spread disorder over Germany and Italy, and whose names became titles of party. The four last emperors before Henry V issued from a house which ruled over Franconia, when, in 1024, Conrad II, *the Salique*, was elected emperor, and who became subsequently known sometimes by the term *Salique*, and at others by that of *Gueibeling*, or *Waibling*, from a castle in the diocess of Augsburg and mountains of Hertsfield, from which it is probable this house came, and from which its partisans became known as Gibelins."—See *Guelfs*.

Gibraltar, town of Spain, in Andalusia, near a mountain of the same name, formerly called *Calpe*, which with Abyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, were called the pillars of Hercules. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortress here, which he called Gibel Tarick; that is, Mount Tarick. Since that time, a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is strongly fortified. It was formerly thought to be impregnable; but, in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet commanded by Sir George Rooke, and has ever since continued in the hands of the English. The strait of Gibraltar is 24 ms. in length and 15 in breadth, and a strong current always runs through it from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. Gibraltar is 25 ms. N. from Ceuta and 45 SE. from Cadiz. Lon. 5 17 W., lat. 36 6 N.

Gibson, village, Susquehannah co., Pa.——One of the western cos. of Tenn.—See *Trenton*, Gibson, co., Tenn.——Court-house and post office, Gibson co., Tenn., by post road 117 ms. from Murfreesborough.——Tp., and post office, Clearfield co., Pa.

Gideonsville, village, Bedford co., Tenn., 47 ms. southward from Murfreesborough.

Gien, town of Fr., in the dep. of Loiret, and late province of Orleannois, seated on the Loire, 76 ms. SE. of Paris. Lon. 2 43 E., lat. 47 34 N.

Gienzor, town of Barbary, in Tripoli, 10 ms. from the town of Tripoli.

Gierace, town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on a mountain, near the sea, 32 ms. NE. of Reggio. Lon. 16 40 E., lat. 38 13 N.

Giessen, town of Germany, in Ducal Hesse, situated on the Lahn river, about 35 ms. a little E. of N. from Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and 50 ms. NE. by E. from Coblentz, on the Rhine. Giessen is the seat of a flourishing university.

Giga, small island on the west coast of Scotland, between the isle of Skye and the peninsula of Cantyre, in Argyleshire, in which co. it is included. The inhabitants annually export considerable quantities of grain.

Giglio, small island on the coast of Tuscany making part of the State of Sienna, and is 15 ms. W. of Porto Hercole. Lon. 11 16 E., lat. 42 1 N.

Gilbertsville, village on Butternut branch of Unadilla river, 12 ms. SE. by E. from Norwich, and by post road 100 ms. a little S. of W. from Albany.

Gilboa, village on Schoharie river, in the southern angle of Schoharie co., N. Y., and by post road 58 ms. SW. from Albany.

Gilead, village, N. from the Androscoggin river, and in the western part of Oxford co., Me., 90 ms. NW. from Portland.——The Ohio Gazatteer states, that a new town of this name "has been laid out on the SE. or right bank of Maumee river, 18 ms. above Perrysburg." Though not so stated, the element, as far as it goes, would place Gilead in Wood co., O., and about midway between Perrysburg and Napoleon.

Giles, court house and post office, Giles co., Va., by post road 272 ms. W. from Richmond.——Co., Va., bounded SW. by Tazewell, NW. by Cabell and Kenawha, NE. by Kenawha river, or Greenbriar and Monroe, and SE. by Montgomery; length 75 ms., mean width 30, area 1,900 sq. ms.; surface extremely broken, soil generally sterile. Chief town, Parisburg. Pop. in 1820, 4,522, and in 1840, 5,307.——Central lat. 37 37 N., lon. W. C. 40 W.——Co., W. Tenn., bounded by Alabama S., Lawrence W., Murray N., and Lincoln E.; length 30 ms, mean width 20, area 600 sq. ms. It is chiefly situated in the valley of Richland branch of Elk river. Surface undulating, and soil fertile. Staple, cotton. Pop. in 1820, 12,558, and in 1840, 21,494. Central lat. 35 12 N., lon. W. C. 10° W.

Gill, town, Franklin co., Mass., W. of Connecticut river.

Gillespiesville, town of Liberty tp., Ross co., O., and eastward of Chillicothe.

Gilmanton, town, Strafford co., N. H., 18 ms. NE. from Concord. The village is, alternately with Rochester, the seat of justice for the co. Pop. in 1820, 3,527; and in 1840, 3,485.

Gilmanton Iron Works, post office, Strafford, co., N. H., 27 ms. NE. from Concord.

Gilmanton, Lower, village, Gilmanton tp., Strafford co., N. H.

Gilmanton, Upper Parish, post office, Strafford co., N. H., 22 ms. NNE, from Concord.

Gilolo, large island, with a town of the same name, in the Archipelago of the Moluccas. It does not produce any fine spices, though it lies near the Spice islands, but much rice; the inhabitants are fierce and cruel. It is seated under the line. Lon. 130° E.

Gilsum, tp., Cheshire co., N. H., 48 ms. SW. by W. from Concord. Pop. in 1820, 601.

Gingen, free imperial town of Suabia, 16 ms. N. of Ulm. Lon. 10 13 E., lat. 48 49 N.

Gingee, large and populous town on the coast of Coromandel. It is strong both by art and nature, being seated on a mountain, whose top is divided into three points. It is 33 ms. W. of Pondicherry. Lon. 79 25 E., lat. 11 42 N.

Giodda, or *Giddah*, seaport on the W. coast of Arabia, on the Red sea.—See *Judda*.

Giovannazzo, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on a mountain, near the sea, 10 ms. NW. of Bari. Lon. 16 50 E., lat. 41 26 N.

Gierst, large town of Persia, in Kerman, whose trade consists of wheat and dates. Lon. 57 55 E., lat. 27 30 N.

Gironde, so called from the dep. of the same name, a political party in Fr., who gained a tragic fame in the French revolution.

Gironde, dep. of Fr., which includes part of the late province of Guienne, and has Bordeaux for its capital. It extends from the Bay of Biscay, up both banks of the Garonne river, having the Landes S., Lot and Garonne E., and Dordogne and

Charente N. It is traversed by N. lat., 45°, and on its eastern border by the meridian of London.

Gironna, ancient and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, on a hill, on the side of the river Onhal. Lon. 2 52 E., lat. 42° N.

Giron, St., town of Fr., in the dep. of Arriege, and late province of Cousreans, seated on the Sarat, 3 ms. S. of St. Lisier. Lon. 1 16 E., lat. 42 53 N.

Girvan, village of Scotland, in Ayrshire, at the mouth of a river of the same name, almost opposite the rock of Ailsa. Here are some manufactures, particularly in the tanning of leather and the making of shoes and boots. It is 16 ms. S. by W. of Ayr.

Gisborough, town of Eng., in the North Riding of Yorkshire. It is noted for being the first place where alum was made, as it was formerly for its abbey. It is 4 ms. from the mouth of the Tees, 22 NW. of Whitby, and 247 N. by W. of London. Lon. 55′ W., lat. 54 35 N.

Gisborn, town of Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Lon. 2 22 W., lat. 53 55 N.

Gisors, town of Fr., in the dep. of Eure, and late province of Normandy, seated on the Ept, 28 ms. SE. of Rouen. Lon. 1 43 E., lat. 49 15 N.

Givet, fortified town in the bishopric of Liege, divided in two by the river Maese, 21 ms. SW. of Namur. Lon. 4 34 E., lat. 50 13 N.

Givira, town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on a lake of the same name, 8 ms. from Anghierra.

Giula, strong town of Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Transylvania, on the Keresblan, 30 ms. SW. of Great Waradin. Lon. 20 40 E., lat. 46 40 N.

Giuliana, town of Sicily, on a craggy rock, 12 ms. NNE. of Xacca, and 30 SSW. of Palermo.

Giustandel. See *Ghiustendil.*

Glaciers, name given to some very extensive fields of ice among the Alps of Switzerland. These Glaciers may be divided into two sorts—the first occupying the deep valleys situated in the bosom of the Alps, and termed by the natives the Valley of Ice, but which Mr. Coxe distinguishes by the name of Lower Glaciers; the second, which clothe the summits and sides of the mountains, he calls the Upper Glaciers.

Gladden's Grove, post office, Fairfield district, S. C., 31 ms. N. from Columbia.

Glady Creek Cross Roads, post office, Randolph co., Va., 60 ms. SE. from Clarksburg, and by post road 223 ms. W. from W. C.

Glamorganshire, co. of S. Wales, 48 ms. long and 26 broad, bounded on the N. by Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, on the E. by Monmouthshire, and on the S. and W. by the Bristol channel. It lies in the diocese of Landaff, contains 10 hundreds, one city, 8 market towns, and 118 parishes, and sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 1801, 71,525; in 1811, 85,067; and in 1821, 101,737.

Glandfordbridge, or *Brigg*, town of Eng., in Lincolnshire, 23 ms. N. of Lincoln, and 156 N. by W. of London. Lon. 23′ W., lat. 53 35 North.

Glarus, canton of Switzerland, bounded on the E. by the Grissons, on the S. by the same, the canton of Uri, and that of Schweitz, and on the N. by the river Linth. It is a mountainous country, and the chief trade is in cattle, cheese, and butter.

Glarus, large town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name, and seated on the river Linth, 32 ms. SE. of Zurich. The streets are large, and the houses kept in good repair. Lon. 9 1 E., lat. 46 56 N.

Glasgow, large and populous city of Scotland, in Lanarkshire. From its extent, beauty, regularity, and modern improvements, it is undoubtedly the second, if not the first, city in North Britain. Glasgow was originally one parish, but is now, for the benefit of the poor and ease of ministers, divided into eight, with as many churches, besides three chapels of ease. The population of Glasgow, with its suburbs and dependencies, amounted in 1811 to 108,000, now (1843) probably 120,000. It is seated on the N. side of the Clyde, over which are two stone bridges. The river is navigable for vessels of 8 feet water as far as the bridge, but large vessels stop at Port Glasgow or Greenock to unload. It has also the advantage of two canals, beside the great canal that joins the Clyde to the Forth. Glasgow is 44 ms. W. of Edinburgh, and 60 SW. of Perth. Lon. 4 30 W., lat. 55 50 N.——Village and seat of justice, Barren co., Ky., about 91 ms. NE. from Nashville, in Tenn., and 126 SW. from Lexington. N. lat. 37 1, lon. W. C. 8 46 W. In 1840, pop. 505.

Glasgow's Store, post office, Granville co., N. C., 52 ms. N. from Raleigh.

Glasborough, village, Gloucester co., N. J., 20 ms. nearly E. from Philadelphia.

Glastonbury, town of Eng., in Somersetshire, 6 ms. SW. of Wells, and 129 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2 40 W., lat. 51 8 N.——Town, Hartford co., Ct., on the E. side of Connecticut river, about 5 ms. SE. of the city of Hartford. Pop. 1820, 3,114.——Tp., Bennington co., Vt., 9 ms. NE. from Bennington.

Glatz, co. of Germany, seated between Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia, and surrounded by mountains, which render it very difficult of access. It is 38 ms. long, and 23 broad. It has mines of coal, copper, and iron, good quarries of marble and stone, and fine springs of mineral waters. On the 11th June, 1742, the county of Glatz and all Lower Silesia was ceded by Maria Theresa to the King of Prussia, which cessions were confirmed on December 25th, 1744.——City of Bohemia, and capital of the county of the same name. It is situated at the foot of the mountains which divide that kingdom from Silesia, near the river Neisse. On the top of the hill is an ancient castle; and the Prussians have not only greatly augmented and improved it, but have built a new citadel. It has been frequently besieged and taken. It is 48 ms. SSE. of Breslaw, and 82 ENE. of Prague. Lon. 16 50 E., lat. 50 25 N.

Glencoe, Vale of, valley in Scotland, near the head of Loch Etive, in Argyleshire.

Glen Connell, post office, Cambria co., Pa.

Glencroy, Vale of, wild and romantic tract, near the NE. extremity of Loch Loung, in Argyleshire. The two ranges of mountains which overhang this valley approach each other, and between these the traveller is immured. Their stupendous height, and the roaring of numerous cat-

aracts that pour over their broken surface, produce an effect awfully sublime.

Glengary, co., U. C., bounded on the E. by the line that divides Upper from Lower Canada, on the S. by the river St. Lawrence, and on the W. by the township of Cornwall, running N. 24° W. until it intersects the Ottowa or Grand river, thence descending the said river until it meets the divisional line aforesaid.

Glenluce, town in Wigtonshire, seated on the river Luce, near its entrance into the bay of that name, 16 ms. W. by by S. of Wigton.

Glenn's, post office, Gloucester co., Va.

Glenn's Falls, Hudson river, at Glennville The river is here precipitated over a ledge of rocks in a cataract, descending 28 feet in about 3 perches. ——Village, on Hudson river, at Glenn's Falls, in the SE. angle of Warren co., N. Y., 3 ms. from Sandy Hill and 50 N. from Albany.

Glenshee, Spital of, noted pass of the Grampian mountains, in Scotland, a little south of the point where the counties of Perth, Angus, and Aberdeen meet.

Glennville, village, Schenectady co., N. Y., 27 ms. NW. from Albany.

Globe, or Sphere, a solid generated by the revolution of either a circle or a semicircle round their respective axes.

Glockner, one of the peaks of the mountains of Saltzburg. It rises on the confines of Saltzburg, Tyrol, and Carinthia, to the height of 12,760 feet. Lat. 47 4 N., lon. 12 51 E.

Glogaw, town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, and well fortified on the side of Poland. It is seated on the river Oder, 50 ms. NW. of Breslaw and 115 NE. of Prague. Lon. 16 13 E., lat. 51 40 N.

Glomme, longest river of the province of Agherhuys, in South Norway, which flows into the North sea at Frederickstadt, after a comparative course of about 250 ms. a little E. of S.—See *Louken*. It receives the river Worme, which issues from Lake Miosa. It is not navigable in any part of its course from this lake to Frederickstadt, its stream being intercepted by such frequent cataracts and shoals as in some places to render it necessary to drag the trees, which are floated down, over the ground. At least 50,000 trees are annually floated by this river to Frederickstadt.

Gloucester, city of Eng., in Gloucestershire, on the E. side of the Severn, where, by two streams, it makes the Isle of Alney. Here is a good stone bridge over the river Severn, with a quay, wharves, and custom-house, but most of its business is engrossed by Bristol. It is 24 ms. NE. of Bristol and 106 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2 16 W., lat. 51 50 N.——Co. of Eng., 63 ms. in length and 47 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, on the N. by Worcestershire, on the E. by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire, and on the S. by Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It contains thirteen hundreds, one city, twenty seven market towns, and two hundred and eighteen parishes. Pop. in 1801, 250,809; 1811, 286,514; and in 1821, 335,843.——Tp., U. C, in the co. of Dundas, is the seventh township in ascending the Ottowa river; it lies eastward also of and adjoining the river Radeau.——Maritime and post town in Essex co., Mass., near Cape Ann, 14 ms. NE. of Beverly, and about 18 ms. from Salem and Marblehead. Pop. in 1820, 6,384; in 1830, 7,510; and in 1840, 6,350. The village has one of the most extensive fishing ports in the United States. Thatcher's island, with two lighthouses, forms a part of the township.——Township, Providence co., R. I., in the NW. corner of the State, having Mass. on the N. and Conn. on the W. Pop. in 1820, 2,504.——Small village, Gloucester co., N. J., on the E. bank of the river Delaware, 4 miles below Philadelphia. Pop. in 1840, 2,837.——Co., N. J., bounded by the Atlantic ocean SE., Cape May, Cumberland, and Salem counties SW., Delaware river NW., and Burlington NE.; length 40, breadth 20 ms., area 800 sq. ms. Surface level, and, though the soil is sandy, tolerably productive. Chief towns, Woodbury, Gloucester, and Camden. Pop. in 1820, 23,090; and in 1840, 25,438. Central lat. 39 40, lon. W. C. 2 10 E.——Co., Va., bounded E. by Mobjack bay, SE. and SW. by York river, NW. by King and Queen, and NE. by Middlesex and Matthews; length 20, mean width 16 ms., area 320 sq. miles. Surface level, and soil of middling quality. Chief town, Gloucester. Pop. in 1820, 9,678; and in 1840, 10,715. Central lat. 37 24 N., lon. W. C. 32′ E.——C. H. and post office, Gloucester co., Va., 80 ms. E. from Richmond.——Bay, U. C., is the eastern extremity of Lake Huron.

Gloucester Fort, or *Point au Pins*, U. C, the first point on the N. shore in the narrows leading from Lake Superior towards the falls of St. Mary.

Gloucester Factory, establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company, on a branch of the Albany river. Lon. W. C. 10° W., lat. 51 30 N.

Glover, tp., Orleans county, Vt., 35 ms. NNE. from Montpelier. Pop. 4,000.

Gloydsborough, village, Hampshire co., Va.

Gluckstadt, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, on the Elbe, near its mouth, 30 ms. NW. of Hamburg and 55 N. of Bremen. Lon. 9 15 E., lat 53 53 N.

Glynn, co. of Georgia, bounded by the Atlantic ocean on the SE., Camden county or Little St. Illa river SW., Wayne NW., and Alatamaha river or McIntosh co. NE.; length 20, width 20 ms., area 400 sq. miles. Surface level, and part marshy. Staples, cotton and sugar. Chief town, Brunswick. Pop. in 1820, 3,418; and in 1840, 5,302. Central lat. 31 18, lon. W. C. 4 42 W.

Gnadenhutten, town, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, a Moravian settlement, planted with the pious view of propagating the Christian religion among the Indians, 50 ms. NE. from Zanesville, and 11 southerly of New Philadelphia. This place, often corrupted into the shorter name Connotten, is now a quiet village, on a high bank, on the eastern side of Tuscarawas river, and is still a town of the United Brethren.

Gnesna, city of Russia, in Great Poland, of which it is the capital. It was the first town built in the kingdom, and formerly more considerable than at present. It is 90 ms. N. by E. of Breslaw, and 125 W. of Warsaw. Lon. 17 40 E., lat. 52 28 N.

Gnostiques, or Gnostics, from the Greek, and signifies "*I know*," but, by extension, was made to mean *learned, enlightened, illuminated*,

and *endowed with supernatural knowledge*. The Gnostics composed at first a single sect, but in process of time subdivided, and the term became generic, and was applied to several Christian sects, differing from each other on minor subjects, but agreeing on general principles.

Goa, considerable city of Hindoostan, with a harbor on the coast of Malabar, in the Deccan. It is the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India, and the seat of a viceroy. It stands in an island 22 ms. in length and 6 in breadth, and the city built on the N. side of it, having the conveniency of a fine river, capable of receiving ships of the greatest burden, where they lie within a mile of the town. It is 292 miles S. by E. Bombay. Lon. 73 45 E., lat. 15 28 N.

Goar, St., or *Gower*, town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, subject to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel. It stands immediately under the stupendous rock of Rheinfels. It has a considerable commerce in wines and hides, and is 15 miles SE. of Coblentz.

Goat Island, in the State of R. I., near the entrance of the harbor of Newport.——Island in Niagara river, forming a part of Erie co., N. Y.; it overhangs the falls, and divides the water of Niagara river into two unequal portions.

Goave, Petit, or *Hispaniola*, town of St. Domingo, in the Gonaive channel, 20 miles WSW. from Leogane. Lon. W. C. 4 25 E., lat. 18 25 N.

Gobcein, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 18 ms. SE. of Phillipsburg. Lon. 8 56 E., lat. 40 6 N.

Gobin, St.—See *Fere*.

Goch, town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, seated on the Neers, 6 ms. S. of Cleves. Lon. 5 52 E., lat. 51 39 N.

Gociano, town of Sardinia, capital of a co. of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Thurse, 25 ms. E. of Alghero.

Godalming, town of Eng., in Surry, on the Wye, where it divides into several streams, 4 ms. SW. of Guildford, and 54 of London. Lon. 34′ W., lat. 51 13 N.

Godavery, or *Gonga Godowry*, river of the Deccan of Hindoostan, which has its source 90 ms. to the NE. of Bombay. After crossing Dowlatabad and Golconda from W. to E., it runs to the SE., and, receiving the Bain Gonga about 90 ms. above the sea, besides many smaller rivers, separates into two principal channels at Rajamundry; and these, subdividing again, form altogether several tide harbors for vessels of moderate burden, such as Ingeram, Corings, Yalam, Bandermalanks, and Narsapour.

Godmanchester, large village of Eng., in Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse.

Godwin Sands, famous sandbanks of Eng., off the coast of Kent, lying between the N. and S. Foreland; and as they run parallel with the coast for three leagues together, at about two leagues and a half distant from it, they give additional security to the Downs.

Goes, or *Ter Goes*, strong town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Zealand, and capital of the island of South Beveland. It communicates with the Scheldt by a canal, and is 20 ms. E. of Middleburg. Lon. 3 50 E., lat. 51 33 N.

Godefroi, fief of Buckingham co., L. C., on St. Lawrence river, between Requetaillaide and Becancour, 3 ms. above Three Rivers.

Godfrey's Ferry, post office, Marion district, S. C.; by post road 144 ms. E. from Columbia.

Goff's Mills, post office, Steuben co., N. Y., 299 ms. SSW. from Albany.

Goff's Corner, post office, Cumberland co., Me., 34 ms. from Portland.

Goffstown, town, Hillsborough co., N. H. The village is at Amoskeag falls, 15 ms. below Concord. Pop. 1820, 2,173.

Gogra, or *Soorjew*, large river which rises in Lake Lankee Dhe, in Thibet, in lat. 33 17 N., and, forcing its way through a mountainous country, takes a SE. direction, and unites with the Ganges above Chuprah, in the province of Bahar, after a comparative course of 600 ms.

Gohud, territory of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, subject to a Rajah, who is tributary to the Poonah Mahrattas. Gwalior is the capital.

Goiaz, one of the Capitanias of Brazil, chiefly between the rivers Araquaya and Tocantinas, bounded E. by Maranham, Bahia, and Minas Geraes, S. by St. Paul's, W. by Matogrosso, and NW. and N. by Grand Para. Chief town, Villa Boa.

Golansville, village, Caroline co., Va., 92 ms. SSW. from W. C.

Golconda, country of the Deccan of Hindoostan, between the lower parts of the courses of Kistna and Godavery rivers and the principal part of Dowlatabad. It was formerly called Tellingana, or Tilling, and is subject to the Nizam of the Deccan. It is most remarkable for its diamond mines, the most considerable in the world. Here are also mines of salt, fine iron for sword blades, and curious calicoes and chintzes. Hydrabad or Bagnagur is the capital. It is doubted by Malte Brun whether there ever were any diamond mines in Golconda.——Celebrated fortress, in a country of the same name, 6 ms. WNW. of Hydrabad, and joined to that city by a wall of communication.

Golcondo, village and seat of justice, Pope co., Ill., on the Ohio river, 31 ms. above the mouth of Tennessee, and 50 ms. below the mouth of Wabash river.

Goldengrove, post office, Greenville district, S. C.

Goldberg, town of Silesia, in the duchy of Lignitz, 35 ms. W. of Breslaw. Lon. 16 23 E., lat. 51 3 N.

Gold Coast, maritime country of Guinea, where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It reaches from the Gold river, 12 ms. W. of Assine, and ends at the village of Ponni, 8 ms. E. of Acraw.

Golden Island, barren island at the mouth of the river or gulf of Darien, where the Scots attempted to make a settlement in 1698. Lon. 77 10 W., lat. 9° N.

Goldingen, town of Courland, with a castle, seated on the Wela, 60 ms. W. of Mittau. Lon. 22 21 E., lat. 56 48 N.

Goldsborough, bay of Me., separating the SW. angle of Washington from the SE. angle of Hancock co.——Town, Hancock co., Me., on the E. side of Frenchman's bay, about 50 ms. from Cas-

tine. Pop. 1820, 560. Lat. 44 22 N., lon. W. C. 8 52 E.

Goleita, island of Africa, at the entrance of the bay of Tunis. It is 29 ms. N. of Tunis. Lon. 10 20 E., lat. 37 10 N.

Golnaw, town of Prussian Pomerania, seated on the Ilna, 18 ms. NE. of Stetin. Lon. 14 59 E., lat. 53 46 N.

Gombroon, considerable seaport of Persia, in Farsistan, called by the natives Bandar Abassi. It is seated in a bay of the strait of Ormus, 120 ms. SSE. of Kerman. Lon. 56 30 E., lat. 27 28 N.

Gomera, one of the Canary islands, between Ferro and Teneriffe. It has a town of the same name, with an excellent harbor, where the Spanish ships often take in refreshments. Here is corn sufficient to support the inhabitants, and one sugar work, with great plenty of wine and fruits. Lon. 17 3 W., lat. 28 6 N.

Gonaive, island, near that of Hispaniola, having St. Mark's channel NE. and Gonaive channel SW. It is about 35 ms. long and 10 wide, with a town and harbor of the same name.

Gondar, metropolis of Abyssinsa, situated on a hill of considerable height, and containing about 10,000 families in time of peace. It is 180 ms. SE. of Sennar. Lon. 37 33 E., lat. 12 34 N.

Gondegama, or *Gondlacomma*, river of the peninsula of Hindoostan, which rises near Combam, forms the nominal boundary of the Carnatic on the N., and falls into the bay of Bengal at Mootapilly.

Gondrecourt, town of Fr., in the dep. of Meuse, and late duchy of Bar, seated on the Orney, 20 ms. S. of St. Michael. Lon. 5 37 E., lat. 48 30 N.

Gondreville, town of Fr., in the dep. of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, with a castle and a magnificent hospital. It stands on a hill, on the river Moselle, 8 ms. from Nanci. Lon. 6 9 E., lat. 48 40 N.

Gonesse, town of Fr., in the dep. of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, remarkable for the goodness of its bread, which is brought twice a week to Paris. It is the birthplace of king Philip Augustus, and is seated on the Crould, 10 ms. NE. of Paris. Lon. 2 10 E., lat. 48 58 N.

Gonfalon, Gonfalonier, from the Teutonic, *gund*, *war*. Gonfalonier therefore means literally "standard bearer." In Italy, they were papal officers placed in the towns of the patrimony of St. Peter, during the contests between the Emperors and Popes. The office was in many instances of great power, and remains in existence in some of the Italian republics—Lucca, for example.

Gonga, town of Romania, seated near the sea of Marmora, 37 ms. NE. of Galipoli. Lon. 37 31 E., lat. 40 53 N.

Gonjah, kingdom of Africa, between the coast of Guinea on the S. and Tombuctoo on the N., supposed by Major Rennel to be the Conche of M. D'Anville. Gonjah, the capital, is 870 ms. W. by S. of Cashna. Lon. 6 10 W., lat. 13 20 N.

Goochland, co. of Va., bounded by James river or Powhatan and Cumberland cos. S. and SW., Fluvanna NW., Louisa and Hanover NE., and Henrico SE. Length 28, mean width 12 ms.; area 336 sq. ms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil tolerably productive. Chief town, Hadensville. Pop. 1820, 10,007; in 1840, 9,760.

Goochland, court-house and post office, Goochland co., Va., 30 ms. W. by N. from Richmond.

Goodwoman's river, falls into the Missouri from the left, 190 ms. above the mouth of the latter.

Good Hope.—See *Cape of Good Hope*.

Goodwin Sands.—See *Godwin Sands*.

Goodwinsville, village, Dinwiddie co., Va.

Goompty, river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises in the Rohilla country, and flowing SE. by Lucknow and Jionpour, falls into the Ganges a little below Benares.

Goosepond, post office, Oglethorpe co., Ga., 86 ms. NNE. from Milledgeville.

Gooty, or *Gutti*, strong fortress in the peninsula of Hindoostan, formerly the seat of government of a Mahratta prince, and now subject to the British. It is seated on the Pennar, 25 ms. S. by E. of Adoni. Lon. 77 35 E., lat. 15 15 N.

Gorcum, town of the kingdom of Holland, and in the province of Holland, which carries on a considerable trade in cheese and butter. It is seated at the junction of the Linghe with the Waal, 12 ms. E. of Dort, and 32 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 51 E., lat. 51 51 N.

Gordon's Ferry, post office, Hickman co., Tenn.

Gordonsville, village, Orange co., Va., at the foot of the South mountain, 45 ms. SW. by W. from Fredericksburg.——Village, Smith co., Tenn., 6 ms. from Carthage, and 56 NNE. from Murfreesborough.

Gore, tp., land of the State, Penobscot co. Me.

Goree, small island of Africa, near Cape de Verd, subject to the French. It is barren, but of great importance on account of its good trade. Lon. 17 25 W., lat. 14 40 N.——Capital of an island of the same name in Holland, 8 ms. SSW. of Briel. Lon. 4 20 E., lat. 51 44 N.

Gores Island, barren and uninhabited island in the North Pacific ocean, so named by Captain Cook, who discovered it in 1778. Cape Upright, the SE. extremity, is in lon. 172 50 W., lat. 60 30 N.

Gorgona, island of Italy, in the sea of Tuscany, 8 ms. in circumference, remarkable for the large quantity of anchovies taken near it. Lon. 10° E., lat. 43 22 N.——Island in the South Pacific ocean, 12 ms. W. of the coast of Peru. It is high land, very woody, and some of the trees are proper for masts. It is 10 ms. in circumference, and has several rivulets of excellent water. Lon. 77 50 W., lat. 3 20 S.

Gorgontua, remarkable high rock on the N. shore of Lake Superior, lying at a small distance and southerly of the point which forms Michipicoten Bay; to the southward and eastward the rock is hollow, with an opening into it.

Gorham, village, Cumberland co., Me. Pop. in 1820, 2,795. The village is 9 ms. NW. from Portland.——Town, Ontario co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 3,991. The village is 10 ms. W. from Geneva.

Goritz, capital of a co. of the same name, in the duchy of Carniola, on the Lisonzo, 16 ms. NE. of Aquileia. Lon. 13 30 E., lat. 46 20 N.

Gorlitz, strong town of Germany, in Upper Lusatia, on the river Neisse, 55 ms. E. of Dresden. Lon. 15 40 E., lat. 51 10 N.

Gortin, post office, Carroll co., O.

Gorze, town of Fr., in the dep. of Moselle, and late province of Lorraine. It had a rich abbey previous to the revolution, and is seated on a hill, 8 ms. SW. of Metz.

Gosfield, tp., Essex co., U. C.. on Lake Erie, W. from Mersea.

Goshen, town, Cheshire co., N. H., 30 ms. W. from Concord. Pop. in 1820, 687.——Tp. of Addison co., Vt., 33 ms. SW. from Montpellier.——Town, Lichfield co., Conn., 7 ms. W. from Litchfield, and 38 NW. from the city of Hartford. Pop. in 1820, 1,586.——Town, Hampshire co., Mass., between Worthington and Conway, about 90 ms. westward from Boston. Pop. in 1820, 632.——Town, Orange co., N. Y., famous for excellent cheese, distant 60 ms. NW. from the city of N. Y., and 112 S. of Albany. Pop. in 1820, 3,441. The co. courts are held alternately at the village of Goshen and at Newburg.——Village, Cape May, N. J., by post road, 104 ms. S. from Trenton.——Village, Loudoun co., Va., on the road from Washington to Winchester, 35 ms. from Washington.——Village, Lincoln co., Ga., about 40 ms. above Augusta.——Tp., Tuscarawas co. O., in which stands New Philadelphia, seat of justice for the co. Pop. in 1820, 604, including New Philadelphia.——Tp., Columbiana co., O.——Tp., Belmont co., O. Pop. in 1820, 1,416.——Tp., Champaign co., O. Pop. in 1820, 911.——Town, Clermont co., O., 18 ms. NW. from Williamsburg. Pop, in 1820, 755.——Tp. of St. Clair co., Ill. Pop. 2,000.——Village, northern part of Clermont co., O., 12 ms. N. of Batavia, the co. seat, and 22 ms. NE. by E. from Cincinnati.

Goshen Hill, post office, Spartanburg, S. C.

Goshen Mills, post office on Seneca creek, Montgomery co., Md., by post road 32 ms. NW. from W. C.

Goshen, West, tp. of Chester co., Penn,, about 5 ms. E. from Downingstown, on some of the creeks of Brandywine, and the heads of Chester creeks. Pop. in 1820, 1,309; including the borough of Westchester, and also including West chester, in 1840, 3,195.—See *Westchester*. Chief town, Westchester.

Goslar, ancient free and imperial city of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Brunswick, seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Cose. It is 28 ms. S. of Brunswick. Lon. 10 42 E., lat. 52° N.

Gosport, fortified town of Eng., in Hampshire, on the W. side of the harbor of Portsmouth, over which is a ferry. It is 78 ms. SW. of London. Lon. 1 3 W., lat. 50 49 E.

Gostynen, or *Gostavin*, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 36 ms. NE. of Rava. Lon. 20 40 E., lat. 51 54 N.

Gotha, town of Upper Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name, 18 ms. W. of Erfurt. Lon. 10 52 E., lat. 51° N.——River of Sweden, which issues from Lake Wenner, and falls into the North sea at Gotheburg. The fine canal of Trolhattan opens the navigation of Lake Wenner by the Gotha, to Gotheburg.

Gothard, St., one of the highest mountains of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri. It is 9,075 feet above the sea, and 22 ms. S. of Altorf. Though not the highest mountain, it is deemed the principal summit of the Helvetian Alps; for in its vicinity rise the rivers Tesino, Aar, Reuss, and Rhine, which flow hence in every direction.

Gotheburg, or *Gothenborg*, city of Sweden, capital of West Gothland, seated at the mouth of the Gotha, which forms an excellent harbor, the best situate for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies on the Cattegat. It is 180 ms. SW. of Orebro. Lon. 11 39 E., lat. 57 42 N.

Gothic, or Gothique, whatever relates to the Goths.

Gothland, one of the five general divisions of Sweden; bounded on the N. by Sweden Proper, E. and S. by the Baltic, and W. by the Sound, the German ocean, and Norway. This country is inhabited by a nation celebrated for their excursions and invasions of other countries, which had its origin from Getæ, or Tartars of the Crimea. The Goths had kings of their own till 1132, when they were united to Sweden. It includes nine provinces and the isles of Gothland and Œland.

Gothland, island of Sweden, in the Baltic, 70 ms. from N. to S., and 25 in its greatest breadth. From its form and situation it has obtained the name of the *Eye of the Baltic*. The soil is fertile, and remarkable for an excellent breed of sheep. Here are fine woods of oak and pine, quarries of excellent stone, and very good limestone. Wisby is the capital.

Gothland, East, province of Sweden, in the division of Gothland, between the Baltic on the E. and Lake Wetter on the W., 80 ms. long and 70 broad. The soil is fertile, and produces abundance of all sorts of grain. It has fine orchards, pastures, lakes, and rivers, forests of oak and birch, iron mines, and quarries of stone and marble. The chief town is Nordkoping.

Gothland, West, province of Sweden, in the division of Gothland, between the lakes Wetter and Wenner, 30 ms. long, and from 25 to 70 broad. The soil and produce are similar to East Gothland. The chief town is Gotheburg.

Gottesburg, town of Silesia, where great quantities of worsted stockings are knit, 16 ms. SW. of Schweidnitz.

Gottingen, city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick. Here George II, of Great Britain, founded a university, which has acquired a very distinguished reputation, and it contains one of the most capital libraries in Europe. The university of Gottingen is amongst the most respectable literary institutions that has ever been formed. Regular professorships are established on every subject which constitute education of the most enlightened of mankind. The number of students rarely falls short of 1,000, sent from every part of Europe. The library exceeds 200,000 volumes. There are also many other literary institutions, and a commandery of the Teutonic order. The woolen manufactures are the principal support of the inhabitants. It is seated on the Lein, 58 ms. S. of Hanover. Lon. 9 53 E., lat. 51 32 N.

Gottingen, province of Hanover, including the city of Gottingen and the principalities of Grubenhagen, Hohenstein, and Elbingeroda, with the bailiwicks of Plesse and Gleichen.

Gotto, group of islands forming a part of the great group of Japan. The Gottos lie between N. lat. 31° and 33°, and between the meridians 127° and 128 E. lon.; they are but imperfectly known.

Gottorp, town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, capital of the duchy of Holstein Gottorp, seated at the bottom of an arm of the sea called the Sley, 4 ms. WSW. of Sleswick. Lon. 9 26 E., lat. 54 36 N.

Gottisberg, town of Silesia, in the duchy of Schweidnitz, remarkable for its silver mines.

Gouda, or *Turgow*, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Holland, on the Issel, 8 ms. NE. of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 41 E., lat. 52 2 N.

Goudhurst, town of Eng., in Kent, 12 ms. SW. of Maidstone, and 44 SE. of London. Lon. 30′ E., lat. 51 8 N.

Governolo, town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the Minchib, 12 ms. SE. of Mantua. Lon. 10 56 E., lat. 45 4 N.

Gouldsborough, bay and village, Hancock co., Me. See *Goldsborough*.

Goura, or *Gura*, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Massovia, belonging to the bishop of Posnania. Lon. 21 50 E., lat. 51 1 N.

Gordon, town of France, in the department of Lot, and late province of Querci, 18 ms. NW. of Cahors. Lon. 1 24 E., lat. 45 43 N.

Goupe, Riviere de, stream of Lower Canada, falling into the N. side of St. Lawrence, 45 ms. below Quebec.

Gouverneur, tp., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., on Oswegatchie river.——Village in Gouverneur tp., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 30 ms. S. from Ogdensburg, and 50 NE. from Sackett's Harbor.

Gournay, town of France, now in the department of Lower Seine, lately in the province of Normandy, remarkable for its fine butter. It is seated on the Epte, 52 ms. NW. of Paris. Lon. 36′ W., lat. 49 32 N.

Gourief. See *Guriev*.

Gourock, town in Renfrewshire, on a bay of the Frith of Clyde, with a copper mine in its neighborhood, lately shut up.

Gowdey's Store, post office, Union district, S. C., by post road 95 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Gowensville, village, Greenville district, S. C., 121 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Gower, or peninsular extremity of Glamorganshire, in Wales, to the W. of the bay of Swansey. It has very lofty limestone cliffs next the sea, whence large quantities of lime are exported to the English counties across the Bristol channel. The coast abounds with oysters. The land is a fertile tract of arable and pasture.

Gower, or *Gever*. See *Goar, St.*

Gowran, borough and town of Ireland, in the co. of Kilkenny. Lon. 7° E., lat. 52 34 N.

Gowrie, Carse of, a fertile tract of country in Perthshire, Scotland, remarkable for the fine crops produced there.

Gozzie, or *Gozes*, island of the Mediterranean, to the S. of the isle of Candia, 12 ms. from Fort Selino.

Gozzo, fortified island of the Mediterranean, 5 ms. NW. of Malta, and belonging to the knights of that island.

Graaf, from the old German, means governor, judge, commander, &c.

Graaf Reynet, eastern district of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, extending from Stellenbooh.

Grabow, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 18 ms. S. of Schwerin. Lon. 11 44 E., lat. 53 26 N.

Graceham, village, Frederick co., Md.

Graciosa, one of the Azores or Western islands. It contains about 300 inhabitants, and produces wheat, wine, butter, and cheese. Lon. 27 58 W., lat. 39 2 N.——Rocky, barren, uninhabited island, one of the Canaries, to the N. of Lancerota. It is 3 ms. long and 2 broad.

Gradista, town of Sclavonia, on the frontiers of Croatia, on the Save, 20 ms. SW. of Posega. Lon. 18 39 E., lat. 45 21 N.

Gradiska, strong town of Germany, in the co. of Goritz, seated on the Lisonzo, 15 ms. SE. of Udina. Lon. 13 14 E., lat. 46 6 N.

Grado, town of Italy, in a small island of the same name, on the coast of Venetian Friuli, 50 ms. E. by N. of Venice. Lon. 13 10 E., lat. 45 46 N.

Grafton, village of England, in Northamptonshire, between Stony Stratford and Northampton. ——Co. of N. H., bounded by Connecticut river, or Vermont, NW. and N., Coos NE., Stafford SE., and Hillsborough and Cheshire S.; length 55 ms., mean width 28, area 1,540 sq. ms. Surface broken, hilly, and part mountainous. Soil, where arable, productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town, Haverhill. Pop. 1820, 32,989; and in 1840, 43,311. N. lat. 44°, and lon. from W. C. 5½ E., intersect in this co.——Tp, Grafton co., N. H., 20 ms. SE. from Dartmouth college, and 29 NW. from Salisbury. Pop. 1,094.——Town, Worcester co., Mass., about 45 ms. SW. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 1,154.——Town, Windham co., Vt., 22 ms. S. from Windsor. Pop. 1820, 1,500.——Town, Rensselaer co., N. Y., 12 ms. E. from Troy. Pop. 1820, 1,611. ——Village in the eastern part of Lorain co., O., 12 ms. a little E. of N. from Elyria, and 12 ms. NW. from Medina, in Medina co.

Graham's Bridge, post office, Richmond co., N. C., 93 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Graham's Station, post office, Sutton tp., Meigs, co., Ohio. The post office is above Nyesville, and below Letart.

Graham's Store, post office, Albemarle co., Va.

Grainger, co., Tenn., between Chinch and Holston rivers; bounded by Jefferson SE., Knox SW., Claiborne NW., and Hawkins NE.; length 30 ms., mean width 12, area 360 sq. ms.; surface hilly, and soil sterile, except along the margin of the streams. Chief town, Rutledge. Pop. in 1820, 7,650, and in 1840, 10,572. Ctl. lat. 36 15 N., lon. W. C. 6 40 W.

Grammont, town of Fr., in the department of Upper Vienne, and late province of Limosin. It is 15 ms. NE. of Limoges. Lon. 1 30 E., 46 1 N.

Grampian Hills, chain of high mountains in Scotland, running from E. to W., nearly the whole breadth of the kingdom. They take their name from the Mons Grampius of Tacitus, whence Galgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the battle was fought so fatal to the brave Caledonians.

Grampound, borough of Eng., in Cornwall. It has a considerable manufacture of gloves, and is seated on the Valles, 40 ms. SW. of Launceston, and 244 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4 49 W., lat. 50 22 N.

Gran, town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 87 ms. E. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 18 6 E., lat. 47 46 N.

Granada, province (formerly a kingdom) of Spain, bounded on the N. and W. by Andalusia, on the E. by Murcia, and on the S. by the Mediterranean sea. It is 175 ms. in length, and 75 in breadth. Though a mountainous country the soil is good. This province has the highest mountain in Europe SW. from Mount Blanc, the Muley Hassan, rising to 11,250 feet.——City of Spain, capital of the province of Granada, with an archbishop's see and a university. It is built on four hills, and divided into four parts. In one part is the palace of the kings of Spain, and an ancient palace of the Moorish kings; the Alhambra with so many rooms that it is like a labyrinth. In the third is the university; the fourth has nothing considerable; but all the public buildings are magnificent. It is seated near the confluence of the Oro with Xenil, 125 ms. SW. of Murcia, and 225 S. of Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W., lat. 37 8 N.——Island in the West Indies, the principal of the Grenadines, situated in lon. W. C. 5 40 E., and between 11 55 and 12 23 N. lat. - It is the last of the Windward Carribbees, and 30 leagues NW. of Tobago. The chief port, called Lewis, is on W. side, in the middle of a large bay, with a sandy bottom, and is very spacious.——Town of N. America, in the province of Nicaragua, seated on the Lake Nicaragua. The inhabitants carry on a great trade, by means of the lake, which communicates with the Atlantic ocean. It is 54 ms. SE. of Leon. Lon. W. C. 8 46 W., lat. 12 5 N.

Granada, New, extensive country in S. America, denominated by the Spaniards the new kingdom of Granada, and contains the departments of Boyacca, Cundinamarca, Cauca, and Magdalena. Similar to nearly every section of Spanish and Portuguese America, provincial limits for New Granada, except where formed by seacoasts, are not to be found to any certainty. As a general term, New Granada designates the northwestern part of South America, and, if including the provinces named, must comprise above half a million of sq. ms.; between latitudes 2° S. and 12° N., and lon. 2° W. to 9° E. of W. C.

New Granada was conquered by the Spaniards in 1536. It is so far elevated above the level of the sea that, though it passes the equator, the climate is remarkably temperate. The fertility of its valleys is not inferior to that of the richest districts in America; and its higher grounds yield gold and precious stones of various kinds. Its towns are populous and flourishing. The capital is Santa Fe de Bogota. It may be safely stated that no other country can exceed New Granada in the immense variety of soil, surface, and scenery—of mountain and river diversity.

Granby, tp. of Bedford and Richelieu cos., L. C., on the river a la Tortue, 45 ms. ESE. from Montreal.——Tp., Essex co., Vt. The village is on the head of Moose river, on the road from Guildhall to Brownington, 50 ms. NE. from Montpelier.——Town, Hampshire co., Mass., about 85 ms. W. of Boston. Pop. in 1820, 1,066.——Town, Hartford co., Ct., joining Mass., on the N., and bounded in the W. by the Poppotonuck mountain. The village is situated about 20 ms. NW. from Hartford——Town, Oswego co., N. Y., on Oswego river——Village, Lexington district of S. C., on the right bank of Congaree river, about 2 ms. below Columbia. Granby is at the head of navigation. A bridge has been there erected over the Congaree.——Post office name of Hartford village, in the northwestern corner of Licking co., Ohio, 20 ms. NW. from Newark, and 30 NE. from Columbus.

Grand, post office at Burlington, in Grand tp., northwestern part of Marion co., 18 ms., northwest from Marion, and 9 or 10 SSW. from Upper Sandusky.

Grand Anse, or *Jeremie*, seaport of Hayti, or Hispaniola, on the SW. peninsula. Lon. W. C. 2 55 E., lat. 18 15 N.

Grand Caillou, island on the coast of La., near the southern extremity of the cape, between the Atchafalaya and Lafourche rivers.

Grand Cairo.—See *Cairo*.

Grand Gosier, low and small island, a little W. of N. from the mouth of the Mississippi, lying between Breton island and the S. end of the Chandeleurs. Lat. 29 31 N., lon. W. C. 12 15 W.

Grand Isle, NW. co. of Vt., formed by the peninsula of Alberg, and S. and N. Hero, with several smaller islands in Lake Champlain. Area about 90 sq. ms. Chief town, North Hero. Pop. in 1840, 3,883. Ctl. lat. 34 47 N., lon. W. C. 4 E.——Village, Grand Isle co., Vt., 77 ms. NW. from Montpelier.——Island in Niagara river, and in Erie co., N. Y., about 6 ms. long and 5 ms. wide where broadest, and contains about 11,000 acres. Surface rising by a gentle acclivity, and soil generally good.

Grand Lick, village, Campbell co., Ky., 76 ms. NE. from Frankfort, and 20 SSE. from Cincinnati.

Grand Manan, island of Washington co., Me., opposite Passamaquoddy bay. Lon. W. C. 10 17 E., lat 44 48 N.

Grand Para, Capitania General of Brazil, and as to extent an empire itself, extending from E. to W. from the mouth of the river Turisana, lon. 31 40 E., to the river Javari, lon. W. C. 5° E., upwards of 1,800 miles, and with a mean width of 700 ms.; area 1,260,000 sq. ms. Over these wide-spread regions, lying between lat. 4° N. and 12° S., the Amazon and its numerous confluents, carry their vast volumes from the interior to the Atlantic ocean. The greatest part of Grand Para is yet in the hands of the native tribes, the European settlements being few, far separated and confined in either pop. or extent.——The capital of the capitania of the same name, is on the right bank of the Tocantinas. It is composed of two contiguous towns, Grand Para and Belem. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 1 30 S.

Grand Coteau, post office, parish of St. Landry, Opelousas, La., 205 ms. NW. from N. Orleans.

Grandpre, town of Fr., in the dep. of Ardennes, and late province of Champagne, seated on the Ayre, 32 ms. E. of Rheims. Lon. 4 55 E., lat. 49 21 N.—— Seigniory, St. Maurice co. L.

C., on Lake St. Peter, 18 ms. W. from Three Rivers. It extends from the lake between the Seigniories of Riviere du Loup and Grosbois, or Machiche.

Grandon.—See *Fairport.*

Grande, river of western Africa, not yet well explored, but, as delineated by Arrowsmith, rises about 150 ms. eastward from Sierra Leone, N. lat. 8°. Flowing thence NW. 300 ms. parallel to the opposite coast of the Atlantic ocean, and also to the Gambia river, it turns W. 200 ms., and enters the Atlantic at N. lat. 11°, W. lon. 14°.

Grand River, of Ohio, rises in Trumbull co., and, flowing about 10 ms. nearly N., enters Ashtabula co., and continuing N. about 20 ms., turns nearly at right angles, and enters Geauga co., in which it falls into Lake Erie at Fairport, after an entire comparative course of 50 ms. Grand river is said to be a literal translation of Geauga, the Indian name.—See *Painsville and Fairport.*

Grand River, of Missouri, extreme sources in the southern part of Iowa, from which, in a SSE. direction, the various branches unite, after draining the cos. of Davies, Caldwell, and Livingston, and separating the cos. of Carroll and Chariton from each other, falls into the Missouri river at Brunswick. This stream drains a large part of the NW. section of Missouri.——Another stream of the State of Missouri, the extreme northwestern branch of the Osage river. It rises in the Indian territory, between the Kansas and Neosho rivers, and, pursuing a course a little S. of E. about 150 ms., falls into the Osage in Benton co., near the village of Osage. N. lat. 38 10, lon. 16 25 W. W. C.

Grand River, or *Nipigon river,* U. C., falls into Lake Superior from the N., a little E., opposite Keweena point.

Grand River, or *Rio Grande de St. Pedro.*—See *Rio Grande de St. Pedro,* of Banda Oriental.

Grand.—See *Ottowa river.*

Grand Traverse, group of islands in Lake Michigan, opposite to the mouth of Green bay.

Grand View, NE. tp., Washington co., Ohio, so called from an extensive view upon the Ohio river, 30 ms. above Marietta.

Grandville, village, Monongalia co., Va., on Duncard's creek, 12 ms. NW. from Morgantown.

Grand, Rio, fine river of Brazil, in Minaes Geraes, flows NE., and falls into the Atlantic ocean in lat. 15 25 S., after an entire comparative course of 350 ms.

Grange, La, cape of St. Domingo, on the N. side, NE. from the mouth of Yaqui de St. Jago river. Lon. W. C. 5 25 E., lat. 19 54 N.

Granger, co., E. Tennessee.—See *Grainger.*

Granger, tp. on Lake Erie, and on the W. side of Rocky river, in Cuyahoga co., O., 7 ms. W. from Cleveland. Population uncertain.——Tp., Medina co., O., immediately E. from the tp. of Medina. The post office is about 7 ms. E. of Medina, the co. seat.

Granic, or *Granicus,* small river of Natolia, which has its source in Mount Ida, near the ruins of ancient Troy, and falls into the sea of Marmora, to the E. of Lampsaco. It is now the Ousvola.

Granitza, town of European Turkey, near the gulf of Corinth, between Livadia and Thebes.

Grant, co., Ky., bounded by Owen S., Gallatin W., Boone N., and Pendleton E.; length 20 ms., mean width 13; area 260 sq. ms. Surface hilly, and soil of middling quality. Pop. in 1820, 1,805; and in 1840, 4,192. Central lat. 38 40 N., lon. W. C. 7 40 W.

Granson, town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. Lon. 6 30 E., lat. 46 50 N.

Grantham, borough of Eng., in Lincolnshire, on the Witham, 20 ms. S. by W. of Lincoln, and 110 N. by W. of London. Lon. 36′ W., lat. 52 59 N.——Tp., Buckingham co., L. C., on the left bank of St. Francis river, 25 ms. S. from Three Rivers.——Tp. in the co. of Lincoln, U. C.; lies W. of Newark, and fronting Lake Ontario.

Grantley's, post office, Culpeper co., Va., 59 ms. SW. from W. C.

Grantslick, post office, Campbell co., Ky., 76 ms. NNE. from Frankfort.

Grantsville, village, Greene co., Ga., 52 ms. NNE. from Milledgeville.

Granville, seaport of France, in the dep. of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, partly seated on a rock, and partly on a plain. It is 15 ms. S. by E. of Coutances, and 185 W. of Paris. Lon. 1 32 W., lat. 48 50 N.——Tp., Annapolis co., Nova Scotia, near the mouth of Annapolis river.——Seigniory, Cornwallis co., L. C., on the S. side of St. Lawrence, 80 ms. NE. from Quebec.——Town, Hampden co., Mass., 14 ms. W. of Springfield. Pop. in 1840, 1,414.——Town, Washington co., N. Y., on the line which divides this State from Vt., and 60 ms. NNE. from Albany.——Flourishing town, Licking co., O., in the middle fork of Licking river, 32 ms. W. from Zanesville, 26 NE. from Lancaster, and 26 E. by N. from Columbus. Pop. in 1820, 1,472. Lon. 5 35 W., lat. 40 5 N. Granville is amongst the most picturesque villages of O., and stands, like New Lancaster, on the verge between the hilly and alluvial sections of O. The isolated hills, amidst which Granville is placed, though not precipitous, as are some of those more southwardly, are of the same character of form and isolation. In the village there are two female schools one Episcopalian, and the other Presbyterian, and both apparently well conducted. It is 6 ms. above, and nearly due W. from Newark.——Co., N. C., bounded N. by Va., E. by Warren and Franklin cos., S. by Wake, and W. by Orange and Pearson; length 30 ms., mean width 23; area 690 sq. ms. Surface hilly, though not very broken; soil generally productive. Chief town, Oxford. Pop. in 1820, 18,216; and in 1840, 18,817.—See *Oxford.*——Village, Monongalia co., Va., 329 ms. NW. from W. C.

Granville and *Lachenaye,* seigniory, Cornwallis co., L. C., on the S. side of St. Lawrence bay, 90 ms. below Quebec.

Grasse, town of Fr., now in the dep. of Var, lately in the province of Provence, seated on an eminence, 15 ms. W. of Nice. Lon. 6 56 E., lat. 43 39 N.——Town of Fr., in the dep. of Aude, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Othieu, at the foot of the mountains of Courbiere, 18 ms. SE. of Carcassonne.——River, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., rises in the SE. part of the co., and curving to the W., N., and NE., falls into St. Lawrence river between St. Regis and Long Saut rapids, after a comparative course of

about 100 ms. This stream and the Oswegatchie are united by a natural canal, 15 ms. SE. from Ogdensburg.

Grasse, Baye de, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, lies to the eastward of Point aux Cheveaux.

Grassy Creek, post office, Pendleton co., Ky., 38 ms. NW. from Frankfort.

Grasty's Store, post office, Pittsylvania co., Va., 177 ms. SW. from W. C.

Grateley, village of Eng., in Hampshire, on the SE. side of Quarley Hill, on the road from Andover to Salisbury.

Gratiot, a very pleasant village on the national road, and on the line between Muskingum and Licking cos., 42 ms. E. of Columbus, 12 W. of Zanesville, and 16 SE. of Newark.

Gratis, village, Preble co., O., by post road 53 ms. SW. by W. from Columbus, and 9 ms. SE. of Eaton. The village in which this office is placed is named Winchester; which see.

Gratz, town of Germany, capital of Stiria, with a university. It is seated on the Muehr, 100 ms. SW. of Vienna. Lon. 15 30 E., lat. 47 4 N.——Village, Dauphin co., Pa.

Graudentz, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Culm, on the Vistula, 30 ms. N. of Thorn, and 110 NW. of Warsaw. Lon. 18 52 E., lat. 53 36 N.

Grave, strong town of the kingdom of Holland, in Brabant, seated on the river Maese, 8 ms. S. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 45 E., lat. 51 47 N.

Grave Creek, village, Ohio co., Va., 12 ms. below Wheeling. This town derives its name from a large creek, which rises near the SW. angle of Pa., and, flowing W., falls into Ohio river. The town stands on an elevated alluvial bottom, remarkable for the number and magnitude of aboriginal antiquities.

Gravel Hill, post office, Sussex co., N. J.; by post road 80 ms. N. from Trenton.

Gravelines, strong seaport of Fr., in the dep. of the North, lately in French Flanders. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is seated on the Aa, 12 ms. E. of Calais. Lon. 2 13 E., lat. 50 59 N.

Gravel Point, on Lake Ontario, in Marysburg, lies between St. Peter's bay and Point Traverse, U. C.

Gravenac, town of Suabia, capital of a co. of the same name, 33 ms. W. of Ulm. Lon. 9 28 E., lat. 48 22 N.

Graven Machren, town of Luxemburg, on the Moselle.

Gravesande, town of Holland, 7 ms. W. of Deift.

Gravesend, town of Eng., in Kent, on the banks of the Thames, and is a place of great resort, being the common landing place for seamen and strangers in their passage to London. It is 22 ms. SE. of London. Lon. 0 27 E., lat. 51 26 N.

Graves Island, in the SE. part of Lake Simcoe, U. C.

Gravina, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 32 ms. SW. of Bari.

Gravity, that mysterious, important, and (as far as human reason has been enabled to observe the action of bodies on each other, though not in contact) that universal law by which every particle of matter in the universe attracts every other particle, direct as the masses and inverse as the squares of distance. The cause of this appetency of matter remains undiscovered—dare we anticipate discoverable by man?

Gravois, Pointe au, is the west point of the Little Detroit, on the north coast of Lake Superior.

Gravois, Riviére au, in the Mississaga land, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, runs into that lake between Burlington bay and the river Credit, U. C.

Graulhet, town of Fr., in the dep. of Tarn, 12 ms. NW. of Castres.

Gray, town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Saone, and late province of Franche Comte. It carries on a trade in iron, and is seated on the Saone, 25 ms. NE. of Dijon. Lon. 5 41 E., lat. 47 28 N.——Village and tp., Cumberland co., Me. Pop. in 1820, 1,479.

Grayson, co., Va., bounded SW. by N. C., NW. by Washington and Wythe, NE. by Montgomery, and SE. by Patrick. Length 70 ms., mean width 13; area about 900 sq. ms. Surface broken and mountainous; soil generally sterile. Chief town, Greenville. Population in the year 1820, 5,598; and in 1840, 9,087. Central lat. 36 40, lon. W. C. 3 42 W.——Co., Ky., between Green river and Rough creek, bounded S. by Warren, SW. by Butler, W. by Ohio co., N. by Breckenridge, NE. by Hardin, and E. by Hart. Length 36 ms., mean width 16½; area 600 sq. ms. Surface broken, and soil of middling quality. Chief town, Litchfield. Pop. 1820, 4,055; in 1840, 4,461. N. lat. 37° and lon. W. C. 9° W. intersect in this co.

Grayson, court house and post office, Grayson county, Virginia. See *Greenville*, Grayson county, Virginia.

Gray's Thurrock, town of Eng., in Essex, on the Thames, 24 ms. E. of London. Lon. 0 24 E., lat. 51 26 N.

Gray's Store and Post Office, Randolph co., N. C.; by post road 90 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Great Barrington, town, Berkshire co., Mass., about 23 ms. W. of Springfield, on the river Connecticut. Pop. 1820, 1,908.

Great Bay, extensive sheet of water between Strafford and Rockingham cos., N. H., 5 ms. above Portsmouth. It unites with Piscataqua river, and receives Oyster, Lamprey, and Exeter rivers.

Great Bridge, post office, Norfolk co., Va.; by postroad 124 ms. SE. from Richmond.

Great Britain, kingdom of Europe, comprising a group of islands lying in the Atlantic ocean, N. from France and NW. from Germany. The term Great Britain is commonly applied in particular to the principal island, containing England and Scotland; but as a general name it includes the entire group of islands, Great Britain proper and Ireland, with the small isles scattered around them. Great Britain, thus extended, lies between N. lat. 50° and 61′, and between lon. from London 2° E. and 10 30 W.

Though the substance of the following tables is in part scattered over this treatise, yet I have concluded to insert them in a condensed form, under the general head, in order to place before the reader

a connected view of the population of this very important empire.

The following statement of the population of the several counties of Great Britain in the years 1801, 1811, and 1821, has been laid before the Imperial Parliament:

ENGLAND.

Counties.	1801.	1811.	1821.
Bedford	63,393	70,213	83,716
Berks	109,215	118,277	131,977
Buckingham	107,444	117,650	134,068
Cambridge	89,316	101,109	121,909
Chester	191,751	227,031	270,098
Cornwall	188,269	216,667	257,447
Cumberland	117,230	133,744	156,124
Derby	161,142	185,487	213,333
Devon	343,001	383,308	439,040
Dorset	115,319	124,693	144,499
Durham	160,361	177,625	207,673
Essex	226,437	252,473	289,424
Gloucester	250,919	286,514	335,843
Hereford	89,191	94,073	103,731
Hertford	97,557	111,654	129,714
Huntingdon	37,568	42,208	48,771
Kent	307,624	373,095	426,016
Lancaster	672,781	828,309	1,052,859
Leicester	131,081	150,119	174,571
Lincoln	208,557	237,891	283,058
Middlesex	818,129	953,276	1,144,531
Monmouth	45,582	62,127	71,833
Norfolk	273,371	291,999	344 368
Northampton	131,757	141,353	163,433
Northumberland	157,101	172,161	198,965
Nottingham	140,350	162,000	185,873
Oxford	109,620	119,191	134,327
Rutland	16,356	16,380	18,487
Salop	167,539	194,293	206,266
Somerset	273,750	303,180	355,314
Southampton	219,656	245,080	282,203
Stafford	239,153	295,153	341,824
Suffolk	210,431	234,211	270,542
Surrey	269,043	323,851	398,658
Sussex	159,311	190,083	232,927
Warwick	208,100	228,735	274,392
Westmoreland	41,617	45,922	51,359
Wilts	183,107	193,824	222,157
Worcester	139,333	160,546	184,424
York, E. R.	139,433	167,353	190,709
York, N. R.	155,506	152,445	183,694
York, W. R.	563,953	653,315	800,848
Totals	8,331,434	9,538,827	11,260,555

WALES.

Counties.	1801.	1811.	1821.
Anglesea	33,806	37,054	45,063
Brecon	31,633	37,735	43,613
Cardigan	42,956	50,260	57,311
Carmarthen	67,317	77,217	90,239
Carnarvon	41,521	49,336	57,958
Denbigh	60,352	64,240	76,511
Flint	39,622	46,518	53,784
Glamorgan	71,525	85,067	101,737
Merioneth	29,506	30,924	33,911
Montgomery	47,978	51,931	59,899
Pembroke	56,280	60,615	74,009
Radnor	19,050	20,900	23,073
Totals	541,546	611,788	717,108

Table of the population throughout the last century in England and Wales.

In the years—	
1700	5,475,000
1710	5,240,000
1720	5,565,000
1730	5,796,000
1740	6,064,000
1750	6,467,000
1760	6,736,000
1770	7,428,000
1780	7,953,000
1790	8,675,000
1801	9,168,000
1811	10,150,615
1821	11,978,875

Population of London.

1700	674,350
1750	676,250
1801	900,000
1811	1,050,000
1821	1,274,600

SCOTLAND.

Counties.	1801.	1811.	1821.
Aberdeen	123,082	135,075	155,141
Argyll	71,859	85,505	96,165
Ayr	84,306	103,954	127,299
Banff	35,807	36,668	43,561
Berwick	30,621	30,779	23,385
Bute	11,791	12,033	13,797
Caithness	22,609	23,419	30,238
Clackmanan	10,858	12,010	13,263
Dumbarton	20,710	24,189	27,317
Dumfries	54,597	62,960	70,878
Edinburgh	122,954	148,607	191,514
Elgin	26,705	28,108	31,162
Fife	93,743	101,272	114,556
Forfar	99,127	107,264	113,430
Haddington	29,986	31,164	35,127
Inverness	74,292	78,336	90,157
Kincardine	26,349	27,439	29,118
Kinross	6,725	7,245	7,762
Kircudbright	29,211	33,683	38,986
Lanark	146,669	191,752	234,387
Linlithgow	17,844	19,451	22,685
Nairn	8,257	8,251	9,008
Orkney and Shetland	43,824	46,153	53,124
Peebles	8,735	9,935	10,046
Perth	126,366	135,093	139,030
Renfrew	78,056	72,596	112,175
Ross and Cromarty	55,343	60,553	68,828
Roxburgh	33,682	37,230	40,892
Selkirk	5,070	5,829	6,637
Stirling	50,825	58,174	65,331
Sutherland	23,117	23,629	23,840
Wigtown	22,918	26,891	33,240
Totals	1,599,068	1,805,688	2,092,014

England and Wales occupy the southern and much the larger portion of the island of Great Britain, and are situate between 50 and 55 50 N. lat., and 2° E. and 5 40 W. lon. They form an extensive triangular peninsula, bounded on three sides by the sea, and separated at the northern angle from Scotland by a line which extends from the northeastern corner of the Solway Frith to the mouth of the river Tweed.

England and Wales are divided into shires or counties, most of which are subdivided into hundreds, and these again into parishes, which are both ecclesiastical and civil divisions. Yorkshire is divided into three unequal parts, called Ridings, which are again subdivided into wapentakes. Cumberland, Westmoreland, Northumberland, and Durham, are divided into wards, Kent into lathes, and Sussex into rapes.

The following table contains the names of the counties of England and Wales and their dependencies; their area in square miles and imperial acres; their population at the period of the last general census in 1831; *the names of their chief, or, as they are called, county towns; and the number of their Parliamentary Representatives:*

TABLE OF COUNTIES.

Name of county.	Representation.	Area in sq. miles.	Area in acres.	Area of arable pasture and meadow land.	Population by the census of 1831.	County towns.
Bedford	2	463	296,320	248,000	95,383	Bedford.
Berks	3	752	481,280	380,000	145,289	Reading.
Buckingham	3	738	472,320	440,000	146,529	Buckingham.
Cambridge	3	857	548,480	500,000	143,955	Cambridge.
Cheshire	4	1,062	673,280	594,000	834,410	Chester.
Cornwall	4	1,330	851,200	550,000	302,440	Launceston.
Cumberland	4	1,523	974,720	670,000	169,681	Carlisle.
Derby	4	1,028	657,920	500,000	237,170	Derby.
Devon	4	2,585	1,654,400	1,200,000	49[illegible],168	Exeter.
Dorset	3	1,006	643,840	573,000	159,252	Dorchester.
Durham	4	1,097	702,080	500,000	253,[illegible]27	Durham.
Essex	4	1,533	981,120	900,000	317,253	Chelmsford.
Gloucester	4	1,258	805,120	750,000	386,904	Gloucester.
Hampshire	4	1,489	953,000	820,000	278,882	Winchester.
Hereford	3	863	552,320	495,000	110,976	Hereford.
Hertford	3	630	403,200	310,000	143,341	Hertford.
Huntingdon	2	372	238,080	220,000	53,149	Huntingdon.
Kent	4	1,557	996,480	900,000	479,155	Maidstone.
Lancashire	4	1,766	1,130,240	860,000	1,336,854	Lancaster.
Leicester	4	806	515,840	480,000	197,003	Leicester.
Lincoln	4	2,611	1,671,040	1,465,000	317,244	Lincoln.
Middlesex	2	282	180,480	155,000	1,358,541	London.
Monmouth	2	496	317,440	270,000	98,130	Monmouth.
Norfolk	4	2,024	1,295,360	1,180,000	390,054	Norwich.
Northampton	4	1,016	650,240	555,000	179,276	Northampton.
Northumberland	4	1,871	1,197,440	900,000	222,912	Alnwick.
Nottingham	4	837	535,680	470,000	225,320	Nottingham.
Oxford	3	756	483,840	403,000	151,726	Oxford.
Rutland	2	149	95,360	89,000	19,355	Oakham.
Salop	4	1,343	859,520	790,000	222,503	Shrewsbury.
Somerset	4	1,645	1,052,800	900,000	403,908	Taunton.
Stafford	4	1,184	757,760	560,820	410,485	Stafford.
Suffolk	4	1,515	969,600	820,000	296,304	Ipswich.
Surry	4	759	485,760	400,000	486,326	Guilford.
Sussex	4	1,466	938,240	625,000	272,328	Lewes and Chichester.
Warwick	4	897	574,080	510,000	336,988	Warwick.
Westmoreland	2	762	487,680	180,000	55,041	Appleby.
Wiltshire	4	1,367	874,880	500,000	239,151	Salisbury.
Worcester	4	723	462,720	400,000	211,356	Worcester.
Yorkshire	-	-	3,815,040	2,500,000		
East Riding	2	1,280	-	-	168,646	Beverly.
West Riding	2	2,611	-	-	976,415	Wakefield.
North Riding	2	2,070	-	-	226,235	York.
Isle of Wight	1	136	87,040	90,000	35,431	Newport.
Isle of Man	.	250	160,000	-	41,000	Douglas.
Channel Islands	.	130	83,200	-	62,710	St. Helier St. Pierre.
Scilly Islands	.	9	5,570	-	2,465	Newton.
Berwick	.	9	5,570	-	8,920	Berwick-upon-Tweed.
WALES.						
Anglesea	1	271	173,440	150,000	18,325	Beaumaris.
Brecon	1	754	482,560	300,000	47,763	Brecknock.
Cardigan	1	675	432,000	245,000	64,780	Cardigan.
Carmarthen	2	974	623,360	342,000	100,655	Carmarthen
Carnarvon	1	544	348,160	160,000	65,753	Carnarvon.
Denbigh	2	633	405,120	360,000	83,167	Denbigh.
Flint	1	244	156,160	130,000	60,012	Flint.
Glamorgan	2	792	506,880	305,000	126,612	Cardiff.
Merioneth	1	663	424,320	350,240	35,609	Dolgelly.
Montgomery	1	839	536,960	240,000	66,485	Montgomery.
Pembroke	1	610	390,400	300,000	81,424	Pembroke.
Radnor	1	426	272,640	235,000	24,651	New Radnor.
	159	58,328	37,329,920		14,009,667*	

* Under the head of statistics, in the Encyclopedia of Science, Literature, and Arts, it appears that the joint population of England and Wales in 1841 was 15,906,829.

NOTE.—Hampshire (originally Southamptonshire) is now usually called Hants; Berkshire is called Berks; Buckinghamshire, Bucks; Hertfordshire, Herts; Nottinghamshire Notts; Shropshire, Salop; and Wiltonshire, Wilts. The Isle of Wight, formerly a part of Hampshire, was made an independent county in 1832. The Isle of Man, the Norman isles, the Scilly isles, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, are dependencies of the Crown of England, not attached to any county. Berwick, however, is represented in the Imperial Parliament, and subject to the laws and supreme courts of England; Man and the Norman isles have laws, legislatures, and judiciary establishments of their own.

The greatest lineal extent of England is about 367 miles between the Land's End, in Cornwall, and the northeastern coast of Norfolk; from the coast of Dorsetshire to Berwick-upon-Tweed, measured along the second meridian west, the length is 362 miles; from the Land's End to the North Foreland the breadth is 330 miles; from St. David's Head to Lowestoft in Suffolk, about 300 miles; from Lancaster bay to Bridlington bay, in Yorkshire, the breadth is contracted to 110 miles, and from the head of the Solway Frith to Tynemouth it is further diminished to 64 miles. The superficial extent amounts to about 57,960 square miles, or 37,094,400 imperial acres.

Ireland will be found noticed under its own proper head.

Scotland.—Scotland occupies the northern portion of Great Britain, and has numerous islands along its western and northern coasts. The longest line which can be drawn on the mainland is 280 ms. from the Mull of Galloway to Dunnet Head, on Pentland Frith, in Caithnesshire. The greatest length on a meridian line is 274 ms. from the Mull of Galloway to Cape Ulrath, in Sutherlandshire, and almost exactly on 5 W. of London.

The breadth, from the excessive irregularity of the seacoasts, is very variable, but, if we allow the aggregate area to be 32,200 ms., the mean breadth will be 115. Scotland is divided into thirty-three shires; the respective extent of which, in sq. ms. and population, are shown by the subjoined table, as also the ancient and yet popular names of the districts from which the shires have been formed.

TABLE OF SHIRES.

Shires.	Area in Eng. sq. ms.	Population in 1831.	Ancient districts.
Aberdeen	1,985	177,657	Mar, Formartin, Garrioch, Strathbogie, and Buchan.
Argyle	3,800	100,973	Argyle, Lorn, Cowall, Knapdale, and Cantire.
Ayr	1,600	145,055	Carrick, Kyle, and Cunningham.
Banff	-	48,604	Enzie, Boyne, Strath, doveran, Strathisla-Balveny, Strathaven, with parts of Moray and Buchan.
Berwick	446	34,048	Merse, Lauderdale, and Lammermuir.
Bute	257	14,151	Bute, Arran, Cumbraes, and Inchmarnock.
Caithness	618	34,529	Caithness.
Clackmannan	48	14,729	
Dumbarton	230	33,211	Levenax, or Lennox.
Dumfries	1,800	73,770	Eskdale, Annandale, and Nithsdale.
EDINBURGH	360	219,345	Mid-Lothian and Waedale.
Elgin	840	34,231	Moray. Murray, or Murreff.
Fife	504	128,839	Fife.
Forfar	840	139,605	Angus, including Strathmore, Glenisla, Glenesk, &c.
Haddington	250	36,145	East Lothian.
Inverness	4,600	94,797	Moray, Badenoch, Lochaber, Moydart, Gleneig, &c.
Kincardine	317	31,431	Mearns.
Kinross	83	9,072	
Kircudbright	832	40,590	Galloway, Glenkens, &c.

TABLE OF SHIRES—*Continued.*

Shires.	Area in Eng. sq. ms.	Population in 1831.	Ancient districts.
Lanark	870	316,819	Clydesdale, or Strathclyde.
Linlithgow	112	23,291	West Lothian.
Naim	200	9,354	Part of Moray.
Orkney and Zetland	1,525	58,239	Orkney and Hialtland, or Zetland.
Peebles	360	10,578	Tweeddale.
Perth	2,588	142,894	Menteith, Strathearn, Gourie, Stormont, Strathardle, Glenshee, Athol, Breadalbane, Rannock, Balquidder, and Glenorchy.
Renfrew	241	133,443	Strathgryfe.
Ross and Cromarty	2,836	74,820	Ardross. Blackisle, Kintail, Strathcanon, &c.
Roxburgh	715	43,665	Teviotdale and Liddisdale.
Selkirk	263	6,833	Etrick Forrest.
Stirling	489	72,621	Stirling, Strathendrick, &c.
Sutherland	1,734	25,518	Sutherland, Strathnaver, Asynt, &c.
Wigtown	451	36,258	West Gallo.
	32,164	2,365,114	

It appears from a table under the head of statistics, in the Encyclopedia of Science, Literature, and Art, that the population of Scotland was, in 1801, 1,599,068; and in 1841, had risen to 2,620,610, or had increased to a fraction above a ratio of 1.63—equal to 63 per cent. in 40 years.

The following document has fallen into my hand, from time to time, and was registered; and is now given without comment or guarantee of accuracy. In form it will show how much importance is given in Great Britain to statistics.

General observations on the population of Great Britain.—It appears from the second annual report of the registrar general of births, deaths, and marriages in Eng., in 1840, that the population of England and Wales was, on the 1st of January, 1839, 15,666,800. The entire population of the United Kingdom was then about 27,267,844. It is supposed now to amount to 27,774,200, of whom 6,080,000 are fencible men, between the age of 20 and 60. The population of Ireland is 32 per cent. of the entire population. France contains about 34,370,000 inhabitants.

The report states that the numbers registered for England and Wales in the year ending June 30, 1839, were—births, 480,540; deaths, 331,007; marriages 121,083. The French returns are only published down to the end of 1837, so that we cannot compare the facts in the two countries.

The number of Jews in England has never been ascertained; it may be rated from the marriages (160) at 20,000; or rather more than double the number of quakers. Five thousand six hundred and twenty-eight men and 16,414 women were married under 21 years of age; or of 1,000, 46 men and 135 women.

In 4,853 marriages, the ages were ascertained: more than half, namely, 2,536 men and 2,527 women, were between the ages of 20 and 25; at 25, and under 30, the men were 1,150, the women

861; and 137 men and 65 women were above the age of 50. The ingenious table of the chances of marriage, calculated from these facts by the *Scotsman*, represented the prospects of ladies, now in "the winter of their discontent," under a somewhat unfavorable light. But if there are few married after the age of 35, there are fewer to be married—fewer in the state of celibacy. If, of 1,000 young women aged 18, 900 will be married, and 90 of 100 virgins at 40, the chances of marriage would be the same at those respective ages.

The registrar general's remarks on the mortality of England and Wales are interesting, as the mortality has never before been deduced from a direct observation of the number of deaths.

"The assumption that the rate of increase since 1831 has been the same as from 1821 to 1831, the population of whom the deaths might have been registered, may be estimated to have been nearly as follows, at the middle of each of the two first years of registration, under the present law:

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January 1, 1838 -	7,612,967	7,828,768	15,441,735
January 1, 1839 -	7,723,924	7,942,876	15,666,800

The deaths registered in the years of which the above mentioned periods are the middle terms, were—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Year ending June 30, 1338	170,965	164,991	335,956
Year ending June 30, 1839	169,112	161,895	331,007

Without correction for omissions, this would show the mortality to have been as follows:

Years.	Males.	Females.	Mean.
1837-'38 - -	1 in 44 5	1 in 47.5	1 in 46.
1838-'39 - -	1 in 45.7	1 in 49.	1 in 47 3
Mean of the 2 years	1 in 45.1	1 in 48.2	1 in 46.6

Assuming that the population may be estimated as above, and that it is unnecessary to allow a greater correction than 2 per cent. for omission in the registrations of deaths, the mean mortality of the two sexes for those two years, will have been about 1 in 46."

The mortality at different ages can only be calculated when the ages of the living have been enumerated at the next census.

The report contains a very interesting return on the state of education.

"Almost every marriage is duly registered, and every register of marriage is signed by the parties married; those who are unable of writing their names, and those who are unable, or who write very imperfectly, making their marks; therefore, an enumeration of the instances in which the mark has been made, will show the proportion among those married who either cannot write at all, or write very imperfectly. * * *

"It appears from the table that, in fifteen English counties, and in North and South Wales, more than 40 per cent. of the men were unable to write their names; and in nineteen English counties, in the West riding of Yorkshire and in Wales, more than half the women were similarly deficient; and it will appear from the subjoined abstract of marriages that, in the whole of England and Wales, out of 121,083 couples married, there were 40,587 men and 58,959 women who could not write.

"It is to be observed, that the education of the men, in this respect, appears to be superior to that of the women, the proportions per cent. of those who were deficient being, respectively, 53 and 40 for the whole kingdom, and a superiority being maintained by the men throughout the country.

"It will be observed, that this return indicates a decided superiority with regard to education in the metropolis, as compared with the rest of England and Wales, and next to the metropolis in the north of England; and that the principal deficiency is in Lancashire, Bedfordshire, Monmouthshire, and Wales. But, as I have before observed, the comparative superiority or inferiority of particular portions of the kingdom, must not be hastily inferred from the returns of a single year."

It is evident from the reports, that a considerable number of interesting circumstances are registered respecting every person in the country—the birth, marriage, death, with the date, place, and connections of these important events—important both as elements of economical science, and as data to direct and regulate the transmission of property. "The poor," it has been said, "have no monuments," but, under the provisions of the Registration Act, their names are recorded with those of the highest rank, and may be preserved in the official records of the country through immemorial ages, long after ambitious marbles and bronze statues have been dashed to pieces by the destroyer—Time.

Expense of the church in England.—Colton's recent work on Great Britain furnishes a number of curious particulars in regard to the state of religion and the income of the established church in England, some of which we deem it a matter of interest to notice. Few persons in this country, we apprehend, have a correct knowledge of the immense income of the dignitaries of the church, and a still smaller number are able to appreciate the gross injustice under which a large portion of the people of England suffer, in consequence of the abuses connected with the English religious system.

The church of England is a political institution; the King is its head, and the bishops, who supervise the church, are nominated to their sees by him. By a report made in June, 1834, the annual revenues of the church were stated to be £3,784,985 or $18,167,928. This, however, is an ex parte statement, and Mr. Colton believes that it is much too low. From some data which he was enabled to obtain, he inclines to the opinion that the actual revenue is not short of £21,817,417, or $104,723,602. It was stated in a London paper, not long since, that the regular annual income of the archbishop of York is £20,000, independent of fines which occasionally happen to be be equal to £100,000. The bishop of London's income is £60,000, and the see of Durham is sta-

ted to yield annually one-half that amount. According to the statements of the reformers, the principal sources of revenue to the church of England are the following:

Church tithe	£6,881,800
Income of the bishopricks	207,115
Estates of the deans and chapters	494,000
Glebes and parsonage houses	250,000
Perpetual curacies	75,000
Benefices not parochial	32,450
Fees for burials, marriages, christenings, &c.	509,000
Oblations, offerings, and compositions, for the four great festivals	80,000
College and school foundations	682,150
Lectureships in towns and popular places	60,000
Chaplainships and offices in public institutions	10,000
New churches and chapels	94,050
Total revenue of the established clergy	9,459,565

This sum, which, in federal money, is $45,405,912, is monopolized, says Mr. Colton, by 7,694 individuals, a large portion of whom are non-residents and sinecurists. If this amount were divided equally among them all, it would average to each $6,182; but, according to the report of the royal commission of 1834, £424,796 of the whole sum is dispensed by the incumbents for the compensation of 5,282 curates, who supply their places, averaging for each curate £80, or $384; that is, the dignitaries who receive from the church an annual income of about $5,798, upon which they live in idleness and luxury, employ poor curates to do their preaching and praying for them, at a salary short of $400. Many curates, it is said, do not receive more than £50, and some get no more than £20. Such is the gross injustice of the present established church system of England.

The official estimates of the expenses of the Government of England, setting aside the interest on the national debt, were, for 1835, £14,471,213, a little more than half in excess of the cost of the church. The whole expenses of the American Government do not amount to one-half the expenses of the established church of England. Mr. Colton adds the annexed tabular statement, which possesses great interest.

Comparative expense of the church of England, and of Christianity in all other countries of the world.

Names of the nations.	Number of hearers.	Expenditure on the clergy, per million of hearers.	Total amount of expenditure in each nation.
France	32,000,000	£62,000	£2,000,000
United States	9,600,000	60,600	565,000
Spain	11,000,000	100,000	100,000
Portugal	3,000,000	100,000	300,000
Hungary, Catholics	4,000,000	80,000	320,000
Calvanists	1,050,000	60,000	63,000
Lutherans	650,000	40,000	26,000
Italy	19,391,000	40,000	776,000
Austria	18,918,000	50,000	950,000
Switzerland	1,720,000	50,000	87,000
Prussia	10,536,000	50,000	527,000
German small States	12,763,000	60,000	765,000
Holland	2,000,000	80,000	160,000
Netherlands	6,000,000	42,000	252,000
Denmark	1,700,000	70,000	119,000
Sweden	3,400,000	70,000	238,000
Russia, Greek church	34,000,000	15,000	510,000
Catholics & Lutherans	8,000,000	50,000	400,000
Christians in Turkey	6,000,000	80,000	480,000
South America	15,000,000	30,000	350,000
Christians dispersed elsewhere	3,000,000	50,000	150,000
	203,728,000		9,949,000
England and Wales	6,500,000	1,455,316	9,459,565

"Hence it appears the administration of church of Englandism to 6,500,000 hearers, costs nearly as much as the administration of all other forms of Christianity in all parts of the world to 203,728,000 hearers.

"Of the different forms of Christianity the Romish is the most expensive. A Roman catholic clergyman cannot go through the duties of his ministry well for more than 1,000 persons. The masses, auricular confessions, attendance on the sick, and other observances, make his duties more laborious than those of a protestant clergyman with double the number of hearers; add to which, the cost of wax lights, scenery, and other accompaniments peculiar to Catholic worship. Notwithstanding these extra outgoings, we find that the administration of the Episcopalian reformed religion in England to one million of hearers, costs the people fourteen times more than the administration of popery to the same number of hearers in Spain or Portugal, and more than forty times the administration of popery in France.

"Dissenters, like churchmen, are compelled to contribute to the support of the churches of the established religion, besides having to maintain, by voluntary payments, their own pastors and places of worship. In France all religions are maintained by the State, without distinction; all persons have access to the universities and public schools; in England only one religion is maintained by the State, and all dissenters from the national worship are excluded from the universities and colleges, and from the masterships of grammar schools and other public foundations, endowed by our common ancestors for the general promotion of piety and learning.

"The monstrous excess in the pay of the English clergy appears, from comparing their average income with the incomes of the clergy of equal rank in other countries. In France an archbishop has only £1,041 a year, a bishop £622, an archdeacon £166, a canon or prebend £100, a rector £48, a curate £31. In Rome the income of a cardinal, the next in dignity to the pope, is £400 to £500 a year, of a rector of a parish £30, of a curate £17; compare these stipends with the enormous incomes of the English clergy, and, making

allowance for difference in the expense of living in the respective countries, the disparity in the ecclesiastical remuneration appears incredible."

Great Britain, empire of. Under this general head I have deemed it relevant to the nature and scope of this treatise to give a synoptical view of the immense regions directly under the government of the British nation.

Great natural section.	Territorial or provincial sections.	Area in sq. ms.	Pop.
Europe	British islands	125,240	21,318,743
	Hanover	14,600	1,300,000
Asia	British India	553,000	83,000,000
Africa	Cape of Good Hope	120,000	120,000
America	British North America, only the inhabited parts	240,000	750,000
	British West Indies	9,000	722,000
	Guiana	10,000	100,000
Total		1,071,840	107,310,743

In the preceding table, the British settlements on the W. coast of Africa, and the island of St. Helena, are not included, as they add nothing to the power of Great Britain. In India are included only the area and pop. actually held and governed by the British; and in America are excluded the illimitable wilds yet uninhabited by civilized man. With all these deductions, enough remains to form the most efficient political power that has ever been formed. With the abundance and variety of her mineral treasures, her labor-saving machinery, and insular position of the original centre of empire, the British nation possesses more than the positive force of one-half the human species. How far such a machine, composed of detached parts and heterogeneous materials, is calculated to secure individual happiness, or capable of duration, time alone can determine. But at the present London, much more than ever was the case with Rome, is the pivot on which rests the mental, moral, and physical energies of mankind.

Any comment on this sublime monument of human genius and industry would or could answer no other purpose than that of weakening the effect upon the mind of every liberal reader.

Great Cape, on the N. side, where lake Superior descends into the narrows of the falls of St. Mary.

Great Crossings, post office, Scott co., Ky., on Great Elkhorn creek.

Great Cyclades, name of the New Hebrides, imposed by Bougainville.

Great Mills, post office, St. Mary's co., Md., by post road 90 ms. S. from Annapolis.

Great Salt Works, post office, Indiana co. Pa.

Great Valley, post office, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 10 ms. NW. from Hamilton, on Alleghany river.

Grebna, town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, 50 ms. N. by E. from Ioanina, in Epirus.

Greece, country of Europe, included in the empire of the Ottoman Turks. The boundaries of this truly interesting country, as well as the etymology of the name, are equally uncertain. The common opinion of the Greeks themselves derive their national appellation from Graicus, son of Thessalus. Many sources have been sought for the origin of this people; probability is in favor of the supposition, that the mass of the people originated from Gothic, or Scythian colonies, but, that their civilization, arts, and sciences, were drawn from the cultivated nations of western Asia and NE. Africa. The word Pelasgos signifies a stork, or bird of passage, and is peculiarly applicable to either a nomadic or commercial people, and given with warm and happy felicity of Greek nomenclature. They prided themselves also on the title of Autochthones, children of the earth. Gradually civilized, and quitting the nomadic state, rather by tribes than nationally, new provincial names arose, and in the lapse of successive ages, the primitive names were lost in those of Hellenians, Ionians, Dorans, &c.

We understand commonly by the name of Greece, the country generally so known, and which forms the SW. part of European Turkey. Though I have already observed that this country was peopled by colonies, advancing from the N., I have only, in the present article, included under the name of Greece, divisions admitted by the ancients themselves; but the Greek nation, not only inhabited that part of Europe, they also extended colonies into the S. of Italy, to which they gave the name of Magna Græcia; into Sicily, in which they founded many large and populous cities; on the coast of Africa, W. from Egypt, and particularly into Asia Minor.

The following synopsis will suffice for Greece Proper, and for the principal towns of each section.

Greece was divided into three great portions by the hand of nature; these sections were peninsular Greece, or the Peloponnesus, now Morea, continental Greece and insular Greece.

Peloponnesus was subdivided into the provinces of Argolis, in which were the rivers Inachus, and Erasinus, and the cities of Argos, Mycena, and Epidauris. Laconia, with the Eurotas river, and cities of Sparta, Amyclæ, Gythium, and Tænarium. Messenia, with the Pamisus river, and the cities of Stenyclarus and Colonides. Ellis, with the Alpheus, Anigus, and Selleis, and the cities of Olympia, Pisa, and Elis. Achaia, watered by the Melas and Crathis rivers, and having the cities of Dyme, Patræ and Ægium. Sicyonia, with the river Æsopus, and the cities of Sicyon and Phlius. Corinthus, with the cities of Corinth, Lechæum, and Cenchræ. The last subdivision of the Peloponnesus, was that of Arcadia in the centre, containing the Alphæus, Erymanthus, and Aoranius rivers, and the cities of Magalapolis, Mantinea, Tegea, Orchomenus, and Phigalia.

Next followed Greece Proper, or continental Greece, subdivided, advancing from S. to N. into Attica, with the cities of Athens, Elusis, and Marathon. Negaris, with the cities of Megara and Nysæa. Bœotia, with the lake Copais and river Æsopus, and the cities of Thebes, Orchomenus, Cheronea, Tanagra, Eleutheræ, and Thespiæ. Phocis, with the river Cephisus, and the cities of Delphi, Elatia, Cryssa, and Anticyra. Doris, with the city of Cytinium. Locris Ozolæ, with the cities of Amphissa, and Naupactus. Locris Epicnemidii, with the city of Cnemides Locri Opuntii, with the city of Opus. Ætolia, with

the rivers Achelous and Evenus, and the cities of Thermui, Calydon, and Chalcis. Acarnania, with the cities of Arges, Amphilochicum, Stratus, and Actium. Thessalia, with the rivers Peneus, Onchestus, and Sperchius, and the cities of Larissa, Pharsalus, Pheræ, and Demetrius. Epirus, with the rivers Acheron and Avas, and the cities of Buthrotum, and Nicopolis. Illyria, with the cities of Epidamnia and Apollonia. Macedonia, with the rivers Erigon, Axius, Strymon, and Haliacmon, and the cities of Pella, Edessa, Thessalonica, and Olynthus.

Insular Greece was subdivided into the east, south, and west sections. That of the east contained the islands of Thera, Naxia, Paros, Delos, Myconus, Tenos, Andros, Eeos, Eubœa, Scyros, Thasos, and some smaller groups. That of the south contained Crete and Cythera. In the west were Corcyra, Leucadia, Cephallenia, Dulichium, and Zacynthus.

In this exposition of the States of Greece, Macedonia is included; but it may be observed that it was only after the reign of Philip II., and his son Alexander II., or Alexander the Great, that the Greeks commenced to regard Macedonia as a part of Greece. Before that period the people inhabiting the country called Græcia, and also Hellas, regarded the Macedonians, as well as the Thracians, as Barbarians. Similar observations might indeed be extended to Thessaly, Etolia, Acarnania, Epirus, and Illyria. These countries were slowly, and with the advance of arts, science, and political power, admitted into the list of Grecian States. Taken *in extenso*, Greece was bounded S. by the Mediterranean sea, W. by the Ionian and part of the Adriatic sea, N. by the mountains of Illyria, Macedonia, and Thrace, and E. by Thrace and the Ægean sea. It extended from lat. 35°. to 48° N., or about 560 English ms., and from E. to W. 250 ms. wide where broadest. Its area about 40,000 sq. ms.

Greece is formed by a peninsula, bearing a strong resemblance to that of Italy, the Peloponnesus representing Sicily. Nearly parallel to the two opposite coasts, extends a range of mountains with lateral ridges, branching towards each sea. The main chain gradually declines in elevation from N. to S. In the northern part of Greece, the ridges of Pindus, and Parnassus, rise to from 7 to 8,000 feet, while the mountains of Bœotia and Attica, do not exceed from 500 to 1,000 feet. Parallel to the main chain, another rises near the head of the Gulf of Salonica, or the ancient Sinus Thermaicus, and by the local names of Ossa and Pelion, and Oeta and Othrys, extends through Thessaly to the ancient gulf of Attimisium, and is continued through the islands of Eubœa, Andros, Tenos, Myconus, &c. The latter chain is in reality a ramification of the main central chain, which it leaves between the sources of the Haliacmon and Peneus rivers, and first stretching eastward towards the Thermaic gulf, thence turns SE. as already described.

Along the northern frontier of Macedonia, ranges Mount Orbelus, a part of the great chain of Mount Hæmus. From Mount Orbelus, between the sources of the Axius and Strymon rivers, extends an humble but distinct ridge, of which Mount Athos in the Chalcidice was the utmost southeastern termination The countries of Acarnania, Etolia, and Epirus, are also extremely mountainous.

The Peloponnesus, now Morea, possesses its appropriate mountain ridges, of which the principal are Mount Cyllene in the W., and Taygetus near the S. extremity. The whole peninsula is, however, excessively mountainous. The central table land of Arcadia, rising to an elevation which gives it a climate of considerable severity in winter, but a most salubrious and delicious atmosphere in spring, summer, and autumn. In brief, all Greece may be viewed as a region rough, but highly conductive to the full development of the human frame and mental faculties.

A country so indented, cannot be supposed abundant in rivers, but though comparatively small, and of limited length of course, many of the rivers of Greece are fine mountain streams, and some drain valleys rich with every gift of nature. Advancing from N. to S., we find in Macedonia, the three beautiful basins of Strymon, Axius, and Haliacmon. In Thessaly, spreads the basin of the Peneus, now Salympria, celebrated in all ages as one of the most inviting spots on earth. The gorge through Mount Ossa, made by the Peneus in its escape to the Ægean sea, is the famous vale of Tempe. The Cephisus river of Bœotia, is remarkable as having no outlet to any sea.

Modern like ancient Greece, is naturally divided into peninsular, insular, and continental Greece.

Continental Greece extends 200 ms. from Cape Sunium, in the ancient Attica, to the mouth of the Gulf of Arta, or Ambracia, in a NW. and SE. direction. This country lies in form of a triangle, with a mean width of about 45 ms., and formerly contained the provinces of Attica, Megara, Bœotia, Phocis, Locris, Etolia, and Acarnania. This was the most ancient division of Greece, but at a later period, Thessaly, Epirus, and Macedonia, were included under the general name of Greece. Epirus is now called Albania, and extends in a direction of NW. and SE., from the Aphas river to the borders of Illyria, 90 ms., with a mean width of 50 ms. from the Ionian sea to the Metzovo mountains. Area 4,060 sq. ms. Thessaly extends from the promontory of Sepias in the SE., to the northern extremity of Mount Pindus, and sources of the Peneus, now the Salympria river, 116 ms.; mean width 35 ms.; area 4,060 sq. ms. Macedonia extends from N. to S. 175 ms.; mean width E. and W. 140 ms.; area 24,360 sq. ms. The island of Negropont, ancient Eubœa, is about 100 ms. long, with a mean width of 12 ms.; area 1,200 sq. ms.; forming, from its position, a part of continental Greece.

Insular Greece contains the islands of—

	Sq. ms.
Andros, 23 ms. by 5 - - - -	115
Tenos, 15 ms. by 5 - - -	75
Myconos, 7 ms. by 3 - - -	21
Rhenea, 3 ms. by 1 - - -	3
Delos - - - - -	1
Naxos, 15 ms. by 10 - - -	150
Paros, 7 ms. by 4 - - -	28
Scyros, 12 ms. by 4 - - -	48
Ios, 7 ms. by 3 - - - -	21

Thera 7 ms. by 2 - - -	14
Pholegandus, now Santorini, 14 ms. by 2	28
Ceos, 13 ms. by 5 - - -	65
Cythnus, 14 ms. by 3 - - -	42
Seriphus, 6 ms. by 4 - - -	24
Cymolus, 8 ms. by 3 - - -	24
Melos, 18 ms. by 6 - - -	108
Samos, 7 ms. by 3 - - -	21
Crete, 156 ms. by 20 - - -	3,120
Total - - - - -	3,908

Summary.

	Sq. ms.
Albania - - - - -	4,000
Macedonia - - - -	24,360
Thessaly - - - -	4,060
Insular Greece - - - -	3,908
Morea, or Peninsular Greece - -	7,660
Total - - - -	44,040

Thus we find that this grand theatre of early history does not equal in area Pennsylvania.

Greece in all parts, even in the smallest islands, is mountainous, and one-fourth may be deducted from its arable area, leaving only about 33,000 sq ms. capable of sustaining a dense population.

A very interesting subject of discussion would be a comparison between ancient and modern Greece; but our knowledge of either, is too vague to enable us to draw satisfactory conclusions. From want of precision of ancient authors, we are at a loss to decide many important points in the history of this country, during its most prosperous periods. Statistical knowledge, so indispensable to political science, was almost entirely neglected by the historians of Greece, and too much so by Rome. The population of ancient States must be determined by comparative estimates. It is recently, and yet partially, that modern nations have adopted the simple means of enumeration to discover and measure their respective physical force. To enable us to approximate in some measure to a correct view of the population of ancient Greece, we have two military estimates, made at different periods; one by Herodotus, where he details the troops of Greece, at the battle of Platæa, Ante C. 479; and the second, when Philip II, king of Macedonia, was declared generalissimo of all the armies of Greece.

In the 28th section of Calliope, Herodotus gives the following table of the military force of Greece in the second Persian invasion—

Spartans, Lacedemonians, and Helotæ -	79,500
Athenians - - - - -	8,000
Tegeatæ - - - - -	1,500
Corinthians - - - -	5,000
Potidæans - - - - -	300
Arcadians - - - - -	600
Sicyonians - - - -	3,000
Epidaurians, Lepreatæ, and Trozenians -	2,000
Mycenians and Tirinthians - -	400
Phliasians, Hermiconians, Eretrians, and Styreans - - - - -	1,900
Chalcidians and Ampraciatæ - -	1,300
Leucadians and Anactorians - -	800
Cephalenians and Eginetæ - -	700
Megaræans and Platæans - -	6,000
Auxiliaries from a number of places not named - - - -	21,200
Total - - - - -	129,800

This document, although it does not enable us to fit the proportion between the military and other parts of the population, is, however, precious, as serving to determine the relative force of the States of southern Greece nearly five centuries before our era. Only 108,600 Greeks were actually embodied against the Persians at Platæa, as the northern Greeks joined the invaders. If we allow 108,600 to have been the two-thirds of the military population at that period, then about 145,000 would represent the entire disposable force. Twenty to one, it is probable, as it is in modern times, was about the relative number of troops in the field, and the residue of the population. This would yield an aggregate of 2,896,000, as the mass of inhabitants in Greece, 479 years before our era. If we assume 3,000,000 in round numbers, we find an aggregate of 70 to the sq. m. In Greece, as in every other country, in every age, the increase and decrease of mankind depended more on moral, than physical causes. Great temperance, simplicity of manners, and little use of animals, when superadded to personal freedom, were all favorable to population in the ancient States of Greece; but a powerful check was given to general prosperity by domestic slavery, which prevailed in every part, but particularly in Athens, and Lacedemon; we have seen, nevertheless, that the former, on a territory of about 500 sq. ms., had at one period upwards of 300,000 inhabitants, or 600 to the sq. m. All Greece thus peopled would have contained a population of more than 26,000,000, but the events of the Peloponnesian and Theban wars, would warrant the conclusion that Greece never at any period contained as many as 3,000,000 of inhabitants.

In Ante C., 337, the assembled States of Greece, at Corinth, named Philip II, King of Macedonia, as generalissimo, and voted a force of 235,000 men. This army, when united to the troops of Macedonia, would have formed a mass of about 300,000 men. Greece and Macedonia were now at the very acme of their conjoint power, and yet three years afterwards, with all this pomp of numbers, Alexander was unable to quit Europe with 50,000 men, when he undertook the invasion of Persia. In fact the Grecian army, at the battle of Platæa, was the most numerous ever assembled by that nation on any occasion whatever. When invaded by the Romans, their armies were generally small, and when the former were commanded by skilful generals, the latter ceded and fell a prey to the invaders. Fifteen centuries after the Roman conquest, the Turks obtained similar success, with even less effective resistance. Since the late sanguinary contest with their Mahometan masters, the number and component material of the population of Greece have become problems of intense interest. Hobhouse gives to modern Attica 25,200 inhabitants; but this estimate is made upon Attica restricted to within Mount Cithæron, on about 350 sq. ms. The Greek revolted provinces are the Morea, Attica, Bœotia, (Livadia,) and a few of the islands. The whole of this extent may amount to

the one third of all Greece and Macedonia, or to about 14,600 sq. ms. If Attica contains 25,200 inhabitants on 350 sq. ms., the aggregate is 72 to the sq. m.; and, allowing such distributive population to all Greece, the amount would be 3,178,000, a number far above what any evidence we possess would warrant. To many it will appear revolting to be told that there has not yet been, at any moment since their revolt, a population of one million opposed to the Turks; and yet, if such an estimate is erroneous, I am afraid that the error is in excess.

The moral materiel is again a far more important subject of inquiry than mere numbers. Commencing in the N. with Albania, always less civilized than the more southern Greeks, is now inhabited by a race not much above the savage state. "The countries composing Albania," says Hobhouse, "seem, in parts, to have been peopled by an almost uninterrupted succession of barbarians. Illyricum and Epirus are not often mentioned by historians without a notice of the peculiar ferocity of their inhabitants. It was not until the reign of Tharytas, King of the Molossians and Thesprotians, from whom Pyrrhus was fourth in descent, that the Greek language and manners were introduced into the country; which, as it was divided into several petty principalities and republics, could, after all, never have been more than partially civilized. As to the Illyrians, Polybius calls them the enemies of all nations, and no more civilized than the Thracians or the Getæ; and Livy accounts for the superior ferocity of one of the four Roman divisions of Macedonia by the inclemency of their climate, the infertility of their soil, and the vicinity of the barbarians." This picture of the country and its inhabitants is as faithful a representation of both at the present epoch as for ages prior and subsequent to the Roman conquest of Greece. When that conquest was consummated, and Macedonia lay in the direct route from the capital of the empire to the more distant provinces of the east, a military road was opened, and called the Ignatian Way. This road led from Apollonia, Dyrrachium, and Aulor, over the mountains, through Lychnidas, Pylon, and Edessa, 250 ms. to Thessalonica. Whilst this thoroughfare existed, some degree of mental improvement must have been superinduced; but the decline of Roman power and subsequent revolution closed to the still barbarous population of Epirus every avenue of intelligence, and as early as the reign of Julian II the decay of its cities was noticed. In 396 Alaric first laid waste the country, and then settled in it with his Goths. The Vandals, as destroyers, had preceded the Goths, but a still more effective revolution was the consequence of the invasion of the Scythian Sclavi. This fierce and rude people crossed the Danube about the middle of the sixth century, supplanted the ancient, and introduced a new and still more barbarous population. In the process of a few succeeding centuries, these rude hordes were expanded and established in Epirus, Macedonia, continental Greece, and the Morea. As the empire of the Romano Greeks declined, the Sclavi formed a powerful kingdom between the Danube and Mount Hæmus, and in the W. embracing Epirus. This kingdom was known by the name of Bulgaria. The Bulgarians invaded Pannonia, in the beginning of the sixth century, defeated the imperial army, and were bribed to retire, an expedient which was, in effect, a security for their return. After many attempts and changes of fortune on both sides, the Sclavi were firmly established S. of the Danube, had given their new name to the Moesian provinces, Bulgaria, which now designates the country. As early as 655 the Bulgarians advanced towards Constantinople, and reached Varna, from where the impolitic expedient of tribute obtained their momentary retreat, but they were now a nation of southern Europe, and a most formidable scourge to the Romano Greeks. In 810, the emperor Nicephorus invaded Bulgaria, but was encompassed and destroyed with all his army. Three years afterwards the Bulgarians rushed into the empire and beseiged Constantinople. Their extreme danger at length roused the Romano Greeks, who were still sufficiently powerful, when in any manner well directed, to repress these hordes, and they were driven from the empire. In time of peace their intercourse with the Greeks brought the Bulgarians gradually into the pale of Christianity, which, however, produced but little moral change in their sanguinary and barbarous manners. The wealth and weakness of the Romano Greeks incited constant hostility, and in 913 Simeon, King of Bulgaria, was before the walls of Constantinople. Through the greatest part of the 10th century the Bulgarians maintained their ascendancy, but in 975 the Romano Greeks had the good fortune to be ruled by a hero, Basil II. This consummate general, though unable to prevent the Bulgarians from, in 994, taking Thessalonica, and rushing in a destructive torrent into Bœotia, Attica, and Peloponnesus, yet, as this invasion, by dispersing, weakened their force, in the face of their now formidable opponent, he in a few years so effectually crushed their power, by reiterated defeats, that in 1017 they submitted to become his subjects.

These Sclavonic bands had been now established S. of the Danube upwards of 500 years, and though composed of various tribes and nations, they imperceptibly melted into one mass, or rather into two; the eastern section known as Bulgarians, and the W. as Albanians They had been independent tribes long enough to change the name of the provinces they inhabited, and as early as the 11th century Roscia, Servia, Bosnia, Croatia, Bulgaria, and Albania, had commenced to supplant the ancient provincial names of this part of Europe, and, what was of greatly more consequence, to spread barbarism over the remotest corners of Greece.

To complete its degradation, in 1204 the imperial capital fell into the hands of a French and Venetian force, and a French nobleman placed on the throne of Constantine. Centuries before its actual conquest, the Normans, Genoese, Venetians, Catelans, &c., under the general name of Franks, had made the continent and islands of Greece a thoroughfare in their approaches towards, and retreat from, the Mahometan countries of Asia and Africa. So deeply influential were those expeditions and consequent commercial intercourse, as to give a new language to the eastern part of the Mediterranean, and the lingua Franca became a lasting testimony how far the Latin nations had

supplanted the Greeks, in the very centre of Greece. In 1303 the Catelans, under the sectional name of Amogavares, and admixed with robbers and murderers from Italy, were fixed in the Romano Greek empire by Michel Paleologus. From the commencement of the 14th to the middle of the 15th century, or for a period of 150 years, the Catelans or Amogavares completed the physical and mental ruin began by the Bulgarians, Avares, and Albanians. Finally, the Mahometan Turks, already in Europe since 1353, totally subverted the empire by storming Constantinople. Forced by the Turks from Thrace, the Catelans settled in continental Greece, and that fine region became once more partitioned into barbarous principalities of small extent. For several centuries Greece, in respect to civilization and political importance, was in a worse condition than it was during the heroic ages, 2,500 years before. In the darkest period of the heroic ages, Greece had one language; but under the Christian age of desolation, her incomparable language was superseded by barbarous dialects, too rude to admit reduction to written rules. Of all the crowds from the N., E., and W., which trampled the soil of ancient science, the Venetians and Genoese alone contributed to arrest the progress of ignorance and barbarism; and even the Venetians and Genoese, being rivals in commerce, their mutual contests increased disorders at the very heart of the Romano Greek empire. In fine, from the age of Constantine to the late revolution, the real Greek and the Greek language were disappearing from the earth, and had not the catastrophe been prevented by fanaticism on all sides, the Greeks, Turks, Albanians, and all other nations inhabiting the Ottoman empire, must have, in the lapse of five centuries, melted into one common mass, and have adopted the language of their conquerors. The Romans had already produced such an effect; but with the Romans justice, liberty, and law, followed the sword; in Turkey all was mere brutal force.

From every evidence I have been able to collect, Albania, the Morea, continental Greece, Thessaly, Macedonia and Thrace, are now inhabited by a hostile mixture of the descendants of Greeks, Romans, Goths, Vandals, Sclavi, Spaniards, modern Italians, and Ottomans, with other races of less consequence. A difference of manners, customs, religion, and language, is met with in every petty district. The Scythian character, according to Hobhouse, prevails in the mountainous regions as well as in the Morea, Attica, and Bœotia. It must be obvious, from what has been stated in this article, that to talk of Greeks in Greece is little, if any, less absurd than to talk of Romans in Italy. A new national association may arise in Greece, but cannot be Greek. The real character of a subjugated people is always infinitely better than their reputation; therefore, what degrading acccounts we read of the mixed inhabitants of Greece ought to be received with liberal allowance for the disadvantages under which they labor. We must expect to find in the Morea and the islands more remains of the ancient Greek manners and character than in continental Greece, as foreign aggression and alloy could reach the former with more difficulty than the latter section of this still very interesting country. This is the fact, as attested by Hobhouse, Poqueville, the Duke of Choiseuil Goufier, Chateaubriand, and indeed by almost every traveller. Much of the ancient personal appearance, dress, and manners, are retained even in continental Greece, but the moral base is overturned. Amongst ancient nations, when books were made up in manuscript, and of course excessively dear, the great body of society must have remained ignorant. It was individual rather than national intelligence which gave pre-eminence to ancient Greece; and, when foreign domination crushed the germ of genius, the arts, sciences, and national grandeur, disappeared. I will not say, with Hobhouse, that Greece cannot, in any case, be independent, but must confess that I see but little to hope in their favor. With two great military empires on one side, and a greater commercial empire on the other, and both inimical to their actual emancipation, the Turks are left undisturbed to gain experience in the art of war, and must in the end succeed in resubjugating or exterminating that nation we call Greek. This sanguinary consummation may be averted by the Greeks becoming a dependent on Great Britain, or submitting to a Russian or Austrian Vaivode.

Though not very generally fertile, the soil of Greece is more productive than could be expected from a country so broken by mountains. It is more celebrated for fruits than grain. The plains and valleys of Greece produce, however, in sufficient abundance, wheat, barley, rice, maize, millet, and other cerealia. Its fruits are abundant and delicious; the principal species are figs, grapes, apples, &c.

In many places extensive orchards of the white mulberry are cultivated to feed the silk worm. The modern name of the Peleponnesus, the Morea, is derived from Morus, the Latin name of the Mulberry tree.

Honey is also amongst the most valuable productions of Greece. That of Attica has been, from time immemorial, celebrated for its peculiar excellence. Cotton and tobacco, in modern times, have been introduced, and are now generally cultivated.

In brief, Greece wants only freedom and release from the deteriorating and murdering despotism of the Turks and national union to again resume her rank amongst the most respectable nations of the world. Considerable advance has been made during the last 70 years, in rousing the Greeks to a recollection of what were once their ancestors, and in anticipation of what they may themselves be, if restored to self-government. Literature has made, if we estimate the many impediments opposed to its advance, astonishing progress of late. Great attention is paid to the ancient and modern languages of Greece—the former distinguished by the title of Helenic, and the latter by that of Romaic, and differing about as much as Latin and Italian.

Increasing intelligence and reading of their own classic authors have led to a result which was inevitable, a resistance against their ancient and ferocious oppressors. That resistance is now in operation, and lost must that heart be which is not with its every feeling arrayed on the side of the Greeks; would to Heaven we could accompany our sympathies in this case with rational hope; but, alas! dark is the prospect.

Kingdom of Hellas, or *Greece*—This kingdom forms the southeastern extremity of Europe, and is nearly peninsular, being bounded on three sides by the Archipelago and the Mediterranean sea. Its greatest length from N. to S. is about 172 miles, and the greatest breadth of its continental portion about 150; comprising an area of about 14,000 square geographical miles. It comprises the ancient Peloponnesus, or Morea; the Turkish province of Livadia, and part of those of Carlilli and Lepanto, or Eastern and Western Hellas; Eubœa, or Negropont; the Cyclades, and a part of the Sporades.

The kingdom is divided into 10 *nomos*, or shires, which are subdivided into 46 *eparchies*. The following table contains the names of the *nomos* and their chief towns, of which, those to which the star is annexed are also the chief towns of the *eparchies*.

Nomos or Shires.	Pop. in 1836.	Towns.
Argolis - -	89,340	Nauplia,* Argos,* Corinth,* Hydra,* Castri,* Cranidi, Poros,* Damala.
Achaia and Elis -	86,879	Patras,* Vostitza,* Kalavrita,* Pyrgos,* Gastuni.
Messenia - -	61,035	Arcadia,* Phanari,* Modon,* Navarin, Coron, Androussa,* Mavromathi,* Colamata.*
Arcadia - -	80,871	Tripolitza, Caritene,* Prastos,* Haglo, Petro, Leontari.*
Laconia - -	60,550	Misitra,* Monemrasia,* Vetilo.*
Acarnania and Etolia	45,000	Vrachori,* Dragomestre,* Missolonghi,* Lepanto,* Carpenitzo.*
Lochris and Phocis -	43,740	Salona,* Galaxidi, Yeltun,* Petradjik, Lidariki,* Talanti.*
Attica and Bœotia-	74,552	Athens,* Egina,* Megara,* Thebes,* Livadia.*
Eubœa - -	41,525	Negropont,* Caristo, Scopelo, the Islands Skiathos, Skyros, Heliodromia.
Cyclades - -	105,134	Hermopolis,* Andros,* Sinos,* or Borgo,* the Islands Mijconi, Delos, Kythnos, Kid, or Zea, Serpho, Milo, Kimoli, or Argentiere, Siphno, or Siphanto, Policandro, Sikinos, Thira, or Santorin, Ios, or Nios, Araphne, or Nauphio, Amergos, Naxos, Paros, Antiparos, Andros, Syra, Tinos.
	683,826	

Greece, village, Monroe county, N. Y., W. from Genesee river, and 7 ms. NNW. from Rochester.

Greggville, village, Loudon co., Va, 45 miles W. from W. C.

Green, tp., Franklin co., Pa, on both sides of the road from Shippensburg to Chambersburg.——Tp., Clark co., O.——Tp., Clinton county, O.——Tp., Columbiana co., O.——Tp., Fayette county, O.——Tp. of Gallia county, O.——Tp. in Harrison county, O. The post office by the name of Green is situated 8 miles NE. of Cadiz.——Tp. of Richland co., O. Pop. in 1820, 621.——Tp. of Ross county, O., on the E. side of Scioto river. Pop. in 1820, 1,531.——Tp. of Scioto co., O., on Ohio river. Pop. in 1820, 582.——Village and township, Stark co., O. Pop. in 1820, 503.——Tp., Trumbull co., O., 18 ms. NE. from Warren.——Tp., Wayne county, O., 6 miles NE. from Wooster.

Green Bank, S. from the island of Newfoundland, about 150 miles long and 50 wide, lying in the form of an ellipsis. Lon. W. C. from 20 10 to 24 40 E., lat. 45 30 to 46 50 N.

Green Bay, formerly *Bay Puan*, large bay of lake Michigan, or more correctly the estuary of Fox river. Its form is that of a triangle, extending about 90 ms. from lake Michigan, gradually narrowing from 20 ms. to the confined stream of Fox river. The mouth of Green bay is closed by a group of islands.—See *Grand Traverse*. Vessels of 200 tons can navigate this bay, and enter some distance into Fox river.

Green Bay, settlement. This region was colonised by the French when in possession of Canada, about 1700. The majority of the present settlers are descendants of the original settlers.—See *Brown co., Michigan*.

Greenbriar, river of Va., which rises in Pendleton co., Va., and flowing SW. by S. through Pendleton, Bath, Nicholas, and Monroe cos., falls into the Great Kenhawa after a comparative course of 100 ms.——Co. of Va., bounded by Nicholas E., Monroe SE., Kenhawa river or Giles SW., Kenhawá NW., and Randolph NE.; length 50 ms., mean width 24, area 1,200 sq. ms.; surface hilly and mountainous generally, with a soil mostly rocky or stony and barren. Chief town, Lewisburg. Pop. in 1820, 7,040, and in 1840, 8,695. N. lat. 38°, and lon. from W. C. 3½° W.; intersect in this co.——C. H.—See *Lewisburg*.

Greenburg, village, Westchester co., N. Y., 20 ms. N. from the city of N. Y.

Green Bush, village, Windsor co., Vt., 68 ms. S. from Montpelier.

Greenbush, town opposite the city of Albany, and in Rensselaer co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2,764.

Green Castle, village, Franklin co., Pa., 11 ms. S. of Chambersburg, and 9 N. of Hagerstown, Md. Pop. 1,300.——Village Putnam co., Inda., 46 ms. W. from Indianapolis.

Greencastle, village, Fairfield co., Ohio, 10 ms. NW. from New Lancaster, and 11 SE. from Columbus.

Greene, town, Kennebec co., Maine, 24 ms. SW. from Augusta. Pop. in 1820, 1,890.——Co., N. Y., bounded E. by Hudson river, S. by Ulster, W. by Delaware, NW. by Scoharie, and N. by Albany; length 32 ms., mean width 20, area 640 sq. ms. The surface of this co. is in a peculiar manner diversified. Its central parts are occupied by the highest elevations of Kaatsbergs, rising to near 4,000 feet, and are the highest peaks of the Appalachian or Alleghany range SW. from Hudson river. Around these Alpine summits are many valleys of first-rate land, highly productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. It is indeed one of the most interesting counties in the U. S. for the richness and variety of its scenery and its mineral and vegetable productions. Chief town, Athens. Pop. in 1820, 22,996, and in 1840, 30,446. Ctl. lat. 42 18 N., lon. W. C. 3° E.——Village, Chenango co., N. Y., 12 ms. SW. from Norwich. Pop. in 1820, 2,500.——SW. co. of Pa., bounded by Va. S. and W., by Washington, Pa.,

N., and by the Monongahela river E.; length 32 ms., breadth 12, area 600 sq. ms.; surface generally hilly, with a good soil on the streams and some part of the high lands. Chief town, Waynesboro'. Pop. in 1820, 15,554, and in 1840, 19,147. Ctl. lat. 39 50, lon. W. C. 3 15 W.——Tp., Greene co., Penn., on Whitely creek. Pop. 1820, 1,801.——Tp. of Beaver co., Penn., on the S. side of Ohio river. Pop. in 1820, 1,194. ——Co., N. C., bounded by Lenoir S., Wayne W., Edgecombe N., Pitt NE, and Craven SE.; length 20 ms., mean width 14, area 280 sq. ms.; surface moderately hilly, and soil tolerably productive. Pop. in 1820, 4,533, and in 1840, 6,595. Ctl. lat 35 30 N., long W. C. 45' W.——Co. of Georgia, bounded by Oconee river SW., Clarke and Oglethorpe N., Wilkes E., and Hancock SE.; length 28 ms., mean width 15, area 420 sq. ms.; surface hilly and soil productive. Chief town, Greensborough. Pop. in 1820, 1,445, and in 1840, 11,690. Ctl. lat. See *Greensborough*.——Co., Alabama, at the mouth of the Tuscaloosa, or Black Warrior river, bounded by the Tombigbee river, W., Pickens and Tuscaloosa N., Perry E., and Dallas and Marengo S.; length 35 ms., mean width 20, area 700 sq. ms.; surface in general hilly. Soil upon the streams highly fertile, but in the immediate space sterile. Chief town, Erie. Pop. in 1820, 4,554, and in 1840, 24,024. Ctl. lat. 32 48 N., lon. W. C. 10 40 W.——Co., Miss., bounded by Ala. E., by Jackson co. S., Perry W., and Wayne N.; length 36 ms., mean width 30, area 1,080 sq. ms.; surface uneven, rather hilly. Soil, except in a few places along the streams, sterile and timbered—with fine staple cotton. Pop. in 1820, 1,445, and in 1840, 1,636. Ctl. lat. 31 15 N., lon. 11 32 W. from W. C. ——Co. E. Tennessee, bounded by N. Car. SE., Cocke co. SW., Jefferson W., Hawkins N., and Washington E.; length 32 ms., mean width 22, area about 700 sq. ms.; surface greatly diversified by mountain, hill, and dale. The Nolichucky river winding through the central parts of the co., affords much good land. Chief town, Greenville. Pop. in 1820, 11,328, and in 1840, 16,076 Ctl. lat. 36° N., and lon. W. C. 6° W.; intersect in this co.——Co. of Ky., bounded by Adair co. SE., Barren SW., Hart W., Hardin NW., and Washington N.; length 34 ms., mean width 12, area about 400 sq. ms.; surface generally rather level, and being drained by Green river and its numerous branches, possesses a great proportion of good land. Chief town, Greensburg. Pop. in 1820, 11,943, and in 1840, 13,627. Ctl. lat. see *Greensburg*, Greene co., Ky.——Co. of Ohio, bounded by Montgomery W. and NW., Clarke N., Fayette E., Clinton SE., and Warren SW.; greatest length from E. to W. 26 ms., mean breadth 16, and area 416 sq. ms.; extending in lat. from 39 34 to 39 51, and in lon. W. C. from 6 32 to 7 2 W. The slope of this co. is to the SW.; and in that direction the northwestern part is traversed by Mad river. Little Miami river rising in Madison and Clarke, enters the northeastern and issues from the southwesternmost part of Greene. Cæsar's creek, branch of Little Miami, rises in and drains the southeastern angle. Excellent spring water abounds in this co., the surface of which is pleasantly diversified. It is amongst the best farming cos. of the State. Chief town, Xenia. Pop. in 1830, 14,801, and in 1840, 17,528.

Green Creek, village in the southeastern part of Sandusky co., Ohio, 8 ms. SE. from Lower Sandusky.

Greenfield, town, Franklin co., Mass., on the W. bank of Connecticut river, 20 ms. above Northampton. The village is the seat of justice for the co., and is a prosperous commercial depot. Pop. of the tp. in 1820, 1,361.——Village, Hillsborough co., N. H., 46 ms. SW. from Concord. ——Town, Saratoga co., N. Y., 10 ms. N. from Balston Spa. Pop. in 1820, 3,024.——Northern tp., Bedford co., Penn., principally on the head waters of the Frankstown branch of Juniata. Pop. in 1820, 1,141.——Village, Erie co., Penn.——Village, Nelson co., Va., by post road 114 ms. W. from Richmond.——Post office, Fairfield co., Ohio, 5 or 6 ms. NW. of New Lancaster.——Western tp. of Gallia co., Ohio.——Village in the extreme NE. angle of Highland co., O., 17 ms. NW. of Hillsborough, the co. seat, and 21 a little N. of W. from Chillicothe. Pop. 500.

Greenford, or *Greenvillage*, village in Green tp., northern part of Columbiana co., Ohio, 20 ms. N. of New Lisbon.

Green Hill, post office, unknown location, Columbiana co., Ohio.

Greenfield Hill, village, Fairfield co., Ct., 6 ms. W. from Bridgeport.

Green Garden, post office, Sumner co., Tenn., 55 ms. N. from Murfreesborough.

Green Hill, village, Campbell co., Va.; by post road 120 ms. a little S. of W. from Richmond.

Greenland, general name by which are denoted the most easterly parts of America, stretching towards the north pole, and likewise some islands to the northward of the continent of Europe, lying in very high latitudes. This country is divided into East and West Greenland. Greenland was for a long time considered as a part of the continent of West Greenland, but is now discovered to be an assemblage of islands lying between 76 46 and 80 30 of N. lat., and between 9° and 20° of E. lon. It was discovered by Sir Hugh Willoughby, in 1553, who called it Greenland, supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1595, it was again visited by William Barentz and John Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called the country Spitzbergen, or Sharp Mountains, from the many sharp pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds. The only quadrupeds of either East or West Greenland are deer, white bears, and foxes. To its frozen seas the English and other nations repair annually, in the proper season, to fish for whales. See *Spitzbergen*.

Greenland, hitherto considered as a part of the continent of America, has been determined, by the researches of Captain Parry, to be separated from that country by a strait, or rather an intricacy of straits and islands.——Town, Rockingham co., N. H., on the S. side of Great bay. Pop. 1820, 634.

Greenlaw, county town of Berwickshire, Eng., on a river that joins the Tweed before it reaches Berwick. It is 18 ms. W. by S. of that town. Lon. 2 10 W., lat. 55 43 N.

Green Mountains, ridge extending from the Highlands, in N. Y., through Ct., Mass., and Vt., into L. C. In Berkshire co., Mass., a branch leaves the Green mountains, and, stretching S. through Ct., terminates at New Haven. The Green mountains vary in height from 300 to 4,000 feet, with some elevated though highly fertile valleys. Vermont derives its name from this range, the word meaning literally green mountain.

Green Point, in the bay of Quinte, is the north point in Sophiasburg, and lies opposite to John's island, U. C.

Greenock, considerable seaport of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, at the mouth of the Clyde, which here expands into a basin, 4 ms. wide. It is 20 ms. W. of Glasgow. Lon. 4 29 W., lat. 55 54 N.

Green River, post office, Columbia co., N. Y., 30 ms. SE. from Albany.——River of Ky., rises in Lincoln co., and, flowing by a generally western course, through Casey, Adair, Green, Hart, Warren, Grayson, Butler, Ohio, Muhlenburg, Hopkins, Davis, and Henderson cos., falls into Ohio river, after a comparative length of 230 ms. Considerable improvements have been made to facilitate navigation on this river.

Greensborough, town, Orleans co., Vt., on the head of La Moelle river, 30 ms. NNE. from Montpelier.——Town, Caroline co., Md., on a branch of Choptank river, 8 ms. N. of Denton, and 10 ms. E. of Centreville.——Village, Mecklenburg co., Va, about 70 ms. SW. from Richmond.——Village, Guilford co., N. C., 89 ms. NW. from Raleigh.——Village and seat of justice, Green co., Ga., 40 ms. N. from Milledgeville. Lat. 33 34 N., lon. W. C. 6 28 W.——Village, Green co., Ala, 45 ms. NW. from Cahaba.

Greensburgh, tp., West Chester co., N. Y., on Hudson river, 30 ms. above N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2,064.——Village and seat of justice, Westmoreland co., Pa., 31 ms. E. by S of Pittsburg, and 264 W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 770, and in 1840, 800——Small village, Green co., Pa, on Whitely creek, 18 ms. S. from Brownsville.——Village, Green co., Ky., on the north side of Green river, about 56 ms. SW. of Springfield. In 1840 pop. 585. Lat. 37 20 N., lon. W. C. 8 18 W.

Greensburg, village, Green tp., northern part of Trumbull co., O., 17 ms N. of Warren, the co. seat, and 19 S. of Jefferson, in Ashtabula co.——Village, Decatur co., Ia., 56 ms. SE. from Indianapolis.

Greensted, village of Eng., in Essex, 1 m. W. of Chipping Ongar.

Greentown, post office, Lake tp., northern part of Stark co., O., 10 ms. N. of Canton, and 20 ms. SSW. of Ravenna.

Greensville, co., Va., bounded by N. C. S., Brunswick W., Dinwiddie NW., Sussex NE., and Southampton E. Length 22, mean width 14 ms.; area about 300 sq. ms. Generally level, and soil of middling quality. Chief town, Hicksford. Pop. 1820, 6,858; in 1840, 6,366.

Greenup, NE. co. of Ky., bounded N. by Ohio, E. by Big Sandy river, S. by Lawrence, W. by Fleming, and NW. by Lewis. Length 43, mean width 14 ms.; area about 590 sq. ms. These limits include what is now Greenup co. Since 1820, the southern part has been erected into Lawrence co., containing 720 sq. ms. Of course when the last census was taken the former co. extended over 1,310 sq. ms. Surface hilly, broken, and soil generally of indifferent quality. Chief town, Greenupsburg. Pop. 1820, 4,311, and in 1840, 6,300.

Greenupsburg, village and seat of justice, Greenup co., Ky., on Ohio river, above the mouth of Little Sandy river, and 125 ms. NE. by E. from Lexington. Lat. 38 37 N., lon. W. C. 5 48 W.

Greenville, tp., York co., L. C., on the north side of Ottawa river, 50 ms. from Montreal——Co. U. C., bounded on the E. by the co. of Dundas, on the S. by the river St. Lawrence, and on the W. by the tp. of Elizabethtown, running N. 24° W., until it intersects the Ottowa or Grand river; thence it descends that river, until it meets the northwesternmost boundary of the co. of Dundas. The co. of Greenville comprehends all the islands near to it, in the river St. Lawrence. It sends one representative to the provincial parliament.——Village, Providence co., R. I., 9 ms. from Providence.——Town, Green co, N. Y., on Catskill creek, 16 ms. above Catskill.——Village, Luzerne co., Pa.——Village, Sussex co., N. J., 79 ms. N. of Trenton.——Tp., Somerset co., Pa., on the head branches of Castleman's river, branch of Youghiogany river.——Village, Augusta co., Va., 10 ms. SSW. from Stanton, and 136 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.——Village and seat of justice, Pitt co., N. C., on the left branch of Tar river, 23 ms. above Washington. Lat. 35 35 N., lon. W. C. 0 25 W.——District, S. C., bounded by N. C. NW., Spartansburg E., Laurens SE., and Pendleton SW. Length 47, mean width 15 ms.; area about 700 sq. ms. Surface mountainous or hilly; soil of the bottom lands fertile. Chief town, Greenville. Pop. in 1820, 14,530. Cent. lat. 34 48 N., lon. W. C. 5 20 W.——Town, Greenville district, S. C., on the W. side of the head of Reedy river, 100 ms. above Columbia.——Village, Darlington district, S. C., on Black river, 80 ms. NE. by E. from Columbia.——Town, Green co., Tenn., 60 ms. E. from Knoxville.——Town and seat of justice, Jefferson co., Miss., on Cole's creek, 21 ms. NE. from Natchez.——Town, Muhlenburg co., Ky., on the W. side of Green river, 14 ms. SW. of Hartford.——Village and co. seat, Darke co., O., on the S. side of Greenville, fork of Miami river, 93 ms. W. of Columbus, 27 N. of Eaton, and 26 ms. a little N. of W. from Troy. N. lat. 40 6, lon. W. C. 7 36 W. Pop. 1830, 160; in 1840, 2,006. It was here that, on August 3, 1795, General Wayne effected the final treaty with the savages, which secured the peace and prosperity of the West.

Grenville, Stark co., O. See *East Greenville*.

Greenville, village, Floyd co., Ia., 13 ms. NW. from Louisville in Ky.——Village, Bond co., Ill., 22 ms. W. from Vandalia.——Village, Butler co., Ala., about 70 ms., SE. from Cahaba.——College and post office, Green co., Tenn., near the right bank of Nolichucky river, 75 ms. a little N. of E. from Knoxville.——Court-house and post office, Greenville district, S. C., by post road 110 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Greenville Creek, tributary of the SW. branch of Miami river, running E. past old Fort Greenville. One mile above its mouth and 17 below Greenville, it has a perpendicular fall of 15 feet.

Greenwich, town of Eng., in Kent. It is famous for a magnificent hospital for decayed sea men, and a royal observatory in a delightful park. The hospital is thought to be the finest structure of the kind in the world; the front to the Thames consists of two ranges of stone buildings. These buildings perfectly correspond with each other, and have their tops crowned with a stone balustrade. The observatory was built by Charles II, on the summit of a hill, called Flamstead Hill, from the great astronomer of that name, who was here the first astronomer royal. The English compute the longitude from the meridian of this place. Greenwich is seated on the Thames, 5 ms. E. of London.——Town, Fairfield co., Conn., on Long Island Sound, about halfway between N. Y. and New Haven. Pop. of the tp., 1820, 3,790.——Village, Hampshire co., Mass., 20 ms. from Northampton. Pop. in 1820, 778.——Town, Washington co., N. Y. The village is on the Hudson at the mouth of Batterkill, 37 ms. above Albany. Pop. of the tp. in 1820, 3,197.——Village, Cumberland co., N. J., on Cohansy creek, about 20 ms. SE. of Salem, and 10 SW. of Bridgetown. Pop. in 1820, 890.——Tp., Gloucester co., N. J. Pop. in 1820, 2,699.——Tp., Berks co., Penn., on the E. side of Maiden creek, 8 ms. E. of Hamburg, and 18 NE. of Reading. Pop. in 1820, 1,337.——Village, Charleston district, S. C.——Village, Greenwich tp., in the southeastern part of Huron co., O., 18 ms. a little E. of S. from Norwalk, the co. seat.

Greenwich, East, village, Kent co., R. I. The village is the seat of justice for the co., and seated on Nassanket bay, 14 ms. S. from Providence. It contains a respectable academy. Pop. in 1820, 1,519; and in 1840, 1,509.

Greenwich, West, tp., Kent co., R. I., on Pawtuxet river. Pop. in 1820, 1,927; in 1840, 1,415.

Greenwich Village, a suburb of the northern part of the city of N. Y.

Greenwood, tp., Oxford co., Me., 5 ms. NW. from Paris. Pop. 1820, 509.——Tp., Mifflin co., Penn., on the W. side of Susquehannah, and on the N. of Juniata; being an angle formed by the two rivers. Pop. in 1820, 1,800.——NE. tp., Perry co., Penn., between the Susquehannah and Juniata.——Village, Columbia, co., Penn.——Tp., Columbia co., Penn., between Madison and Sugar Loaf, 12 ms. NNE. from Danville.

Greersburg, village, Beaver co., Penn., 15 ms. NW. from Beaver.

Gregory, Cape, of the U. S., on the Pacific ocean. Lat. 43 23 N.

Gregstown, village, Somerset co., N. J., on Millstone river, 6 ms. NE. from Princeton.

Grenada, New.—See *Colombia* and *New Granada*.

Grenada, island in the W. Indies, the last of the Windward Caribbees, and 30 leagues NW. of Tobago. It is 20 ms. long and 13 broad, finely wooded, and the soil suited to produce sugar, tobacco, and indigo. Central lat. 12 10 N. Lon. W. C. 15 20 E. St. George is the capital.——City of Central America, in the province of Nicaragua. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the Lake Nicaragua, on which it is seated, 60 ms. SE. of Leon de Nicaragua. Lon. 86 36 W., lat. 12 5 N.

Grenade, town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Garonne, 17 ms. NW. of Toulouse.

Grenadillas, or *Grenadines*, group of small islands between Granada St. Vincent.

Grenoble, city of Fr., capital of the dep. of Isere. The leather and gloves that are made here are highly esteemed. It is seated on the Isere, over which are two bridges to pass into that part called Perriere, a large street on the side of the river. It is 27 ms. S. of Chamberry. Lon. 5 44 E., lat. 45 12 N.

Grenville, point of the U. S. on the Pacific ocean. Lat. 47 50 N.

Grenvill's Canal, channel on the Pacific coast of S. America. Lat 56 30 N.

Greysville, village, Huntingdon co., Penn.

Griersburg, Beaver co., Pa.—See *Greersburg*.

Griffinhagan, town of Pomerania, in the duchy of Stetin, on the Oder, opposite Gartz. Lon. 14 42 E., lat. 53 25 N.

Griffinsburg, village, Culpeper co., Va., 90 ms. SW. from W. C. and 100 a little W. of N. from Richmond.

Griffin's Hollow, post office, Anson co.

Griffin's Mills, Erie co., N. Y.

Grimburgan, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands in Brabant, 6 ms. N. of Brussels. Lon. 4 27 E., lat. 50 57 N.

Grimm, town in the electorate of Saxony, on the Muldaw, 10 ms. SE. of Leipsick. Lon. 12 35 E., lat. 51 15 N.

Grimmen, town of Pomerania, 5 ms. S. of Stralsund. Lon. 13 27 E., lat. 54 12 N.

Grimperg, town in the electorate of Treves, 17 ms. SE. of Treves. Lon. 6 59 E., lat. 49 35 N.

Grimsby Great, seaport and borough of Eng. in Lincolnshire, 35 ms., NE. from Lincoln.

Grimsby, tp., Lincoln co., U. C., on Lake Ontario, W. from Niagara.

Grindstone Ford, village, Claiborne co., Miss., on Bayou Pierre.

Grinstead East, borough of Eng. in Sussex, 20 ms. N. of Lewes and 29 S. of London. Lon. 0 2 E., lat. 51 12 N.

Gripswald, strong town of Pomerania, formerly imperial, with a good harbor and a university. It is seated near the Baltic sea, 15 ms. SE. of Stralsund, and 55 NW. of Stetin. Lon. 13 44 E., lat. 54 4 N.

Grisons, people inhabiting the Alps, and in alliance with Switzerland. They are divided into three parts called the Leagues, which form one republic; namely, the Grey League; the League of the House of God; and that of the Ten Jurisdictions. Throughout the three Leagues the Roman law prevails, modified by the municipal customs. Though no material change has taken place in regard to the interior government of the Grisons, the territory now forms an independent Canton of the Swiss Confederation.—See art. *Switzerland*. The Grisons' country give rise to the extreme fountains of the Rhine and Inn. Chief town, Coire, or Chur.

Grissell's, post office, Columbiana co., O., by post road 176 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Grisewold, tp., of N. London co., Conn., on the Thames river, E. side, 8 ms. below Norwich. Pop. in 1820, 1,869.

Grodno, pretty large city of Lithuania, and capital of the government of Grodno, in Russian Poland, and next to Wilna, the best in that duchy. It is situated on the river Niemen, partly on a plain, and partly on a mountain. Grodno is 125 ms. NE. of Warsaw. Lon. 24 15 E., lat. 53 28 N.

Grondines, seigniory, Hampshire co., L. C., on the left side of the St. Lawrence river, 45 ms. above Quebec.

Groll, town of the kingdom of Holland, in Guelderland, and in the co. of Zutland. It is seated on the Slinghe, 15 ms. SE. of Zutphen.

Groningen, populous city of the kingdom of Holland, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a university. It is seated on the rivers Hunes and Aa, at 10 ms. distance from the sea, with which it has a communication by a canal. It is 85 ms. NE. of Amsterdam. Lon. 6 31 E., lat. 53 13 N.——Province of the kingdom of Holland, bounded on the E. by East Friesland, on the W. by Friesland, on the N. by the German ocean, and on the S. by Overyssel. It is divided into two parts, of which the town of Groningen and its district are one, and the Omerlands the other.

Grosbois, or *Yamachiche*, seigniory, St. Maurice co., L. C., on the N. side of Lake St. Peter's, 14 ms. W. from Three Rivers.

Gros Isle, island of the State of Michigan, in Detroit river, near its discharge into Lake Erie.

Grossa, island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of the county of Zara. It is 50 ms. in circumference, and belongs to the Venetians.

Grossetto, town of Tuscany, near the sea, 30 ms. SW. of Sienna. Lon. 11 1 E., lat. 42 40 N.

Groton, village and tp., Grafton county, N. H., 15 miles NE. from Dartmouth College. Pop. in 1820, 688.——Tp., Caledonia co., Vt., 18 miles E. from Montpelier. Pop. 500.——Town, Middlesex co., Mass., 35 ms. NW. of Boston. Pop. in 1820, 1,897.——Town, New London county, Conn., on the E. side of the river Thames, nearly opposite to New London. Pop. in 1820, 4,664.——Town in the NE. angle of Tompkins co., N. Y., 15 ms. NE. from Ithaca.——Tp., Huron co., Ohio.

Grotskaw, town of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, 30 miles NE. of Glatz. Lon. 17 25 E., lat. 50 37 N.——Town of Servia, where the Turks defeated the Germans in 1739. Lon. 21 10 E., lat. 45 10 N.

Grove Hill, village, Warren co., N. C., 75 ms. NNE. from Raleigh.

Groveland, village, Livingston co., N. Y., on Genesee river, 30 miles SW. from Canandaigua. Pop. in 1820, 1,273.

Grove point, N. point, the discharge of Sassafras river into Chesapeake bay, Cecil co., Md.

Groyne, river of Spain, in Galicia, which enters the bay of Biscay at Corunna.

Grubenhagen, town and castle of Lower Saxony, and the chief place of a principality of the same name, belonging to the house of Hanover. In the mountains near it are mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead. It is 45 ms. S. of Hanover. Lon. 10 3 E., lat. 51 31 N.

Gruckfeldt, town of Carinthia, with a castle on the river Save. Lon. 15 45 E., lat. 46 7 N.

Grunberg, town of Germany, in Upper Hesse. Here Charlemagne and the kings of the Merovingian race held their court.——Town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau. It is surrounded with vineyards, and has a manufacture of cloth.

Grunde, town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, and in the mountain of Hartz. Lon. 13 35 E., lat. 52 10 N.

Gruningen, town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, on the river Felke. Lon. 11 41 E., lat. 52 4 N.——Town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zuric, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. Lon. 8 43 E., lat. 47 14 N.

Gruyires, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg. It is famous for cheese, and is 15 miles SW. of Friburg. Lon. 6 43 E., lat. 46 35 N.

Guacockingo, town of Mexico, 30 miles SE. of Mexico. Lon. 99 45 W., lat. 19 36 N.

Guadalaviar, ancient *Durias*, river of Spain, rises in the province of Arragon, and flowing S. by comparative course 80 miles, turns SE. about 100 miles, and falls into the Mediterranean below the city of Valencia.

Guadalaxara, formerly an intendancy of New Spain, now the State of Jalisco, in the Mexican Republic.—See *Jalisco*.——City of and capital of the State of Jalisco, in the Republic of Mexico, is situated on the left bank of the St. Jago or Santiago river, 350 miles NW. from the city of Mexico. Pop. in 1825, 26,000. Lat. 21 1 N., lon. W. C. 25 59 W.——Town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Henares, 30 ms. NE. from Madrid. Lon. 2 47 W., lat. 40 36 N.

Guadaxara, province of Spain, bounded SW. by Toledo and SE. by Cuenca. It is drained by various branches of the Tagus.

Gaudaloupe, handsome town of Spain, in Estramadura, on a rivulet of the same name, 34 ms. E. by N. of Truxillo. Lon. 4 45 W., lat. 39 12 N.——One of the leeward Caribbee islands in the West Indies, between Antigua and Dominica, in lon. 62° W. and lat. 16 20 N. The island, which is of an irregular figure, may be about 80 leagues in circumference. It is divided into two parts by a small arm of the sea, which is not above two leagues, and from 15 to 40 fathoms broad. This canal, known by the name of Salt river, is navigable, but will only carry vessels of 50 tons burden. The soil is exceedingly good, and well watered near the sea by rivulets, which fall from the mountains. The French settled in this island in 1632, in whose possession it still remains. Bassetterre is the capital.——River of the empire of Mexico, in Texas, falls into the gulf Mexico after a course of about 200 ms. Its mouth is 180 ms. W. from that of the Sabine.

Guadalquiver, river of Spain, which rises in the S. part of New Castile, flows through Andalusia, and falls into the bay of Cadiz at the town of San Lucar after a comparative course of 350 ms. It is the fifth in size and the most navigable river of the Spanish peninsula. The basin of the Guadalquiver is also the most fertile region in Spain. The cities of Audujar, Cordova, and Seville, are upon its banks.

Guadarama, town of Spain, in Old Castile, remarkable for its great trade in cheese. It is seated on the Guadaram, 25 ms. NW. of Madrid. Lon. 3 48 W., lat. 41 45 N.

Guadiana, river of Spain, which, having its source in New Castile, crosses Estramadura into Portugal, and, separating Algarva from Andalusia, falls into the bay of Cadiz between Ayamonte and Castro Mariu, 85 ms. NW. of Cadiz, after an entire comparative course of 400 miles.

Guadix, town of Spain, in Granada, with a bishop's see, 30 ms. E. of Granada. Lon. 2 47 W., lat. 37 4 N.

Guilas, or *Huilas*, province of Peru, N. from Caxatambo. Central lat. 9° S., nearly due S. from W. C.

Guaria, La, city of Caraccas. It is the port of the city of Caraccas; is well fortified. The harbor is good and much frequented; 7 ms. N. from Caraccas. Lon. W. C. 9 58 E., lat. 10 48 N.

Gualior, celebrated fortress of Hindoostan, in possession of the Mahrattas.—See *Gwalior*.

Gualaga, river of Peru, heads with the Caxamarca, flows a little E. of N. between Caxamarca and Grand Para, and falls into the Tunguragua after a comparative course of 400 ms. from lat. 8 20 to 4 50 S.

Gualdo, town of Italy, in Ancona, 8 ms. NW. of Nocera. Lon. 12 43 E., lat. 43 6 N.

Guam, chief of the Ladrone islands, in the N. Pacific ocean, 100 miles in circumference. It depends upon the Spaniards, who have a garrison here, but the inhabitants are almost all natives of the country, and reputed to be very skilful in building boats. It abounds with excellent fruit, and the air is wholesome; notwithstanding which the natives are subject to a kind of leprosy. Lon. 145 15 E., lat. 13 5 N.

Guamanga, town of Peru, capital of a province of the same name. It is remarkable for mines of gold, silver, loadstone, and quicksilver. It is 200 miles SE. from Lima. Lon. W. C. 2 45 E., lat. 13 20 S.

Guanhani, or *Cat Island*, one of the Bahama islands, the first land of America discovered by Columbus in 1492, and named by him St. Salvador. Lon. W. C. 1 30 E., lat. 24 20 N.

Guanapu, small river of the province of Grand Para, falls into the estuary of the Amazon from the south.

Guanare, town of Colombia, in Venezuela, near the borders of Varinas, on Guanare river. Lon. W. C. 7 50 E., lat. 8 25 N. It is 200 ms. SW. from Caraccas and 60 NE. from Truxillo.

Guanaxuato, State of the Republic of Mexico, bounded by Jalisco W., by Xacatecas and San Louis Potosi N., by Queretaro E., and by Mechoacan S.; length and breadth nearly equal, each about 80 miles; 6,255 sq. miles of area. Pop. in 1825, 813,150, lying between 20 30 and 21 10 N.

This fine though small and elevated State is entirely on the table land of Anahuac, and is the most populous region of Spanish America. The mountain of Llanitos, in Guanaxuato, rises to 9,235 feet above the level of the sea, and the whole State lies above, it is probable, 5,000 feet.

The mine of Valenciana, near the city of Guanaxuato, is the most productive ever yet discovered, exceeding those near Potosi. The products of the State are, however, considerable in objects of agricultural and manufacturing industry. Guanaxuato contains five cities—Guanaxuato, Salamanca, Celaya or Silao, Leon, and San Miguel el Grand.

Guanaxuato, capital of the preceding State, stands 170 miles NW. from the city of Mexico. Lon. W. C. 23 50 W., lat. 21° N. This city was begun by the Spaniards in 1554; it was raised to the rank of Villa in 1719, and to that of Ciudad in 1641. Population of the city and adjoining mines 90,000. The principal mines are Marsil, Santa Anna, Santa Rosa, Valenciana, Rayas, and Mellado. The ground on which Guanaxuato is built, is above the level of the sea 6,836 feet; Valenciana, at the mouth of the new pit, 7,586 feet; and Rayas, at the mouth of the main gallery, 7,075 feet.

Guancavelica, city of Peru, remarkable for its abundant mines of quicksilver, 140 ms. SE. from Lima. Lon. W. C. 2 51 E., lat. 12 56 N.

Guanchaco, town of Peru, on the Pacific ocean. It is the port of Truxillo. Lon. W. C. 1 58 W., lat. 8 5 S.

Guanta, province of Peru, on the branches of the Apurimac, lying N. from Guamanga. Ctl. lat. 13° S.

Guardafui, cape of the extreme eastern angle of Africa. Lat. 11 46 N, lon. 51 15 E., 500 ms. E, from the straits of Babel-Mandeb.

Guardarville, seigniory, Hampshire co. L. C., on the N. side of the St Lawrence, 5 ms. above Quebec.

Guardia, or *Guarda*, town of Portugal, in Beira, 138 ms. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 6 37 W., lat. 40 22 N.

Guardia-Alferez, town of Naples, in the Molise, 7 ms. NW. of Larino. Lon. 14 56 E., lat. 41 39 N.

Guarico, cape of Cuba, on the NE. coast. Lon. W. C. 2 38 E., lat. 20 30 N.

Guarochiri, town of Peru. Lon. W. C. 42′ E., lat. 11 55 S. It stands 60 ms. NE. from Lima.

Guasco, or *Huasco*, town and seaport of Chili. Lon. W. C. 52′ E., lat. 28 29 S.

Guarma, seaport of Peru, 120 ms. NW. from Lima. Lon. 77 49 W., lat. 10 10 S.

Guastalla, town of Italy, in the Mantuan, near the river Po, 15 ms. N. of Reggio. Lon. 10 38 E., lat 44 56 N.

Guasto, or *Vasto*, town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, on the gulf of Venice, 15 ms. SE. of Lanciano. Lon. 15 6 E., lat. 42 14 N.

Guatemala, New, capital of Central America, and province of Guatemala, with a university. It is situated 25 ms. S. from the site of the former town of that name, which was destroyed June 7, 1773, by a dreadful earthquake, attended by an eruption from the neighboring volcano. New Guatemala is 650 ms. SE. from Mexico. Lon. W. C. 14 10 W., lat. 14 28 N. It is, according to Mr. Stephens, situated on a table land 5,000 feet above the sea. The climate is that of perpetual spring; "and the general aspect," says that traveller, "reminded me of the best class of the Italian cities.

Guatemala, now Central America, bounded by the Pacific ocean SW., Mexico NW., Yucatan, bay of Honduras, and Caribbean sea NE., and by Veragua, in Colombia, SE.; length from NW. to

SE. 1,000 ms. The settled parts are chiefly along the Pacific ocean, and average about 100 ms. in width. The whole of Central America is subdivided into the provinces of Chiapa, Vera Paz, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The country is excessively mountainous, and volcanoes are numerous, of which about 20 are active. The soil is in general exuberantly fertile. Staples, grain, wax, honey, cochineal, cotton, wool, and particularly the finest indigo made in America. Pop. about 2,000,000.——NW. province of Central America, lies along the Pacific ocean, extending from the intendancy of Oaxaca, in Mexico, to the province of Nicaragua, and having Chiapa and Vera Paz NE. It is about 400 ms. long and 50 mean width.

Guaquil, province of Colombia, in New Grenada, lying along the Pacific ocean, on the Guaquil river, and N. side of the gulf of the same name. Pop. about 90,000. Staples, cacao, cotton, tobacco, salt, wax, rice, and honey.——Bay or gulf, extending from Cape St. Helena to Ponta de Picoe, upwards of 100 ms., and extending inland in form of a triangle, receiving at its head Guaquil river. The gulf is chequered by numerous islands, one of which, Puna, is of considerable size.——City of Colombia, and capital of the province of the same name, on the W. side of the Guaquil river. It possesses an excellent port. Ship timber abounds in the vicinity, from which many vessels have been built. It is 150 ms. SSW. from Quito. Lon. W. C. 2 50 W., lat. 2 11 S.

Guaquil River, rises in the province of Quito, flows S. 150 ms., and falls into the Guaquil bay below the city of the same name. It is an uncommonly large stream for its length.

Guara, town and seaport of Peru, province of Chancay. Lon. W. C. 1° W., lat. 11 6 S.

Guasacualco, river of Mexico, is a short but important stream, falling into the gulf of Mexico at its extreme southern extension. It rises in Oaxaca, interlocking sources with those of Chimalapa. This is one of the channels of communication mentioned by Humboldt as suitable to unite the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. From the mouths of these two rivers is a distance of about 120 ms.

Guaviari, river of Colombia, in Cundinamarca, rises in the Andes, and flowing SE. by E 500 ms., falls into the Orinoco. Lon. W. C. 9° E., lat. 4° N.

Guaxaca.—See *Oaxaca.*

Guayaquil.—See *Guaquil.*

Guben, town of Germany, in Lower Lusatia, seated on the Neisse, 62 ms. NE. of Dresden. Lon. 14 39 E., lat. 51 58 N.

Gubio, or *Eugubia*, town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see, 82 ms. N. of Rome. Lon. 12 38 E., lat 43 16 N.

Guelfs, a powerful German house, which possessed large domains in Bavaria and adjacent provinces, and whose princes were known by the name or title Guelfs, or Welf, hence Guelfs, who rose in opposition to Conrad, the Salique, and became the Papal faction against the German emperors, and against the Gibelins.—See *Giblins.* The name or title Guelf, from the best evidence, came from Guelfo I, brother of Henry II., duke of Bavaria, who, being despoiled of part of his territories by the emperor Conrad, commenced the faction of the Guelfs, who espoused the Papal cause against the emperors. Sismondi, from an original German chronicle, states that these names commenced to be given as the cries of war after the battle of Winsberg, between Conrad III and Guelfo, December 21st, 1140.

Guelderland, province of the kingdom of Holland, on both banks of the Lower Rhine, bounded by Germany SE, duchy of Cleves and Brabant S., Utrecht W., Zuyder Zee NW., and Overyssel NE. The Rhine in this province branches into two streams, or rather three, if we include the Waal; it is therefore subject to violent inundations, which frequently carry ruin and desolation before them. The 52° of N. lat. intersects it nearly in the middle. Chief towns, Nimeguen, Doesburg, and Zutphen. The king of Prussia holds a part of eastern Guelderland.

Gueldres, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the territory of the same name. It is 10 ms. NE. of Velno. Lon. 6° E., lat. 51 26 N.

Guerande, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Loire, and late province of Bretagne. It carries on a considerable trade in white salt, and is 3 ms. from the Atlantic, and 250 W. of Paris. Lon 2 20 W., lat. 47 10 N.

Gueret, town of Fr., in the dep. of Creuse, and late province of Marche, seated on the Gartampe, 35 ms. NE. of Limoges, and 170 S. of Paris. Lon. 1 56 E., lat. 46 10 N.

Guernsey, island on the coast of Normandy, subject to Great Britain, but governed by its own laws. It is naturally strong, being surrounded by high rocks, and of a round form, 30 ms. in circumference. The natives speak French, it having been a part of Normandy. Lon. 2 37 W., lat. 49 32 N.——Co., Ohio, bounded on the N. by Tuscarawas, E. by Belmont, S. by Monroe and Morgan, and W. by Muskingum, and NW. by Coshocton cos. It is nearly 26 ms. sq., and contains 676 sq. ms. The land is generally hilly, and of a moderately good quality; although there are several tracts of excellent land along Well's creek, which stream and its branches compose the principal waters. The northward passes through the co., from E. to W., dividing it into two not very unequal sections. Chief town, Cambridge. Pop. in 1820, 9,292; in 1830. 18,036; in 1840, 27,748. Ctl. lat. 40 5 N., lon. W. C. 4 30 W.

Gueta, town of Spain, in New Castile, 60 ms. E. of Madrid. Lon. 1 56 W., lat. 40 22 N.

Guevetlam, city of Guatemala.—See *Soconusco.*

Guiana, large country of S. America, is bounded on the E. and N. by the Atlantic ocean; on all other sides its limits are rather indefinite. The term is indeed used vulgarly for the country between Venezuela and Brazil. The British, Dutch, French, Spanish, and Portuguese nations, all have settlements in Guiana. British Guiana reaches from the Essequibo to the Corantyn river. Dutch Guiana, from the Corantyn to the Maroui. French Guiana, from the Maroui to the Aruary. Portuguese Guiana, from the Aruary to the Amazon; Spanish Guiana is now included in Venezuela. The settlements of the civilized nations are confined to the coast, or to the banks of some of the larger rivers, at a very limited distance inland. Dutch Guiana is more particularly known by the name of Surinam, and that appertaining to

France as Cayenne. The principal British settlements are Essequibo and Demerara. The population of the European colonies amounts to about 230,000; of which those of Spain have 30,000; British 100,000, Dutch 80,000, French 20,000. The body of the inhabitants are negro slaves; the whites, in all the settlements, not being computed above 20,000. The seacoast of Guiana is one vast plain of unequalled fertility. Staples—sugar, coffee, and cotton.

Guienne, ancient province of Fr., now parcelled out into the deps. of Girondes, Lot and Garonne, Dordogne, Lot, and Aveyrón.

Guiaquil, commercial city of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name. It stands partly on the side and partly at the foot of a hill, which descends gently towards the river Guiaquil, on which the town stands. It is large and populous, and is 140 ms. N. by E. of Paita. Lon. 81 11 W., lat. 2 11 S,—See *Guaquil*.

Guira, seaport of Terra Firma, on the coast of Caracca. Lon. 66 5 W., lat. 10 35 N.

Guilderland, town, Albany co., N. Y., WNW. from Albany. Pop. in 1820, 2,270.

Guildhall, village and seat of justice, Essex co., Vt., on Connecticut river opposite Lancaster. Pop. in 1820, 600.

Guilford, borough of Eng,, and capital of Surry, on the Wey. The Wey is navigable to the Thames, and much timber and corn are carried upon it. It is a well built-town, 23 ms. WSW. of Croydon, and 30 SW. of London. Lon. 0 29 W., lat. 51 15 N.——Town, Penobscot co., Me, 145 ms. NE. from Portland.——Tp., Somerset co., Me., 40 ms. NE. from Norridgewock. Pop in 1820, uncertain.——Town, Strafford co., N. H., on Winnipiscogee river, 28 ms. N. from Concord.——Town, Windham co., Vt., 50 ms. S. from Windsor. Pop. 2,000.——Town, New Haven co., Conn., 18 ms. E. by S. of New Haven, on Long Island sound. Pop. in 1820, 4,131.——Village between Unadilla and Chenango rivers, Chenango co., N. Y., 10 ms. SSE. from Norwich.——Tp., Franklin co., Penn., including the borough of Chambersburg. Pop. 1840, 2,421——Co., N. C., bounded by Randolph S., Rowan and Stokes W., Rockingham N., and Orange E. Length 26 ms; width 25; area 650 sq. ms. Surface hilly, and soil productive. Chief town, Martinsville. Pop. in 1820, 14,511. Central lat. 36 5 N., lon. W. C. 3 50 W.——Court house and post office, Guilford co., N. C. 48 ms. NW. from Hillsborough, the scene of a hard fought battle between the Americans under General Greene, and the British under Lord Cornwallis, March 15, 1781.——Tp., in the southern part of Medina co., O.—See *Seville*.

Guilford Village, village, Strafford co., N. H., 31 ms. a little E. of N. from Concord.

Guillaia, St., town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated in marshy land, on the river Haisne, 6 ms. W. of Mons. Lon. 3 53 E., lat. 50 27 N.

Guillandiere, fief, Surry co., L. C., on the right bank of St. Lawrence, 16 ms. below Montreal.

Guillhaume, Bonhomme seigniory, Hampshire co., L. C., on Jaques Cartief river, and in the rear of Demaure, or St. Augustin, 12 ms. NW. from Quebec.

Guillestrce, town and castle in the Alps, once belonging to Dauphiny, in France, 9 ms. NE. from Embrum. Lon. 6 36 E., lat. 44 41 N.

Guimaraens, considerable town of Portugal, in the province of Entra-Douero-Minho. The public buildings are magnificent. It is 165 ms. NE. of Lisbon. Lon. 8 21 W., lat. 41 35 N.

Guinea, large region of Africa.—See *Africa*, p. 23, &c.

Guinea, New, or *Papua*, island of the S. Pacific ocean, to the N. of New Holland, from which it is separated by Torres strait. It is next in size to New Holland. It has a length more than 1,200 ms., by a medial breadth of perhaps 300; but the coasts of the eastern part are far from being completely investigated. The northern part is said to have been discovered by the Spaniards, in 1528, who had sailed from Mexico, to explore the Spice Islands. The coasts are generally lofty, and in the interior mountain rises above mountain; but the whole appears covered with luxuriance of wood and herbage. The cocoa, sago, bread-fruit, and plantain-tree, beside most of the trees, shrubs, and plants common to the islands in the S. Pacific ocean, are found here in great perfection. This island is the chosen residence of the singular birds of Paradise, which breed here during the wet monsoon, and in the dry migrate in flocks westward, to the smaller islands, particularly Arroo. The inhabitants make much the same appearance as the New Hollanders. New Guinea lies between the equator and 9 45 S. lat., and in lon. between 130 30 and 148 E. from London. This is one of the great habitable surfaces of the earth, of which civilized man does not even know but partially the outline.

Guincamp, town of Fr., in the dep. of the North Coast, and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Trieu, 13 ms. S. of Treguier. Lon. 3 8 W., lat. 48 36 N.

Guipuscoa, NE. division of the province of Biscay, bounded on the N. by the bay of that name, on the E. by Navarre, on the W. by Biscay proper, and on the S. by Alava. Tolosa is the capital.

Guise, small town of Fr., now in the dep. of Aisne, lately in the province of Picardy, 25 ms. E. of St. Quintin, and 95 NE. of Paris. Lon. 3 42 E., lat. 49 54 N.

Guito, town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the river Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda, 15 ms. NW. of Mantua. Lon. 10 40 E., lat. 45 16 N.

Gujerat, often written *Guzerat*, though improperly, as the pronunciation ought to be Goodgerat, peninsula of Hindoostan, having the gulf of Cutch to the N.; the eastern part of the province of Gujerat to the NE.; the gulf of Camberry SE. and S.; and the Indian ocean on all other sides. The peninsula of Gujerat approaches towards a square of about 150 ms. each side, or 22,500 sq. ms. in area. It is also remarkable that the brief rivers of this peninsula flow as from a common centre. For other particulars, see next article.

Gujerat, extensive province or district of Hindoostan, including the peninsula of the same name, and a part of the adjacent country, but like most other sections of Hindoostan, has vague interior limits. It may be considered as generally extend-

ing from N. lat. 21° to 24°, and as bounded N. by Adjemere; E. by Malwah and Kandeish; SE. by Arungabad, and on the W. by parts of Sinde, Cutch, and the Indian ocean. Peninsular Gujerat is indented with small bays, receiving rivers of no great length, but the other parts of the province are watered by some fine streams, as the Topty, Nerbuddah, Mahy, Mehindry, and Sabermatty. The soil and inhabitants of Gujerat are alike various. The soil in parts exuberantly fertile, in others, absolutely desert, with all the intermediate qualities. Among the castes of people, may be named Parsees, Bhatts, Charons, Borahs, Brahmins, Banyans, &c.

Gulf Mills, post office, Montgomery co , Penn.

Gulf Stream.—See *Earth.*

Gull Islands, two small islands at the eastern extremity of Long Island Sound, and between Plum and Fisher's islands. On Little Gull island there is a light-house.

Gumbinnen, government of E. or Polish Prussia, E. from Koningsberg. Pop. 350,000.——Town of E. Prussia, and capital of the government of Gumbinnen, 80 ms. E. from Koningsberg.

Gum Springs, village, Orange co., Va., on the S. side of Rapid Ann river, 40 ms. above Fredericksburg.

Gumurginia, town of Romania, on the road from Salonica to Constantinople, and 200 ms. W. from the latter.

Gundava.—See *Cutch Gundava.*

Gunpowder, river of Md., which rises in York co., Pa., and, running in a SE. direction through Baltimore co., falls into Chesapeake bay opposite Poole island.

Guntoor, one of the northern Circars, in the peninsula of Hindoostan. It is also called Mortinazagur and Condavir, and occupies the space between Condapilly, the southmost of the four English Circars, and the N. part of the Carnatic, extending along the seacoast of the bay of Bengal more than 30 ms. The maritime parts of this circar are flat and open, but the interior parts contain some very strong fortresses and posts. It was subject to the nizam of the Deccan, but has been ceded to the English.

Guntzberg, town of Suabia, in the margravate or Burgaw, with a castle, seated on the Danube, 16 ms. NE. of Ulm. Lon. 10 25 E., lat 48 35 North.

Guntzenhausen, town of Franconia, 5 ms. from Weissemberg. It is seated on the Altmul, near a forest, and subject to the king of Prussia.

Gurk, town of Carinthia, on the river Gurk, 55 ms. E. of Saltzburg. Lon. 14 18 E., lat. 47 12 North.

Guriev, or *Gurief*, town and province of Russia, on the northern shore of the Caspian sea, and on one of the mouths of the Ural or Jaik river. N. lat. 47°, lon. E. of London 51 10, and 200 ms. a little N. of E. from Astrachan.

Gustavus, tp., Trumbull co., Ohio. The post office is of the same name, and 20 ms. NNE. of Warren, the co. seat.

Gustrow, city of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenberg Schwerin, and capital of the circle of Wenden. The chief courts of judicature for the duchy are held here. It is 35 ms. NE. of Schwerin. Lon. 12 13 E., lat. 53 57 N.

Gutta, town of Hungary, seated on the E. side of the Danube, opposite the island of Schut, 29 ms. E. by S. of Presburg. Lon. 17 47 E., lat. 48 10 North.

Gutskow, town of Pomerania, capital of a co. of the same name, on the Peene, 14 ms. W. of Wolgast. Lon. 13 39 E., lat. 54° N.

Guyandot, Big, river of Va., rises in Giles and Tazewell cos., and, flowing NW. between the branches of Big Sandy and Great Kanawha, enters Cabell co , turns N., and falls into Ohio river, aftep an entire comparative course of 100 ms.

Guyandot, Little, creek of Va., between Big Guyandot and Great Kenawha, forms part of the boundary between Cabell and Mason cos.

Guyandot, creek, Lawrence co., Ohio, enters Ohio river nearly opposite to Big Guyandot.——Post office on the Ohio river, Cabell co., Va., by post road 375 ms. W. from Richmond, and 423 SW. by W. from W. C.

Guyandot Falls, post office, Cabell co., Va., by post road 382 ms. W. from Richmond.

Guzlehizar, ancient Magnesia, town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Sarabat, ancient Hermus river, about 70 ms. NE. from Smyrna. Lon. 27 50 E., lat. 37 45 N.—See *Gujerat.*

Gwalior, ancient fortress of Hindoostan proper, in the province of Gohud, and on a branch of the Jumna. It stands on a vast rock, about 4 ms. in length, but narrow, and of unequal breadth, and nearly flat on the top. The sides are so steep as to appear almost perpendicular in every part, for where it was not naturally so it has been scraped away, and the height, from the plain below is from 200 to 300 feet. This place is considered as the Gibraltar of the E.; but in 1780 Major Popham took it, by an unexpected nocturnal escalade. It is 80 ms. S. of Agra. Lon. 78 30 E., lat. 26 9 North.

Gwinnet, co. of Ga., bounded SW. by the country of the Lower Creeks, W. by the Chattahoochee river, N. by the Chattoochee river, NE. by Hall and Walton cos., and SE. by Newton and Henry. Length 35 ms., mean width 28, area 980 sq. ms. Chief town, Lawrenceville. Pop. 1820, 4,589, and in 1840, 10,804. Central lat. 33 45, lon. W. C. 7 45 W.

Gynedd, tp , Montgomery co., Pa., on the heads of the Towamensing and Wissahiccon creeks, 18 ms. NNW. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1850, 1,589.

H.

Haag, or *Hag*, town of Bavaria, seated on a hill, on the river Inn, 30 ms. E. of Munich. Lon. 12 15 E., lat. 48 18 N.

Habersham, NE. co. of Ga., bounded by N. C. N., S. C. NE., Franklin and Jackson SE., Hall S., and Rabun W.; length 60 ms., mean width 20, area 1,200 sq. ms. Surface generally hilly, and part mountainous. Pop. 1820, 3,171, and in 1840, 7,961. Lat. 34 40 N. and lon. W. C. 7° W. intersect in this co.

Habesh. "Travellers, both ancient and modern, agree in comprehending all the African coasts, from Egypt to the straits of Babel Mandeb, under the general name of Troglodytica, called also

Abex, Habesh, or New Arabia. There is nothing to prevent us from adopting that interesting division. We have found that neither Nubia nor Abyssinia have any fixed limits; and an Arabian geographer of great weight, Abulfeda, makes a formal distinction between the Nile valley, or Nubia, and the maritime parts." The nature of the soil and climate of Habesh has in all ages kept the inhabitants in a state of savage barbarism and wretchedness. The hollows of the rocks were, and still are, their ordinary dwellings. Trogla, from the Greek term for such dwellings, was derived the term *Troglodytes*, "dwellers in caverns." Such rude modes of shelter have been found in many other countries, but the people along the western side of the Arabian gulf are still, as in all former ages, Troglodytes. If we include in Habesh all the space from Egypt to the straits of Babel Mandeb, it will exceed a length of 1,500 ms.; depth inland uncertain.

Habolichetto, village, Hancock co., Miss., about 70 ms. NE. from New Orleans.

Hacha, small river of Colombia, in Santa Martha.——Town of Colombia, in Santa Martha, on the Caribbean sea, at the mouth of Hacha river. Lon. W. C. 4 8 E., lat. 11 31 N.

Hacketstown, town, Warren co., N. J., 12 ms. E. from the river Delaware, and 22 W. from Morristown.

Hackensack, village and seat of justice, Bergen co., N. J., and is distant from the city of New York about 15 ms. NW. Pop. 1840, 2,431.——River, N. J., which rises in Rockland co., N. Y., and, running a southern course through Bergen co., falls into Newark bay, near mid distance from Paulus Hook to Newark.

Hackney, populous village of Eng., to the NE. of London, the first that was accommodated with carriages for occasional passengers; from hence the hackney coaches of London derive their name.

Hadamar, town of Germany, in Weteravia, near the Elss, 22 ms. NW. of Mentz. Lon. 8° E., lat. 50 23 N.

Haddam, town, Middlesex co., Ct., on the W. side of Connecticut river, 17 ms. NE. from New Haven, and 8 below Middletown. Pop. 1840, 2,600.

Haddington, borough of Scotland, in a co. of the same name, on the Tyne, 18 ms. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 39 W., lat. 55 58 N.

Haddingtonshire, or *East Lothian*, co. of Scotland, bounded on the N. and E. by the Frith of Forth, S. by Berwickshire, and W. by Edinburghshire. It is about 27 ms. long from E. to W., and about 17 from N. to S. Here are several convenient harbors, with the advantage of some fishing towns. This co. may be reckoned as fruitful, rich, and pleasant as any in Scotland, or indeed as most in England. The chief towns are Dunbar, Haddington, and N. Berwick, and its principal river the Tyne, which receives several small streams. Pop. in 1801, 29,986; in 1811, 31,184; and in 1821, 35,127.

Haddonfield, village, Gloucester co., N. J., 8 ms. SE. from Philadelphia, and 6 E. from Gloucester.

Haddenville, village, Goochland co., Va., 35 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.

Hadersleben, maritime town of Denmark, in Sleswick, 25 ms. E. of Ripen. Lon. 9 50 E., lat. 55 18 N.

Hadge, or Hadgi, from the Arabic: a pilgrim who has visited the tomb of Mahomet at Medina, or more particularly the temple called Caaba, at Mecca. Emir Hadge is the title of the commander of a caravan of pilgrims.

Hadley, corporate town of England, in Suffolk. Large quantities of yarn are spun here for the Norwich manufacture; and it had a considerable woolen manufacture, which is now decayed. It is seated on the Bret, 20 ms. SE. of Bury, and 64 NE. of London. Lon. 1 6 E., lat. 52 10 N. ——Village of Eng., in Essex, 5 ms. SW. of Rochford.——Town, Hampshire co., Mass., on the left bank of Connecticut river, opposite Northampton and Hatfield. The town is situated along the river, and, besides many other fine buildings, contains Hopkins's academy, a respectable literary institution. Pop. of the tp. in 1820, 1,461.——Tp. and village, Saratoga co., N. Y., 17 ms. N. from Ballston Spa.

Hadramant, southwestern part of Arabia, on the Indian ocean.

Hadramaut, a large maritime country of southern Arabia, bounded by the Indian ocean S., Marah SE., Nedsged N., and Yemen and Mocha W. Central lat. 15° N., E. lon. 50°.

Haerlem, village and tp., SE. angle of Delaware co., Ohio, 19 ms. SE. by E. of Delaware, the county seat, and 20 NNE. from Columbus.

Hæmus Mountains, that vast chain which, continuing the Illyrian Alps, extends through European Turkey to the Black sea, separating the sources of the streams flowing N. into the Danube from those which are discharged SW. into the Adriatic, and S. into the Archipelago.

Concerning the Hæmus chain, Poqueville observes "that Mount Orbelus (see *Orbelus*) seems to be the kernel, the central point of the mountains of Macedonia, and that Scardus or Prissendi, Scornius or Desproto-Dag, Hæmus or Balkan, are but ramifications from it. The giant, however, which spreads around his arms to so great an extent, appears himself to be but an irradiation from the great Alpine chain. It is from these elevated regions, known under the name of the Norican Alps, that we must depart to follow the general system of the mountains; and in examining the summits through this great extent of country, we shall trace their connexion with Orbelus.

"This mountain is covered with perpetual snow. Its centre is granite; as far as its middle region, it is covered with vegetative soil. From its sides flow an infinite number of springs, which are the principals of the rivers that run into the Mediterranean. Besides the leading chains I have mentioned, the inferior branches of Orbelus enclose the valleys of Thrace, through which flows the Hebrus; they form the defiles of Macedonia, and surround the vast basin of Thessaly. Some slope by steep descents towards the sea; others slope gradually to the plains. Olympus, Ossa, the mountains of Attica, Parnassus, and Helicon, are all but secondary chains, or dependencies upon Orbelus. Pindus and the other mountains of Epirus form a part of the system of Orbelus. Pindus will be found to communicate with the mountains of Dalmatia; its branches form the Sagovian

mountains, as well as those of Tamaris and the Acroceraunians, while the Little Pindus gives birth to the granito-calcareous mountains of Souli. The chain that coasts the Arothez ascends to the neighboring chain above the Acheloüs. The arid mountains of Ætolia—those that border the Gulf of Corinth, or that bristle Acarnania—are ramifications of Pindus."

Haf, or estuary of the Oder, large bay of Denmark and Prussia, in Pomerania. It is closed towards the Baltic by the islands of Usedom and Wollin.

Haf, or *Frische Haf*, estuary of the Vistula and Pregel rivers. It is nearly enclosed towards the Baltic by a long, narrow, and sandy point, called Frische Nehrung. The Frische Haf extends from Elbing to Koningsburg, 70 ms., with a mean breadth of 10 ms., and opens into the Baltic by a narrow strait, between Pillau and the NE. point of the Frische Nehrung.

Haf, or *Curiche Haf*, estuary of the Memel, in Polish, or E. Prussia. It is in form of a triangle, extending from Labiau to Memel, 70 ms., and formed by a long, narrow, and low sandy point extending from the province of Samland and called the Curiche Nehrung. The opening from the Curiche Haf into the Baltic is at Memel.

Hagan's Store, post office, Preston co., Va., by post road 152 ms. a little N. of W. from W. C., and 262 NW. from Richmond.

Hagerstown, flourishing inland village and seat of justice, Washington co., Md., in the fertile and well cultivated valley of the Conococheague, near the Antietam creek. It is a well built town, containing about 600 houses, constructed of brick and stone. Pop. in 1840, 3,728. Distant 70 ms. NW. from Washington city, and 71 WNW. from Baltimore.——Village, Monroe tp., northern part of Preble co., Ohio, 10 ms. N. of Euton, the county seat, and 50 ms. a little S. of W. of Columbus.

Hague, town of the Netherlands, in the kingdom of Holland, which may compare with the handsomest cities in Europe in the beauty of its palaces, its streets, its agreeable walks, and its great trade. It is seated 2 ms., from the sea, and there is a pavement across the sand hills, with trees on each side, which leads to Scheveling, near the sea shore. It is 10 ms. NW. of Rotterdam, and 30 SW. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 23 E., lat. 52 4 N.——Town, Warren co., N. Y., on the W. side of Lake George. Pop. in 1820, 514.——Tp., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., on St. Lawrence river. Pop. in 1820, 827.——Village, Westmoreland co., Va., by post road 80 ms. SE. from W. C.

Haguenau, town of France, in the dep. of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, on the Motter, which divides it into two parts, 12 ms. N. of Strasburg, and 252 E. of Paris. Lon. 7 53 E., lat. 48 47 N.

Hailbron, free imperial town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, on the Neckar, over which is a stone bridge, 25 ms. NE. from Stutgard. Lon. 9 25 E., lat. 49 19 N.

Haimburg, town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 10 ms. W. of Presburg, and 25 E. of Vienna. Lon. 16 58 E., lat 48 12 N.

Hain, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Rhedar, 12 ms. NW. of Dresden.

Hainan, considerable island of the Chinese sea, to the N. of the gulf of Cochin China, and to the S. of the province of Quang-tong, from which it is 12 ms. distant. It is 400 ms. in circumference. The soil of the N. part is level; but in the S. and E. are mountains, among which are valleys that produce two crops of rice every year. There are mines of gold and lapis lazuli, which last is carried to Canton to paint the porcelain. It produces the same fruits as China, besides sugar, tobacco, cotton, and indigo.

Hainault, province of the kingdom of Belgium, bounded on the N. by Brabant, on the NW. by Flanders, on the W. by Artois, on the S. by Gambresis, Picardy and Champagne, and on the E. by the territories of Liege and Namur.

Hainburg, town of Austria, on the Danube, 35 ms. E. of Vienna. Lon. 17 18 E., lat. 48 14 N.

Haiti, or *Hayti*.—See *Domingo, St.*

Hallam, tp., York co., Penn., on the S. side of the river Susquehannah, and on the SE. side of Codorus creek. Pop. in 1820, 2,062.

Halland, province of Sweden, on the W. coast of Gothland. It is 60 ms. along the coast, but not 12 in breadth. Halmstadt is the capital.

Hallaton, town of Eng., in Leicestershire, 12 ms. SE. of Leicester, and 90 ms. N. by E. of London. Lon. 59′ E., lat. 52 32 N.

Halle, town of Hainault. It is seated on the Senne, 8 ms. SSW. of Brussels. Lon. 4 20 E., lat. 50 46 N.——Considerable city of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, seated on the Sal, 40 ms. E. of Magdeburg. It is famous for its university and salt works. Lon. 12 8 E., lat. 51 36 N.——Free imperial city of Suabia, famous for its salt pits. It is seated on the Kocher, among rocks and mountains, 37 ms. NE. of Stutgard. Lon. 9 52 E., lat. 49 20 N.——Town of Germany, in Tyrol, 6 ms. NE. of Inspruck. Lon. 11 33 E., lat. 47 12 N.

Hallein, town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, seated on the Saltza, among mountains that abound in mines of salt, which are the chief riches of the town and country. It is 7 ms. SE. of Saltzburg. Lon. 13 12 E., lat. 47 33 N.

Hallowell, tp. of Prince Edward co., U. C., on Lake Ontario.——Village, Kennebec co., Me., on the W. side of the river Kennebec, about 25 ms. above the junction of this river with the Androscoggin, and at the head of tide water. It is now the seat of government for the State, and a very prosperous town; and in 1840 had a pop. of 4,654. Kennebec river is navigable thus far for vessels of 150 tons burden. It contains, beside the necessary public buildings, a respectable academy. Lon. W. C. 7 5 E., lat. 44 16 N. Distant 44 ms. NE. from Portland.

Hallowell Cross Roads, post office, Kennebec co., Me., near the village of Hallowell, and 53 ms. NE. from Portland.

Hall's Cross Roads, post office, Harford co., Md., 30 ms. NE. from Baltimore.

Hallsville, village, Montgomery co., N. Y., 73 ms. NW. from Albany.——Village, Duplin co., N. C., about 100 ms. SE. from Raleigh.——Village, Colerain tp., NE. part of Ross co., Ohio, about 13 ms. northeastward of Chillicothe.

Halmstadt, strong seaport of Sweden, capital of Halland situated on a bay of the North sea, 80 ms. SSE. of Gotheborg. Lon. 12 48 E., lat. 56 39 N.

Halstead, town of Eng., in Essex, on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Colne, 16 ms. N. of Chelmsford, and 47 NE. of London. Lon. 45′ E., lat. 51 59 N.

Halteren, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, seated on the Lippe, 25 ms. SW. of Munster. Lon. 7 27 E., lat. 51 40 N.

Halton, town of England, in Cheshire, near the Mersey, 13 miles NE. of Chester and 184 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 47 W., lat. 53 23 N.

Halva, town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the Cebu, 8 miles S. of Fez. Lon. 5 5 W., lat. 33 32 N.

Ham, strong town of Westphalia, capital of the co. of Marck, seated on the Lippe, 24 miles S. of Munster. Lon. 7 50 E., lat. 51 36 N.——Town of Fr., in the dep. of Somme, and late province of Picardy, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Somme, 48 miles N. of Paris. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 49 45 N. ——Village of England, in Surry, 1 mile from Kingston. Near it is Ham Walks, celebrated by Thomson and other poets.——Tp., Buckingham co., L. C., on both sides of the NE. branch of Nicolet river, 50 miles SSE. from Three Rivers.

Ham, East, village of Eng., in Essex, adjoining to West Ham. In this parish is a spring, called Miller's Well, the excellent water of which has never been known to freeze or to vary in its height.

Ham, West, village of Eng., in Essex, on the river Lea, 4 ms. E. by N. of London.

Hamadan, or *Amadan*, city of Persian Irak, probably the ancient Ecbâtana, on the eastern slope of the Elwend, or Tag Aigha mountains, 340 ms. NE. by E. from Bagdad. Lon. 46° E., lat. 34 54 N.

Hamah, large town of Syria, seated among hills on the Ass river, ancient Orontes. It is supposed to be the ancient Emessa. The inhabitants have a trade for linen of their own manufacture. It is 78 miles SW. of Aleppo. Lon. 34 55 E., lat. 36 15 N.

Hamamet, town of Barbary, on a gulf of the same name, 45 ms. S. of Tunis. Lon. 10 15 E., lat. 36 35 N.

Hamar, town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhays, 60 ms. NE. of Christiana. Lon. 11 5 E., lat. 60 33 N.

Hameledin Hill, of Eng., near Sturminster, in Dorsetshire.

Halberstadt, town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name. It was formerly the capital of the bishopric of Halberstadt now secularized. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the Hothiem, 32 miles SE. of Brunswick. Lon. 11 24 E., lat. 52 6 N.

Haldenstein, free and independent barony of the country of the Grisons. It consists of a semicircular plain, between the Rhine and the foot of Mt. Calendar, about 5 ms. in length and scarcely 1 in breadth.

Haldimand, co. of U. C., on Lake Ontario.

Halen, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Gest, 24 miles west of Mæstricht. Lon. 5 4 E., lat. 50 58 N.

Halesford, village, Franklin co., Va., 150 miles SW. by W. from Richmond.

Hales-Owen, town of Eng., in Shropshire, enclosed by Worcestershire, 6 ms. E. of Stourbridge. It is the birthplace of Shenstone, and near it is the celebrated seat of the Leasowes.

Halesworth, town of Eng, in Suffolk. It has a trade in linen, yarn, and sailcloth, and about the town is raised a great deal of hemp. It is seated on a neck of land between two branches of the river Blyth, 28 ms. NE. of Ipswich and 101 of London. Lon. 1 40 E., lat. 52 25 N.

Haleysburg, post office, Lunenburg county, Va., on the left bank of Meherin river, 40 ms. S. from Petersburg.

Haleysburg, village, Lunenburg co., Va.

Half Moon, town, Centre county, Pa., on Bald Eagle river, 18 ms. NW. from Bellefonte. Pop in 1820, 713.——Village, Saratoga co., N. Y., on the Hudson, above Waterford. Pop. in 1840, 2,631.

Half-way House, village, York county, Va., 15 miles SE. from Williamsburg and 23 NW. from Norfolk.

Halibut Island, island in the N. Pacific ocean, so named by Captain Cook on account of the number of fish of that name they caught there. It is 7 leagues in circumference, and, except the head, is very low and barren. Lon. 164 15 W., lat. 54 48 N.

Halifax, town of Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in a hilly country, near a branch of the Calder. It is a very large parish, containing twelve chapels of ease, and upwards of 12,000 inhabitants, who are principally employed in the woolen manufacture.——Town and capital of Nova Scotia, begun to be built by the English planters in 1749. It is delightfully seated in Chebucto harbor, which is large enough to shelter a squadron of men of war through the winter. It is 789 ms. NE. from New York. Lon. W. C. 13 30 E., lat. 44 45 N. In Bradford's Boston Atlas, 1842, the pop. of Halifax, Nova Scotia, is stated at 15,000.——Town of Buckingham co., L. C., on the waters of Nicolet and Becancour rivers, 45 ms. SE. of Three Rivers.——Town, Windham county, Vt., situated between Guildford and Whittingham, 25 miles E. from Bennington. Pop. about 2,000.——Town, Plymouth co., Mass., 35 miles SE. from Boston. Pop. in 1820, 749.——Village, Dauphin co., Pa., standing on the E. side of the river Susquehanna, 19 miles N. from Harrisburg.——Co. of Virginia, bounded S. by North Carolina, W. by Pittsylvania, N. by Campbell or Roanoke river, NE. by Charlotte or Roanoke river, and E. by Mecklenburg; length 20, mean width 32 ms., area 960 sq. ms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil productive. Chief town, Banister. Pop. in 1820, 19,060; and in 1840, 25,936. Central lat. 36 45 N., lon. W. C. 1 45 W.——C. H. and post office, Halifax county, Va., by post road 139 miles SW. from Richmond.——County of N. C., bounded SE. by Martin, SW. by Edgecomb and Nash, NW. by Warren, N. and NE. by Roanoke river or Northampton, and E. by Roanoke river or Bertie; length 42, mean width 16 ms., area 672 sq. ms. Chief town, Halifax. Pop. in 1820, 17,237; and in 1840, 19,865. Central lat. 36 18 N., lon. W. C. C. 40′ W.——Town and seat of justice, Halifax county, NC., on the right bank of the Roanoke, 70 ms. by land above the mouth of Roanoke river.

Vessels of 45 tons can ascend to this place, and, when the intended canals and lock around the falls are completed, a batteaux navigation will be opened to the fine country on the Roanoke and Dan rivers for upwards of 130 ms. above Halifax. Lon. W. C. 38', lat. 36 18 N.

Halitz, town of Poland, capital of a territory of the same name in Red Russia, with a castle. It is seated on the Dniester, 46 miles S. of Lemburg. Lon. 25 19 E., lat. 49 20 N.

Hall, co. of Georgia, bounded by Chattahoochee river or Rabun co. NW., Habersham NE., Jackson and Walton SE., and Gwinnett SW.; length 40, mean width 12 ms., area 480 sq. ms. Chief town, Gainesville. Pop. in 1830, 5,086; and in 1840, 7,875. Central lat. 34 10 N., lon. W. C. 7 20 W.

Hambaugh's, post office, Shenandoah co., Va., 100 ms. W. from W. C.

Hamburg, free and imperial city of Germany, in Lower Saxony, consisting of the old and the new town, both nearly equal in size. Most of the houses are built after the manner of the Dutch, and richly furnished within. The principal streets of the old town have long and broad canals, which Elbe, and Alsters, and the latter, before it enters the are filled by the tide. It is seated on the rivers town by sluices, forms a fine basin. Here is a celebrated college, an arsenal, a bank, and a handsome exchange. The inhabitants were estimated till lately at 100,000. Hamburg, from its situation, has eminent advantages for foreign and domestic trade, particularly from its communication by the Elbe with some of the principal navigable rivers of Germany; and hence it is a place of great commercial importance. It is distinguished for its sugar refinery; and it has manufactures of cotton stockings, gold thread, ribands, and velvets. It is 55 ms. NE. of Bremen. Lon. 10 1 E., lat. 53 33 N.

Hamburg, territory of Germany, of which Hamburg is the capital. It consists of the city proper and a circle in the vicinity, the town and bailiwick of Cuxhaven at the mouth of the Elbe, and some scattered villages in Holstein; the whole amounting to about 133 sq. ms., and 130,000 inhabitants. Hamburg, since the Congress of Vienna, has, in conjunction with Frankfort, Lubec, and Bremen, a vote in the Germanic diet. The character of this city is commercial, and, though possessing an extensive library and many literary institutions, the attention of the inhabitants to objects of science is much less marked than that of any other of the large cities of north Germany.

Hamburg, town, Erie county, N. Y., on Lake Erie, about 15 miles SSE. from Buffalo. Pop. in 1840, 3,727.——Village, Sussex co., N. J., on a branch of Walkill river, 50 ms. NE. from Easton, in Pa.——Thriving village in Berks county, Pa., immediately below the Schuylkill water gap, about 15 miles north from Reading, on the post road to Northumberland.

Hambden, village, Geauga co., O.—See *Hampden*, Geauga co., O.

Hamden, village, Delaware co., N. Y., by post road 104 ms. SW. from Albany.

Hamelburgh, town of Franconia, in the territory of the Abbey of Fulde, seated on the Saab, 28 ms. SE. of Fulde. Lon. 10 12 E., lat. 50 16 N.

Hamelin, strong town of Germany, in the duchy of Calenberg, at the extremity of the duchy of Berwick, of which it is the key. It is situated at the confluence of the Hamel and Weser, 25 ms. SW. of Hanover. Lon. 9 36 E., lat. 52 6 N.

Hamerstein, castle and village of Germany, belonging to the elector of Treves. The castle is seated on a lofty mountain on the E. side of the Rhine, 2 ms. N. by W. of Andernach.

Hamersville, village, near the western border of Brown county, 6 miles NW. of Georgetown, the county seat.

Ha-mi, country situated to the NW. from China. The country of Ha-mi, though surrounded by deserts, is accounted one of the most delightful in the world. The soil produces abundance of grain, fruits, leguminous plants, and pasture of every kind. The rice which grows here is particularly esteemed in China, and pomegranates, oranges, peaches, raisins, and prunes, have a most exquisite taste. It is a kingdom tributary to that country, and its capital is of the same name.

Hami, or *Chamil*, is a region with much resemblance to the oases of Africa, and lies between N. lat. 40 and 45° and lon. 90 and 95° E. of London. This country is about 1,500 ms. a little N. of W. from Pekin.

Hamilton, town of Scot., in Lanarkshire, seated in a very agreeable plain. The town is situated on the Clyde, 10 miles SE. of Glasgow. Lon. 5 16 W., lat. 55 58 N.——Tp., Northumberland co., L. C., on Lake Ontario.——Tp., Caspe co., L. C.——Town, Essex co., Mass., 10 ms. NW. of Salem. Pop. in 1820, 802.——Co. of N. Y., bounded by Montgomery S., Herkimer SW. and W., St. Lawrence and Franklin N., and Essex, Warren, and Saratoga E.; length 60, mean width 28 ms., area 1,680 sq. miles. Surface extremely broken, and soil sterile in general. This county was formerly contained in the northern part of Montgomery. Pop. in 1820, 1,251; and in 1840, 1,907. Central lat. 43 40 N., lon. W. C. 3 42 E.——Village, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., on St. Lawrence river, on a fine declivity rising from the stream. Distant 20 ms. below Ogdensburg.——Village, Madison co., N. Y., on a branch of Chenango river. The village is on the main road from Cherry Valley to Auburn, 28 ms. SW. from Utica and 42 W. from Cherry Valley. Population in 1840, 3,738.

Hamilton, village of Cattaraugus co., N. Y., on the right bank of Alleghany river, at and below the mouth of Olean. It is laid out in seven streets running N. and S., and five running E. and W. The Alleghany river is there about 80 yards wide, and at seasons of high water navigable for vessels of 8 or 10 tons burden. It is very favorably situated to become an extensive inland mart and thoroughfare between the Northeastern and Southwestern States. Distant from Pittsburg by land 170, by water 260 ms.; from Buffalo 65, and from navigable water in Genesee river, near Angelica, 25 ms.——Tp., Franklin co., Pa., between Back creek and the main E. branch of Conococheague, immediately opposite Chambersburg. Pop. 1820, 1,688.——Village, on the W. bank of the Schuylkill, opposite Philadelphia, in Blockley tp.——Tp., Northampton co., Pa., W. of the Blue or Kittaninny ridge, on McMickle's and Cherry creeks, 26 ms. N. from Easton. Pop. in 1820,

1,320.——Co. E. Tenn., bounded by Tennessee river E., S., and SW., Marion W., and Bledsoe and Rhea N. Length 28 ms., mean width 18; area 470 sq. ms. Surface hilly in general, and in part mountainous. Pop. 1820, 821; and in 1840, 8,175. Cent. lat. 35 15 N., lon. W. C. 8 18 W.——Court-house and post office, Hamilton co., Tenn., 132 ms. SE. from Murfreesborough.——Village, Martin co., N. C.; by post road 120 ms. E. from Raleigh.——The extreme southwestern co. of O., bounded by the Ohio river S., (separating it from Boone and Campbell, cos, of Ky.,) by Dearborne co., In., W., and by Butler co., O., N., Warren NE., and Clermont E. Length from E. to W. 30, and mean breadth 16 ms.; the area is 480 sq. ms. In extent this co. is in the smaller class of Ohio cos., but in population it exceeds all others in the State. In 1820 the population was 31,764; in 1830, 52,317, including the city of Cincinnati; in 1840, the aggregate of city and co. amounted to 80,145. In lat. it extends from 39 4 to 39 20 N., and in lon. W. C. from 7 12 to 7 43 W. It occupies the base, towards Ohio river, of the southwestern slope of Greene, Warren, Montgomery, and Butler cos., with more diversity of surface than either of the others. When viewed from Ohio river, the hills behind Cincinnati and Fulton have an imposing aspect; but they are in fact only fragments of the buttress of the interior country. The two Miamis enter the Ohio, flowing from this county along deep vales. The land is almost invariably productive in grain, pasturage, and fruits. It is greatly advantaged by the Miami canal, which enters or joins the Ohio in the city of Cincinnati. It is, in brief, an example to show what the whole Ohio valley may, and in all rational probability will, be at a not very distant day.——Town and co. seat of Butler co., O., situated on the southern or left bank of the Great Miami river, at N. lat. 39 24, lon. W. C. 7 26 W. The site of this town is amongst the finest in O. It is a plain; but on the opposite side of the Miami the hills rise immediately from the river, at the opposite village of Rossville, giving a pleasing variety to the scenery. The Miami canal passes rather more than half a mile eastward of the town, but is united to it by a side-cut and basin. Pop. 1830, 1,079; and in 1840, 1,409. The two towns of Hamilton and Rossville are united by a wooden bridge, on stone piers.——Tp., Warren co., O. Pop. 1820, 1,069.——Fertile tp. on the east side of Scioto river, in Franklin co., O. Pop. 1820, 943, of whom 17 are free blacks.

Hamilton College.—See *Cinton*, in Oneida co., N. Y.

Hamilton, Albany co., N. Y.—See *Guilderlandt.*

Hamilton-ban, tp., Adams co., Pa., between Marsh creek and the west limit of the co., commencing about 4 ms. W. from Gettysburg. Pop. 1820, 1,053.

Hamiltonville, village, Huntingdon co., Pa., on the left bank of Juniata river, 15 ms. by land below Huntingdon.

Hammersmith, large village of Eng., in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 4 ms. W. of London.

Hamont, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 17 ms. W. of Ruremonde. Lon. 5 31 E., lat. 41 17 N.

Hampden, tp., Hancock co., Me. Pop. 1,000.——Town, Penobscot co., Me., 10 ms. SSW. from Bangor. Pop. 1820, 1,442.——Co., Mass., bounded S. by Ct., W. by Berkshire, N. by Hampshire, and E. by Worcester. Length 45 ms., mean width 13; area 585 sq. ms. Surface very much variegated by hill, dale, and mountain scenery. Soil fertile and well cultivated. Chief town, Springfield. Pop. 1840, 37,366. Central lat. 42 7 N., lon. 4 30 E.——Village, Geauga co., O., 3½ ms. E. of Chardon, the co. seat, and 12 ms. SSE. of Painesville.

Hampden Sydney College.—See *Prince Edward co., Va.*

Hampshire, Hantshire, or *Hants*, co. of Eng., bounded on the N. by Berks, on the E. by Surry and Sussex, on the S. by the English channel, and on the W. by Dorsetshire and Wilts. It extends, exclusive of the Isle of Wight, 42 ms. from N. to S., and 38 from E. to W. Pop. in 1801, 219,656; in 1811, 245,089; in 1821, 282,203. See *Southampton.*

Hampshire, co., Mass., on both sides of Connecticut river, bounded by Hampden S., Berkshire W., Franklin N., and Worcester E. Length 38 ms., mean width 14; area 532 sq. ms. Surface most highly diversified by hill, dale, and mountain. Soil generally productive, and well cultivated. Staples, grain, fruit, live stock, and salted provision. Chief town, Northampton. Pop. 1820, 26,477; in 1840, 30,897. Central lat. 42 20 N., lon. W. C. 4 30 E.——Co., L. C., extends along the north side of St. Lawrence river, from about 2 ms. above St. Anne's river to 5 ms. above Quebec.——Co., Va., bounded by Hardy SW., the Potomac river or Alleghany co., Md., NE. and N., and Berkley and Frederick SE. Length 40 ms., mean width 20; area 800 sq. ms. Surface extremely mountainous, though its river soil is highly productive. Chief town, Romney. Pop. 1820, including Morgan, 10,889; in 1840, 12,295. Cent. lat. 39 18, lon. W. C. 1 45 W.

Hampstead, village of Eng., in Middlesex, 4 ms. NNW. of London, formerly famous for its medicinal waters. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which is a fine heath that commands a delightful prospect.——Tp., Queen's co., New Brunswick, on right bank of St. John's river.——Town, Rockingham co., N. H., 36 ms. W. by S. of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1820, 1,098.——Tp., Rockland co., N. Y., 35 ms. NNW. from N. Y. Pop. in 1810, 2,072. The extensive iron works, called the Ramapoo works, are in this tp.——Village, King George co., Va. 67 ms S. from W. C.

Hampton, village of Eng., in Middlesex, on the N. side of the Thames, 14 ms. SW. of London.——Small maritime town, Rockingham co., N. H., about 6 ms. E. of Exeter, between Rye and Newtown. Pop. in 1820, 1,098.——Town, Windham co., Ct., on the E. side of Bigalow's river, 5 ms. N. of Windham. Pop. in 1840, 3,382.——Town, Washington co., N. Y., situated 70 ms. NNE. from Albany. Pop. in 1820, 963.——Seaport and village, Elizabeth City co., Va., on Hampton road, about 20 ms. NW. of Cape Henry, and 10 ms. E. of York, on the York river.

Hampton, of *Minching Hampton*, town of Eng., in Gloucestershire, on the Coteswold Hills, 14 ms. S. of Gloucester, and 90 W. of London. Lon. 2 15 W., lat. 51 36 N.

Hampton Falls, town, Rockingham co., N. H., 10 ms. SW. from Portsmouth. Pop. in 1820, 572.

Hamptonville, town, Surry county, North Carolina, 164 miles, northwest by west from Raleigh.

Hanau, co. of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which belongs to its own prince. It is 45 ms., in length, but the breadth is small, bounded on the E. by the co., of Rheinec and the territory of Fulde, on the W. by the cos. of Weissemburg and Solms, and on the N. and S. by the territories of Mentz and Frankfort.——Strong town of Germany, capital of a co. of the same name. It is divided into two towns, the Old and New, and is seated near the Maine, 18 ms. NE. of Darmstadt. Here is a university with several manufactories, and a very considerable traffic. Lon. 8 55 E., lat. 49 56 N.

Hancock, co. of Maine, bounded by the Atlantic ocean S., by Lincoln and Kennebec SW., by Penobscot NW. and N., and Washington E. Its form is very irregular, including the numerous islands and peninsulas SE. from the mouth of Penobscot river. This renders an estimate of its length difficult. From the Fox islands to Schoodic lake is upwards of 90 ms. The area may be estimated, including the islands, 3,000 sq. ms. Chief town, Castine. Pop. in 1820, 31,290. Since the above was written Waldo co. was formed from the southwestern part of Hancock. By the census of 1840 the pop. of the two counties stood thus:

Hancock - - - -	28,605
Waldo - - - - -	41,509
Total of what was Hancock -	70,114

Lat. 44 30 N., and lon. 8 45 E. from W. C., intersect in this city.——Village, Hillsborough co., N. H., 13 ms. E. from Keene. Pop. in 1840, 1,345.——Town, Addison co., Vt., 30 ms. SW. from Montpelier.——Town, Berkshire co., Mass., between Richmond and Lanesborough, on the N. Y. line. Pop. in 1820, 1,165.——Town, Delaware co., N. Y., 22 ms. SW. from Delhi. Pop. in 1820, 525.——Village, Washington co., Md., on the N. side of the river Potomac, 26 ms. W. of Hagerstown.——Co. of Ga., bounded SE. by Washington, SW. by Baldwin, W. by Putnam, NW. by Green, and NE. by Warren; length 22 ms., mean width 20, area 440 sq. ms.; surface rather waving than hilly; soil fertile. Chief town, Sparta. Pop. in 1820, 12,734, and in 1840, 9,659. Ctl. lat. 33 17, lon. W. C. 6 15 W.——Co. of Ky., bounded E. by Breckenridge, S. by Grayson and Ohio, W. by Davies, and N. by the Ohio river. Ctl. lat. 37 50, lon. 10° W. of W. C. Pop. in 1840, 2,581.——Co. of Ohio, bounded W. by Putnam, N. by Wood, E. by Seneca and Crawford, and S. by Hardin. It is 24 ms. sq., area 576 sq. ms.; surface level and soil fertile. It was formed out of the new purchase subsequent to the census of 1820. The features of this co. are peculiar. The Blanchard's fork of Auglaize river rising in Seneca co., pursues a very nearly western course over Hancock, leaving the largest section to the southward; yet the confluents of this same river all flow in a northerly direction; and, again to the N. of Blanchard's fork rise numerous branches of Portage river, which also flow northwardly; thus, though the main river in it has a westerly course, the slope of the co. is to the N. Chief town, Finley. Extending in lat. from 40 47 to 41 8, and in lon. W. C. from 6 23 to 6 50 W. It is a sq. of 24 ms.; area 576 sq. ms. Pop. in 1840, 9,986.——Co. of Miss., bounded by Lake Borgne S., by Pearl river or La. W., by Marion and Perry N., and by Jackson NE.; length 40 ms., mean width 25, area 900 sq. ms.; surface level in the S., and hilly in the centre and northern parts. Soil, with partial exceptions on the stream, sterile and clothed with pine. Chief town, Shieldsboro. Pop. in 1820, 1,594. Ctl. lat. 30 40 N., lon. W. C. 12 10 W.

Hancock's Bridge, post office, Salem county, New Jersey, by post road 66 miles SW. from Trenton.

Hancocksville, village, Union district, South Carolina, by post road 110 ms. NNW. from Columbia.

Hanging Fork, post office, Lincoln co., Ky., between Danville and Stamford, 53 ms. SSE. from Frankfort.

Hanging Rock, post office, Hampshire co. Va., by post road 99 ms. WNW. from W. C.——Village, Lawrence co., Ohio, on the Ohio river, 18 ms. below the co. seat, Burlington, and 26 above Portsmouth. The vicinity of this place is remarkable for the abundance of iron, stone coal, and limestone.

Hang-Tcheou-Fou, capital of the province of Tche-kiang, in China. It is 4 leagues in circumference, exclusive of its suburbs, and contains more than a million of inhabitants. It is seated on a small lake called Si-hou; has under its jurisdiction 7 cities of the second and third classes, and is 225 ms. SE. of Nanking. Lon. 120 20 E., lat. 30 21 N.

Hankinsonville, village, Claiborne co., Miss., about 40 ms. NE. from Natchez.

Hannibal, tp., Oswego co., New York, SW. from the mouth of Onondaga river. Population in 1820, 935.

Hannibalsville, village in Hannibal tp., Oswego county, New York, 182 miles NW. by W. from Albany.

Hanover, Kingdom of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It contains Calenberg, Gottingen, Lunenburg, Hoya, Deipholty, Hildesheim, Ozneburg, Verdun, Bremen the city, Bremen the duchy, Bentheim, East Friesland, Lingen, Rheina, and Meppen. Area 14,600 sq. ms.

Hanover is an aristocratical monarchy, if such terms are admissible. The crown is on the head of one of the sons of George III. The taxes are laid and municipal regulations made by and with consent of the States, consisting of the nobility, clergy, and deputies of towns.

The country, with the exception of some spurs of the Hartz mountains, is a level and almost undeviating plain, in some places extremely fertile. Produce, iron, and copper, and lead from the Hartz; grain, timber, live stock, &c.

The following table shows the provincial divisions, chief towns, population, &c.

Governments.	Chief towns.	Population.
Hanover	Hanover	28,000
	Hameln	5,000
Hildesheim	Hildesheim	13,000
	Gottingen	10,000
Lunenburg	Lunenburg	12,000
Staade	Staade	5,000
Osnabruck	Osnabruck	11,000
Aurich	Aurich	3,000
	Embden	11,000
Klausthall	Klausthall	8,000
Pop. of the monarchy		1,550,000

Hanover, fortified city of Germany, the capital of the kingdom of the same name. In its neighborhood are the palace and elegant gardens of Herenhausen. Hanover is well built, contains upwards of 28,000 inhabitants, and has manufactories of lace, stuff, stockings, ribands, and leather. It is seated on both sides of the Leine, 38 ms. W. by N. of Brunswick. Lon. 9 48 E., lat. 52 22 N.

Hanover, town of N. H., Grafton co., on the E. bank of the Connecticut. Three ms. S. of the village, and near the same river, stands Dartmouth college, of the most respectable seminaries of education in the U. S. Hanover is 100 ms. NW. of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1820, 2,222.—See *Dartmouth College*.——Town, Plymouth co., Mass., 15 ms. NW. from Plymouth. Pop. in 1820, 1,211.——Village in Oneida co., N. Y., on Oriskany creek, 12 ms. SW. from Utica.——Town, Chatauque co., N. Y., on the NE. part of the co.——Town, Morris co., N. J. Pop. in 1820, 3,508. The village is near the S. branch of Passaic river, 11 ms. NW. by W. from Newark.——Tp. and village, Burlington co., N. J., on Ancocus creek, 29 ms. NE. by E. from Philadelphia, and 12 ms. E. from Mount Holly.——Town, York co., Penn. Pop. in 1820, 946; in 1840, 1,071. The village or borough is situated between the heads of the Codorus and Conewago creeks, 11 ms. SW. from York.——Tp., Luzerne co, Penn., extending from the Nescopeck mountain and Lehigh river to the Susquehannah river, including on the latter a part of old Wyoming.——Tp, Northampton co., Penn., in the great bend, and on the left side of Lehigh river, between Bethlehem and Allentown.——SW. tp. of Beaver co., Penn., on the heads of Raccoon creek. Pop. in 1820, 1,147.——Tp., Columbiana co., O.——Village, Harrison co., O., 5 ms. S. from Cadiz.——Tp., Butler co., O. Pop. in 1820, 1,512.——Village in the easternmost part of Licking co., O., about 11 ms. E. of Newark, the co. seat.——Co., Va., bounded SW. by Henrico and Goochland, NW. by Louisa, NE. by North Anna and Pamunkey rivers, or the cos. of Spottsylvania, Caroline, and King William, and SE. by New Kent. Length 40 ms.; mean width 16; area 640 sq. ms. Surface generally hilly; soil sandy in general, though along the streams much excellent alluvion is found. Staples—grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief town, Hanover. Pop. in 1820, 15,267; and in 1840, 14,968. Central lat. 37 46 N., lon. W. C. 0 45 W.

Hanover, New, tp., Montgomery co., Penn., on Swamp creek, branch of Perkiomen, 30 ms. NW. from Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 1,320.

Hanover, Upper, NW. tp., Montgomery co., Penn., on Perkiomen creek, 35 ms. NW. from Philadelphia.

Hanover, East, tp., Lebanon co., Penn., on the right side of Swatara, 20 ms. NE. from Harrisburg. Pop. in 1820, 1,871.

Hanover, West, tp. Dauphin co., Penn., on the right side of Swatara, 10 ms. NE. from Harrisburg. Pop. in 1800, 3,015, including that part of East Hanover which lies in Dauphin co., as also Bethel and Rush.

Hanoverton, village in the southwesternmost part of Columbiana co., O., 10 ms. westward of New Lisbon.

Hanover Town, village, Hanover co., Va., 25 ms. NE. from Richmond. Washington academy is located near this town.

Hanse. "If," says Paganel, "we study attentively the etymology of the word *hanse*, we must be convinced that it ought to be written *hanseatique*, and not *anseatieque*; the German word is *hansely*, Danish, *haense*; and the old French (statutes of Paris) *hanser*. This verb in all its forms expresses the contribution paid by a foreigner to obtain mercantile privileges in any city, or the first expense to which any one is exposed on admission into a corporation. The substantive *hanse*, was naturally applied to a confederation of several corporations to maintain mutually their monopoly, or right of *hanse*." Hence the title of *Hanseatic League*.

Hanse Towns, or *Hanseatic League*. In the 13th century, a league was formed between some of the principal cities of Germany, Poland, and the Netherlands, for the protection of trade. It yet subsists, though confined to Lubec, Hamburg, and Bremen. This respectable confederacy laid the foundation for the flourishing state of manufactures and commerce in the N. of Europe, and had no trifling share in preparing the way to the present civilization of Europe.

Hanson, village, Plymouth co., Mass., 38 ms. SSE. from Boston.

Hants, co., Nova Scotia.

Hanuye, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 20 ms. SE. of Louvain. Lon. 5 16 E., lat 50 41 N.

Han-yang-fou, populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. It has one city under its jurisdiction.

Hapaee, name of four of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific ocean. The plantations are numerous and extensive, and some of them are enclosed in such a manner that the fences, running parallel to each other, form spacious public roads, that would appear ornamental in countries where rural conveniences have been carried to the greatest perfection. These islands extend about 19 ms.

Hapsal, seaport of Livonia, in Russia, in the government of Revel, seated on the Baltic, 5 ms. SW. of Revel, opposite the island of Dago. Lon. 22 47 E., lat. 57 4 N.

Hapsburg, ancient castle, now in ruins, on a lofty eminence near Schintznach, in Switzerland, famous for being the patrimony of Rodolph, count

of Hapsburg, who by his bravery and abilities raised himself to the imperial throne of Germany. The remains of it are inhabited by the family of a peasant.——Castle, stands in the canton of Aargau, and on the Aar river, 5 English ms. below Aarau, the capital of the canton, and an equal distance above the junction of the Aar with the Reuss. This was in former ages the residence of the ancestors of the reigning family of Austria.

Haram, ancient Charræ, the Harran of the Scriptures, town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Ourpha, about 100 ms. NE. from Aleppo, and 50 E. of the Euphrates river.

Harborough, town of Eng., in Leicestershire, on the Welland, 14 ms. S. of Leicester, and 83 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0 62 W., lat. 53 28 N.

Harburg, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Elbe, opposite Hamburg, equally well situated for trade as that city, and is 37 ms NW. of Lunenburg.

Harcourt, town of Fr., now in the dep. of Calvados, lately in the province of Normandy. It is 12 ms. S. of Caen.

Hardeberg, town of Germany, 52 ms. S. of Vienna; it is situated in the duchy of Styria. Lon. 16 12 E., lat. 47 22 N.

Hardegsen, town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenburg, 10 ms. NW. of Gottingen. It has a considerable manufacture of leather.

Hardeman, new co. of Tenn., position and boundaries uncertain.——Court-house and post office, Hardeman co., Tenn., by post road 239 ms. westward from Murfreesborough.

Hardenberg, town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg. It is 13 ms. ENE. of Dusseldorp. Lon. 6 43 E., lat. 51 19 N.

Hardenburg, town of Overyssel, situated on the Vecht, 10 ms. SW. of Covoerden.——Village, Breckenbridge co., Ky.—See *Hardinsburg*.

Hardenburg Mills, Delaware co., N. Y.

Harden's Cove, village, Randolph co., Va., on the E. branch of the Monongahela river, 65 ms. above Morgantown.

Hardensville, village on Racing river, Shelby co., Ky., 9 ms. SW. from Frankfort.

Harderwich, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, with a university. It is seated on the Zuyder-Zee, 32 ms. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 40 E., lat. 52 23 N.

Hardin, co. of Ky., bounded by the Ohio river NW., Bullitt, Nelson, and Washington NE., Greene SE., and Hart, Grayson, and Breckenridge SW. Length 55 ms., mean width 20, area 1,100 sq. ms. Surface extremely hilly. Pop. in 1820, 10,498. Central lat. 37 44 N., lon. W. C. 9° W.——Co. of O., bounded by Hancock N., Crawford and Marion E., Union and Logan S., and Allen W. It is 24 ms. sq.; area 576 sq. ms. This co. was formed from the new purchase, and of course not included in the census of 1820. Though level generally, Hardin co. occupies a table land, from which flow streams like radii from a common centre. From its southwesternmost border issue the extreme sources of Miami river, as also those of Scioto river, the latter traversing the co. from W. to E. From the northwestern angle flow the extreme sources of the Ottowa branch of Auglaize river, and from the northern those of Blanchard's fork. This county lies between N. lat. 40 27, and 40 28, and lon. 6 23, and 6 50 W. of W. C. Chief town, or co. seat, Kenton.——Village, Shelby co. O., 5 ms. westward of Sidney, the co. seat, and 83 ms. NW. by W. of Columbus.——Village, Shelby co. O., on Loramie creek, 5 ms. SE. from Fort Loramie, and by post road 93 ms. NW. by W. from Columbus.——Co., W. Tenn., on both sides of Tennessee river; bounded by Ala. SE., Miss. SW., Henderson co. W. and N., Perry and Wayne E.; length 30 ms.; mean width 22; area 660 sq. ms. Pop. in 1820, 1,462. Central lat. 35 14 N., lon. W. C. 11 10 W.

Hardinsburg, village, Dearborn co., Ia., by post road 101 ms. SE. from Indianapolis.——Town and seat of justice, Breckenridge co., Ky., 45 ms. N. from Russelville, and 110 SW. by W. from Frankfort. Lat. 37 47 N., lon. W. C. 9 21 W.

Hardinsville, village on the right bank of Tennessee, river, Hardin co., Tenn., 140 ms. SW. by W. from Murfreesborough; and 50 NW. from Florence, in Ala.

Hardiston, tp., Sussex, co., N. J. Pop. in 1820, 2,160.

Hardwick, village, Caledonia co., Vt., 21 ms. NE. from Montpellier. Pop. in 1820, 750.——Tp., Worcester co., Mass., on the W. side of Ware river, 55 ms. W. from Boston. Pop. in 1810, 1,657; in 1820, 1,836.——Town, Warren co., N. J., on the Delaware river, 60 ms. above Easton, in Penn. Pop. in 1820, 3,360.——Village, Ryan co., Ga., at the mouth of Ogechee river.——Island in Johnson's strait on the Pacific coast of N. America. Lon. W. C. 48 45 W., lat. 50 26 N.

Hardy, co. Va., bounded by Md. NW., Hampshire co. in Va. NE., Shenandoah SE., Rockingham, Pendleton, and Randolph SW.; length 42 ms.; mean width 17; area about 700 sq. ms. The S. branch, and various other branches of the Potomac, cross this co. from the SW. to NE. The surface is excessively mountainous, and the soil rocky, and generally barren. Chief town, Moorfields. Pop. in 1820, 5,700; and in 1840, 7,622. Central lat. 39° N., lon. W. C. 2° W.

Hare, large bay on the E. side of the northern peninsula of Newfoundland. Lon. W. C. 19 20 E., lat. 51 20 N.

Harem, from the Arabic *kharem*, or *kharam*, sacred place, where in Mahomedan countries, particularly Turkey, the women of men of high rank reside.

Harfleur, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy. It stands at the mouth of the Seine, 36 ms. NW. of Rouen. Lon. 0 19 E., lat. 49 30 N.

Harford, town, Susquehannah co., Penn., between Martin's and Vanwinkle's branches of Tunkhannock river, 12 ms. SE. from Montrose. Pop. in 1820, 642.——Co., Md., bounded N. by Penn., NE. by Susquehannah river, SE. by Chesapeake bay, SW. and W. by Baltimore co., in Md.; length 30 ms; mean width 16; area 480 sq. ms. Surface undulating rather than hilly. Soil productive in grain, pasturage, and fruit. Chief

town, Bellair. Pop. in 1830, 15,924; and in 1840, 17,120. Central lat. 39 33 N., lon. 0 45 E. ——Village, Harford co., Md., at the head of Bush-river bay and of tide water, 25 ms. NE. from Baltimore.

Hargrove, post office, Pickens co., Ala., by post road 140 ms. NW. from Cahaba.

Harlan, one of the southeastern cos. of Ky., bounded SE. by Va., W. by Knox co., Ky., NW. and N. by Knox and Perry; length 55 ms.; and breadth 12; area 660 sq. ms. It is drained by the higher sources of the Cumberland river. N. lat. 37° and lon. 6° W. from W. C. intersect in this co.——Court house and post office, Harlan co., Ky., on Cumberland river, 124 ms. NNE. from Knoxville, in Tenn., and by post road 154 ms. SE. from Frankfort. N. lat. 36 55, lon. W. C. 6 4 W.

Harlansburg, village on Slippery Rock creek, in the SE. angle of Mercar co., Penn., 50 ms. NNW. from Pittsburg.

Harlebec, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, on the river Lis, 3 ms. NE. of Courtray. Lon. 3 29 E., lat. 50 52 N.

Harlech, town of Wales, in Merionethshire, on a rock on Cardigan bay, and but a poor place, though the co. town, and governed by a mayor. It is 28 ms. SSE. of Carnarvon, and 213 NNW. of London. Lon. 4° W., lat. 54 57 N.

Harlesville, village, Marion district, S. C., 120 ms. SE. by E. from Columbia, and 54 SW. from Fayetteville, N. C.

Harlem, populous city of the kingdom of Holland. This place claims the invention of printing; the first attempt in the art being attributed to Laurentius Costa, a magistrate of the city. It is situated 10 ms. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 38 E., lat. 52 24 N.

Harlem, Mere, lake of Holland, near Harlem, 14 ms. long and the same broad. It lies between Leyden, Harlem, and Amsterdam. Though it is navigable, it is subject to dangerous storms; on which account the canals from Leyden to Amsterdam were made, which are a safer passage.

Harlem, or *Haerlem*, village, N. Y. co., on Harlem river, 7 ms. from the City Hall.

Harlem, village, Kennebec co., Me., 15 ms. NE. from Augusta.——Tp., Delaware co., O.

Harleston, town of Eng., in Norfolk, on the Waveney, over which there is a bridge, 16 ms S. of Norwich, and 100 NE. of London. Lon. 1 20 W., lat. 52 26 N.

Harley's Store, post office, Frederick co., Md.; by postroad 57 ms. NNW. from W. C.

Harling, town of Eng., in Norfolk, on a rivulet between Thetford and Buckingham. It manufactures a little linen cloth, and is 24 ms. SW. of Norwich, and 88 NE. of London. Lon. 58' E., lat. 52 27 N.

Harlingen, seaport of the kingdom of Holland, in West Friesland. The manufactures are salt, bricks, tiles, and all sorts of linen cloth. It is 13 ms. W. of Lewarden. Lon. 5 14 E., lat. 53 9 N.——Village, Somerset co., N. J., 12 ms. a little W. of S. from Somerville, and 23 ms. N. from Trenton.

Harlow, town of Eng., in Essex, 7 ms. NW. of Chipping Ongar. On a common 2 ms. from the town is a famous annual fair, on the 9th of September, called Harlow Bush Fair, much frequented by the neighboring gentry.

Harmans, creek of Pa. and Va., rises in Washington co. in the former, and falls into the Ohio river, in Brooke co., in the latter.

Harmony, town, Somerset co., Me., 25 ms. E. from Norridgewock.——Town, Chatauque co., N. Y., S. from Chatauque lake.——Village, Sussex co., N. J.; by post road 70 ms. N. from Trenton. ——Village, Butler co., Pa., on Conequenessing creek, 14 ms. SW. by W. from Butler, and 12 NE. by E. from Beaver.——Tp., Clark co., O. ——Village and seat of justice, Posey co., Ia., on the left bank of the Wabash. It was settled by the sect called Harmonists, after their removal from Harmony, in Butler co., Pa.

Harmony Grove, post office, Jackson co., Ga., 80 ms. NNW. from Milledgeville.

Haroodjeh, a hilly or rather a mountainous tract of Africa, between Barca and Fezzan, and extending southward from Tripoli. It commences at two or three days' journey SW. of Audjelah, and, presenting a singular, broken, rocky, and desolate region, extends to Fezzan. N. lat. 28° and lon. 20° E. of London intersect near the centre of Haroodjeh.

Harper's Ferry, village, Jefferson co., Va., on the right bank of Potomac river, at the mouth of Shenandoah river, 65 ms. by land above Washington. The justly celebrated passage of the Potomac through the Blue Ridge is at this place. The United States has an armory and manufactory of arms established here.

Harpersfield, town, Delaware co., N. Y., 55 ms. SW. from Albany, and on a creek of Charlotte river, branch of Susquehannah. The village in Harpersfield situated 10 ms. westward of Jefferson, the co. seat, and 16 eastward of Painsville. ——Town in the western part of Ashtabula co., O. Pop. 1820, 763.

Harperville, village, Broome co., N. Y., 20 ms. NE. by E. from Chenango Point.

Harpeth, small river of Tenn., rises in Williamson, and, flowing NW., enters Davidson co., and falls into Cumberland river 35 ms. below Nashville, after a general comparative course of 60 ms. ——Village, Williamson co., Tenn.

Harponelly, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 152 ms. NNW. of Seringapatam, capital of a district of the same name, in the Mysore country. Lon. 75 28 E., lat. 14 40 N.

Harpswelt, tp., Cumberland co., Me., 40 ms. E. from Portland.

Harria, or *Harelinland*, province of Livonia, lying on the NW. part of the Gulf of Finland. Revel is the only town.

Harrington, town, Washington co., Me., 28 ms. W. from Machias.——Tp., Bergen co., N. J. Pop. 1820, 2,296.

Harrisborough, village, Richmond co., Ga., a little below Augusta.

Harrisburg, village, borough, seat of justice for Dauphin co., and seat of government for Pa., is situated on the east bank of Susquehannah river, 96 ms. from Philadelphia, and 35 from Lancaster. The upper part of the site of Harrisburg is a gently swelling hill or high bank between Susquehannah river and Paxton creek. Along the valley of Paxton extends that part of the Pennsylvania canal

which passes Harrisburg—the lower part extending on the level bottom or plain above the mouth of Paxton. The town extends in three streets parallel to the river and several cross streets. The middle part, opposite the bridge, is tolerably well built. The bridge is a fine structure of its kind, resting on stone piers, with a roof. It is composed of two parts, extending over the two channels of the Susquehannah, on each side of an island opposite the town. The State capital is an elegant edifice, erected on the highest part of the hill on which part of the town stands. From the cupola of the State-house is one of the finest inland landscapes in Pa., embracing a wide extent of cultivated country, swelling hills, the meanders of the river, and the adjacent mountains. Beside the State-house or capitol, Harrisburg contains a court-house, market house, and a number of places of public worship. Pop. 1820, 2,990; and in 1840, 5,980.

Harrisburg, village, Lewis co., N. Y.; by post road 152 ms. NW. from Albany.——Village, Lancaster district, S. C.; by post road 121 ms. NNE. from Columbia.——Village, Catahoola parish, La., 40 ms. a little N. of W. from Natchez.——Village, Pleasant tp., near the SW. angle of Franklin co. and crossing of Darby creek, 15 ms. SW of Columbus, and 20 ms. NW. of Circleville.

Harrison, co. of Ohio, bounded by Jefferson E., Belmont S., Guernsey SW., Tuscarawas W., Carroll N., and northern part of Jefferson NE. Greatest length E. and W. 26 ms.; greatest breadth from S. to N. 18; mean breadth 16; and area 416 sq. ms.; extending in lat. from 40 13 to 40 27, and in lon. W. C. from 3 54 to 4 20 W. Chief town and co. seat, Cadiz. Pop. 1840, 20,100. Occupying a part of the height of land between the Ohio and Tuscarawas rivers, the surface of Harrison co. is excessively broken, and, though in very few places precipitous, the hills are steep, with a productive soil. Bituminous coal abounds.——Tp., Cumberland co., Me., 40 ms. NW. from Portland. Pop. 1820, 789.——Tp., Broome co., N. Y.——Town, Courtland co., N. Y., between the two main branches of the Tionioga river, 30 ms. SW. by W. from Norwich.——Tp., Westchester co., N. Y., 30 ms. NE. from N. Y. Pop. 1820, 994.——Co., Va., bounded by Lewis S., Wood W., Tyler NW., Monongalia NE., and Randolph SE. Length 50 ms., mean width 22; area about 1,100 sq. ms. Surface excessively broken, with high hills. Soil upon the streams in many places highly fertile, but in general rocky or stony, and part barren. Chief town, Clarksburg. Pop. 1820, 10,932; in 1840, 17,670. Cent lat. 39 20 N., lon. W. C. 3 30 W.——Co., Ky., bounded by Bourbon S., Scott and Owen W., Pendleton N., Bracken NE., and Nicholas E. Length 23 ms., mean width 15; area about 330 sq. ms. Chief town, Cynthiana. Pop. in 1820, 12,271; and in 1840, 12,472. Central lat. 38 30 N., lon. W. C. 7 5 W.——Tp., Gallia co., O.——SE. tp. of Stark co., O.——Tp., Franklin co., O., on Alum creek.——Tp. on the E. side of Ross co. O.——SW. tp. of Dark co., O.——Tp., Muskingum co., O.——Tp., Pickaway co., O., E. from Scioto river.——Tp., Licking co., O., on the S. fork of Licking river.——Village and tp., Champaign co., O.——Tp., Preble co., O.——Village, O. and Ia. It is remarkable as standing on the line of demarcation between the two States, one part being in Hamilton co., O., and the other in Dearborn, Ia., 21 ms. NW. by W. of Cincinnati, and 18 ms. SE. of Brookville, in Ia. The line of White Water canal passes through the village.——Village, Knox co., O., 15 ms. SE. from Mount Vernon.——Co., Ia., bounded by Ohio river SE., S., and W., Big Blue river SW., Washington N., and Floyd NE. and E. Length 30 ms., mean width 14; area about 410 sq. ms. Surface hilly, but soil fertile. Chief town, Corydon. Pop. in 1820, 7,875; and in 1840, 12,459. Central lat. 38 14 N., lon. W. C. 9° W.——Village and tp., Harrison co., Ia. Pop. 1,200.——Tp., Franklin co., Ia., 25 ms. NW. from Cincinnati. This tp. is remarkable for the number and magnitude of aboriginal remains found within its limits.——Village, Calloway co., Mo.; by post road 100 ms. W. from St. Louis.

Harrisonburg, village and seat of justice, Rockingham co., Va., on one of the branches of Shenandoah river, 25 ms. NNE. from Staunton, and 40 NNW. from Charlottesville. Lat. 38 31 N., lon. W. C. 1 41 W.

Harrison's Store, post office, Brunswick co., Va.

Harrisonville, village and seat of justice, Monroe co., Ill., on the left bank of the Mississippi, opposite Herculaneum, 30 ms. below St. Louis. Lat. 38 13 N., lon. W. C. 13 18 W.

Harrisville, village, Butler co., Pa.——Village, Brunswick co., Va.; by post road 57 ms. a little W. of S. from Richmond.——Village, Medina co., O., on the S. side of the co.——Town, Harrison co., O., 9 ms. NE. from Cadiz, and 13 ms. NW. from Wheeling. This village stands very near the SE. angle of the co.

Harrisville Reserve, village, Medina co., O.; by post road 90 ms. N. from Columbus.

Harrodsburg, village, Mercer co., Ky., lying on the E. side of Salt river, 30 ms. S. from Frankfort, the capital of the State. In 1840, pop. 1,254.

Harrowgate, village of Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the parish of Knaresborough, noted for medicinal springs, one of which is the strongest sulphur water in Great Britain. It is 206 ms. N. by W. of London.

Harrow, village of Eng., in Middlesex, on the highest hill in the co., on the summit of which is the church, with a lofty spire. Here is a celebrated free school, founded by Mr. John Lyons, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is 10 ms. WNW. of London.

Hart, co., Ky., on both sides of Green river, bounded by Barren S., Warren SW., Grayson W., Hardin N., and Green E. Length 30 ms., mean width 11; area 320 sq ms. Chief town, Madisonville. Surface level, and on both sides of Green river in great part occupied by that species of soil denominated barrens. Hart co. has been, since 1810, formed out of part of Hardin and Barren cos., and is not included in the census of 1810. Pop. 1820, 4,184; and in 1840, 7,031. Cent. lat. 37 18 N., lon. 8 33 W.

Hartford, or *Hertford*, the co. town of Hertfordshire, Eng., seated on the river Lea, the chief commodities of which are wheat, malt, and wool;

and it sends 5,000 quarters of malt to London weekly by the river Lea.

Hartford, co., Ct., on both sides of Connecticut river, bounded by the State of Mass. N., by Tolland E., New London SE., Middlesex and New Haven S., and Litchfield W. Length 32 ms., mean width 23; area about 740 sq. ms. Surface very diversified, being traversed by the Connecticut from N. to S., and on both sides of that stream, at a distance of 7 or 8 ms., by chains of not very elevated but very distinct mountains, and limited on its western border by a third ridge. The river valleys of the Connecticut and Farmington (see *Farmington*) are exuberantly fertile and highly cultivated. Much of the high land is also productive in grain and pasturage. The aspect of the county is indeed that of prosperous and active industry. Chief town, Hartford. Pop. in 1820, 47,234; and in 1840, 55,629. Cent. lat. 41 50 N., lon. W. C. 4 15 E.

Hartford, city of, capital of Connecticut, and seat of justice for Hartford co., is situated on the right bank of Connecticut river, about 50 ms. above its mouth, 14 ms. above Middletown by land, and 34 ms. from New Haven. The site of the town rises by rather a steep acclivity from the river to an extensive plain. The main street extends along the latter. A large creek, rising in the Farmington hills, crosses the city nearly at right angles, and is traversed by a substantial bridge on the main street. Surrounded by a thickly populated and well cultivated country. Hartford is a very active and flourishing place; it is at the head of sloop navigation. The amount of shipping owned here is between 9,000 and 10,000 tons. Public buildings, besides common schools and places of public worship, are a State house, State arsenal, 2 banks, 2 insurance companies, 7 or 8 printing offices, an academy, museum, and an asylum for the deaf and dumb. The Connecticut river is crossed opposite the city by a fine bridge, erected at an expense of upwards of $100,000. Lon. W. C. 4 22 E., lat. 41 46. Pop. 1820, 4,726; and in 1840, 9,468.

Hartford, town, Oxford co., Me., 12 ms. NE. from Paris. Pop. 1840, 1,472.——Town, Windsor co., Vt, 15 ms, above Windsor. Pop. 2,000. ——Tp., Hartford co., Ct., including the city of the same name. Pop. 1840, exclusive of the city, 3,325.——Town, Washington co., N. Y., on a branch of Wood creek, 54 ms. N. from Albany. Pop. 1840, 2,164.——Village and seat of justice, Pulaski co., Ga., on the left bank of Ockmulgee river, 50 mss. SSW. from Milledgeville. Lat. 32 18 N., lon. W. C. 6 37 W.——Village and seat of justice, Ohio co., Ky., on the left bank of Green river, 45 ms. N. from Russelville. Lat. 37 26 N., lon. W. C. 9 46 W.——Town, Trumbull co., Ohio, on the eastern side of the co., 17 ms. NE. by E. from Warren, the county seat. ——NW. tp. of Licking co., Ohio; post office name, *Granby*; which see.——Town, Dearborn co., In., on Loughery creek, 7 ms. from Lawrenceburg, and 5 from Ohio river.

Hartland, town of Eng., in Devonshire, on the Bristol channel, near a promontory called Hartland point, 28 ms. W. of Barnstable, and 213 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4 31 W., lat. 51 12 N.——Village, Somerset county, Me., by post road 128 miles NNE. from Portland.——Town, Windsor county, Vt., lying on the W. side of Connecticut river, about 9 miles N. of Windsor. Pop. of the tp. 2,400.——NW. town, Hartford co., Conn., on the E. branch of Farmington river. Pop. in 1820, 1,254.——NE. town, Niagara county, N. Y., on Lake Ontario. Pop. in 1820, 1,448.——Village, Huron co., O., 9 ms. SE. of Norwalk, the county seat.

Hartlepool, seaport of Eng., in the co. of Durham. It is 16 miles NE. of Durham, and 254 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 4 W., lat. 54 47 N.

Hartleton, village and NW. tp., Union county, Pa. Pop. in 1820, 1,239.

Hartley, town of England, in Northumberland, NW. of Tinmouth, where Lord Delaval has constructed a haven, whence coal is shipped to London. Here are large salt, copperas, and glass works; and a canal has been cut through a solid rock to the harbor.

Hart's Grove, village, southwestern part of Ashtabula county, O., 17 miles SW. of Jefferson, the county seat, and 13 or 14 E. of Chardon.

Hart's Store, Albemarle co., Va., by post road 149 ms. SW. from W. C.

Hartville, village on a branch of Wappinger's creek, Dutchess co., N. Y., 12 miles NE. by E. from Poughkeepsie.

Hartsville, village, Buck's co., Pa.——Village, Sumner county, Tenn., 60 miles N. from Murfreesborough.

Hartwick, town, Otsego co., N. Y., 5 ms. SW. from Cooperstown. Pop. in 1820, 2,579.

Hartz, mountainous and forest district, principally in the S. of Hanover, in N. Germany. It is particularly remarkable for the quantity and excellence of its mineral treasures, especially iron, copper, and lead. The annual tenth of the iron mines produces a revenue exceeding 115,000 pounds sterling—upwards of 510,000 dollars.

Hartzgerode, town of Upper Saxony, situated near the Hartz mountains, in the principality of Anhalt Bernburg. Lon. 11 2 E., lat. 51 46 N.

Harutch, or *Haroodje*, a sandy and mountainous desert of Africa, between Fezzan and Barca. The Harutch is in great part composed of black basaltic rocks, or calcareous stones admixed with marine petrifactions. Central latitude 28° N., longitude 18° East.

Harvard, town, Worcester co., Mass., 20 miles NE. from Worcester. Pop. in 1820, 1,597.

Harvard College.—See *Cambridge*, Middlesex county, Mass.

Harvey, village, Green co., Penn.

Harvey's Island, island in the South sea. Lon. 151 48 W., lat. 19 17 S.

Harvell's, post office, Dinwiddie co., Va., about 35 ms. S. from Richmond.

Harwich, seaport and borough of England, in Essex. Here the packet boats are stationed that go to Germany and Holland. Harwich is 42 ms. E. by N. of Chelmsford, and 72 ENE. of London. Lon. 1 25 E., lat. 52° N.——Tp., Kent county, U. C., extending between Lake Erie and the river Thames.——Town, Barnstable county, Mass., on Barnstable bay, 9 miles from Chatham, and 8 from Yarmouth. Pop. in 1810, 1,942; in 1820, 1,980.

Harwinton, village and township, Litchfield co., Conn., 23 ms. W. from Hartford.

Hasbat, province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco.

Haselfelde, ancient town of Germany, in Lower Saxony.

Haslem, island of Denmark, in the Cattegate, at the entrance of the Baltic, N. of Zealand. Lon. 11 51 E., lat. 56 21 N.

Haslemere, borough of Eng., in Surry, 12 miles SW. of Guildford, and 43 of London. Lon. 38′ W., lat. 51 6 N.

Haslingden, town of England, in Lancashire, 16 miles N. by W. of Manchester, and 196 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 16 W., lat. 51 40 N.

Hasselt, handsome town of the kingdom of Holland, in Overyssel, seated on the Vecht, 5 ms. N. of Zwoll.——Town of Germany, in the territory of Liege, seated on the Demer, 20 miles NW. of Maestricht.

Hasseli, small territory of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern.

Hastenbeck, town in the principality of Calenberg, in Lower Saxony, 5 ms. SE. of Hamelin.

Haste River Mills, Culpeper co., Va.

Hastings, borough of England, in Sussex. It is one of the Cinque Ports, 24 ms. E. of Lewes, and 64 SE. from London. Lon. 46′ E., lat. 50 52 N. ——Co. of U. C., opposite the bay of Quinte, and W. from Lenox county, extending from the bay of Quinte to Ottowa river.

Hatborough, village, Montgomery county, Pa., on Penepack creek, 17 ms. N. from Philadelphia.

Hatchersville, post office, Chesterfield co., Va., 11 ms. southwardly from Richmond.

Hatche's, village, Onslow co., N. C., by post road 100 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Hatchy, Big, river, Tennessee and Mississippi, rises in the latter, and, flowing NW., enters Henderson and Madison counties in the former, gradually turns to the W., and enters Mississippi river at lat. 35 30 N.

Hatfield, town, Hampshire co., Mass., 5 miles above Northampton. Pop. in 1820, 823.——Tp., Montgomery county, Pa., on the line between that and Bucks county, 24 miles NNW. from Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 756.——Town of Eng., in Herts, on the river Lea, 20 miles NNW. of London. Lon. 10′ W., lat. 51 48 N.

Hatfield-Broad-Oak, or *Hatfield Regis*, town of Eng., in Essex, 30 ms NNE. of London. Lon. 20′ E., lat. 51 48 N.

Hatherly, town of England, in Devonshire, on a branch of the river Towridge, 6 ms. NW. of Exeter, and 201 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4 9 W., lat. 50 52 N.

Hatley, tp. of Richelieu and Buckingham cos., L. C., on Lakes Memphramagog, Seaswaninepus, and Tomefobi.

Hattem, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, seated on the Yessel, 5 ms. SW. of Zwoll.

Hattengen, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, seated on the Roer, 17 miles ENE. of Dusseldorp. Lon. 7 14 E., lat. 51 17 N.

Hatteras, Cape, North Carolina. It is the salient point of a very long reef of sand extending from Ocracoke to New Inlet. The cape, properly so called is at lon. W. C. 1 30 E., lat. 35 15 N.

Havana, city and seaport on the NW. part of Cuba, two miles in circumference, and the capital of the island. The houses are elegant, built of stone, and the churches are rich and magnificent. The harbor is capable of containing upwards of 1,000 vessels, and the entrance so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time, is defended by two strong forts, called the Moro and the Puntal; there are also many other forts and platforms, well furnished with artillery. Here all the ships that come from the Spanish settlements rendezvous on their return to Spain. This city was taken by the English in 1762, but restored to the Spaniards in 1763. It is seated on the W. side of the harbor, and watered by two branches of the river Lagida. Lon. W. C. 5 2 W., lat. 23 12 N.

Havana, province of the island of Cuba, comprising the sub-provinces of Matanzas, Trinidad, Santa Espirito, Remedios, and Villa Clara. Pop. 421,397; of whom 197,768 are whites, 58,506 free colored persons, 14,000 troops, and 25,000 transient. Havana, principal city.——Post office, Greene co., Ala., 53 miles SW. from Tuscaloosa.

Havant, town of Eng., in Hampshire, between Fareham and Chichester, 7 miles NE. of Portsmouth, and 64 W. by S. of London. Lon. 58′ E, lat. 50 52 N.

Havel, river of Germany, in Prussia, rises on the southern borders of Mecklenberg, and, contrary to most streams on the great slope of Northern Germany, flows S. a little W. 70 miles to Spandau, where it receives the Spree. The Havel is joined to the Oder by the canal of Finau, which, leaving the former 20 miles N. from Berlin, unites with the latter at Odersburg. It is 23 miles long, falling 130 feet by 13 locks. It was begun in 1605, but was not completed until 1751. Below Spandau, the Havel flows nearly SW. about 12 ms., to Potsdam, where it abruptly turns to NW. 10 ms., and thence again SW. 10 ms. to New Brandenburg. At the latter place the canal of Plauen, from Lake Plauen, branches nearly W. directly to the Elbe, which it joins below Magdeburg. This canal is in length 17 ms., and falls towards the Elbe 23 feet by three locks; width 23 feet. The engineer, Mahiste, under the direction of Frederick II. The canal of Plauen shortens the navigation from New Brandenburg to Magdeburg 76 miles—the distance being 93 miles down the Havel and up the Elbe; but, as we have seen, only 17 ms. from river to river. Below New Brandenburg the Havel turns to NW. by N. 30 miles, where it falls into the Elbe at Werben. Though only 130 miles in length, the Havel is, from its position, one of the most important rivers in Germany, affording a direct and very commodious inland navigation from the Elbe to the Oder.

Havelberg, town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg. It is seated on the Havel, 87 miles NW. of Brandenburg, Lon. 12 26 E., lat. 53 5 N.

Havenstein, small village in Suabia, on the Rhine, 13 ms. NW. of Baden.

Haverford, tp., Delaware co., Penn., on the E. side of Darby creek, 6 miles W. of Philadelphia.

Haverfordwest, borough of Wales, in Pembroke, 15 miles S. by E. of St. David's, and 329 W. by N. of London. Lon. 5° W., lat. 51 50 N.

Haverhill, town, Grafton co., N. H., on the E. side of Connecticut river, 35 miles NW. by N. of

Dartmouth College.——Considerable town, Essex county, Mass., lying on the NW. side of the river Merrimack, 15 ms. W. from Newburyport, and 32 N. from Boston. It carries on a brisk trade, foreign and domestic.——Town of Eng., in Suffolk, 16 miles SW. of Bury, and 59 NE. of London. Lon. 28′ E., lat. 52 6 N.

Havering Bower, village of Eng., in Essex, 3 ms. NE. of Rumford.

Haverstraw, town, Rockland co., N. Y., on the W. side of Hudson river, 33 ms. N. of New York, and 120 S. of Albany.

Havre de Grace, a considerable seaport of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, on the English channel, in a large plain at the mouth of the river Seine. It is a small fortified town, divided into two parts by the harbor, surrounded with a wall and other works, and defended by a strong citadel, which, together with its foreign trade, makes it one of the most important places in France. It is 45 ms. W. of Rouen, and 112 NW. of Paris. Lon. 11′ E., lat. 42 29 N. ——Village and seaport on the right bank of Susquehanna river, at its mouth, Harford county, Md., 36 ms. NE. from Baltimore. Lat. 39 35 N., lon. W. C. 58 E.

Haut-rive, town of France, in the dep. of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Arriege. Lon. 1 26 E., lat. 43 26 N.

Hautvilliers, town of Fr., in the dep. of Marne, and late province of Champagne, where the best Champagne wine is made. It is seated on the Marne, 20 ms. S. by E. of Rheims.

Haw, river, N. C., which rises in Rockingham co., near the northern border of the State, and, flowing SE. joins Deep river in Chatham, and forms the NE. branch of Cape Fear river.

Hawesville, village and seat of justice, Hancock co., Ky., situated on the Ohio river, by post road 135 ms. SW. by W. from Frankfort. Lat. 37 50, lon. 9 45 W. of W. C.

Hawaiian Islands.—See *Sandwich Islands*, as noticed in article *Australia*, under the head of *Hawaii*, or *Owhyhee*, pp. 114, 115.

Hawick, pleasantly situated town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, seated on the Tiviot, amid woods, rocks, cataracts, and bridges, 15 ms. SW. of Kelso.

Hawke, tp., Rockingham co., N. H., 20 miles SW. from Portsmouth.

Hawkebury, river of New Holland, which rises in the mountains far inland, and, flowing E., falls into Broken bay.

Hawkesbury, tp. in the co. of Prescott, U. C., lies on the Ottowa river, adjoining to L. C.

Hawkins, co. of Tennessee, bounded by Va., N., Sullivan co., Tenn., E., Greene and Jefferson S., Grainger W., and Claiborne NW. Length 40, mean width 17 ms.; area 480 sq. ms. Surface very much broken by hills and mountains. Being traversed by the Holston river in the entire length of the county, and drained by numerous minor branches, it contains much excellent alluvial soil. Chief town, Rogersville. Pop. in 1820, 10,949; and in 1840, 15,035. Central lat. 36 20 N., lon. W. C. 6° W.

Hawley, town, Franklin co., Mass., 14 ms. SW. by W. from Greenfield. Pop. 1820, 1,089.

Haw River, post office, Orange co., N. C., by post road 65 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Hawesville, seat of justice, Hancock co., Ky., situated near the Ohio river, 40 ms. a little S. of W. of Brandenburg, and 25 NW. by W. from Hardinsburg. Pop. in 1840, 420.

Hawkshead, town of Eng., in Lancashire, situated in Fourness, 24 ms. NNW. of Lancaster, and 273 of London. Lon. 3 6 W., lat. 54 24 N.

Hawswater, lake of Eng., in Westmoreland, S. of Penrith, 3 ms. long, and half a mile over in some places. It is almost divided in the middle by a promontory of enclosures, so that it consists of two sheets of water.

Hawthornden, ancient building of Scot., a few ms. to the SE. of Edinburgh, famous for some artificial caves cut out of the solid rock. It was the seat of Drummond, the poet and historian.

Hay, town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, between the Wyll and Dulas, 15 ms. NE. of Brecknock, and 151 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3 4 W., lat. 51 59 N.

Hay Bay, in the tp. of Fredericksburg, running southwesterly into East Bay, makes the fork of the N. channel of the Bay of Quinte, U. C.

Hayeock, tp. of Bucks co., Pa., on the N. side of Tokickon creek, 22 ms. NW. of Newton. Pop. in 1810, 836; in 1820, 926.

Haye, town of Fr., now in the dep. of Indre and Loire, lately in the province of Touraine. It is memorable for being the birthplace of Des Cartes, and seated on the Creuse, 25 ms. S. of Tours, and 135 SW. of Paris. Lon. 46′ E., lat. 46 56 N.

Hayleham, town of Eng., in the co. of Sussex, 12 ms. E. of Lewis, and 58 SE. of London. Lon. 20′ E., lat. 50 55 N.

Haymarket, village, Prince William co., Va., at the distance of 38 ms. W. from Washington. ——Village, Muskingum co., O., on the E. bank of Muskingum river, 9 ms. above Zanesville.

Haynes, SE. tp. of Centre co., Pa., in Penn's Valley. Pop. in 1820, 2,350.

Hay's Mills, post office, Shenandoah co., Va., about 80 ms. W. from W. C.

Hay's Cross Roads, otherwise called *Haysville*, village, Vermillion tp., eastern side of Richland co., O., 14 ms. E. of Mansfield.

Haysville, village, Franklin co., N. C., by post road 46 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Hayti.—See *Domingo, Saint*.

Haytien, Cape.—See *Cape Haytien*.

Haywood, co. of Tenn., in the western part of the State, bounded W. by Lauderdale and Tipton, N. by Dyer and Gibson, E. by Madison, and S. by Hardeman and Fayette. Length 30 miles, mean width 22 ms. Big Hatchie river enters the SE. angle, and flows over the county in a direction a little N. of W. The southern branch of Forked Deer river enters the eastern border, and, flowing towards the NW., leaves the county near its NW. angle, where it enters Dyer co. Chief town, Harrisburg, on Forked Deer river. Central lat. 35 36, lon. W. C. 12 15 W.——A western co. of N. C., bounded by Macon W. and SW., by Buncombe SE. and E., and by Smoky Mountain, dividing it from Tennessee, N. Central lat. 35 30 N., lon. 6° W. of W. C. Chief town, Waynesville, 294 ms. a very little S. of W. from Raleigh. The great body of the co. is an elevated mountain valley, drained by different branches of Tennessee river. Soil in general rough, rocky, and barren,

but with some remarkable exceptions near the streams. Pop. in 1820, 4,073; and in 1840, 4,975. Central lat. 35 20 N., lon. W. C. 6 10 W. ——C. H. and post office, Haywood co., Tenn.

Haywood, C. H. and post office, now *Waynesville*, by post road 293 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.—See *Waynesville*.

Haywoodsborough, village, Chatham co., N. C., in the forks of Cape Fear river, 46 ms. above Fayetteville.

Hazlegreen, post office, Madison co., Ala.

Hazlepatch, post office, Knox co., Ky.

Hazleton's Ferry, Knox co., Ia.

Headford, town of Ireland, in the co. of Galway, and province of Connaught, 12 ms. N. of Galway. Lon. 3' W., lat. 22 12 N.

Head of Elk, Md.—See *Elkton*.

Head of Chester, village, Kent co., Md., about 50 ms. E. from Baltimore.

Head of Cove Neck, village in the NE. angle of Queen's co., N. Y., on Long Island, 24 ms. NE. by E. from the city of N. Y.

Head of Sassafras, village, Kent co., Md., about 50 ms. NE. by E. from Baltimore.

Head of Severn, post office, Anne Arundel co., Md., 10 ms. NW. from Annapolis, and 15 S. from Baltimore.

Health, Seat of, post office, Granville co., N. C., by post road 58 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Heath, town, Franklin co., Mass.

Heath Point, SE. extremity of the island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Hebardsville, village, Athens co., O., 6 ms. S. of Athens, the co. seat, and 20 ms. a little N. of W. of Troy, on Ohio river, at the mouth of Hockhocking river.

Hebrides, or *Western Islands*, numerous islands on the W. coast of Scot., the principal of which are Skye, St. Kilda, Lewis and Harris, Uist, Cannay, Staffa, Mull, Jura, and Islay. The situation of these islands in the great Atlantic ocean renders the air cold and moist in most of them.

Hebrides, New, a cluster of islands, lying in the S. Pacific ocean, discovered by Quiros in 1606, and considered as part of a great southern continent, under the name of Tierra Australia del Espiritu Santo. They were next visited by Bougainville in 1768, who did no more than discover that the land was not connected, but composed of islands, which he called the Great Cyclades. Captain Cook, in 1774, ascertained the extent and situation of the whole group, and gave them the name they now bear. They lie between 14 25 and 20 4 S. lat., and 166 41 and 170 21 E. lon., extending 125 leagues.

Hebron, town of Palestine, seated at the foot of an eminence, on which are the remains of an ancient castle. The sepulchre of Abraham is shown here, which is visited by Christians and Mahometans. It is 25 ms. SW. of Jerusalem.——Town, Oxford co., Me., 9 ms. S. from Paris. Pop. in 1840, 1,254.——Town, Grafton co., N. H., 35 ms. N. from Concord. Pop. in 1820, 572.——Town, Tolland co., Ct., 18 ms. SE. of Hartford. Pop. in 1820, 2,094.——Town, Washington co., N. Y., 50 ms. NNE. from Albany. Pop. in 1840, 2,500.——Village near the southern side of Licking co., O., at the intersection of the Ohio and Erie canal and national road, 9 ms. a little S. of W. from Newark, the co. seat, 27 ms. W. of Zanesville, and 27 E. of Columbus. This place is a real natural and artificial curiosity. Approaching it we are greeted with the view of a commercial port, large warehouses, and numerous boats, whilst the flat surface presents all the aspect of a low alluvial tract near a seacoast, and yet you are on a summit level 400 feet above the Ohio river at Portsmouth. The Ohio and Erie canal depresses both ways from near Hebron. It is a very favorable position to study the peculiar geology of Ohio. Pop. in 1836, about 400; in 1840, 473.

Heckla, mountain and volcano of Iceland, rising to about 5,000 feet, 40 ms. SE. from Skalholt.

Hector, town in SW. tp. Tompkins co., N. Y., between Seneca and Cayuga lakes. Population in 1820, 4,012.

Hector, Northwest, post office, Tompkins co., N. Y., about 18 ms. a little N. of W. from Ithaca.

Hedjas, province of Arabia, the holy land of the Mahometans, extending along the NE. shore of the Red Sea, and including Mecca and Medina. It has Yemen S., and the interminable Nedjed E. Hedjas lies generally between N. lat. 20 and 25°, and is in great part mountainous and desert.

Hedomora, town of Dalecarlia, in Sweden, seated on the Lake Hafran, famous for the gunpowder made here; it is 55 ms. NW. of Upsal. Lon. 17 7 E., lat. 60 14 N.

Heermund river.—See *Helmund*.

Hegira, or "The Flight," July 16th, A. D. 622.—See article Astronomy, head *Lunar year*.

Heideberg, tp., Berks co., Pa., on the left side of Schuylkill river, commencing 6 ms. above Reading, at the mouth of Cacoosing creek. Pop. in 1820, 3,605.

Heidelberg, village, Lebanon co., Pa, 30 ms. E. from Harrisburg, and about the same distance N. from Lancaster. It is the chief town of Heidelberg, the NE. tp. of the co. Pop. of the tp. in 1840, 2,827.——Tp. in the western part of York co., Pa. Pop. in 1840, 1,528.——City of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with a celebrated university. It has manufactures of woolen stuffs, carpets, silk stockings, velvet, and soap. It is seated on the Neckar, over which is a bridge, 12 ms. SE. of Manheim, and 52 S. of Frankfort. Lon. 8 38 E., lat. 49 21 N.

Heidenheim, town of Suabia, and in the territory of Brentzhall, 22 ms. N. of Ulm. Lon. 10 9 E., lat. 48 47 N.

Heilig, town of Western Prussia, in Poland, at the mouth of the Vistula, on the Baltic sea, 12 ms. N. of Dantzic. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 54 53 N.

Heilegen Have, seaport of Holstein, in Germany, seated on the Baltic, opposite the island of Femeren. Lon. 10 57, lat. 54 30 N.

Heiligoland, island of the German ocean, belonging to the King of Denmark; it is seated between the mouths of the Eider and the Elbe. Lon. 8 20 E., lat. 54 21 N.

Heiligenstadt, town of Germany, belonging to the elector of Mentz, capital of the territory of Etchset. It is seated at the confluence of the Geisland and Leina, 30 ms. NW. of Eisnach. Lon. 10 14 E., lat. 51 22 N.

Helder, village of Holland, on Walden Point, N. Holland. It stands on the S. side of the entrance to the Texel, and 45 ms. N. from Amster-

dam. A fine canal, admitting frigates, has been recently opened from the Helder to Amsterdam.

Helena, St., island in the Atlantic ocean, 27 ms. in circuit, belonging to the Eng. East India Company.—See *Africa*, p. 31. The inhabitants do not exceed 3,000, including near 500 soldiers and 1,600 blacks, who are supplied with corn and manufactures, by the company's ships, in return for refreshments. The town, called Jamestown, is small, situated at the bottom of a bay on the S. side of the island, between two steep dreary mountains. This island has now become classic ground in history, by becoming the place of exile and death of the emperor Napoleon. He arrived at the island October 13, 1815; died on the 5th, and was interred on the 9th of May, 1821; aged 51 years, 8 months, and 20 days. He was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, August 15, 1769. The remains of Napoleon have been disinterred and removed to France, and there now rest.

Helena, village, Philips co., Ark., by post road 201 ms. from Little Rock.

Helen's, St., town of Eng., in E. Medina, in the Isle of Wight. It has a large bay, and, in a war with France, is often the station of the royal navy.

Helicon, now Sangara, mountain of Greece, in Bœotia, near the Gulf of Corinth.

Helier, St., little island near the town of the same name, in the bay of St. Aubin, on the S. side of the island of Jersey.——Capital of the island of Jersey, in the English channel, seated in the bay of St. Aubin, where it has a harbor and a stone pier. The inhabitants are computed to be 2,000.

Heligoland, Helgoland, island in the German ocean, about 28 ms. distant from the mouth of the Weser, Elbe, and Eyder. This island has two good harbors, and about 2,000 inhabitants. It has been in possession of the British since 1807. Lon. 7 55 E., lat. 54 11 N.

Hellam, tp., York co., Pa., between Codorus and Grist creeks, and opposite to Marietta, in Lancaster co. Pop. 1820, 2,062.

Hellas, kingdom of, Greece.—See latter part of article *Greece*.

Hellerstown, village, Northampton co., Pa., about the size of Stroudsburg, situated in Lower Saucon, near the extreme southern angle of the co., and 4 ms. SE. from Bethlehem.

Hellgate, strait of N. Y., between Long Island and Westchester co. It unites Long Island sound to the East river, 8 ms. from N. Y.

Hellespont, now *Dardanelles*, river or strait uniting the sea of Marmora with that of the Archipelago. It extends in a NE. and SW. direction. See *Dardanelles* and *Galipoli*.

Helmsdale, river of Eng., in Sutherlandshire, which descends from the mountains bordering on Caithness-shire, and empties itself into the German ocean, where there is a good salmon fishery.

Helmont, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, in the low countries, with a strong castle, seated on the Aa, 17 ms. SE. of Bois le-Duc, and 20 W. of Venio. Lon. 5 37 E., lat. 51 31 N.

Helmsley, or *Helmsley Blackmore*, town of Eng., in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, in Rhidalvale, on the Rye, 20 ms N. of York, and 220 N. by W. of London. Longitude 1° W., latitude 54 19 N.

Helmstadt, town of Brunswick and Lower Saxony, in Germany, with a university, 20 ms. SE. of Brunswick. Lon. 11 16 E., lat. 52 16 N.——Strong maritime town of Sweden, and capital of a province of Holland.

Helmund, river of Asia, in Cabul, or Afghanistan, the Elymander of the Greeks, the Heermund, Hindmend, &c., of the European geographers, has its sources in the mountains of Cabul, interlocking sources with those of the Amou-Deria, and the small western confluents of the Indus. With a general western course of about 600 ms. along the mean lat. of 32° N., the Helmund falls into the lake Zurroh, without oceanic outlet. The basin of the Helmund comprises one of those natural sections of Asia from which no stream flows towards, or is in any wise connected with, an oceanic outlet. The Helmund basin comprises a surface of 116,000 sq. ms.

Helsinburg, or *Elsinburg*, seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Schonen, seated on the opposite side of the sound, 7 ms. E. of Elsinore, and 37 S. of Halmstadt. Lon. 13 2 E., lat. 56 2 N.

Helsingfors, town of Swedish Finland, with a harbor reckoned almost the best in the kingdom. It is 150 ms. E. of Abo. Lon. 25° E., lat .60 20 N.

Helsingia, province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Jempterland and Madelpadia, on the E. by the Gulf of Bothnia, and on the S. and W. by Dalecarlia and Austricia. It is full of mountains and forests, and the employment of the inhabitants is hunting and fishing.

Helston, town of Eng., in the co. of Cornwall, on the Cober, near its influx into Mount's bay. It is one of the towns appointed for the coinage of the tin, and the place of assembly for the W. division of the shire. It is seated on the river Low, and is 11 ms. SW. of Falmouth, and 274 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5 15 E., lat. 50 2 N.

Helvoetsluys, seaport of Holland, on the island of Voorn, where the English packet boat always goes. It is but a small place, consisting only of a handsome quay and two or three little streets. Here some of the Dutch men of war are laid up in ordinary. It is 5 ms. S. of the Briel. Lon. 4 23 E., lat. 51 45 N.

Hemlock, lake of N. Y., Livingston co., discharges into Genesee river by Honeoy creek.

Hemmingford, tp. of Huntingdon co., L. C., 34 ms. S. from Montreal, and adjoining Clinton co., N. Y.

Hempfield, tp., Lancaster co., Pa., on the NE. side of Susquehannah. Pop. in 1810, 3,431; in 1820, 3,339. It is now divided into E. and W. Hempfield.——Tp. of Westmoreland co., Pa. It is situated on the N. side of Big Sewickly creek, about 25 ms. SE. of Pittsburg. The chief town, Greensburg.

Hempsted, or *Hemel Hempsted*, corporate town of Eng., in Herts, among the hills, on a branch of the Coln, 18 ms. SW. of Hertford, and 23 NW. of London. Lon. 15′ W., lat. 51 47 N.

Hempstead, village on Long Island, in Queen's co., N. Y., 23 ms. E. of the city. It is situated on the edge of an extensive plain, 16 ms. long, and

varying in width from 1 to about 4 ms.——Co. of Arkansas. Limits and relative position uncertain. Pop. in 1820, 2,489.——Court-house and post office, Hempstead co., Ark., 120 ms. from Little Rock.

Hen and Chickens, group of small islands in the W. part of Lake Erie, and N. from the Bass islands. By the decision of the commissioners appointed to settle the boundary between the U. S. and Canada, the line runs between the Bass islands and the Hen and Chickens.

Henbury, village of Eng., in Gloucestershire, near Bristol, 2 ms. from St. Vincent's Rock.

Henderson, town, Jefferson co., N. Y., on Lake Ontario, between Chaumont bay and St. Lawrence river. Pop. in 1820, 1,919.——Co. of Ky., bounded by Ohio river N., Davies co., Ky., E., Hopkins S., and Union W.; length 36 ms., mean width 16½ ms., area 600 sq. ms. Surface hilly, and soil fertile. Chief town, Henderson. Pop. in 1820, 5,714; and in 1840, 9,548. Central lat. 37 45, lon. W. C. 10 20 W.——Village and seat of justice, Henderson co., Ky., on the left bank of Ohio river, about 200 ms. by water below Louisville, and 44 above the mouth of Wabash river. Lat 37 48 N., lon. 10 22 W.

Henderson's Store, post office, Botetourt co., Va., by post road 206 ms. W. from Richmond.

Henderson, village, Montgomery co., N. C. ——Co., Tenn., bounded by Hardin S., Madison W., Carroll N., and Perry E.; length 28 ms., mean breadth 25, area 672 sq. ms. It is drained by the sources of several branches flowing into Tennessee river, and by Forked Deer river. Central lat. 35 37 N., lon. W. C. 11 20 W. Chief town, Lexington.

Hendersonville, Nottaway co., Va., on Little Nottaway river, 45 ms. SW. by W. from Petersburg.

Hendersonville, or *Henderson's Ferry*, village, Newbury district, S. C., 30 ms. above Columbia.

Hendersonville, village in Sumner co., Tenn., 20 ms. N. from Nashville.

Hendrick's Store, post office, Bedford co., Va., by post road 177 ms. W. Richmond.

Hendricksville, village, Westmoreland co., Pa.

Hendrysburg, village, Belmont co., O., 15 ms. westward of St. Clairsville, on the national road.

Heneago, or *Heneagas*, the two most northern islands of the group of the Bahamas.

Henley, corporate town of Eng., in Oxfordshire, on the Thames, over which is a handsome stone bridge, and sends malt, corn, wood, &c., to London by barges. It is 24 ms. SE. from Oxford, and 35 W. of London. Lon. 46′ W., lat. 51 35 N.——Town on the Alne, 10 ms. NW. of Warwick, and 202 NNW. of London. Lon. 1 50 W., lat. 52 23 N.

Henley House, station of the Hudson Bay Company, on Albany river. Lon. W. C. 8 5 W., lat. 52 14 N.

Henlopen, Cape, cape of Delaware, opposite to Cape May, in N. J., at the entrance of Delaware bay. Lat. 38 55, lon. 75° W.

Henneberg, co. of Germany, in the circle of Franconia; it is bounded on the N. by Thuringia, on the W. by Hesse, on the S. by the bishopric of Wurtzburg, and on the E. by that of Bamberg. Mainungen is the capital.——Town of Franconia, in a co. of the same name, with a castle, 34 ms. NW of Bamberg. Lon. 10 38 E., lat. 50 40, N.

Hennebon, town of France, now in the department of Morbihan, and lately in the province of Bretagne, seated on the river Blavet, 22 ms. NW. of Vannes, and 260 ms. W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 34° W., lat. 47 50 N.

Henniker, village, Merrimack co., N. H., 15 ms. W. from Concord.

Henrichmont, town of France, now in the department of Cher, and late province of Berry. It was the capital of a district which Henry IV gave to his minister the duke of Sully. It is seated on the Sandre, 15 ms. NNE. of Bourges.

Henrico, co., Va., bounded by James river or Chesterfield S. W., Goochland NW., Hanover and New Kent NE., and Charles City SE. Length 30 ms.; mean width 10; area 300 sq. ms. Surface moderately hilly. Soil generally of middling quality. Chief town, Richmond. Pop. in 1820, exclusive of that of the city of Richmond, 11,600; and in 1840, 33,076. Central lat.—See *Richmond*.

Henrietta, town, Monroe co., N. Y., on Genesee river, 15 ms. S. from Rochester. Pop. in 1820, 2,181.——Village, Lorain co., O., and near its western border, 11 ms. westward of Elyria, and 133 ms. NE. by E. of Columbus.

Henry, co. of Va., bounded by N. C. S., Patrick co., in Va. W., Franklin N., and Pittsylvania E. It averages about 20 ms. square; area 400 sq. ms. Surface broken, and soil generally rather sterile. Chief town, Martinsville. Pop. in 1820, 5,624; in 1840, 7,335. Centl. lat. 36 36 N., lon. W. C. 2 45 W.——Co. Ga., bounded by Gwinnet, NW., by Newton NE., Jasper and Jones E., Fayette S., and Flint river W.; 36 ms. long, with a mean width of 22; area 792 sq. ms. Central lat. 33 20 N., lon. W. C. 7 25 W. Pop. in 1840, 11,756.——Court-house and post office, Henry co., Ga., by post road 67 ms. NW. by W. from Milledgeville.——Co. of Ky., bounded by Jefferson SW., Ohio river W., Gallatin N. and NE., Kentucky river, or Owen co. E., and Shelby S. Length 32 ms.; mean width 12½; area 400 sq. ms. Surface hilly and broken, but soil productive. Chief town, Newcastle. Pop. 1840, 9,557. Cenl. lat. 38 30 N., lon. W. C. 8° W.——SE. co. of Ala.; bounded by Chatahoochee river E. Fa., S., Covington W., and Pike N. Length 50 ms.; mean width 27; area 1,350 sq. ms. Pop. in 1820, 2,638. Central lat. 31 15, lon. W. C. 9 30 W. ——Village, Monroe, tp., northeasternmost corner of Muskingum co., O., 16 or 17 ms. NE. of Zanesville.——Co. of O., bounded by Putnam S., Paulding SW., Williams NW., Lucas N. and NE., and Wood SE., extending in lat. from 41 8 to 41 27, and in lon. W. C. from 6 51 to 7 17 W. It is 24 ms. square; area 576 sq. ms. Maumee river enters its western border a short distance below Defiance, and about 7 ms. from its SW. corner, and winding thence by a general NE. by E. course, leaves the co. about 10 ms. S. of its NE. corner. The Wabash and Erie canal will pass over this county, along the general course of Maumee river. County seat, Napoleon. Pop. in 1840, 2,503.——Court-house and post office, Henry co., Ala.

Henry, Cape, Va., the S. point of the entrance

into the Chesapeake bay. Lon. W. C. 1° E., lat. 36 58 N.

Henry Cross Roads, post office, Sevier co., Tenn., 200 ms. E., from Murfreesborough.

Henry Point, the E. point of Haldimand Cove, U. C., which is formed by it and Point Frederick on the W.

Henshaw, tp. in the NW. part of Trumbull co., O. Pop. in 1820, uncertain.

Heppenheim, town in Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, with a castle and an abbey. Lon. 8 41 E., lat. 49 29 N.

Heraclea, ancient seaport of Romania. It was very famous in ancient times; and there are still considerable remains of its former splendor. It is 50 ms. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 27 58 E., lat. 40 29 N.

Herat, town of Persia, in Khorasan, 160 ms. SE. of Meached. Lon. 61° E., lat. 34 30 N.

Herault, one of the deps. of Fr., so named from a river which falls into the Gulf of Lyons. It includes part of the late province of Languedoc, and the capital in Montpelier.

Herbemont, town of Austrian Luxemburg, with a castle on a mountain, near the river Semoy, 3 ms. NW. of Chiney.

Herborn, town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and territory of Nassau, with a famous university and woolen manufacture, 8 ms. SW. of Dillenburg. Lon. 8 20 E., lat. 0 40 N.

Herculaneum, ancient city of Italy, 5 ms. E. by S. from Naples. It was overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, AD. 79.——Town and seat of justice, Jefferson co., Mo., 30 ms. below St. Louis, and 30 above St. Genevieve; and 36 from Mine à Burton, in the lead-mine district. It is the chief emporium of the lead made at the various mines in the interior. Lat. 38 18 N., lon. W. C. 12 56 W,

Hereford, capital of Herefordshire, Eng. It is 24 ms. WSW. of Worcester, and 130 WNW. of London. Lon. 2 35 W., lat. 52 4 N.——Tp., Buckingham co., L. C., on the headwaters of Connecticut river, and bounded on Vt.——NE. tp., Berks co., Penn., on the head branches of Perkiomen creek. Pop. in 1820, 1,431.——Village, Baltimore co., Md.

Herefordshire, co. of Eng., nearly of a circular form, bounded on the E. by Worcester and Gloucester, on the S. by Monmouthshire, on the W. by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, and on the N. by Shropshire. Its length from N. to S. is 46 ms., its breadth from E. to W. 40, and its circumference 220. Pop. in 1801, 97,557; in 1811, 111,654; and in 1821, 129,714.

Herenthals, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the Nethe, 20 ms. NE. of Louvain. Lon. 4 54 E., lat. 51 13 N.

Herford, or *Hervorden*, free imperial town of Westphalia, capital of the co. of Ravensberg with a famous nunnery belonging to the protestants of the confession of Augsburg, whose abbess is a princess of the empire. It is seated on the Aa, 17 ms. SW. of Minden. Lon. 8 47 E., lat. 52 9 N.

Hergrundt, town of Upper Hungary, remarkable for its mines of vitriol, which are extremely rich. The miners, who are numerous, have built a subterraneous town. It is 65 ms. N. of Buda. Lon. 18 15 E., lat. 48 30 N.

Heri, island in the Indian ocean, two ms. NNW. of Ternate. It is pretty high, and not more than 2 ms. in circumference, and appears to be in a perfect state of cultivation, and well inhabited.

Herisau, considerable commercial town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzel. It is famous for its manufactures of very fine linen and muslin. It is 7 ms. SW. of St. Gall.

Herk, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Demer, 2 ms. W. of Maestricht. Lon. 5 58 E., lat. 50 52 N.

Herkimer, co. of N. Y., bounded by Otsego S., by Oneida and Lewis W., St. Lawrence N., and Hamilton and Montogmery E.; length 90 ms.; mean width 18; area 1,620 sq. ms. This is one of the most diversified cos. in the U. S., extending from lat. 42 50, to 44 7, and very much broken by mountainous or very high hilly ridges. The climates of its two extremes are very different; deep snows frequently cover the ridges drained by the waters of the Black river, when spring blooms in the valley of the Mohawk. The soil is also excessively varied; no land in the U. S. exceeds in fertility the alluvial bottoms of the Mohawk, and that of the two Canada creeks. The body of the pop. exists on the southern half the co., though even on the branches of Black river much good land extends along the streams. Pop. in 1820, 31,017, and in 1840, 37,477. Central lat. 43 30 N., lon. W. C. 2 10 E.——Village and seat of justice, Herkimer co., N. Y., on the left side of the Mohawk, 78 ms. W. from Albany, and 14 below Utica. This town stands upon a most productive alluvial plain, about one mile above the mouth of West Canada creek. Lat. 43 1 N, lon., W. C. 2 3 E.

Hermanstadt, ancient *Cibinium*, or *Hermanopolis*, large and strong town of, and until 1790 the capital of Transylvania. It is seated on the Ceben, 25 ms. E. of Weissemburg, and 205 SE. of Buda. Lon. 24 40 E., lat. 46 25 N.

Hermitage, post office, Prince Edward co., Va., by post road 105 ms. S. W. from Richmond.

Herne, town in Kent, 6 ms. from Canterbury, with a commodious bay, frequented by colliers.

Hernhut, famous place in Upper Lusatia, in the kingdom of Saxony, between Zittaw and Leobau. Here, in 1722, some persecuted Moravian brethren settled in the fields of the village of Bertheisdorf, belonging to Count Zinzindorf, and began to build another village.

Hermon, tp., Penobscot co., Me., 7 ms. W. from Bangor.

Herndonville, town, Scott co., Ky., by post road 33 ms. NE. from Frankfort.

Hernosand, seaport of Sweden, on the W coast of the Gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17 58 E., lat. 62 38 N.

Heron, Pass of, inlet between Mobile bay and Pascagoula sound, and between the main shore of Alabama and Dauphin island.

Herstal, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, with an ancient castle, seated on the Meuse, 3 ms. N. of Liege. Lon. 5 40 E., lat. 50 40 N.

Hertfordshire, co., in Eng., deriving its name from Hartford, or Hertford, the county town, and is bounded on the N. by Cambridgeshire, on the E. by Essex, on the W. by Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and on the S. by Middlesex. It is 35 ms. in length, 27 in breadth, and about 190 in circumference. Pop. in 1801, 97,557; in 1811, 111,654; and in 1821, 129,714.

Hertford, town of Eng., and capital of Hertfordshire. It is the seat of the East India college, 21 ms. N. from London.——Co., L. C., on the right side of the St. Lawrence, opposite the island of Orleans, and bounded by Cornwallis NE., and by Dorchester SW.——Co., N. C., bounded by Va.; N., Chowan river NE. and E., Bertie S., and Northampton W.; length 26 ms.; mean width 14; area 364 sq. ms. Surface level, and soil rather sterile generally. Chief town, Winton. Pop. in 1820, 7,712; and in 1840, 7,484. Central lat. 36 20 N. on the meridian of Washington City.

Hertford, village and seat of justice, Perquimans co., N. C., on Perquimans river, 18 ms. NE. from Edenton.

Hertzberg, considerable town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, 35 ms. NW. of Dresden. Lon. 13 17 E., lat. 51 41 N.

Herzegowina, part of ancient Illyria, along the NE. side of the Adriatic sea. It extends from about lat. 43° to 44 20 N., and belongs mostly to the Turks.

Hesdin, strong town of France, now in the department of the straits of Calais, and lately in the co. of Artois; it is a regular hexagon, and surrounded with morasses, seated on the Ganche, 25 ms. SSW. of St. Omer, and 165 N. of Paris. Lon. 2 6 E., lat. 50 24 N.

Hesse, a general name for part of central Germany, now parcelled into several small sovereignties, which it is difficult to discriminate and define, as they not only intermingle with each other, but also with many other States of Germany. The principal States of Hesse are the grand duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, electoral Hesse, or Hesse Cassel, and the Landgravate of Hesse Homburg. Taken as a general term, Hesse extends from the extreme southern part of Hesse Darmstadt, on the Neckar, N. lat. 49 25, to the extreme northern part of Hesse Cassel, on the Wesar, N. lat. 51 40. The entire length of Hesse, from Worms, on the Rhine, to Karlshaven, on the Weser, is about 160 English ms; the joint area 8,400 English square miles.

Hesse Darmstadt, grand duchy of Germany, is formed of two unconnected portions, separated by the territory of Frankfort on the Maine, and by a part of electoral Hesse. The part N. of the Maine is bounded W. by Nassau and the Prussian territory of Wetzlar, and on nearly all other sides by electoral Hesse. The other part, S. of the Maine, is bounded N. by the Rhine and Maine, separating it from Nassau, the territories of Frankfort on the Maine and electoral Hesse, E. it borders on Bavaria, S. on Baden, SW. on Rhenish Bavaria, and NW. on the Prussian province of Lower Rhine.

The representative system of government is established in Hesse Darmstadt. Protestantism is the prevailing religion, but all other sects, Jews not excepted, are tolerated.

The Rhine traverses the southern section of this duchy, and unites with the Maine at Mayence. Hesse is politically divided into the following provinces:

Provinces.	Pop.	Chief towns.	Pop.
Upper Hesse -	295,000	Giessen -	7,000
Statkenburg -	230,000	Darmstadt -	20,000
Rhenish Hesse -	185,000	Mayence -	25,000
Total - -	710,000		

Giessen, capital of Upper Hesse, is more worthy of remark, as being the seat of one of the great German universities.—See article *Giessen*.

The territorial extent of Ducal Hesse is about 3,770 sq. English ms., which, with a population of 710,000, gives 188 to the English sq. m.

Hesse Cassel, or electoral Hesse, is bounded on the extreme SW. by the river Maine and territory of Frankfort on the Maine, and by the eastern portion of Ducal Hesse, on the W. by the same part of Ducal Hesse and Waldeck, on the N. by the Prussian province of Lower Rhine, and by the province of Gottingen, of Hanover, on the NE. and E. by several small German States, and on the S. by the province of Lower Maine, in Bavaria. The territory of Hesse Cassel, with a peculiarly irregular outline, is long and narrow; utmost length 160 ms., and area 4,470 sq. ms. English, giving not quite 28 ms. for mean width, and in some places does not exceed 5 ms. Though the long and narrow southern part is drained by the Rinzing and other small streams into the Maine, the much larger portion of electoral Hesse is watered by the higher confluents of the Weser.

The Protestant religion gained early ascendency in Hesse, and is followed by at least four-fifths of the population, though religious liberty is secured to all, and, amongst others, to 506,000 Jews. The Jews and Catholics comprise about one-fifth of the people.

Provinces.	Pop.	Chief towns.	Pop.
Lower Hesse, or Cassel -	290,000	Cassel -	26,000
Upper Hesse -	105,000	Marburg -	7,000
Fulda - -	115,000	Fulda - -	8,000
Hanau - -	86,000	Hanau -	12,000
Total - -	596,000		

Beside the body of electoral Hesse there are two small detached portions of territory politically connected with it—one, Smalcalde, enclosed between Saxe Meinengen and Saxe Gotha; the other Newheim, enclosed in the gr. duchy of Hesse Darmstadt.

Hesse Homburg, Landgravate of, enclosed between the duchy of Nassau and the eastern Hesse Darmstadt. This small, though independent State, including only a territory of 160 sq. ms. English, and a pop. of 20,000 persons, dates its political existence back to 1595, was in 1806 deprived of its rights, but was subsequently reinstated by the Congress of Vienna, and stands as a State of Europe.

Divisions.	Pop.	Chief towns.	Pop.
Homburg -	20,000	Homburg -	3,000
Meissenheim -		Meissenheim -	2,000

Hesse Hadjar, country of Asia, in Arabia.—See art. *Asia*, p. 80.

Heukelum, or *Hoekelum*, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Holland, seated on the Linghe, 5 ms. NE. of Gorcum. Lon. 4 55 E., lat. 51 55 N.

Heusden, a strong town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Holland, seated on the Maese, 8 ms. NW. of Bois-le-Duc. Lon. 5 3 E., lat. 51 44 N.

Hexham, town of Eng., in Northumberland. It is seated on the river Tyne. Hexham has a manufacture of tanned leather, shoes, and gloves, and is 22 ms. W. of Newcastle, and 284 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 1 W., lat. 55 3 N.

Heydon, borough of Eng., in the E. riding of Yorkshire, on a river, which soon falls into the Humber, and was formerly a considerable town, but is now much decayed. It is 6 ms. W. of Hull, and 181 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0 5 W., lat. 53 45 N.

Heylesem, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 14 ms. SE. of Louvain. Lon. 5 7 E., lat. 50 45 N.

Heytesbury, borough of Eng., in Wilts, 20 ms. NW. of Salisbury, and 93 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2 8 W., lat. 51 12 N.

Hiaqui, river of Mexico, in Sonora y Sinaloa, falls into the Gulf of California, after a course of 400 ms. Mouth at lat. 27 30 N.

Hiatstown, village, Middlesex co., N. J., on the head of Millstone river, 13 ms. NE. from Trenton.

Hiattstown, Montgomery co., Md.—See *Hyattstown*.

Hibernia, village, Calloway co., Mo., about 100 ms. by land W. from St. Louis.

Hickman, SW. co. of Ky., on Mississippi river, bounded N. by Graves, E. by Callaway and McCracken, and S. by the State of Tenn. Length 45 ms., and mean breadth 15, area 675 sq. ms. Chief town, Columbia. Central lat. 36 40 N., lon. W. C. 12° W.

Hickman, co. of W. Tenn., bounded by Lawrence S., Perry W., Dickson N., and Murray E. Length 33, mean width 22 ms., area 726 sq. ms. Surface hilly, and soil varied. Pop. in 1820, 6,080, and in 1840, 8,968. Central lat. 35 40, lon. W. C. 12° W.

Hickory, or *Mount Pleasant*, village, Washington co., Pa., 11 ms. NNW. from Washington, the seat of justice for the co.

Hickory Creek, post office on a small stream of that name, flowing into Caney Fork, branch of Cumberland river, Warren co., Tenn., 35 ms. SE. by E. from Murfreesborough.

Hickory Grove, Abbeville district, S. C.——Post office, Henry co., Ga., about 70 ms. NW. by W. from Milledgeville.——Village, Montgomery co., Mo., by post road 53 ms. W. from St. Louis.

Hickory Hill, Beaufort district, S. C.

Hicksford, village, Greenville co., Va., on the S. side of Meherin river, 69 ms. S. from Richmond.

Hieroglyphics, from Gr., *hieros*, *sacred*, and *grapho*, to engrave, meaning, therefore, *sacred engravings*. It is probable that the earliest mode of writing was hieroglyphic, and made a mystery of by the priesthood.

Hieres, town of Fr., in the dep. of Var, and late province of Provence, seated near the Mediterranean sea, but its harbor being choked up, it is considerable only for its salt works. It is a pretty little town, situated in a beautiful country. This town is the birthplace of Massillon, the celebrated French preacher. It is 12 ms. E. of Toulon, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 6 20 E., lat. 43 5 N.——Four islands of France, on the coast of Provence, and opposite to the town of the same name. Their names are Porquerollos, Porterous, Bagueau, and Titan, which last is the largest. Between these islands and the continent is the road of Hieres, which is so capacious and excellent that it has afforded shelter for the largest squadrons. It is defended by three forts.

Hiero.—See *Ferro*.

Hiesmes, town of France, in the department of Orne, and late province of Normandy, seated on a barren mountain, 10 ms. from Seez and 90 W. from Paris.

Higginsport, village on the Ohio river, southwestern part of Brown co., Ohio, 6 ms. a little S. of W. from Georgetown, the co. seat, and 4 below Ripley.

Higham Ferrers, borough of Eng., in Northamptonshire. It is seated on an ascent on the E. bank of the river Nen, 25 ms. ESE, of Coventry, and 66 NNW. of London. Lon. 40′ W., lat. 52 19 N.

Highgate, village of Eng., in Middlesex, seated on a hill E. of that of Hampstead and 4 ms. N. by W. of London. On the side next to London the fineness of the prospect occasioned several handsome edifices to be built. Here lord chief baron Cholmondely built a free school in 1562.——Village, Franklin co., Vt. on Missisque bay, 33 ms. N. from Burlington.

Highland, co. of Ohio, bounded by Adams and Brown S., the northern extension of Brown W., Clinton NW., Fayette N., Ross NE., and Pike SE.; length from E. to W. 25 ms., mean breadth 18, and area 450 sq. ms.; lying between lat. 39 8 and 39 24 N., and lon. W. C. 6 10 and 6 40 W. This co was correctly named from its peculiar features and position. It is a true table land, from which creeks flow in nearly every direction: the southwestern branch is of Paint from its NE. section, those of Brush creek from the SE., those of White Oak from SW., and the southeastern confluents of Little Miami from the NW. The surface is high, dry, and rolling, with abundant permanent springs. Wheat of fine, and even superior quality its principal staple. County seat, Hillsboro'. Pop. in 1840, 22,269.——Village, Fairfield tp., northwestern part of Highland co., Ohio, 10 ms. N. of Hillsboro', and 34 ms nearly due W. from Chillicothe.——Tp., Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 577.

High Rock, post office, Rockingham co., N. C., 69 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Hightstown, village, Middlesex co., N. J., on a branch of Mill river, by post road 19 ms. NE. from Trenton, and 25 a little W. of S. from New Brunswick.

Highworth, town of Eng., in Wilts, on a hill

which stands in a rich plain, 36 ms. N. of Salisbury, and 77 W. of London. Lon. 1 40 W., lat. 51 36 N.

Hildburghausen, Saxe, duchy of central Germany, enclosed between Saxe-Meiningen and Saxe-Cobourg. Pop. 30,000.——Town of Franconia and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated on the river Werra, and is 22 ms. N. by W. of Cobourg. Lon. 11 5 E., lat. 50 53 N.

Hildesheim, free imperial city of Lower Saxony, in a bishopric of the same name. It is now capital of the province of the same name in the kingdom of Hanover. It is seated on the Irneste, 17 ms. SSE. of Hanover. Lon. 10 10 E., lat. 52 10 N. ——Province of Hanover adjoining Gottingen. Pop. 130,000.

Hillah, or *Hellah*, town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak Arabia, and pachalic of Bagdad, on the right bank of the Euphrates. Lon. 44 13 E., lat. 33 34 N.—See *Asia*, p. 83.

Hilliardstown, village, Nash co., N. C., by post road 70 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Hillham, village, Overton co., Tenn., by post road 105 ms. NE. from Murfreesborough.

Hillhouse, village, Leroy tp., Geauga co., Ohio, 7 or 8 ms. NE. Chardon, the co. seat, and about like distance SE. of Painsville.

Hillsborough, co., N. H., bounded by Mass. S., Cheshire W., Grafton N., Strafford NE., and Rockingham E.; length 46 ms., mean width 25, area 1,150 sq. ms. Pop. in 1840, 42,494. Ctl. lat. 43 5 N., lon. W. C. 5 12 E. Surface rocky, hilly, and in part mountainous; soil, however, on the streams, and in many other parts hilly, fertile, and productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town, Hillsborough. The preceding area includes that of Merrimack co. recently formed from part of Hillsboro'.—See *Merrimack*.

Hillsboro', village, Washington co., Pa., on the U. S. turnpike road, almost exactly mid-distance between Washington and Brownsville, 11 ms. from each. This village extends in a single street along the road, and contains about 80 inhabitants. According to Schriver's map, it is elevated 1,750 feet above tide water, 917 above the Monongahela at Brownsville, and 1,002 above the Ohio at Wheeling. Lat. 40 6, lon. W. C. 3 2 W.

Hillsborough, town, Hillsborough co., N. H., W. from Contacook river, and 20 ms. W. from Concord. Pop. in 1820, 1,982.——Tp., Somerset co., N. J., 15 ms. W. from Brunswick. Pop. in 1820, 2,885.——Village, Caroline co. Md., on the E. side of Tuckahoe river, 26 ms. SSW. from Chester.——Village, Loudoun co., Va., 40 ms. NW. from Washington.——Village and seat of justice, Orange co., N. C., on Enos river, 45 ms. NW. from Raleigh. Lat. 36 2 N., lon. W. C. 2 8 W.——Village, Jasper co., Ga., by post road 59 ms. NW. from Milledgeville.——Village, Franklin co., Tenn., by post road 60 ms. SSE. from Murfreesboro'.——Village and seat of justice, Highland co., Ohio, on the rocky fork of Paint creek, 36 ms. W. by S. from Chillicothe, and 62 southwesterly from Columbus. Lat. 39 14 N., lon. W. C. 6 36 W. Pop. in 1860, 974. The situation of this town is high and healthy, and the adjacent country rolling rather than hilly, and land productive.——Village, Montgomery co., Ill., 25 ms. NW. from Unadilla.

Hillsbridge, post office, Halifax co., N. C., by post road 116 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Hillsdale, town, Columbia co., N. Y., 18 ms. SE. of the city of Hudson. Pop. in 1820, 2,511.

Hill's Store, post office, Randolph co., N. C., about 60 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Hilton, village, Charles co., Md.——Considerable island on the coast of S. C., opposite Beaufort district. It is about 20 ms. in length, and 5 in breadth. Lon. 80 20 W., lat. 32 10 N.

Hiltown, town, Bucks co., Pa., between New Britain and Rockhill tps., 17 ms. SW. of Newton.

Himmalaya, chain of mountains in Asia, which extends from Cabul along the N. of Hindoostan, and is the general boundary of Thibet, through the whole extent from the Ganges to the river Testa. Himalah, Himaleh, from the Sanscrit *Hem*, snow, the original and present name of that stupendous chain of mountains which separates Hindoostan from Thibet. The Himalah chain branches from the Hindoo Coosh, in the NW. part of India, and in Afghanistan, and inclining SE. rises between the sources of the Ganges and those of the Brahmapootra, to the highest peaks yet measured on earth. By the active and scientific operations of Crawford, Colebrook, Webb, and other British officers, the great elevation of this chain has been determined. The following table exhibits the elevation of some of the principal peaks and ghauts, or passes:

	Feet.
Niti Ghaut, or pass, (see *Ghaut*) -	16,814
Limit of perpetual snow on the side of Thibet - - - -	17,000
Limit of perpetual snow on the side of Hindoostan - - - -	12,000
Dhawalagiri peak - - -	26,862
Jamootri peak - - - -	25,500
Dhaiboon, seen from Catmandoo -	24,768
Another peak seen from do. - -	24,625
Another peak seen from do. - -	23,362

The singular circumstance [is, if it is real,] of the limit of perpetual snow in the Himalah chain, being higher on the southern than northern exposure, is accounted for by the Malte Brun, from the high plateau of Thibet, affording a reflective surface much nearer the summit than does the more depressed plains of Nepaul and Hindoostan. Since writing the art. *Asia*, in which, at p. 89, 2d col., head of *Himalaya*, the opinion is expressed, that the Caucasus and Hindoo Coosh are continuations of that system, I find that Humboldt gives the continuation to the Kuen Luen. From such authority in this case there is no appeal; the more as the analogies of structure support the statement of the consummate geographer.

Hinchinbrook Island, one of the N. Hebrides, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 168 33 E., lat. 17 25 S.

Hinchinbrook, cape of America, on the Pacific ocean, at the entrance of Prince William's Sound. Lon. W. C. 69° W., lat. 60 16 N.——Island of America, in Prince William's Sound, on which the Russians have factory.

Hinckley, town in Leicestershire. It has a large church with a lofty spire, and a considerable stocking manufactory. It is 12 ms. SW. of Leicester, and 91 NNW. of London. Lon. 1 20 W., lat. 52 34 N.

Hinckley, vil., Medina co., O.—See *Hinkley*.

Hindelopen, seaport of the United Provinces, in Friesland, seated on the Zuyder-Zee, 20 ms. SW. of Lewarden. Lon. 5 10 E., lat. 52 58 N.

Hindmend River.—See *Helmund River.*

Hinesburg, town, Chittenden co., Vt., about 12 ms. SE. from Burlington.

Hindoo Coosh, mountains.—See art. *Asia.* This term is applied to the continuation of the Himalaya system, or the Kuen Luen westward from the Indus river, and separating the sources of the Indus and Cabul rivers from those of the Amoo-Deria, or Gihon, and thence through the Persic region under other local names.

Hindoostan, or *India*, celebrated country of Asia which, in its most extensive signification, comprehends the tract situated between the Thibetian and Tartarian mountains on the N., the Indian ocean on the S., the Burrampooter and the bay of Bengal on the E., and the Indian ocean and Persia on the W. See art. *Asia*, head, *Indostan.*

Kandahor and Cashmere are, though vaguely, considered as Hindoostanic regions.—See *Cashmere*, *Kandahor*, and *Asia.*

Hindostan, village in Martin co., Ia., by post road 147 ms. from Indianapolis.

Hinsdale, formerly *Fort Dummer*, town in Cheshire co., N. H., 75 ms. SW. from Concord.

Hinesburg, town in Chittenden co., Vt., by post road 38 ms. a little N. of W. from Montpelier.

Hinesville, village in Patrick co., Va., 280 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Hingham, town of Eng., in Norfolk, 12 ms. SW. of Norwich, and 97 NE. of London. Lon. 1 4 E., lat. 52 42 N.——Town in Plymouth co., Mass., 19 ms. SE. of Boston. Pop. of the tp. in 1820, 2,857.

Hinkley, village in Medina co., Ohio, about 100 ms. N. from Columbus, and 12 NE. of Medina.

Hinkson's, post office in Boone co., Mo., by post road 102 ms. W. from St. Charles.

Hinsdale, village in Berkshire co., Mass. Pop. in 1820, 822.——Village in Cattaraugus co., N. Y., on Olean creek, 10 ms. N. from Hamilton, on Alleghany river, and 25 SW. by W. from Angelica.

Hinsdale.—See *Hindsdale.*

Hinzuan, *Joanna*, *St.*, one and the principal of the Comora islands, in the Indian ocean. This island is a proper place of refreshment for the East India ships, whose crews, when ill of the scurvy, soon recover, by the use of limes, lemons, and oranges, and from the air of the land. The town where the king resides is at the E. side of the island; and, though it is three-quarters of a mile in length, it does not contain above 200 houses. Their principal houses are built with stone, with a quadrangle in the middle, and are only one story high. All the other houses, or rather huts, are slightly composed of plastered reeds; and yet the mosques are tolerable structures, very neat and clean in the inside. Lon. 44 15 E., lat. 12 30 S. —See article *Africa*, p. 30.

Hio, town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, seated on the Lake Wetter, 145 ms. SW. of Stockholm, and 25 E. of Falcoping. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 57 53 N.

Hiram, village in Oxford co., Me., 34 ms. SW. from Paris. Pop. in 1820, 700.——Village in Portage co., Ohio, about 12 ms. NE. of Ravenna.

Hirch Horn, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Neckar, near Eberbach.

Hirchfeld, town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of a principality of the same name, depending on the house of Hesse Cassel. It is seated on the Fulde, 16 ms. NE. of the town of Fulde, and 32 SE. of Cassel. Lon. 9 50 E., lat. 50 56 N.

Hirberg, town of Silesia, famous for its mineral baths. It is the most trading place in all Silesia, next to Breslaw, there being in the town and suburbs considerable manufactures. It is seated on the Bosar, 44 ms. SW. of Breslaw.

Hirsova, *Hirsowa*, or *Kerschowa*, town of European Turkey, on the Danube, 45 ms. below Silistria, and 64 above Ismail.

Hispaniola, or *Hayti.*—See *Domingo, St.*

Hissar, town of Hindoostan proper, and capital of the sub-province of Hurriana. Lat. 28 56 N., lon. 76 0 E.

History, from Greek, *historia*, knowledge, research, &c. Recital of facts and events. History ranks amongst the highest and most useful of sciences. It is, indeed, the reflector which enables us to account for the present, and shows us what may be the future, by placing before us the past.

Hitchin, large and populous town in Hertfordshire, 15 ms. NNW. of Hertford, and 34 NW. of London. Lon. 0 10 W., lat. 51 58 N.

Hithe, or *Hythe*, borough of Eng., in Kent. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and had formerly five parishes, but by the choking up of the harbor it is now reduced to one. It is 10 ms. W. of Dover, and 68 SE. of London. Lon. 1 10 E., lat. 51 8 N.

Hiwassee river, a branch of Tennessee, rises in the NW. part of Ga., and, flowing NW., enters Ten., and falls into Tennessee river, after separating McMinn and Rhea cos. from the Cherokee lands.

Hix's Ferry, post office in Lawrence co., Ark.

Hoai-ngan-fou, city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, seated in a marsh, and enclosed by a triple wall. This place is very populous, and every thing in it announces a brisk and active trade.

Hoang-Ho.—See *Yellow river.*

Hoang-tcheou-fou, populous and commercial city of China, in the province of Houquang. Its district contains one city of the second and eight of the third class.

Hoboken, ferry and post office on the W. bank of Hudson river, opposite the city of New York, Bergen co., N. J.

Hobart town, a village and settlement formed in 1804 by the British, on Van Dieman's island, of which it is now the capital.—See *Van Dieman's island.*

Hochberg, marquisite of Suabia, in Brisgaw, belonging to the prince of Baden Bourlach.

Hochstet, town of Suabia, on the Danube, 22 ms. NE. of Ulm. Lon. 10 33 E., lat. 38 48 N.

Hockerland, territory of Germany, and one of the circles of Prussia.

Hockhocking, *Great*, river of Ohio, which empties into the river Ohio, 200 ms. below Pittsburg. It is one of the deepest and best boatable streams of any in the country, in proportion to its quantity of water, but is narrow, not exceeding 50 yards in breadth. Near its source, 7 ms. northwestwardly from Lancaster, is a very romantic cascade in

the stream, the water falling over a stratum of rock of about 40 feet perpendicular height. A flouring mill, five stories high, is erected on this fall; and 24 or 25 ms. below this is another perpendicular fall of 7 feet. Excepting the interruption of the lower falls, and some mill dams latterly erected, this river is navigable about 70 miles. Among the branches of Hockhocking are Rush creek, Sunday, Monday, Margaret's, and Federal creeks.

Hocking, interior co. of Ohio, bounded on the N. by Fairfield and Perry, E. by Athens, S. by Jackson, and W. by Ross cos. It is 26 by 24 ms. in extent, and contains 432 sq. ms. The land is generally hilly and broken. It however contains considerable fertile and valuable land, particularly along the borders of Hockhocking river, which runs across the southeastern quarter of the co. from NW. to SE. The head waters of Raccoon and Salt creeks are also in this co. Chief town, Logan. Pop. in 1820, 2,130; in 1840, 9,741. Central lat. 39 30, lon. W. C. 5 35 W.——Central tp. of Fairfield co., Ohio, in which is situated the town of Lancaster.

Hoddesdon, town of England, in Herts, near the Lea, 3 ms. S. of Ware, and 17 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0 5 E., lat. 51 49 N.

Hoei-tcheou, the most southern city of the province of Kiang-nan, in China, famous for its teas, varnish, and engravings. It is one of the richest cities in the empire, and has six cities of the third class dependent on it.

Hoei-tcheou-fou, commercial city of China, in the province of Quang-tong. Its jurisdiction contains eleven cities of the second and third classes.

Hoekelum.—See *Heukelum*.

Hoesht, town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the Maine, 3 ms. from Frankfort.

Hogansburg, village in Franklin co., N. Y., by post road 267 ms. NNW. from Albany.

Hogansburg, post office in Franklin co., N. Y., by post road 231 ms. from Albany.

Hogestown, village in Cumberland co., Pa.

Hog island, below Peach island, is situated in the strait of Detroit, where it opens into Lake St. Clair; the lower end of it is about 2 ms. from Detroit.——Island of Lake Champlain, forming part of Franklin co.

Hogg's Store, post office in Newberry district, S. C., by post road 46 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Hogue, Gape la, the NW. point of Normandy, in France. Lon. 1 52 W. lat. 49 45 N.

Hohenlinden, town of Bavaria, 22 ms. E. from Munich.

Hohenlohe, or *Holach*, principality of Franconia, W. of the margravate of Anspach, abounding in wine, corn, wood, and cattle. Since 1809, Hohenlohe forms part of the kingdom of Wirtemberg. The chief town is Obringen.

Hohenmant, town of Bohemia, on the river Meta, 13 ms. E. of Chrudim.

Hohenstein, ancient castle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, which gives name to a county. It is situated on a mountain, at the foot of which is the village of Neustadt, 5 ms. NNE. of Nordhausen.

Hohentweil, fortress of Suabia, surrounded by the county of Nellenburg, on a mountain, 9 ms. ENE. of Shaffhausen.

Hohenzollern, the principality is enclosed between Baden and Wirtemberg, extending about 55 ms. in length, with a very irregular outline, between N. lat. 47 50 and 48 36. The southern part is traversed by the Danube and the northern by the Neckar. Territorial extent and population:

	Sq. ms.	Inhabitants.
Hohenzollern Sigmaringen -	340	38,000
Hohenzollern Heckingen -	50	15,000
Total -	390	53,000

Hohenzollern, town of Suabia, in the principality of the same name, the seat of the ancient counts of Hohenzollern. It is seated on a branch of the Neckar, 16 ms. S. by W. of Tubingen. The principality is now divided into the two houses of Heckingen and Sigmaringen. Lon. 9 8 E., lat. 48 28 N.

Hohnstein, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on the river Mulda, 11 ms. NE, of Zwickau.

Hokesville, village in Lincoln co., N. C., by post road 157 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

Ho-kien, city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Pe-tcheli, situate between two rivers, 85 ms. S. of Peking. Lon. 116 23 E., lat. 38 40 N.

Hola, town of Iceland, at the mouth of a river, on the N. coast. Lon. 19 20 W., lat. 65 40 N.

Holbeach, town of England, in Lincolnshire, 12 ms. S. by E. of Boston, and 109 N. by E. of London.

Holbeck, seaport of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, with a good harbor, from which great quantities of corn are annually exported. It is 30 ms. W. of Copenhagen. Lon, 11 44 E., lat. 55 42 N.

Holden, town in Worcester co., Mass., 6 ms. N. from Worcester. Pop. in 1820, 1,402.

Holderness, town in Grafton co., N. H., on the Merrimack, 35 ms. above Concord. Pop. in 1820, 1,160.

Hole in the Wall, village in Talbot co., Md., 6 ms. S. from Easton.——Remarkable rock in the West Indies, in the island of Abaco. Lon, W. C. 1 0 W., lat. 25 50 N.

Holland, province of the kingdom of the same name, bounded by the German ocean W., Zealand S., the Zuyder Zee and province of Utrecht E. In point of cleanliness, no country surpasses, and few come up to it, especially in North Holland, and that even in the villages. It has considerable linen and woolen manufactures, and numerous docks for the building of ships. The established religion is Calvinism, but all religious sects are tolerated. Amsterdam is the capital.

Holland, a kingdom of Europe, deriving its title from the name of its most considerable province, extending in lat. from 51 15 to 53 35 N., and in lon. from 3 25 to 7 15 E. of London. Greatest length 180 ms. in a direction nearly NE. from the southwestern angle of Zealand to the Dollart bay, or mouth of Ems river. The surface generally not simply level, but flat, and presenting a network of bays, rivers, lakes, and canals, is indisputably the most astonishing conquest ever achieved by human talent and labor over the asperities of nature. The following table contains its provincial divisions, extent, and population:

Provinces.	Area in sq. ms.	Pop.	Principal cities.	Pop.
N. Holland -	928	419,424	Amsterdam -	202,364
S. Holland -	1,166	488,520	Hague -	56,015
Zealand -	588	137,314	Middleburg -	14,709
Utrecht -	542	131,886	Utrecht -	43,707
Guelderland -	2,018	315,053	Arnheim -	14,509
Overyssel -	1,393	181,361	Zwolle -	15,640
Drenthe -	788	65,397	Assen -	2,184
Groningen -	778	162,085	Groningen -	30,260
Friesland -	1,151	212,244	Lieuwarden -	20,938
N. Brabant -	1,653	349,700	Bois-le-Duc -	20,490
Total -	10,905	2,480,934		

In the case of Holland, we have on 10,905 sq. ms. an aggregate which gives a distributive pop. of very near 226 to the single sq. m. Was such a country as Holland now discovered, and in a state of nature, it would be pronounced as scarcely, if at all, habitable, and, in its actual state, gives the most conclusive of all proofs how much the condition of countries depends on the application of human labor. Were the 209,000 sq. ms. comprised in the Spanish peninsula equally populated with Holland, the number on the former would be 47,234,000; and, were only 2,000,000 of the area of the United States peopled equal to Holland, 452,000,000 would be the living multitude.—See article *Europe*.

The surface united, of Holland and Belgium, form one natural section, to which all the rivers of any consequence are common. Advancing from SW. to NE., the Scheld, Meuse, Rhine, Yssel, Preest, and Vecht, all having their sources beyond the limits of those two small kingdoms, traverse their surfaces, and, with innumerable smaller streams and interlocking currents and canals, render both, but Holland more especially, a congeries of islands.

Holland, New.—See *New Holland, Oceanica, Australia, &c.*

Holland, tp., Orleans co., Vt., 56 ms. N. from Montpelier.——Town, Hampden co., Mass., 20 ms. E. from Springfield.

Holland, town, Erie co., N. Y., 20 ms. SE. from Buffalo. Pop. in 1820, 768.

Hollenbeck's, post office, Berkshire co., Mass., 152 ms. W. from Boston.

Holles, town, Hillsborough co., N. H., on the W. side of Merrimack river, between Dunstable and Merrimack tps. Pop. in 1820, 1,543.

Holley, town, Genesee co., N. Y., b post road, 211 ms. W. from Albany.

Holliday Cove, village, Brooke co., Va., 30 ms. W. from Washington, Penn.

Hollidaysburg, village of Huntingdon co., Pa., 3 ms. SW. by W. from Frankstown. This village has gained importance from being the point of connexion on the Pennsylvania line of canal and railroad of the two modes of transportation. Pop. in 1840, 1,896.

Holliss, town, York co., Me., on Saco river, 42 ms. N. from York. Pop. in 1820, 1,762.

Hollingsworth's Farm, post office, Habersham co., Ga., by post road 137 ms. N. from Milledgeville.

Hollis, town between Nashua and Souhegan rivers, Hillsborough co., N. H., 40 ms. a little W. of S. from Concord.

Holliston, town, Middlesex co., Mass., 27 ms. SW. from Boston.

Holm, town of Eng., in Cumberland. It is a place seated on an arm of the sea, 12 ms. N. of Cockermouth, and 310 NNW. of London. Lon. 3 19 W., lat. 54 53 N.

Holmesburg, village, Philadelphia co., Penn., on the post and stage road to N. Y., 10 ms. NE. of Philadelphia.

Holmes' Hole, town, Dukes co., Mass., on Martha's Vineyard, 9 ms. from Falmouth. It contains about 70 houses, and 350 inhabitants.

Holmesville, village, Pike co., Mo., 45 ms. NW. from St. Charles.

Holstein, duchy of Germany, bounded by the German ocean on the W., the Baltic on the E., the duchy of Mecklenburg on the SE., that of Bremen, with the river Elbe, on the SW., and Lauenburg, with the territory of Hamburg, on the S. Its greatest length is about 80 ms., and its breadth 60. A great part of this country consists of rich marsh, which being much exposed to inundations both from the sea and rivers, dikes have been raised at a great expense to guard and defend them. Hamburg and Lubec supply the inhabitants with what they want from abroad; from whence and Altena they export some grain, malt, grots, starch, buckwheat, peas, beans, rapeseed, butter, cheese, sheep, swine, horned cattle, horses, and fish. The manufactures of the duchy are chiefly carried on at Altena, Kiel, and Gluckstadt. Denmark now possesses the whole duchy, the imperial cities excepted. The king of Denmark, as Duke of Holstein and Lauenburg, is a member of the Germanic diet, and entitled to three votes in the general assembly. Holstein canal has its eastern mouth in the gulf of Kiel, between the city of the same name and the fortress of Fredericscort, near the mouth of the small river Lewensan. It passes by Holtenau, Knoop, and Ratmansdorf, joining the Lake Flemhud. Entering the Upper Eyder near Forth, it traverses the city of Rendsburg. The navigation then continues along the Lower Eyder, passing between the cantons of Eyderstedt and Ditmarsen, until terminating in the German ocean a short distance below the town of Tonningen. This canal has in every part a depth of 10 feet, 50 feet width at the bottom, and 100 on the surface. Flemhud lake is 27½ feet above the Baltic, and 22 above the Lower Eyder. There are three locks, on each side of Lake Flemhud. The entire length of this navigation from the Baltic to the German ocean is about 100 Eng. ms.—See *Denmark*, p. 272.

Holston, navigable river in Tenn. It rises in Va., and, running in a SW. direction, passes by Knoxville, and falls into the Tennessee near the town of Maryville.

Holt, town of Eng., in Norfolk, 20 ms. NNW. of Norwich, and 122 NE. of London. Lon. 1 6 E., lat. 53 5 N.

Holt's Store, post office, McMinn co., Tenn., 157 ms. by post road SE. from Murfreesborough.

Holy Island, island of Eng. on the coast of Northumberland, 6 ms. SE. of Berwick. It is 2 ms. long, and one broad. The soil is rocky and full of stones. It has a town and a commodious harbor, defended by a blockhouse. On this island, which is likewise called Lindisfarne, are the ruins

of a stately monastery; and here was anciently a bishop's see, removed with the body of St. Cuthbert, first to Chester le Street, and afterward to Durham.

Holyhead, seaport and cape of Eng., in the isle of Angleses. It is the most usual place of embarkation for Dublin, there being packet-boats that sail for that city every day, except Tuesday, wind and weather permitting. Holyhead is 93 ms. WNW. of Chester, and 276 NW. of London. Lon. 4 22 W., lat. 53 19 N.

Holywell, town of Wales, in Flintshire. It takes its name from the famous well of St. Winifred, concerning which so many fables and superstitious notions have prevailed. It is a copious stream, bursting out of the ground with a considerable degree of impetuosity. Besides the cold bath, celebrated for wonderful cures, formed at the spring head, and covered with a beautiful Gothic shrine, it is now applied to the purpose of turning several mills for the working of copper, making brass wire, paper, and snuff, and spinning cotton. It is 10 ms. E. of St. Asaph, and 212 NE. of London. Lon. 3 21 W., lat. 54 13 N.

Homburg, 150 ms. N. of Frankfort. Lon. 9 26 E., lat. 50 45 N.—See *Hesse Homburg*, art. *Hesse*.

Homberg, town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Points, between the Moselle and the Rhine, 50 ms. SE. of Treves. Lon. 7 32 E., lat. 49 16 N.

Homer, town and seat of justice, Cortlandt co., N. Y., on the Tioughnioga creek, branch of Chenango river, 145 ms. W. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 5,504; and in 1840, 3,572. Lat. 42 38 N. lon. 0 47 E.

Homochitto, river, Miss., rises in Hinds and Lawrence cos. flows SW. through Franklin and Amite, and between Wilkinson and Adams cos., falls into the Miss., 44 ms. below Natchez, after a comparative course of 70 ms.

Ho-nan, province of China, bounded on the N. by the province of Petcheli and Chan-si, on the E., Kiangsi and Chantong on the S., by Houquang, and on the West by Chensi. As every thing that can contribute to render a country delightful is found in this province, the Chinese call it Tonghea, the middle flower.

Honan-fou, city of China, in the province of Honan. It has under its jurisdiction one city of the second class and 13 of the third. It is 500 ms. SW. of Peking.

Honduras, large province of Guatemala, capital of Valladolid.—See *America*, p. 55.

Honduras, Bay, or *Gulf of*, is that part of the Caribbean sea lying betw. Honduras and Yucatan.

Honesdale, a flourishing village, Wayne co., Penn,, at the junction of Dyberry creek with the Lackawaxen river, 24 ms. above the junction of the latter with Delaware river, at an elevation above the Atlantic tides of 816 feet. The situation is delightful, and here, as at many other places, canals and roads have produced, almost instantly, a town, with all the attributes of business, wealth, and population, possessing intelligence and independence. Honesdale stands at the point of connexion between the Lackawaxen canal and railroad; by the latter, 17¼ ms. eastward from Carbondale, and 130 ms. N. from Philadelphia. N. lat. 41 35, lon. 1 44 E. from W. C. Pop. in 1840, 1,086.

Honey Brook, town, Chester co., Penn., on the heads of both branches of the Brandywine.

Honey Creek, O., branch of Sandusky river. ——Post office, Henderson co., Ill., about 110 ms. by post road from Indianapolis.

Honeoy, creek, Ontario co., N. Y., outlet of a lake of the same name.

Honeyville, village, Shenandoah co., Va., by post road 142 ms. W. from W. C.

Honfleur, considerable seaport of Fr., in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy, with a good harbor and a trade in lace. It is 8 ms. N. of Pont l'Eveque, and 110 NW. of Paris. Lon. 0 15 E., lat 49 24 N.

Honiton, town of Eng., in Devonshire, on the Otter, 16 ms. E. of Exeter, and 156 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3 12 W., lat. 50 45 N.

Honolstein, town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. Lon. 7 5 E., lat. 49 48 N.

Hood Island, one of the Marquesas, in the Pacific ocean, discovered and named by Captain Cook in 1774. Lon. 138 47 W., lat. 9 26 S.

Hoogly, small but ancient city of Hindoostan, in Bengal. It is now improving, though still in part in a state of ruin. In the beginning of this century, it was the great mart of the export trade of Bengal to Europe. It is seated on an arm of the Ganges, called Hoogly, 26 ms. N. of Calcutta. Lon. 88 28 E., lat. 32 30 N.

Hoogly River, arm of the Ganges, formed by the union of its two westernmost branches, named the Cossimbuzar and Yellingby rivers. It is the port of Calcutta, and the only branch of the Ganges that is commonly navigated by ships. The Hoogly is the Atchafalaya of the Ganges, and is about 300 ms. in length, following the stream.

Hoogstraten, town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, capital of a county of the same name, 10 ms. S. of Breda, and 15 NE. of Antwerp.

Hookertown, village, Green co., N. C., by post road 102 ms. SE. from Raleigh.

Hooksett Falls, and village, Merrimack co., N. H., 8 ms. below Concord.

Hookstown, village, Beaver co., Penn.——Village of Md., 6 ms. NW. from Baltimore, and on the road to Reisterstown.——Green co., N. C.——Talbot co., Md., 3 ms. N. from Easton.

Hooper's Cross Roads, Bedford co., Tenn., by post road 70 ms. southwardly from Murfreesborough.

Hoosack, one of the most elevated summits of the Green-mountain range, in Williamstown, Berkshire co., Mass.——Tp. of Rensselaer co., N. Y., 30 ms. N. of Albany, on the E. side of Hudson river.

Hoosack River, rises in Bennington co., Vt., flows W., and falls into the Hudson, 8 ms. above Waterford.

Hop Bottom, post office, Susquehannah co., Penn., by post road 150 ms. NNE. from Harrisburg.

Hopefield, village, Phillips co., Ark., on the Mississippi river, opposite Chickasaw Bluff.

Hope, tp., Durham co., U. C., W. from Hamilton, and fronting on Lake Ontario.——Town, Lincoln co., Me., 38 ms. NE. from Wiscasset.——Town in Warren co., N. J., a small Moravian settlement, 22 ms. NE. of Easton, in Pa.

Hopeton, town in Yates co., N. Y., on the out-

let of Crooked lake, near its influx into Seneca lake, 15 ms. S. from Geneva.

Hopewell, tp. of New Brunswick, in Westmoreland co., on a small river flowing into the Bay of Fundy.——Village in Ontario co., N. Y., between Canandaigua and Geneva.——Tp. in Cumberland co., N. J.——Tp. in Hunterdon co., N. J., on the NE. side of the river Delaware, 14 ms. E. of Princeton, and 10 N. of Trenton.——Tp. in York co., Pa., joining to Md.——Tp. in Washington co., Pa., about 14 ms. NW. by W. from Washington.——SW. tp. of Cumberland co., Pa., between the Blue mountain and Conne-dogwinnet creek.——Tp. in Bedford co., Pa., on the NE. border of the county, and on both sides of Raystown branch.——Tp. in Huntington co., Pa., on both sides of Raystown branch, 12 ms. SW. from Huntingdon.——Methodist meeting-house, Montgomery co., Md., 17 ms. N. from W. C.——Village in Fauquier co., Va.——Village in York district, S. S., about 70 ms. a little W. of N. from Columbia.——Tp. in Perry co., Ohio, 7 ms. N. from Somerset.——Tp. in Licking co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 657——Tp. on the western border of Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1,259.

Hopkins, co. of Ky., bounded by Christian S., Caldwell SW., Union W., Henderson NW., Green river or Davies N., and Muhlenberg E. Length 36 ms., mean width 21; area 750 sq. ms. Chief town, Madisonville. Pop. in 1840, 9,171. Central lat. 37 42 N., lon. W. C. 10 18 W.

Hopkinsville, tp. in Caledonia co., Vt. 36 ms. NE. from Montpelier.——Village in Powhatan co., Va., 20 ms. W. from Richmond.——Village in Warren co., Ohio, by post road 85 ms. SW. from Columbia.——Town and seat of justice for Christian co., Ky., on Little river, a branch of Cumberland river, 36 ms. W. from Russelville. Pop. in 1840, 1,581.

Hopkinton, town and tp. in Merrimack co., N. H., on Contacook river, 8 ms. W. from Concord. Pop. in 1840, 2,455.——Town in Washington co. R. I. It is situated between Wood and Ashewague rivers, and joins Ct.——Village in St. Lawrence co., N. Y., on a branch of St. Regis river, 40 ms. E. from Ogdensburg.——Town in Middlesex co., Mass., 30 miles SW. from Boston.

Horde, from the same root as *herd*, means a troop under a leader. In geography we most usually apply the term to the wandering Tartars, Mongols, Calmucs, and other tribes of central Asia.

Horeb, mountain in Arabia Petrea, in Asia.

Horizon, literally Greek, root *horos*, *bounds*, *limit*, and, in common language, means what can be seen of the earth and heavens from any given place. As far as the latter is concerned, the spectator may imagine himself standing at the earth's centre, or on a line from the centre to the surface. The earth may be regarded a point when compared with the starry heavens, and, therefore, if we regard ourselves standing on a plane infinitely extended, at right angles to a line from the earth's centre to the starry heavens, and our body in that line, our range of vision would not sensibly differ were our point of vision from the centre or surface, allowing in the former case that one hemisphere was removed by the supposed plane.

Horn, considerable town of the kingdom of Holland, in North Holland, with a good harbor on the Zuyder Zee, 13 ms. NE. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 59 E., lat. 52 38 N.——Town of the kingdom of Belgium, in the bishopric of Liege. Lon. 5 55 E., lat. 51 12 N.

Hornbach, town in Germany, in the duchy of Deux-Ponts. Lon. 7 36 E., lat. 10 49 N.

Hornberg, ancient town of Germany, in the Black Forest, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a fortress on a mountain. It is seated on the Gutlash, 21 ms. NE. of Friburg. Lon. 8 27 E., lat. 48 12 N.

Hornby, town of Lancashire, in Eng., on a branch of the Lune, with a handsome church. Lon. 2 20 W., lat. 54 6 N.

Horn, Cape, the most southern part of Terra-del-Fuego, in South America. Lon. W. C. 9 14 E., lat. 56 0 S.

Horncastle, large town of Eng., in Lincolnshire, on the river Bane. It is 20 ms. E. of Lincoln, and 136 N. of London. Lon. 0 2 W., lat. 53 14 N.

Hornchurch, village in Essex, 2 ms. E. by S. of Rumford, of which it is the mother church. A large pair of horns is affixed to the E. end of the church, for which tradition assigns a reason too idle to be repeated.

Horndon, town of Eng., in Essex. It is seated on a hill, which commands a beautiful prospect, 16 ms. S. by W. of Chelmsford, and 19 E. of London. Lon. 0 35 E., lat. 51 32 N.

Horn Island, long narrow bank of sand off the coast of Mississippi, between Petitebois and Dog island. It is about 17 ms. long, with a mean width of half a mile.

Hornellsville, village, Steuben co., N. Y., near the sources of Canisteo river, about 20 ms. E. from Angelica.

Hornsey, town of Eng., in Yorkshire, 188 ms. from London. It is almost surrounded by a small arm of the sea, and the church having a high steeple, is a noted sea mark. Not many years ago there was a street here called Hornsey beck, which was washed away by the sea, except a house or two. Lon. 6′ E., lat. 54° N.——Town of Eng., in Middlesex, 5 ms. N. of London. It is a long straggling place, in a low valley, but extremely pleasant, having the New river winding through it.

Hornorsville, village, Culpeper co., Va., by post road 86 ms SW. from W. C.

Horntown, village on the Eastern Shore of Va., Accomac co., about 150 ms. N. by E. from Richmond.

Horry, eastern district of S. C., bounded by N. Car. NE., the Atlantic ocean SE., Georgetown S., and Little Red river or Marion W.; length 35 ms., mean width 28, area 1,100 sq. ms.; surface level, and soil generally sandy or marshy, and sterile. Chief town, Conwaysborough. Pop. in 1820, 5,025; and in 1840, 5,755. Ctl. lat. 34° N., and lon. W. C. 2° W., intersect in this city.

Horsehead, post office, Prince George's co., Md., 35 ms. from W. C.

Horseneck, cape of Long Island, extending into Long Island Sound, NW. from Huntingdon bay.——Village, Essex co., N. J., on the S. side of Passaic river, 4 ms. SW. from Patterson.

Horsens, seaport of Denmark, in Jutland, seated on the bottom of a bay that opens into the Catte-

gate, near the island of Hiarnoe, 125 ms. W. by N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 9 40 E., lat. 55 57 N.

Horse Shoe Bottom, post office, Wayne co., Ky., by post road 136 ms. S. from Frankfort.

Horsham, borough of Eng., in Sussex, 36 ms. S. by W. of London. Lon. 12′ W. lat. 51 8 N.——Tp., Montgomery co., Pa., on the S. branch of Neshaminy creek, joining Bucks co. Pop. in 1820, 1,081.

Hosick, river of Vt., Mass., and N. Y., rises in Bennington co., Vt., and Berkshire co., Mass., falls into the Hudson river at the point of separation between Rensselaer and Washington cos., N. Y.——Town, Rensselaer co., N. Y., on Hosick river, 31 ms. N. from Albany.

Hosick Falls, village in the NE. angle of Rensselaer co., N. Y., 28 ms. NE. from Albany.

Hoskinsville, village, Brookfield tp., near the northern border of Morgan co., Ohio, 18 ms. northeastward of McConnellsville, the co. seat, and about 20 ms. a little W. of S. of Cambridge, co. seat of Guernsey co.

Hospodar, title given by the Turkish Government to the officers sent by it to govern Valachia and Moldavia. The title answers to the Sclavonic Waiwod. The Hospodars were generally chosen from the Greeks of the Fanar, at Constantinople, chiefly from the families Morouzzi and Souza.

Hot Springs, post office, between Cow Pasture and Jackson's rivers, Bath co., Va., 40 ms. SW. from Staunton, and 183 SW. by W. from Richmond. N. lat. 37 56, lon. W. C. 2 37 W.

Hottentots, and country of.—See *Africa*, pages 26 and 27.

Houat, island of Fr., near the coast of Bretagne. It is 10 ms. in circumference.

Houdan, town of France, now in the department of Eure and Loire, and lately in the province of Beuce, with a manufacture of woolen stockings. It is seated on the Vegre, 10 ms. from Dreux, and 32 SW. of Paris. Lon. 1 41 E., lat. 48 47 N.

Houghton, tp., Norfolk co., U. C., on Lake Erie, W. from Walsingham.

Hounsfield, tp. of Jefferson co., N. Y., on Lake Ontario, including the village of Sackett's Harbor. Pop. in 1820, 3,429.

Housatonick, river of Connecticut. It rises in Mass., and runs through Litchfield co., nearly due S. till it passes N. Milford, thence it flows SE. till it joins the Stratford, and the united stream falls into Long Island Sound near the town of Stratford.

Hounslow, town of Eng., in Middlesex, on a heath of the same name, on which are some powder mills on a branch of the river Coln. Here is a charity school and a chapel. Hounslow is 10 ms. W. by S. of London.

Hour, the one-twenty-fourth part of the entire natural day, or time of one full revolution of the earth round its axis. At first view *hour* would appear as a purely artificial division of time, and as applied it is such; but there is no doubt when we turn to its original meaning, that it was a general expression for time, and came from the same root as *horizon*. The Lat. *hora*, from the Gr. *ora*, *hour*. Horizon, Gr., *oros*, bounds, limit, or what terminates. The Fr. term *horlege*, (clock,) *horoscope*, &c., have all the same origin.

Houssa, country of central Africa, on the Niger. It is too little known to admit specific description.

Hou-quang, province of China which occupies nearly the centre of the empire. Yangtse-kiang river traverses it from E. to W., and divides it into two parts.

Houston's, post office, Rowan co., N. C., by post road 138 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Houstonsville, village, Pendleton district, S. C., by post road 184 ms. NW. from Columbia.——Village, Iredell co., N C., by post road 172 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Hou-tcheou-fou, city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. It is 160 ms. NE. of Nanking. Lon. 119 45 E., lat. 30 35 N.

Howard, town, Steuben co., N. Y., on Canister river, 18 ms. W. from Bath.——Tp., Centre co., Penn., on Beach creek, in the northern angle of the co. Pop. in 1820, 1,055.——Co. of Mo., lying N. from Missouri river, bounded NW. by Chariton, Randolph N., Boone E., and Missouri river, separating it from Cooper S., and Saline W. This co. is nearly a square of 21 ms. each side; area 440 sq. ms. N. lat. 39°, and lon. 15 40 W. of W. C.; intersect in this co. Chief town, Franklin, seat of government of the State. Pop. in 1840, 13,108.

Howden, town of Eng., in the E. Riding of Yorkshire. It gives name to a small district, called Howdenshire, and has a large church like a cathedral. It is seated on the N. side of the Ouse, 15 ms. SE. of York, and 179 N. by W. of London. 51′ W., lat 53 46 N.

Howell, tp., of Monmouth co., N. J.

Howland, tp. of Trumbull co., Ohio. E. from Warren. Pop. in 1820, 625.

Hoxter, town of Westphalia, seated on the Weser, 8 ms. NW. of Corwey, 27 ms. NE. of Paderborn. Lon. 9 39 E., lat. 51 50 N.

Hoy, one of the Orkney islands, situated between the island of Pomona and the N. coast of Caithness-shire. It is 10 ms. long. Lon. 3 20 W., lat. 58 36 N.

Hoya, province of Hanover, with a capital of the same name on the Allor, 23 ms. SE. from Bremen.

Hoye, town of Westphalia, capital of a co. of the same name, subject to the elector of Hanover, seated on the Weser, 13 ms. NW. of Zell. Lon. 9 6 E., lat. 52 57 N.

Hoylesville, village, Lincoln county, North Carolina, by post road 200 miles SW. by W. from Raleigh.

Hua, or *Kahua*, large town of Asia, capital of Cochin-China, with a royal palace. It is seated on a beautiful plain, and divided into two parts by a large river. Lon. 105 5 E., lat 17 40 N.

Huahine, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, 30 leagues from Otaheite. It is 21 ms. in compass, and has a commodious harbor. Lon. 151 1 W., lat. 16 44 S.

Hubbard, tp. of Trumbull co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 843.

Hubbardstown, town, Worcester co., Mass. It is situated on a branch of the river Ware, 45 ms. W. from Boston.——Town. Rutland co., Vt., 40 ms. NW. from Windsor.

Hubert, seigniory, Quebec co., L. C.

Hubert, St., town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, 20 ms. SE. of Rochefort. Lon. 5 12 E., lat. 50° N.

Huddersfield, town of Eng., in the W. Riding of Yorkshire. It is the mart for narrow cloths, called plains. It is 42 ms. SW. of York, and 189 NNW. of London. Lon. 1 40 W., lat. 53 40 N.

Hudson Bay, bay of N. America, lying between 51 and 69 N. lat., discovered in 1610 by Captain Henry Hudson. This intrepid mariner, in searching after a NW. passage to the Pacific ocean, discovered three straits, through which he hoped to find out a new way to Asia. This bay communicates on the N. by two straits with Baffin's bay, on the E. side it is bordered by Labrador, on the SW. by New S. Wales, and on the W. by New N. Wales. These countries, included under the name of New Britain, abound with animals, whose skins and furs are far superior in quality to those found in less northerly regions. The natives are called Esquimaux, and northern Indians; and are materially different from all the southern tribes. In 1670, a charter was granted to a company for the exclusive trade to this bay. This company possess three forts on the S. coast of James bay, by which name the S. part of Hudson bay is distinguished; these factories are called Rupert, Moose, and Albany; but the former has been abandoned. On the W. side of Hudson bay, up Hearne's river, is a factory called Flamboro', and to the N. of this is York fort and Prince of Wales fort. In December, 1770, Mr. Hearne, in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, set out from Prince of Wales fort to explore a river that the Esquimaux, who came to the company's factories to trade, had brought to their knowledge; and which, on account of much copper being found near it, had obtained the name of Copper Mine river. Under the convoy of these Indians, he arrived at this river in 1771, and traced it till he came in sight of the Pacific ocean, finding it encumbered with shoals and falls to its mouth, which is in lat. 72 N. By late observations the position of Hearne's river is found much more to the W. than laid down by that traveller.

Hudson, river of New York. The basin of the Hudson, if we include Raritan bay and river, the bay of Newark, with its two confluent rivers, Hackensack and Passaic, and the contiguous part of Long Island sound in the Hudson basin, we have before us a very curious connexion between inland and maritime navigation. Taken with this extension, the Hudson basin reaches from Sandy Hook, N. lat. 40 30 to the extreme source of the Hudson, in N. lat. 44 5, or above 250 miles in length, with a mean width of 40 ms., exclusive of the W. part of the valley of Mohawk, above the mouth of Schoharie river. This latter section includes a parallelogram of 60 miles long and 35 miles wide, the whole basin spreading over an area of 14,600 sq. miles. The Hudson river is navigable for large ships to Hudson, and for sloops to Albany. The tide flows to Troy, to which small sloops ascend.

Hudson, one of the most flourishing cities in the State of New York, situate on the E. bank of Hudson river, in Columbia co., 115 miles N. of the city of New York, and 30 S. of Albany, in the lat. of 42 15 N. The foundation of the first house was laid in 1783, and in 1800 it contained 4,048 inhabitants; and by the census of 1820, 5,310; and in 1840, 5,672. It is considered the third town in the State in manufactures, and the fourth in commerce. The site rises by a gentle acclivity from Hudson river, and the main street, following the ascent, extends above a mile from the water.

Hudson, village, Caswell co., N. C., by post road 86 miles NNW. from Raleigh.——Town, Portage co., O., 12 ms. NW. from Ravenna.

Hudson's House, factory of Hudson's Bay Company, on Saskashawine river. Lon. W. C. 29 27 W., lat. 53′ N.

Hudson's Strait unites the Atlantic ocean to Hudson's bay. This sheet of water, 150 ms. wide where narrowest, and 300 miles where opening to Davis's straits between Cape Chidley S. and Campbell N., stretches NW. by W. between longitudes 4° W. and 14° E. of W. C., on the mean lat. of 64° N. It contains many islands.

Huena, island of the Baltic, 3 miles from the coast of Sweden, and subject to the Swedes, to whom it was ceded by the Danes in 1658. In this island was the observatory of the celebrated Tycho Brahe. It is 6 ms. in circumference; 9 ms. S. by E. of Elsinore, and 14 N. by E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 38 E., lat. 55 54 N.

Huesca, ancient town of Spain, in Arragon, with a bishop's see and a university. It is seated on the Issuela, 35 ms. NE. of Saragossa. Lon. 2′ W., lat. 42 18 N.

Huescar, town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a castle, 60 miles NE. of Granada. Lon. 2 20 W., lat. 37 45 N.

Huessen, town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Rhine, 3 miles S. of Arnheim.

Huetta, old and small town of Spain, in New Castile, 67 miles E. of Madrid. Lon 1 55 W., lat. 40 22 N.

Hughsville, village, Patrick co., Va., about 75 miles SW. by S. from Fincastle.

Hulingsburg, village, Armstrong co., Penn.

Hull, or *Kingston-upon-Hull*, borough and seaport in the East Riding of Yorkshire. It was built by Edward I., who called it Kingston, and it is seated on the river Hull, on the N. side of the Humber. The harbor is artificial; and here are docks for building and repairing ships. Among the public buildings are the Trinity House, for the relief of seamen and their widows; a custom-house, an exchange, and a town hall. The stone bridge over the river to Holderness was rebuilt in 1787, and consists of 14 arches. Hull sends two members to Parliament, and is 36 miles SE. of York, and 173 N. of London. Lon. 14′ W., lat. 53 45 N.

Hull, tp., Plymouth co., Mass., on the S. side of Boston harbor, 9 miles E. from Boston.

Hull's Store, post office, Pendleton co., Va.

Hulmsville, town, Bucks co., Penn.

Hulpen, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, 9 ms. SE. of Brussels. Lon. 4 37 E., lat. 51 44 N.

Hulst, strong town of Dutch Flanders, seated on a plain which may be overflowed. It has a very fine town-house, 15 miles NW. of Antwerp, and 17 NE. of Ghent. Lon. 4 6 E., lat. 51 18 N.

Humber, river of England, formed by the Trent, Ouse, Derwent, and several other streams. It divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and falls into

the German ocean at Holderness.——River of Newfoundland, flows W. into the gulf of St. Lawrence ——Small river of Upper Canada, in York county, falls into Lake Ontario a short distance W. of York.

Humberstone, tp. of Upper Canada, in Lincoln co., on Lake Erie, between Bertie and Wainfleet.

Hommelstown, town of Dauphin co., Pa., situated on the E. side of Swatara creek, 9 miles E. from Harrisburg, and 27 NW. from Lancaster. The canal connecting Schuylkill and Susquehanna rivers passes Hommelstown.

Hummoch, island of Asia, in the Indian ocean, about 6 miles long. The rajah is supported in his authority by the Dutch East India Company. It lies five leagues S. of Mindanao. Lon. 125 12 E., lat. 5 27 N.

Humphries, co., Tenn., bounded by Perry S., Tennessee river or Caroline W., Stewart N., and Dickson E.; length 30, mean width 25 ms., area 750 sq. miles. Surface rather varying than hilly. Chief town, Reynoldsburg. Pop. in 1820, 4,067; and in 1840, 5,195. For central latitude, see *Reynoldsburg*.

Humphreysville, village, New Haven co., Conn., on the W. side of Naugatuck, 4 miles above its junction with the Housatonick. This village was named after General Humphries, who first introduced Merino sheep into the United States at this place. It is now the seat of an extensive woolen manufacture.——Village, Chester co., Penn.——Village, Union district, S. C.

Hungarians.—See article Finns. "The Ougres, Ungres, or Hungarians, were a branch of the Hunnic confederacy and of the Uralian race, which, for want of a better name, has been termed *Finnic*. The Hungarian language is an undoubted proof that the mass of the nation consisted of Finno-Uralian tribes."—*Malte Brun*. Magiars, another national appellation of the Hungarians, seems to be derived from the name of their original country in Asia. It would appear that the primitive word is *khun*, or people, derived from the same root as *khan*, or *king*, to unite or make one.—See article King.

Hungary, kingdom of Europe, included in the empire of Austria, bounded on the N. by Poland and Silesia, W. by Moravia, duchy of Austria, and Styria, S. by Sclavonia and Servia, and E. by Walachia and Transylvania. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary; and to these may be added the Bannat of Temeswaer, incorporated into the kingdom of Hungary in 1778. Hungary formerly included Transylvania, Sclavonia, Dalmatia, Servia, and Walachia. The principal rivers are the Danube, Save, Drave, Tresse, Maros, Raab, and Waag. The air is unhealthy, occasioned by the lakes and bogs; but it abounds in all the necessaries of life; and the wine, especially that called Tokay, is excellent. There are mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron; and also of opal, at Cwerweniza, which gem is peculiar to this country. There is such plenty of game, that hunting is allowed to all. The inhabitants are well shaped, generous, and brave, but haughty and revengeful, and are estimated at 7,000,000. The trade principally consists of cattle, hogs, sheep, flour, wheat, rye, wool, and wine, and these are almost wholly sent to the Austrian provinces. Almost all the towns of Hungary have two names, the one German and the other Hungarian, and the language is a dialect of the Sclavonian. The government is hereditary in the house of Austria. No country in the world is better supplied with mineral waters and baths; and those of Buda, when the Turks were in possession of it, were reckoned the finest in Europe. Buda is the capital of Lower Hungary, and Presburg of the Upper. Population of Hungary in 1822, including Transylvania and the Bannat of Temeswaer, comprised—

Roman Catholics - - -	5,500,000
Greek Church - - -	3,400,000
Calvinists - - - -	1,500,000
Lutherans - - - -	1,000,000
Jews - - - -	100,000
Total - - -	11,500,000

[See article *Austria*.]

Hungerford, town of Eng., in Berkshire; it is 64 miles W. of London. Lon. 1 26 W., lat. 51 26 N.——Tp., U. C., in Hastings co.

Hungry Bay, N. Y., Jefferson co.—See *Sackett's Harbor*.

Hunmandy, town of Eng., in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, 34 miles NE. of York, and 209 N. of London. Lon. 12′ W., lat. 54 12 N.

Hunninguen, fortified town of Fr., now in the dep. of Upper Rhine, and lately in the province of Alsace, seated on the Rhine, 5 miles N. of Basle. Lon. 11 40 E., lat. 47 40 N.

Hunterdon, co. of N. J., bounded by Delaware river SW., Sussex co. NW., Morris NE, Somerset E., and Middlesex and Burlington SE. Length 32 ms., mean width 17; area about 540 sq. ms. Surface hilly, but with a soil generally productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. Chief town, Trenton. Pop. in 1820, 28,604; and in 1840, 24,789. The cause of diminution, as seen by this article, in the population of Hunterdon co., was that a consideracle part of the new co. of Mercer was taken from the former.—See *Mercer county*. Central lat. 40 30 N., lon. W. C. 2 5 E.

Hunter, town in Green co., N. Y.

Hunterstown, tp. in St. Maurice co., L. C., 28 ms. NW. from Three Rivers.——Village in York co., Pa., 25 ms. W. from York.

Huntersville, village in Pocahontas co., Va.——Village in Lincoln co., N. C., by post road 185 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

Huntingdonshire, co. of Eng., 25 ms. in length, and 20 in its broadest part; bounded on the N. and NW. by Northamptonshire, on the E. by Cambridgeshire, and on the SW. by Bedfordshire. Pop. in 1801, 37,568; in 1811, 42,208; and in 1821, 48,771.

Huntingdon, county town of Huntingdonshire, Eng., pleasantly seated on a rising ground, on the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge to Godmanchester.——Town in Chittenden co., Vt., on the S. side of Onion river, 10 ms. northward of Bristol, and 16 SE. of Burlington. Pop. in 1820, 514.——Town in Fairfield co., Ct., on the S. side of Housatonic river, about 16 ms. N. of Fairfield.

Huntingdon, tp. in Suffolk co., N. Y.—See *Huntington*, Suffolk co., N. Y.

Huntingdon, co. of L. C., between the north boundary of N. Y. and Richelieu and St. Law-

rence rivers.——Tp. in Hastings co., U. C., N. from Thurlow.

Huntingdon, co. of Pa., bounded SW. by Bedford, NW. by Cambria, N. by Centre, E. by Mifflin, and SE. by Franklin; length 48 ms., mean width 30, and area 1,185 sq. ms. This is a very mountainous county, watered by the Juniata and its various branches. Though generally rocky and barren, much very excellent soil skirts the streams. Chief town, Huntingdon. Pop. in 1820, 20,142; and in 1840, 35,484. For central lat., see *Huntingdon borough*.

Huntingdon, borough, town and seat of justice, Huntingdon co., Pa., on the left bank of Raystown, branch of Juniata, 45 ms. NE. from Bedford. Pop. in 1820, 841; and in 1840, 1,145. Lat. 40 31 N., lon. W. C. 1 2 W.——Tp. in Adams co., Pa., on Bermudian creek, 12 ms. NNE. from Gettysburg.——Town in Luzerne co., Pa., 12 ms. SW. by W. from Wilkesbarre, on Fishing creek.

Huntingdon, East, tp. in Westmoreland co., Pa., between Jacob's creek and Big Sewickly, 10 ms. E. from Greensburg.

Huntingdon, North, tp. in Westmoreland co., Pa., along Yough river, and between Big Sewickly and Brush creeks.

Huntingdon, South, tp. in Westmoreland co., Pa., along Yough river, between Big Sewickly and Jacob's creeks.

Huntingdon, village in Carroll co., Ten., by post road 150 ms. W. from Murfreesborough.

Hunting Sound, channel of N. C., Carteret co., uniting Core sound to the main ocean.

Huntington, town in the NW. angle of Suffolk co., Long island, N. Y. The village is built upon a bay of Long Island sound, and contains an academy, 30 ms. NE. from N. Y. Pop. in 1840, 6,562.——Village in Laurens district, S. C., 64 ms. NW. from Columbia.——Tp. in Gallia co., Ohio.——Tp. in Ross co., Ohio, W. of Scioto river. Pop. in 1840, 1,169.——Tp. in Brown co., Ohio. Pop. in 1840, 2,302.

Huntingtown, village in Calvert co., Md., on Hunting creek, 40 ms. from Annapolis.

Huntsburg, village in Franklin co., Vt., near the line that divides this State from L. C., at the distance of about 12 ms. E. of Lake Champlain.——Village in Geauga co., Ohio, by post road 250 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Hunt's Mills, post office in Hunterdon co., N. J.

Huntspil, small town of Eng., in Somersetshire, at the mouth of the river Parret, 5 ms. N. of Bridgewater, and 143 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3 12 W., lat. 51 11 N.

Huntsville, village in Otsego co., N. Y.——Small village in Surry co., N. C., 15 ms. SW. of Bethania, the Moravian town——Village in Laurens district, S. C., 70 ms. from Columbia.

Huntsville, village and seat of justice for Madison co., Ala., 113 ms. S. from Nashville, in Ten. This is a new but very flourishing village, about 12 ms. N. from Tennessee river. Pop. in 1820—

White males over 21 - - -	308
Do. do. under 21 - - -	188
White females over 21 - - -	157
Do. do. under 21 - - -	180
Black males - - - -	220
Do. females - - - -	228
Free males of color - - -	29
Do. females of color - - -	18
Total -	1,306

Huntsville, village in Robertson co., Ten. Lat. 34 45 N., lon. W. C. 10 1 W.

Hurdwar, town of the province of Delhi, where the Ganges first enters the plains of Hindoostan. It is 117 ms. N. by E. of Delhi. Lon. 78 15 E., lat. 29 35 N. Hurdwar is taken from the Sanscrit *Dwar*, door, or opening. The town is situated at the lower falls of the Ganges, where that great river passes from the mountainous into the hilly or plain countries of Hindoostan. Below Hurdwar, the Ganges has a constant and uninterrupted navigation to the Bay of Bengal.—See *Ganges*.

Huron, one of the five great lakes, commonly called the lakes of Canada. It is in the form of a triangle, the SW. and NE. sides of which are about 200 ms., that of the SE. 110 ms. Following the indentings of the shores, Lake Huron exceeds 1,000 ms. in circumference. It is almost separated into two lakes, by a chain of islands extending from its NW. to SE. side. This chain retains its Indian name of Manitoulin, or *Islands of the Evil Spirit*. Lake Huron receives the discharge of Lake Superior by St. Mary's strait, that of Lake Michigan by the straits of Michilimakinack, that of Nipissing by the river du François, and discharges the accumulated mass into the river St. Clair.——River of Mich., rises in the interior of the peninsula, and, flowing E., enters Lake St. Clair.—— Another river of Mich., rises with the preceding, and flowing SE., falls into Lake Erie immediately S. of the mouth of Detroit river.——River of Ohio, rises in Richland and Crawford cos., and, flowing north, enters Huron county, which it traverses, and falls into Lake Erie, 10 ms. SE. from the mouth of Sandusky bay.——Co. of Ohio, bounded on the N. by Lake Erie, E. by Cuyahoga and Medina cos., S. by Richland, and W. by Seneca and Sandusky cos., in the lately acquired Indian territory. It is 35 by 40 ms. in extent, and contains about 900 sq. ms. It includes all the tract designated by the appellation of Fire lands, besides several tps. N. of Medina co. and W. of Black river. Sandusky bay and Lake Erie skirt the whole northern boundary. Surface rather level, and soil fertile. Chief town, Norwalk. Pop. in 1820, 6,676. Lat. 41 20 N., lon. W. C. 5 40 W.——Tp. in Huron co., Ohio, on the lake shore; distance 47 ms. westerly from Cleveland, and 110 N. by E. from Columbus. Lat. 41 25 N., lon. 5 36 W. Pop. in 1820, 651.

Hurriana, western part of the province of Delhi, Hindoostan proper. Chief town, Hissar. This province passed under British authority in 1809. Central lat. 29° N.

Hurricane Shoals, post office in Jackson co., Ga., by post road 91 ms. NNW. from Milledgeville.

Hurst.—See article *Forest*.

Hurst Castle, castle of Eng., in Hampshire, near Lymington. It is seated on the extreme point of a neck of land which shoots into the sea toward the Isle of Wight, from which it is distant 2 ms.

Hussingabad, town in Hindoostan, in the pro-

vince of Malwa, the eastern division of the Mahratta empire. It is 140 ms. NW. of Nagpour. Lon. 77 54 E., lat. 22 42 N.

Husum, town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with a strong citadel and a very handsome church. It is seated near the river Ow, on the German ocean, 20 ms. W. of Sleswick. Lon. 9° E., lat. 54 45 N.

Huttonsville, village, Randolph co., Va., on Roaring creek, and on the road from Clarksburg to Beverly, 35 ms. SSE. from the former.

Huy, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege. The Dutch, in 1718, demolished the fortifications, and surrendered it to the bishop of Liege. It is seated on the Maese, 12 ms. WSW. of Liege. Lon. 5 22 E., lat. 50 32 N.

Hyacinthe, St., village of Canada, is, says a traveller, one of the most beautiful villages of Canada East. The prospect from it in summer is splendid, and the scenery in its vicinity beautiful and rural. It contains 222 houses, upwards of 2,500 inhabitants, 1 cotton factory, 1 soap and candle factory, 1 saw mill, 1 grist mill, 7 or 8 taverns, with several mechanics' shops.

Hyannis, bay of Mass., Barnstable co., sets up from the Atlantic ocean between the tps. of Yarmouth and Barnstable.——Town on Hyannis bay, Barnstable co., Mass., by post road 97 ms. SE. from Boston.

Hyattstown, village, Montgomery co., Md., on the road from Frederick to W. C., 33 ms. NW. from the latter, and 15 SSE. from the former. It is a small village, of a single street of about 30 houses along the main road.

Hyde, co., N. C., bounded SE. and S. by Pamlico sound, W. by Beaufort, and N. by Washington and Tyrrell. Length 45 ms., mean width 18, area 810 sq. ms. Surface level, soil marshy, sandy, and generally sterile. Chief town, Germantown. Pop. in 1840, 6,458. Central lat. 35 28 N., lon. 35′ E.

Hyde Park, town, Dutchess co., N. Y., on Hudson river, 8 ms. above Poughkeepsie.——Village, Halifax co., N. C., by post road 79 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Hyderabad.—See *Hydrabad* 2d.

Hydra, island of Greece, the ancient Aristeia. It is a rocky mass, about 3 ms. from Capo Skylla, in the Morea, about 3 ms. by one, and containing a harbor and commercial town. The latter rose from the favorable position of the place for commerce. Previous to the late revolution, the Hydriots had 80 ships, of an average of 300 tons. In 1810 they purchased from the Turkish Government the right of electing their own magistrates, but joined the other Greeks against their common oppressors, and, by their naval skill, did most effectual service. This brought upon the Hydriots, in 1824, the vengeance of their enemies, who attacked and took the island, massacreing such of the inhabitants as fell into their hands. In a few days, however, it was retaken, and a most sanguinary retaliation inflicted upon the Turkish garrison.

Hydra, or *Idra*, island of the Grecian Archipelago.

Hydrabad, capital of Golconda, in the Deccan of Hindoostan, seated on a river that falls into the Kistan, 352 ms. N. by E. of Madras. Lon. 78 51 E., lat. 17 12 N.——Fort of Hindoostan proper, in the province of Sinde. It is the residence of a Mahometan prince, who is tributary to the King of Candahar. It is situated on the Indus, not far above the head of the Delta, and in the neighborhood of Nusserapour. Lon. 69 30 E., lat. 25 29 N.

Hydrogen, hydrography, hydrostatics, hydrodynamics, and several other terms, comes from the Greek word *hudor*, water, as a prefix to suffixes deciding the particular sense of the term. Hydrogen, one of the constituents of water: combined in the proportions of about 15 hydrogen and 85 oxygen, water is the result. The exact proportions of the two gaseous bases do not appear to have been yet determined by chemists. Comparing results, the proportion would appear to be of oxygen from 85 to 89 in 100.

Hymettus.—See *Trelo Vouni*.

Hypolite, St., town of France, now in the department of Gard, lately in the province of Languedoc. This town has a good fort, and is seated on the Vidourle, near its source, 12 ms. SW. of Alais. Lon. 4′ E., lat. 43 55 N.

Hythe.—See *Hithe*.

I.

Ibarra, town of Columbia, in Quito, 42 ms. NE. from Quito.

Iberi, lake of S. America, between the Parana and Uruguay rivers. It is rather an overflowed country than a real lake.

Iberville, upper mouth of the Mississippi river, on the left side. It is a small outlet, leaving the Mississippi 14 ms. below Baton Rouge. Water only enters this channel at high flood. After flowing about 20 ms, and receiving from both sides the drain of the adjacent lowlands, Iberville joins the Amite. Schooners drawing 5 feet water ascend the Amite to the mouth of Iberville, and those of 2 or 3 feet draught are navigated up the latter to the mouth of the Spanish bayou, 5 or 6 ms.

Iberville, parish, Lou., bounded by the bayou Iberville, Mississippi river, and bayou Plaquemine, N. and NW., Atchafalaya river SW., parish of Ascension SE. and E., and Amite river NE. Length 35 ms., mean width 10, area 350 sq. ms. Surface dead level, and soil exuberantly fertile, but, except along the streams, not arable, on account of being subject to annual overflow. Staple, cotton. Chief town, St. Gabriel. Pop. 1820, 4,414; in 1840, 8,495. Central lat. 30 16 N., lon. 14 10 West.

Iberville, or *St. Gabriel*, village on the left bank of the Mississippi, in the parish of Iberville, La., 18 ms. by water, and 6 by land below the outlet of Bayou Iberville.

Iborg, or *Iberg*, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishopric of Osnaburg, 10 ms. SW. of Osnaburg, and 30 NE. of Munster. Lon. 8 20 E., lat. 52 14 N.

Ica, province of Peru, bordering on the Pacific ocean.——Capital of the province of Ica, 140 ms. ESE. from Lima. Lon. W. C. 1 30 E., lat. 13 50 S.

Iceland, large island to the W. of Norway,

300 ms, in length, and 150 in breadth, lying between 64 and 66 N. lat. For two months together the sun never sets; and in the winter it never rises for the same space, at least not entirely. The middle of this island is mountainous, stony, and barren, but in some places there are excellent pastures, and the grass has a fine smell. The ice, which gets loose from the more northern country in May, brings with it a large quantity of wood, and several animals, such as foxes, wolves, and bears. Mount Hecla is the most noted mountain, and is a volcano which sometimes throws out sulphureous torrents. Iceland, which was considered by the ancients as the Ultima Thule, or the extremity of the world, and by us as scarcely habitable, once abounded in learning and science, at a time when a great part of Europe was involved in darkness. Their language was the old Gothic or Teutonic, the vernacular language of the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, before it branched into the several dialects since spoken by the natives of these three kingdoms.

Ickwell, village of Eng., in Bedfordshire.

Ickleton, village of Eng., in Cambridgeshire.

Ickworth, town of Eng., in Suffolk, 23 ms. NW. of Ipswich, and 74 NNE. of London. Lon. 1° E., lat. 52 22 N.

Icolmkill, formerly Iona, a small island of Scotland, and one of the Hebrides, about one mile from the SW. point of the island of Mull. It is 3 ms. long and one wide. Icolmkill now contains only about 80 families of poor and ignorant people, amounting in all to about 400; but this neglected spot, during the dark ages, was one of those sacred asylums which even the ferocity of almost savage warriors was taught to respect. This salutary operation of superstition contributed to preserve in the remote Icolmkill some fragments of science amid general barbarism. It was this little islet that was made the refuge of St. Columba, and from which the Christian religion shed its benign rays over Scotland and its islands.

Iconium, town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania; it is now called Konia, and is situated in a valley of the Lycaonian mountains, upon or near a small lake without an outlet. E. lon. 32 40, N. lat. 38 30, about 300 ms. SE. from Constantinople.

Iconoclastes, (*image breakers*,) a sect which rose in the Constantinopolitan Roman Empire. By an edict of the Emperor Leo III, the Isaurion, A. D. 726, against images, and those who used them in Christian ordinances. This sect and its opposers long distracted the Christian Church.

Ida, Mount, lofty and pointed mountain in the middle of the island of Candia, famous in ancient times. All the cattle that are bred on it are a few paltry horses, some sheep, and half-starved goats.

Ida, mountain of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia proper, famous in ancient fable for the judgment of Paris, and for being the resort of the gods during the Trojan war.

Idanha-la-Nueva, town of Portugal, in Beira, 5 ms. SW. of Idanha-la-Vella.

Idanha-la-Vella, town of Portugal, in Beira, on the river Ponsul, 25 ms. NE. of Castel-Branco, and 25 NW. of Alcantara. Lon. 6 14 W., lat. 39 39 N.

Idria, town of Austria, in Illyria, in the circle of Adesberg, remarkable for its mines of quicksilver. Lon. 14 8 E., lat. 46° N.

Idstein, town of Germany, in Wetteravia, which is the residence of a branch of the house of Nassau, to whom it belongs. It is 12 ms. NE. of Mentz. Lon. 8 23 E., lat. 50 2 N.

Iekaterinoslaf, Government of Russia, on both sides of the Dnieper, and on the E. reaching the Don; bounded by Taurida and the Azoph sea S., the Cossack territory E., Yorenetz, Kharhof, and Poltava, N., and Kherson W. The length from E. to W. 300 English ms., mean breadth 80, and area 24,000 sq. English ms.

Iekaterinoslaw, capital of the Government of the same name, is situated at N. lat. 48 24 lon., 34 58 E. London, and on the right bank of the Dnieper, about 600 ms. a little W. of S. from Moscow.

Iennicale.—See *Janicale*.

If, island of France, the most eastern of the three before the harbor of Marseilles. It is well fortified, and its port is one of the best in the Mediterranean.

Igis, town of the country of the Grisons, in Cadoes, with a magnificent castle, in which is a cabinet of curiosities and a library. It is 23 ms. SW. of Coire, and 23 S. of Glarus. Lon. 9° E., lat., 46 33 N.

Iglaw, considerable and populous town of Moravia, where they have a manufacture of good cloth, and excellent beer. It is seated on the Iglaw, 40 ms. W. of Brinn, and 62 SE. of Prague. Lon. 15 42 E., lat. 49 8 N.

Iglesias, town in the S. part of the island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, 37 ms. WSW. of Gagliari. Lon. 8 39 E., lat. 39 18 N.

Ignatius Point, on the N. side of the strait of Michilimacinac, 8 ms. W. from Mackinac island.

Ihor.—See *Johore*.

Ilay.—See *Islay*.

Ilak, or *Jalack*, town of Nubia, on the Nile, supposed by some to be the ancient Meroe. Lon. 36 30 E., lat. 18 48 N.

Ilants, town in the country of the Grisons, capital of the Grey League. It is partly surrounded by walls. Here the general diet of the Three Leagues assembles every third year. It is seated on the Rhine, 17 ms. SW. of Coire.

Ilchester, town of Eng., in Somersetshire, on the Ivel, 16 ms. S. of Wells, and 123 W. by S. of London. Longitude 2 37 W., latitude 50 56 North.

Ildefonso, St., village of Spain, in New Castile, 5 ms. N. of Uzeda, on the river Cogolludo. Here is a magnificent palace, built by Philip V. It is a superb structure, with water works and gardens.

Ildefonso de los Zapotacos, St., town of New Spain, seated on a mountain, 50 ms. NE. of Antequiera. Lon. 27 30 W., lat., 17 5 N.

Ilderton, village of Eng., in Northumberland, 4 ms. S. of Wooler.

Ilfracombe, seaport and corporate town of Eng., in Devonshire. It is seated almost opposite Swansea, in Glamorganshire, 49 ms. NNW. of Exeter, and 181 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4 5 W., lat. 51 14 N.

Ilheos, seaport in Brazil, in Bahia, at the mouth of a river, and on a bay of the same name.

Lon. W. C. 37 18 E., lat. 14 34 S.——Seaport of Brazil, in South America, capital of Rio-los-Ilheous. It is seated in a fertile country, and is 150 ms. SSW. of St. Salvador. Lon. 41 25 W., lat. 15 5 S.

Ilheos, or *Rio los Ilheos*, province of South America, subject to Portugal.

Ilkusch, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its silver mines, mixed with lead. It is seated in a barren country, at the foot of several mountains 15 ms. NW. of Cracow. Lon. 19 40 E., lat. 50 20. N.

Ill, river of Fr., in the former Alsace. The Ill rises westward from and near Basle, in Switzerland, and, flowing nearly parallel to the Rhine about 100 English ms., falls into the W. side of the latter stream at Strasburg.

Ille, town of Fr., now in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees, and lately in the province of Rousillon, 10 ms. SE. of Perpignan. Lon. 3 5 E., lat 42 35 N.

Iller, river of Germany, which rises in Tyrol, runs N. through Suabia, passing by Kempten, Memmingen, and Kirchberg, and falls into the Danube at Ulm. The course of this river is very nearly from S. to N., and remarkably parallel to the Leck. The Iller is in the greatest part of its course a boundary between the kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurtemberg.

Illesugaguen, strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco.

Illi, river of Central Asia, lost in an interior lake without an outlet, called Palcati Nor. Lon. E. 80°, lat 45° N.

Illinois, river, rises near the S. end of Lake Michigan, and taking a SW. course, falls into the Mississippi, 18 ms. above the Missouri.—See *Illinois, State of*.

Illinois, State of the U. S., between Lake Michigan, the Wabash, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers.

	Miles.
Illinois has a boundary on N. lat. 42 30 -	210
Along Michigan lake and Indiana to Wabash river - - - - -	216
Down the Wabash to the junction with the Ohio - - - - - -	150
Down the Ohio to its junction with the Mississippi - - - - - -	130
Thence up the Mississippi to the northwest angle of the State - - -	500
Having an outline of - - -	1,206

Area 58,900 sq. ms. = 35,696,000 acres.
Extreme S., N. lat. 37°.
Extreme N., N. lat. 42 30.

Greatest length from the junction of Ohio and Mississippi to N. lat. 42°, 380 ms; mean width, 150 ms.

Illinois is the fourth State of the U. S. in respect to extent of territory, and the first in point of fertility of soil. Excepting Georgia, it is also the State whose climate and seasons differ most at the N. and S. extremities. Extending through 5° of lat., Illinois embraces the greatest extent N. and S. of any section of the U. S., New York only reaching through 4½, and Georgia about an equal distance. The latter is indebted to the greater inequality of its surface for the superior variety of its climate.

Illinois is a country of very little inequality of surface, compared with its great extent. The lower or southern part is rolling rather than hilly; and not one eminence in the State, it is probable, would reach 600 feet above the common level.

In point of soil, Illinois admits a similar classification with Ohio and Indiana; though, in proportion to extent, the former has less wet, irreclaimable land, and more rich prairie, than the two latter. The State may be considered as rolling in its southern and western, and level in its eastern and northeastern sections.

In its central parts the prairies almost vie in extent with those of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Their margins are generally composed of rich soil, which, as elsewhere, deteriorates in receding from the woods. Extensive, however, as are the prairies, the much greater proportion of the State is covered with forest timber of growth suitable to the soil and climate.

The Illinois river is an object, however, that, though its entire course is within the State of the same name, from some peculiar circumstances in its natural history becomes rather a subject of general than local interest.

In examining the rivers of the Ohio valley flowing from its right slope, we find their currents slow near their sources, and gaining accelerated rapidity in their progress towards their common recipient. The cause of this increased velocity of current has been discussed and explained. This common characteristic distinguishes the Muskingum, Scioto, Great Miami, and Wabash, but does not extend to the Illinois. The latter has many traits peculiar to itself, the most remarkable of which are the immensity of its bed and the uniformity of its current. What may in strictness be designated the bed of the Illinois is from two to three miles wide, and in some places even more. This space would seem to indicate an ancient quantity of water far greater than now flows down that river. In fact, the present appearance of the stream much more resembles a strait rather than a river, in the simple acceptation of the latter term. The water flows gently, and in a great measure uniform in all its length. Rapids there exist none worth notice in Illinois, and, except at very low water, but very little local acceleration is any where perceptible.

The country around the southern extremity of Lake Michigan is mostly composed of level swamp, intersected by interlocking streams, or rather lagoons. This is more particularly the case between the lake and the heads of the Plien branch of Illinois. Here the face of the globe so nearly approaches to a perfect level as to produce almost stagnation in the waters, and leave them nearly balanced on this table land.

Lake Erie is elevated 565 feet above tide water in the Hudson at Albany. The distance from Lake Erie to Lake St. Clair is 28 ms., from Lake St. Clair to Lake Huron 35 miles, and through the straits of Michilimackinac 10 miles, or the entire length of current between Lakes Erie and Michigan is 73 miles. Of this distance, the current is every where gentle, except the efflux of St. Clair river from Lake Huron at Fort Gratiot, where a strong current rather than rapid continues about 8 miles. An

allowance of 6 inches per mile is too high an estimate; but in this instance we will assume that rate; and consequently allow an elevation of 36½ feet for the surface of Lake Michigan, over that of Erie, and give to the former 601½, or in round numbers 600 feet above tide water in the Hudson, and about 500 feet above the surface of the gulf of Mexico. The existence of the gulf stream demonstrates that the surface of the gulf of Mexico is elevated at least 100 feet above that of the Atlantic ocean between the Chesapeake and New York bays, inclusive. The point of confluence of the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers, at the city of Pittsburg, is above the surface of Chesapeake bay within a trifle of 800 feet. All these estimates are formed on mathematical operations, or on the result of analogical induction, almost equally certain; and the singular facts are developed, that if channels were open from Pittsburg into Erie and Michigan, the Ohio would flow into the latter with a descent of 200 feet in about 400 miles, and into the former 235 feet in little more than 100 miles.

If we allow 361 feet as the difference of level between the water at the mouth of Ohio and the surface of the gulf of Mexico, it is about 230 miles by water between the mouths of Illinois and Ohio, a fall of 6 inches per mile would amount to 115 feet, which, added to 361, yields 476 feet as the height of the mouth of Illinois above the surface of the gulf of Mexico.

We have already determined that of Lake Michigan to be 600 feet, therefore differing only 36 feet from the Mississippi at its junction with the Illinois.

It has been determined by repeated experiments that loaded boats of considerable size can pass from the Mississippi through Illinois, into the Canadian sea, and *vice versa*. Very little current is found in the small and very short streams which interlock with the sources of the Illinois, and flow into the southern extremity of Michigan; therefore, the sources of Illinois cannot be much above the surface of Lake Michigan. Fifteen or 20 feet is as much as the data before us will justify; of course, the whole volume of Illinois, from a point opposite the head of Chicago river in a distance following the windings of upwards of 400 miles, does not fall 60 feet.

The face of the globe may in be vain be examined to find any other spot, except the sources of Orinoco and the Rio Negro, in South America, where natural facility to internal communication by water is equal to that we have this moment surveyed. If we glance an eye over the immense regions thus connected; if we regard the fertility of soil, the multiplicity of product which characterize these regions; and if we combine those advantages afforded by nature with the moral energy of the free and active people which are spreading their increasing millions over its surface, what a vista through the darkness of future time opens! The view is indeed almost too much for the faculties of man. We see arts, science, industry, virtue, and social happiness, already increasing in those countries beyond what the most inflated fancy would have dared to have hoped thirty or forty years ago.

Civil and political subdivisions of Illinois, with the result of the census of 1830, are annexed.

Counties.	Inhabitants.	Square miles.	No. to square mile.
Alexander	626	410	1½
Bond	2,931	600	5 nearly.
Clark	231	800	2 nearly.
Crawford	3,022	500	6
Edgar.			
Edwards	3,444	970	3½
Fayette.			
Franklin	1,763	864	2
Fulton.			
Gallatin	3,155	900	3½
Green.			
Hamilton.			
Jackson	1,542	720	2
Jefferson	691	970	0¾
Johnson	843	486	1¾
Lawrence.			
Madison	13,560	600	22
Marion.			
Monroe	1,537	324	5 nearly.
Montgomery.			
Morgan.			
Pike.			
Pope	2,610	611	4
Randolph	3,492	860	4
St. Clair	5,253	720	7
Sangamon.			
Union	2,262	430	5
Washington	1,517	900	1½
Wayne	1,114	800	1½
White	4,828	830	6 nearly.
	55,211	13,495	4

The foregoing estimate is confined to the southern and settled parts of Illinois. The whole State is calculated to embrace 58,900 square miles; it is obvious, therefore, that comparatively a small part of this State is yet inhabited by civilized settlers. Taken as a whole, however, it is from the tenor of the best information, the most fertile continuous tract of land in the United States, and in a peculiar manner accessible to navigation.

By the census of 1820, there were found in Illinois, whites, 53,788; free colored persons, 506; and slaves, 917; the whole amounting to 55,211, thus classed:

Foreigners not naturalized	598
Engaged in agriculture	12,395
Engaged in manufactures	1,007
Engaged in commerce	233

Illinois was admitted into the Confederacy as an indpendent State is 1818. Pop. in 1810, 12,282; in 1820, 55,211; in 1825, (by the State census,) 72,817; and in 1830, 157,445.

The subjoined tables, from the census of 1840, *exhibit the population of Illinois.*

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	48,363	44,775
5 to 10	37,278	34,913
10 to 15	31,062	28,496
15 to 20	24,876	24,078
20 to 30	52,580	38,823
30 to 40	31,428	22,676
40 to 50	15,809	12,712
50 to 60	8,755	6,514
60 to 70	3,660	2,941
70 to 80	1,119	[illegible]
80 to 90	257	184
90 to 100	35	39
100 and upwards	13	2
	255,235	217,019
		255,235
Total whites	-	472,254

Ages.	Free colored.		Slaves.	
	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.
0 to 10	548	536	53	53
10 to 24	568	570	63	59
24 to 36	377	311	30	20
36 to 55	265	201	15	24
55 to 100	117	102	6	7
100 and upwards	1	2	1	0
	1,876	1,722	168	163
		1,876		168
Total	-	3,598	-	331

SUMMARY.

Whites	472,254
Free colored	3,598
Slaves	331
Total	476,183

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	54
Do. from 14 to 25	48
Do. above 25	58
Do. total deaf and dumb	155
Do. blind	86
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	36
Private charge	177
Total whites insane, &c.	213
Colored persons, free and slaves, who are—	
Deaf and dumb	24
Do. blind	10
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Private charge	65
Public charge	14
Total of persons employed in—	
Mining	782
Agriculture	105,337
Commerce	2,506
Manufactures and trades	13,165
Navigation on the ocean	63
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	310
Learned professions	2,021
Pensioners, for revolutionary and military services	195
Universities or colleges	5
Students in do	311
Academies and grammar schools	42
Do. students in	1,967
Primary and common schools	1,241
Do. scholars in	34,876
Scholars at public charge	1,683
Number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write	27,502

Population of Illinois, by counties, from the census of 1840.

Counties.	Free white persons.		Free col. persons.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Adams	7,880	6,563	18	15	-	-	14,476
Alexander	1,877	1,427	6	3	-	-	3,313
Bond	2,685	2,363	4	3	3	2	5,060
Boone	930	775	-	-	-	-	1,705
Brown	2,223	1,953	2	2	1	2	4,183
Bureau	1,698	1,363	3	3	-	-	3,067
Calhoun	978	748	13	2	-	-	1,741
Carroll	605	414	3	1	-	-	1,023
Cass	1,570	1,400	7	4	-	-	2,981
Champaign	762	713	-	-	-	-	1,475
Christian	1,005	873	-	-	-	-	1,878
Clark	4,095	3,331	16	11	-	-	7,453

TABLE—*Continued.*

Counties.	Free white persons.		Free col. persons.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Clay	1,716	1,489	12	11	-	-	3,228
Clinton	1,944	1,663	57	54	6	4	3,718
Coles	4,991	4,592	15	18	-	-	9,616
Cook	5,943	4,203	36	19	-	-	10,201
Crawford	2,308	2,074	15	25	-	-	4,422
De Kalb	957	740	-	-	-	-	1,697
De Witt	1,685	1,561	-	1	-	-	3,247
Dupage	1,944	1,587	3	1	-	-	3,535
Edgar	4,339	3,842	20	24	-	-	8,225
Edwards	1,665	1,362	28	15	-	-	3,070
Effingham	879	791	4	1	-	-	1,675
Fayette	3,359	2,903	33	33	-	-	6,328
Franklin	1,887	1,784	4	2	1	4	3,682
Fulton	6,913	6,197	13	19	-	-	13,142
Gallatin	5,336	4,729	327	344	5	19	10,760
Greene	6,364	5,537	31	19	-	-	11,951
Hamilton	2,052	1,876	11	6	-	-	3,945
Hancock	5,169	4,762	3	12	-	-	9,946
Hardin	706	624	20	15	8	5	1,378
Henry	707	549	1	3	-	-	1,260
Iroquois	902	792	-	1	-	-	1,695
Jackson	1,836	1,687	22	21	-	-	3,566
Jasper	814	616	24	18	-	-	1,472
Jefferson	2,937	2,816	4	5	-	-	5,762
Jersey	2,442	2,071	11	9	-	2	4,535
Joe Daviess	3,632	2,408	82	52	4	2	6,180
Johnson	1,904	1,704	3	-	8	7	3,626
Kane	3,530	2,967	3	1	-	-	6,501
Knox	3,707	3,350	2	1	-	-	7,060
Lake	1,414	1,214	4	2	-	-	2,634
La Salle	5,684	3,662	2	-	-	-	9,348
Lawrence	3,593	3,274	111	114	-	-	7,092
Lee	1,209	820	4	2	-	-	2,035
Livingston	411	346	1	1	-	-	759
Logan	1,217	1,115	-	1	-	-	2,333
Macon	1,611	1,425	1	2	-	-	3,039
Macoupin	4,065	3,706	16	19	-	-	7,806
Madison	7,821	6,289	191	142	4	6	14,453
Marion	2,479	2,261	1	1	-	-	4,742
Marshall	993	856	-	-	-	-	1,849
McDonough	2,801	2,507	-	-	-	-	5,308
McHenry	1,407	1,171	-	-	-	-	2,578
McLean	3,481	3,075	4	5	-	-	6,565
Menard	2,382	2,039	4	6	-	-	4,431
Mercer	1,272	1,080	-	-	-	-	2,352
Monroe	2,421	1,979	37	33	2	9	4,481
Montgomery	2,339	2,139	5	7	-	-	4,490
Morgan	10,292	9,187	28	40	-	-	19,547
Ogle	1,982	1,491	2	4	-	-	3,479
Peoria	3,335	2,809	7	2	-	-	6,153
Perry	1,737	1,483	-	2	-	-	3,222
Pike	6,162	5,554	7	5	-	-	11,728
Pope	2,176	1,860	26	32	-	-	4,094
Putnam	1,169	960	2	-	-	-	2,131
Randolph	4,181	3,446	98	86	71	62	7,944
Rock Island	1,525	1,077	3	5	-	-	2,610
Sangamon	7,623	6,918	88	81	4	2	14,716
Schuyler	3,633	3,316	5	9	5	4	6,972
Scott	3,213	2,997	1	4	-	-	6,215
Shelby	3,414	3,219	13	13	-	-	6,659
Stark	817	756	-	-	-	-	1,573
Stevenson	1,619	1,178	1	2	-	-	2,800
St. Clair	7,273	5,998	205	196	33	26	13,631
Tazewell	3,859	3,342	15	5	-	-	7,221
Union	2,800	2,694	10	16	2	2	5,524
Vermilion	4,820	4,468	9	6	-	-	9,303
Wabash	2,169	2,035	22	14	-	-	4,240
Warren	3,657	3,061	12	19	-	-	6,749
Washington	2,592	2,171	24	23	-	-	4,810
Wayne	2,669	2,468	3	3	-	-	5,133
White	4,127	3,715	32	30	10	5	7,919
Whiteside	1,501	1,013	-	-	-	-	2,514
Will	6,585	3,572	8	2	-	-	10,167
Williamson	2,245	2,183	16	13	-	-	4,457
Winnebago	2,564	2,041	2	1	1	-	4,609
Total Illinois	253235	217019	1876	1722	168	163	476183

Illock, strong town of Sclavonia, seated on the Danube, 15 ms. from Peterwaradin, and 55 NW. of Belgrade. Lon. 20 6 E., lat. 45 36 N.

Ilm, or *Stadt Ilm*, town of Upper Saxony, in

the co. of Schwartsburg-Rudolstadt, 14 ms. S. of Erfurt.

Ilmene, lake of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, which has a communication with the Lake Ladoga, by the river Volkhof. Lon. 30° E., lat. 50° N.

Ilminster, town of Eng, in Somersetshire, in a dirty bottom, among the hills, 137 ms. W. by S. of London. Lon. 2 54 W., lat. 50 55 N.

Illyria, vague name for the regions NE. from the Gulf of Venice. It has in no age been clearly defined. Since 1816, the title of "*Kingdom of Illyria*" has been given to that part of the Austrian empire included in Carinthia, Carniola, Friuli, Cividal, Istria, and Croatia. It is again subdivided into the governments of Laybach and Trieste. Area, 15,500 sq. ms. Pop. 1,060,000.

Ilse, river of Germany, rising in the mountains of Bohemia, and, running S., falls into the Danube at Illstadt.

Ilsley, East, town of Eng., in Berkshire, on a pleasant valley, between two hills, and excellent downs for feeding sheep. It is 53 m. W. of London. Lon. 1 22 W., lat. 51 32 N.

Ilst, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the Weymer, 12 ms. S. of Lewarden, Lon. 5 24 E., lat. 53 1 N.

Ilstadt, town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Danube and Ills, opposite Passau. Lon. 13 37 E., lat. 48 27 N.

Ilstrop, town of Sweden, in West Gothland. Lon. 11 51 E., lat. 57 23 N.

Ilten, town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Lunenburg.

Illzhofer, town of Suabia, in the territory of Halte.

Ilmenstadt, town of Suabia, 20 ms. E. of Lindau. Lon. 10 20 E., lat. 47 35 N.

Imam, or Imaum, originally an inferior order of ministers of religion amongst the Mahometans, and answer nearly to parish priests; but the title in itself means priest, as a generic term. The legitimate successor of Mahomet is termed Imaum. The Friday Imaum, who has the direction of the solemn prayers of that day at noon, is called *Imaum-ul-Djurna*. One of these pretended humble ministers is now sovereign of large territories in both Africa and Asia.—See *Muscat*.

Imbro, woody and mountainous island in the Grecian archipelago. It abounds with game, and is about 20 ms. in circumference.

Imeritia, country of Asia, between the Black sea and the Caspian, bounded on the S. by Turkey, on the W. by Mingrelia, on the N. by Ossetia, and on the E. by Georgia, of which it is, properly speaking, a part. The Imeritians are of the Greek religion. Their patriarch, who is generally of the royal family, can seldom read or write, and the inferior clergy are not better instructed. Their churches are wretched buildings, scarcely to be distinguished from common cottages, but from a paper cross over the principal door, and some paintings of the virgin and the saints. Cutais is the capital. Imeritia is now politically subject to Russia, but in its own municipal concerns independent.

Immenhausen, town of Hesse-Cassel, in Germany.

Immenstadt, town of the co. of Konegsegg, in Suabia. It is situated on a small river 14 ms. SE. of Isny.

Imola, populous town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the Santerno, 45 ms. N. by E. of Florence. Lon. 11 45 E., lat. 44 38 N.

Imperial, pleasant town of South America, in Chili, seated on a craggy rock, in a charming country. Lon. 72 35 W., lat. 38 40 S.

Inchcolm, island in the Frith of Forth, near the coast of Fife, but within the co. of Edinburgh.

Inchkeith, desolate little island of Scot., in Edinburghshire, in the Frith of Forth, lying midway between the ports of Leith and Kinghorn. Here is a ruinous fort.

Inchmarnock, beautiful little island of Scot., SW. of the Isle of Bute. It is one mile long, and on the W. side are vast strata of coral and shells. It derives its name of Inchmarnock from a chapel dedicated to St. Marnoc, the ruins of which are still to be seen.

Indapour, seaport of the island of Sumatra. Lon. 100 50 E., lat. 41 50 N.

Independence, tp., Sussex co., N. J. Pop. in 1820, 1,850.——Town in the SE. part of Alleghany co., N. Y., 20 ms. SE. from Angelica.——Tp., Cuyahoga co., O.——Village and seat of justice, Bond co., Ill., on Kaskaskia river, 65 ms. a little N. of E. from St. Louis. Lat. 38 47 N., lon. W. C. 12 11 W.

Inachus, small river of Greece, in the Morea, rising in the mountains S. from Corinth, and, flowing S., passes Argos, and is finally lost in the Gulf of Napoli, near Napoli di Romania.

India, extensive region in Asia, which lies between 66 and 93° E. lon., and 7 and 35° N. lat. Under this name, the Europeans have erroneously included all the countries which lie S. of Tartary, and extend from the eastern frontiers of Persia to the eastern coast of China. But the name of India can be applied, with propriety, to that country only which is distinguished both in Asia and Europe by the name of Hindoostan. The countries to the E. of the river Burampooter, namely, Aracan, Assam, Ava, Burmah, Cambodia, Cochin-China, Laos, Malacca, Pegu, Siam, and Tonquin, which geographers have hitherto distinguished by the name of the Peninsula of India beyond the Ganges, are no more to be considered as belonging to India than the bordering countries of Persia, Tartary, and Thibet.—See *Asia, Hindoostan, Chin-India*, and *Oceanica*.

Indiana, co. of Pa., bounded by Westmoreland SW., Armstrong W., Jefferson N., Clearfield NE., and Cambria SE.; length 33 ms., breadth 23, area 770 sq. ms.; surface hilly, broken, and soil generally rocky, and, except near the streams, barren. It is separated from the Westmoreland by the Conemaugh river, and mostly drained by the creeks of that name and others flowing into the Alleghany, but on its extreme eastern border the W. branch of Susquehannah has its source. Chief town, Indiana. Pop. in 1820, 8,882; and in 1840, 20,782. Ctl. lat. 40 42 N., lon. W. C. 2 5 W.——Village and seat of justice, Indiana co., Penn., 26 ms. SE. from Kittanning, and 35 NE. from Greensburg. Lat. 40 38 N., lon. W. C. 2 8 W.——Tp., Alleghany co., Pa.

Indiana, State of the U. S., bounded by Ohio river S., the State of Ill. W., Lake Michigan NW., Michigan N., and State of Ohio E.

Indiana has an interior boundary on the Ohio

river opposite Ky., from the mouth of Great Miami to Wabash of - - - 336 ms.
Up Wabash river to a meridian line, extending from N. lat. 39 23 - - 150 "
Along meridian line to Lake Michigan - 160 "
Along Lake Michigan to N. lat. 41 45 - 32 "
E. along parallel of N. lat. 41 45 to the NE. angle of the State - - 110 "
Due S. to the mouth of the Great Miami 185 "

Having an outline of - - 973

Area 34,000 sq. ms.; 21,760,000 acres.

The longest line that can be drawn in Indiana, is from its SW. to its NE. angle, 325 ms.

Its mean breadth between Ohio and Illinois, 150 miles.

Extreme S. at the mouth of Wabash, 37 49.

Extreme N. along the Territory of Michigan, 41 45.

The position of this State, lying lengthwise N. and S., exposes it to considerable vicissitude of seasons and difference of temperature. It is still less than Ohio, marked by bold and prominent scenery. Advancing towards the lowest depression of the Mississippi basin, its surface is in most places monotonous, and in the central and northern parts level and marshy. In every general attribute the two States of Ohio and Indiana have, however, so much resemblance that the same terms of description apply to both. They are in fact, naturally, one undivided part of the right slope of the Ohio valley, and as such might be connected in geographical description.

The prairies which we have found commencing in Ohio, expand in entering Indiana. The central flat, or table land, is also wider in the latter than in the former. The sources of the Ill., Wabash, St. Joseph, and Maumee, are all on this table land. The Maumee is a very remarkable stream. Its two superior branches, the St. Joseph and St. Mary's, unite in Indiana. The St. Mary's river rises in Allen and Mercer cos., in Ohio, and pursues a NW. course of 65 ms. to Fort Wayne. The St. Joseph river rises in Michigan, within less than 20 ms. of the mouth of Maumee, flows 80 ms. SW. to Fort Wayne, unites with the St. Mary's river at that place, and forms the Maumee. The latter literally turns upon its constituents, flows NE. 60 ms., and falls into the SW. angle of Lake Erie.

From the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph rivers, at Fort Wayne, to the navigable sources of the Wabash is not 10 miles.

The country before us is one widely extended, flat, interspersed with small lakes, low long ridges of arable land, and much swamp. Prairies extend themselves between the streams. The waters are sluggish in their descent. The country around the extreme S. bay of Lake Michigan has the appearance of the sea marshes of Louisiana. Low flooded prairies intersected by lakes and interlocking creeks. No eminences are seen; one unbroken horizon encircles the eye. It is the same, timber excepted, at the mouth of the Maumee. I sailed in a very clear morning into the bay at its mouth, and very carefully swept my eye repeatedly around the limit of vision, but none, not the smallest swell in the landscape met my view. The resemblance to many a scene I had previously examined in Louisiana was indeed striking. The resemblance is, however, still more strong at the bottom of Michigan, at the NW. part of Indiana.

In proportion to extent, Indiana does not possess as much arable land as does Ohio. That part of both States lying within 100 ms. of Ohio river is, as I have already observed, a continuation of one natural section, and of course similar in common physiognomy. This tract would be found to enter Indiana near where its western meridian leaves the Wabash, and, winding through the State between the sources of White and Wabash rivers, would enter Ohio in Mercer co., and, following in the latter State the general course of Ohio river, would merge into Lake Erie between Black and Huron rivers, in Huron co.

This fine margin includes all the hilly and most of the rolling tracts of both States, leaving to the NW. the level plains we have already noticed. It will at once be seen, by a glance on a map of both States, that the level region of Indiana is much more comparatively extensive than that of Ohio.

The civil and political subdivisions of Indiana are the following, with the result of the census of 1820 subjoined:

Counties.	Inhabitants.	Sq. ms.	To sq. ms.
Bartholomew.			
Clarke - -	8,709	256	34
Crawford - -	2,583	260	10
Daviess - -	3,432	378	9
Dearborn - -	11,468	410	23
Decatur - -	3,677	5,400	¼
Dubois - -	1,168	378	3
Fayette - -	5,960	400	15*
Floyd - -	2,776	360	8
Franklin - -	10,763	576	18
Gibson - -	3,876	430	9
Greene.			
Hamilton.			
Harrison - -	7,875	410	19
Henry.			
Jackson - -	4,010	470	8
Jefferson - -	8,038	360	22
Jennings - -	2,000	300	6 2-3
Johnson.			
Knox - -	5,437	410	13
Lawrence - -	4,116	400	10
Madison.			
Marion.			
Martin - -	1,032	910	1
Montgomery.			
Monroe - -	2,672	324	8
Morgan.			
Orange - -	5,368	360	15
Owen - -	838	520	1½
Parke.			
Perry - -	2,330	400	5
Pike - -	1,472	410	3½
Posey - -	4,061	430	9
Putnam.			
Randolph - -	1,808	540	3½
Ripley - -	1,822	432	4
Rush.			
Scott - -	2,334	270	8½
Shelby.			
Spencer - -	1,882	394	5½
Sullivan - -	3,498	630	5½
Switzerland - -	3,934	324	12
Union.			
Vermillion.			
Vanderburg - -	1,798	240	7½
Vigo - -	3,390	720	4½
Wabash - -	147	8,000	
Warrick - -	1,749	410	4
Washington - -	9,039	470	19
Wayne - -	12,119	470	26
Totals - -	147,178	27,373	5

* Nearly.

Those cos. without an annexed pop. have been formed since 1820, or for some other reason not named in the census of that year.

In a review, however, of the settled parts of Indiana, the cos. of Wabash and Delaware, with the adjacent Indian country, ought to be excluded, as their extent is beyond every reasonable proportion to their pop.; and more, these cos. are mere momentary divisions of convenience, occupying the central and otherwise unappropriated parts of the State. Rejecting, therefore, the area of these three sections, amounting together to 20,022 sq. ms., the actually inhabited section of Indiana will be restricted to 13,972, say 14,000 sq. ms. Deducting 3,824, the number of persons given by the census as inhabitants of Delaware and Wabash, from 147,178, will yield a balance of 143,354, as the compact mass of pop. in Indiana on 14,000 sq. ms., or a little more than 10 to the sq. m. The preceding was inserted in a former edition of my Geographical Dictionary, and retained as showing the progressive population of the State.

The progressive pop. of this State has been exceedingly rapid since 1800, at which epoch it stood at 5,640. In 1810 the inhabitants amounted to 24,520. The next period of ten years swelled the pop., as we have seen, to 147,178.

This increasing body is composed of whites, 145,758; free persons of color, 1,230; and 190 slaves. The population of this State in 1825 was estimated at 250,000.

They are classed by the census thus:

Foreigners not naturalized	833
Engaged in agriculture	61,315
Engaged in manufactures	3,229
Engaged in commerce	429

The subjoined tabular statements exhibit the population of Indiana by the census of 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	70,468	66,397
5 to 10	57,457	53,805
10 to 15	46,129	42,890
15 to 20	36,599	36,904
20 to 30	60,002	55,176
30 to 40	37,565	32,708
40 to 50	21,678	19,967
50 to 60	13,789	10,759
60 to 70	6,195	5,035
70 to 80	2,258	1,780
80 to 90	551	436
90 to 100	68	59
100 and upwards	14	9
	352,773	325,925
		352,773
Total whites		678,698

Free colored.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10	1,268	1,112
10 to 24	1,119	1,100
24 to 36	620	592
36 to 55	497	413
55 to 100	220	215
100 and upwards	8	2
	3,731	3,434
Total	-	3,731
	-	7,165
Slaves	-	3
	-	7,168

SUMMARY.

Whites	678,698
Free colored	7,165
Slaves	3
Total	685,866

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	112
Do. from 14 to 25	91
Do. above 25	94
Do. total deaf and dumb	197
Do. blind	135
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	110
Private charge	377
Do. total insane, &c.	487
Colored persons who are—	
Deaf and dumb	15
Do. blind	19
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Private charge	47
Do. public charge	28
All persons of the foregoing who are employed in—	
Mining	323
Agriculture	148,806
Commerce	3,076
Manufactures and trades	20,590
Navigation on the ocean	89
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	627
Learned professions	2,257
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services	360
Universities or colleges	4
Do. students in	322
Academies and grammar schools	54
Do. students in	2,046
Primary and common schools	1,521
Do. scholars in	48,189
Number of scholars at public charge	6,929
Number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write	38,100

Population of Indiana, by counties, from the census of 1840.

Counties.	Free white persons.		Free col. persons.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Adams	1,169	1,078	14	3	-	-	2,264
Allen	3,277	2,647	12	6	-	-	5,942
Blackford	623	590	9	4	-	-	1,226
Bartholomew	5,206	4,842	22	11	-	-	10,042
Boone	4,126	3,976	7	12	-	-	8,121
Brown	1,189	1,152	10	13	-	-	2,364
Carroll	4,137	3,676	4	2	-	-	7,819
Cass	3,015	2,425	19	21	-	-	5,480
Clark	7,403	6,804	196	192	-	-	14,595
Clay	2,885	2,679	3	-	-	-	5,567
Clinton	3,918	3,581	5	4	-	-	7,508
Crawford	2,675	2,595	6	6	-	-	5,282
Daviess	3,491	3,204	14	11	-	-	6,720
Dearborn	10,013	9,179	70	65	-	-	19,327
Decatur	6,081	6,027	28	35	-	-	12,171
De Kalb	1,061	900	4	3	-	-	1,968
Delaware	4,601	4,239	3	-	-	-	8,843
Dubois	1,888	1,737	3	4	-	-	3,632
Elkhart	3,521	3,137	1	1	-	-	6,660
Fayette	5,062	4,722	32	21	-	-	9,837
Floyd	4,716	4,326	204	198	-	-	9,454
Fountain	5,819	5,368	17	16	-	-	11,218
Franklin	6,832	6,435	43	39	-	-	13,349
Fulton	1,023	969	1	-	-	-	1,993
Gibson	4,552	4,278	70	67	-	-	8,977
Grant	2,569	2,306	-	-	-	-	4,875
Greene	4,226	4,014	47	35	-	-	8,321
Hamilton	5,107	4,681	32	35	-	-	9,855
Hancock	3,855	3,641	15	24	-	-	7,535
Harrison	6,296	6,074	48	41	-	-	12,459
Hendricks	5,747	5,500	6	11	-	-	11,264
Henry	7,721	7,292	32	63	-	-	15,128

TABLE—*Continued.*

Counties.	Free white persons.		Free col. persons.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Huntington	823	742	7	7	-	-	1,579
Jackson	4,424	4,347	96	94	-	-	8,961
Jasper	683	582	1	1	-	-	1,267
Jay	2,040	1,812	6	5	-	-	3,863
Jefferson	8,366	7,769	196	233	-	-	16,614
Jennings	4,409	4,362	83	75	-	-	8,829
Johnson	4,796	4,536	13	7	-	-	9,352
Kosciusko	2,241	1,929	-	-	-	-	4,170
Knox	5,283	4,813	298	263	-	-	10,657
La Grange	1,960	1,701	3	-	-	-	3,664
Lake	828	638	1	1	-	-	1,468
Laporte	4,455	3,697	17	15	-	-	8,184
Lawrence	5,982	5,694	53	53	-	-	11,782
Madison	4,620	4,248	3	3	-	-	8,874
Marshall	865	785	1	-	-	-	1,651
Marion	8,243	7,582	140	115	-	-	16,090
Martin	2,022	1,830	17	6	-	-	3,875
Miami	1,618	1,426	3	1	-	-	3,048
Monroe	5,215	4,915	5	8	-	-	10,143
Montgomery	7,411	6,933	56	38	-	-	14,438
Morgan	5,550	5,101	51	39	-	-	10,741
Noble	1,472	1,230	-	-	-	-	2,702
Orange	4,862	4,582	84	74	-	-	9,602
Owen	4,213	3,998	72	76	-	-	8,359
Park	6,887	6,549	26	37	-	-	13,499
Perry	2,412	2,239	3	1	-	-	4,655
Pike	2,465	2,284	10	10	-	-	4,769
Porter	1,172	983	5	2	-	-	2,162
Posey	5,125	4,517	22	19	-	-	9,683
Pulaski	306	255	-	-	-	-	561
Putnam	8,567	8,248	9	18	-	1	16,843
Randolph	5,185	4,995	276	228	-	-	10,684
Ripley	5,340	5,009	28	15	-	-	10,392
Rush	8,133	7,840	242	239	1	1	16,456
Scott	2,223	2,004	7	8	-	-	4,242
Shelby	6,152	5,833	13	7	-	-	12,005
Spencer	3,307	2,971	18	9	-	-	6,305
St. Joseph	3,397	3,019	5	4	-	-	6,425
Stark	80	69	-	-	-	-	149
Steuben	1,370	1,208	-	-	-	-	2,578
Sullivan	4,270	4,019	7	9	-	-	8,315
Switzerland	5,150	4,728	16	26	-	-	9,920
Tippecanoe	7,233	6,437	32	22	-	-	13,724
Union	4,120	3,836	32	29	-	-	8,017
Vanderburgh	3,255	2,881	58	56	-	-	6,250
Vermillion	4,323	3,928	13	10	-	-	8,274
Vigo	6,104	5,547	226	199	-	-	12,076
Wabash	1,511	1,235	4	6	-	-	2,756
Warwick	3,319	2,994	2	6	-	-	6,321
Warren	3,008	2,648	-	-	-	-	5,656
Washington	7,786	7,290	92	101	-	-	15,269
Wells	967	842	3	10	-	-	1,822
White	948	882	2	-	-	-	1,832
Whitley	667	554	8	8	-	-	1,237
Wayne	11,567	11,097	328	298	-	-	23,290
Total Indiana	352773	325925	3731	3434	1	2	685866

Indiana was admitted into the Union as a State, December, 1816.

Indian Old Town, island and tp., Penobscot co., Me., in Penobscot river, just above the great falls. Pop. about 500 Indians.

Indianapolis, village and seat of Government for Indiana, is situated in Marion co. of that State, on the left bank of White river, below the mouth of Fall creek; distant 120 ms. NW. from Cincinnati, and 180 a little W. of N. from Louisville. Indianapolis stands very near the centre of the State, in a very productive tract of country. N. lat. 39 47, lon. W. C. 9 8 W. Pop. 1840, 2,692.

Indian Rivers.—There are several small streams so called in the U. S. One, Washington co., Me., between Addison and Jonesborough; another, N. H., one of the sources of the Connecticut; one in N. Y., the western branch of the Oswegatchie, a stream of Sussex co., Del., heading with the Nantikoke river, and flowing E. enters Rehoboth, a bay of the Atlantic ocean, 12 ms. S. from Henlopen; a sound of Florida, on the Atlantic coast, N. lat. 27°; and a river of La., a branch of New river.

Indian River, hundred of Sussex co., Del., on Indian river. Pop. in 1820, 1,887.

INDIAN TRIBES.—We insert the subjoined, as memoranda, as to the names and population of the aboriginal native inhabitants of our interior. Some of the document may be obsolete as fact, but if accurate (which we do not vouch for) when written, remains history.

Without vouching for their accuracy, we have continued this article as matter of history on the Indian tribes.

A correspondent of the Nashville Republican furnishes the following interesting information respecting the names and numbers of the Indian tribes on the Western frontier, and of those yet remaining within the limits of the several States. It is said to be derived from official sources.

The names and numbers of the Indians who have emigrated to the West of the Mississippi are—

Choctaws	15,002
Appalachicolas	265
Cherokees	5,000
Creeks	2,459
Senecas and Shawnees	211
Senecas (from Sandusky)	231
Potawatomies	141
Peoriss and Kaskaskias	132
Piankeshaws	162
Weas	222
Ottowas	200
Kickapoos	470
Shawnees	1,250
Delawares	825

The names and numbers of the Indian tribes resident west of the Mississippi are—

Iowas	1,200
Sacs (of the Missouri)	500
Omahas	1,400
Ottoes and Missourias	1,600
Pawnees	10,000
Camanches	7,000
Mandans	15,000
Minaterees	15,000
Assinaboins	800
Crees	3,000
Grosventres	3,000
Crows	45,000
Sioux	27,000
Quapaws	450
Caddoes	800
Poncas	800
Osages	5,120
Kansas	1,471
Sacs	4,800
Aricarees	3,000
Chaseness	2,000
Blackfeet	30,000
Foxes	1,600
Arepehas and Keawas	1,400

And there are yet remaining E. of the river in the Southern States a considerable number; the 5 principal tribes are the Seminoles, Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws.

Seminoles (yet remaining east)	-	-	2,420
Choctaws do	do	-	3,500
Chickasaws do	do	-	5,429
Cherokees do	do	-	10,000
Creeks do	do	-	22,668

Those stated as Western tribes extend along the whole Western frontier. And taking as true the opinion of the Department, that the average number of an Indian family is *four*, it may be seen what number of warriors, by possibility, might be brought into the field, and what number on the other hand might be required to keep them in check.—Nov. 1, 1834.

In an article on the subject of Indian affairs, the Milledgeville Journal furnishes some interesting items of information in reference to the numbers of the several Indian tribes in the United States, and their location in the western territory allotted for their future residence. This territory is stated to be a tract of country about 300 miles wide, west of, and adjoining the Arkansas Territory and the State of Missouri. Its southern end is based on Red river, which there divides the United States from Mexico, and the territory is to extend north as far as may be wanted; to the River Platte, as at present contemplated, or still further up, should it be necessary, till the eastern side of it, extending beyond Missouri, may meet the Mississippi, as it trends westwardly, in latitude 46. If this contemplated western territory should stop at the River Platte, it will be about as large as Georgia was when her limits reached the Mississippi. Should it extend up to the 46th degree of latitude, it will be about 750 ms. long, N. and S., by 300 miles wide, as before mentioned.

The allotments already laid out, commence at the S. end on Red river. First, and S. of all, is that of the Choctaws; next the Creeks and Seminoles; next the Cherokees; and north of these the Osages. These occupy in nearly equal portions that territory, forming nearly a square, that lies between the Arkansas Territory and the Mexican line, each portion extending quite across the whole from E. to W.

Northward of these allotments, and after an unappropriated interval of 70 or 80 miles, there is an irregular location of a territory about as large as the Cherokee lands in Georgia, among the Kanzas, Shawnees, Kickapoos, Delawares, and other tribes in proportion to the lands ceded by them east of the Mississippi, and situated so as best to consult their several wants. North of these the aboriginal title is extinguished to part of the land up to the Platte, and as much north of that river as covers a country larger than the present area of the State of Georgia.

The following are all the tribes now located in this Western territory, and the number of acres assigned to each.

Possessed by the indigenous Indians, viz:

	No. of acres
Osages - - - -	7,564,000
Kanzas - - - -	6,400,000
Ottoes and Missourias - -	1,536,000
Half-breeds, Ottoes, Omahas, and Iowas - - - -	128,000
Total - - -	15,628,000

Assigned to the emigrant Indians, viz:

Choctaws - - - -	15,000,000
Creeks and Seminoles - -	13,140,000
Cherokees - - - -	13,000,000
Senecas from Sandusky } Senecas and Shawnees } - -	100,000
Quapaws - - - -	96,000
Ottowas - - - -	34,000
Kaskaskias and Peorias - -	96,000
Weas and Piankeshaws - -	160,000
Shawnees - - - -	1,600,000
Delawares - - - -	2,202,000
Kickapoos - - - -	708,000
Total - - -	46,202,000
Whole number of acres -	61,830,000

The tribes east of the Mississippi, who have agreed to emigrate, and the number of persons of each tribe, are as follows:

Seminoles - - - -	5,000
Creeks - - - -	22,264
Cherokees - - - -	9,000
Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies - - - -	7,400
Chickasaws - - -	5,600
Ottowas of Ohio - - -	230
Appalachicolas - - -	340
Pottawatomies of Indiana and the Wabash - - - -	3,000

The tribes east of the Mississippi, who have not yet agreed to emigrate, are stated to be as follows:

In the State of New York, viz:

Senecas - - - -	2,242
Cayugas - - - -	128
Onondagas - - - -	490
Delawares - - - -	78
Oneidas - - - -	1,153
Tuscaroras - - - -	278
St. Regis - - - -	298
Connewaugas - - -	54
Total - - -	4,176

At Green Bay, viz:

Oneidas - - - -	460
Stockbridges - - -	320
Senecas - - - -	5
Total - - -	725
Wyandots in Ohio - - -	575
Miamies, - - - -	1,100
Menomonies - - -	3,170
Chippewas and Ottowas of Lake Michigan - - - -	5,800
Chippewas - - - -	6,800
Cherokees - - - -	9,000
Whole number - -	30,846

There are thirty different tribes west of the Mississippi with whom the United States have treaties, embracing an aggregate population 156,310 souls.

There are also forty-nine other tribes west of the Mississippi, with whom the United States have no treaties. Their numbers amount to about 156,000.

Indiantown, village, Dorchester co., *Md.*, on the left side of the Choptank river, 3 ms. SW. from New Market——Village, Currituck co., N. C., 59 ms. ENE. from Edenton.——Village in Williamsburg district, S. C., on Cedar creek, 80 ms. NNE. from Charleston.

Indian Wheeling, creek of Belmont co., Ohio, falls into the Ohio river opposite Wheeling, in Va.

Indies, East.—See *Oceanica.*

Indies, West. This misnomer of that elongated insular group between the two sections of America, was imposed by Columbus on his discovery of America, from supposing himself approaching the continent of Asia. The name has been continued by the mere force of habit. In gratitude, and an act of justice due to the illustrious and injured Columbus, these islands have received in the most respectable geographical works, the appropriate name of "The Columbian Archipelago." The English mariners designate them as the Windward and Leeward islands, and the French by a term equally vague, as "The Greater and Lesser Antilles." It is probable, however, that the great American Archipelago will remain to be designated in the U. S. as West Indies. It is very difficult to change an established general term.

Glancing our eye on a map of the whole America, with the West Indies, we at once perceive that the latter is a prolongation of the mountains of Cumana. La Margarita, the Grenadines, Barbados, Martinico, Dominica, Guadaloupe, Grande Terre, Marie Galante, St. Christopher's, St. Eustatius, and the Virgin islands, extend from Cumana in a northerly direction, from lat. 11° to 18 30 N. These small islands, known as the Windward and Leeward islands, and from the aboriginal pop. the Caribbean islands, separate the Atlantic ocean from the Caribbean sea. The straits intervening between them, are inlets of the tropic current, or Gulf stream, from the Atlantic ocean, in its passage into the Caribbean sea. Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Jamaica, stretch from 11 35 E. from W. C., to 1 40 W. of that meridian; but Cuba and the Bahamas, opening like forceps, enclose the southern point of Florida, leaving a deep and wide channel, through which the tropic flood escapes from the Mexican gulf into the northern Atlantic. The islands of the West Indies are almost uniformly mountainous in the interior, with a sloping border more or less alluvial. Madrepore, or coral rocks, line many of their shores, exhibiting a strong analogy with the groups of Australasia and Polynesia. Lying in great part within, or very near the northern tropic, the climate of the W. indies varies but little in the different islands, except from difference of level. The mean temperature of the sea coasts is about 78° of Fahrenheit. There are but two seasons in this archipelago; these are the wet and dry. These seasons have no very definite points of separation; but in general the dry season continues from the beginning of May to the end of September. The rainy season sets in with October, and continues to the latter part of April. The climate of the whole region is destructive to northern constitutions, and happily to armies in particular. The higher parts of St. Domingo, Jamaica, and Cuba, are exceptions; but tracts above 1,400 feet are few, and confined in extent. In a treatise so brief as this, it cannot be expected that we can insert the various vegetable products of the West Indies; we can only observe that the numerous islands, from the variety of soil and elevation are capable of sustaining an unexampled variety of trees, plants, and herbs. The most important vegetables cultivated by the inhabitants, are sugar cane, coffee, pimento, or allspice, cotton, one species, but many varieties, ignames, potato, maize, and manioc.

No 1.

A statement of the population, produce, and imports and exports of the British West Indies, compiled from official documents:

Islands.	Whites.	Colored.		Sugar.	Coffee.	Rum.	Value of exports to Great Britain.	Value of imports from G. Britain.	Tonnage employed.
		Free.	Slaves.						
				Cwt.	Lbs.	Gallons.	£	£	Tons.
Antigua	2,000	3,000	30,000	169,000	–	160,000	270,000	115,000	9,800
Bahamas	4,200	3,000	9,200	–	32,500	–	21,000	53,000	1,400
Barbados	15,000	5,100	82,000	322,000	–	27,000	542,000	360,000	17,200
Berbice	550	1,150	21,300	122,000	1,585,000	220,000	371,000	74,000	7,800
Bermuda	3,900	740	4,600	–	–	–	4,000	60,000	600
Demerara	3,000	6,400	70,000	737,000	1,940,000	2,320,000	1,627,000	450,000	55,000
Dominica	850	3,600	15,400	56,000	613,000	63,000	150 000	16,000	3,000
Grenada	600	2,800	24,000	186,000	6,000	330,000	338,000	79,000	12,400
Honduras	250	2,300	2,100	–	–	–	222,000	572,000	11,200
Jamaica	37,000	55,000	323,000	1,396,000	15,460,000	3,506,000	3,653,000	1,800,000	86,000
Montserrat	330	800	6,200	26,000	–	41,000	33,000	8,000	1,300
Nevis	700	2,000	6,600	50,000	–	150,000	80,000	14,000	2,000
St. Kitts	1,600	3,000	19,200	102,000	–	257,000	203,000	70,000	6,200
St. Lucia	980	3,700	13,600	50,000	83,000	12,000	149,000	32,000	5,200
St. Vincent's	1,300	2,800	23,500	222,000	–	160,000	395,000	82,000	14,400
Tobago	320	1,200	12,500	121,000	–	500,000	165,000	41,000	6,600
Tortola	480	1,300	5,400	16,000	–	–	25,000	3,000	1,300
Trinidad	4,200	16,000	24,000	241,000	–	62,000	355,000	200,000	22,200
Totals	77,460	113,890	692,700	3,816,500	19,769,500	7,808,000	8,063,000	4,086,000	263,700

These islands are divided into four principal groups:

1. The Greater Antilles, Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico.

2. The Caribbee Islands, consisting of Tobago and all the islands between it and Porto Rico, subdivided into 1, the *Leeward Islands*, consisting of Dominica and all the islands to the N. of it;

and, 2, the *Windward Islands*, consisting of Martinique, with the islands which lie to the S. of it, St. Thomas, St. John, Santa Cruz, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, and their dependencies are also called the *Virgin Islands*.

3. The Bahas, or Lucayos, consisting of all the low islands N. of Cuba.

4. The Smaller Antilles, consisting of the islands along the coast of S. America, viz: Trinidad, Margarita, Tortuga, Salada, Orchilla, Buenos Aires, Curaçoa, and Oruba.

No. 2.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF THE ISLANDS.

Islands.	Area in sq. ms.	White.	Black.	Total.	Belonging to
Cuba	54,000	311,051	393,436	704,487	Spain.
Hayti	30,000	-	-	935,235	Independent.
Jamaica	6,400	36,000	-	311,962	Britain.
Porto Rico	4,140	162,311	161,527	323,838	Spain.
Bahamas	5,500	4,657	13,916	18,573	Britain.
St. Thomas	40	550	4,500	5,050	Denmark.
St. John	40	180	2,250	2,430	Denmark.
Santa Cruz	100	2,223	29,164	31,387	Denmark.
Tortola	90	477	6,488	6,965	Britain.
Virgin Gorda	80	1,500	6,500	8,000	Britain.
Anguilla	30	365	2,735	3,100	Britain.
St. Martin	90	-	-	6,100	Holland.
St. Bartholomew	60	-	-	8,000	Sweden.
Saba	10	-	-	1,600	Holland.
Barbuda	90	-	-	1,500	Britain.
St. Eustatia	22	5,000	15,000	20,000	Holland.
St. Christopher's	70	1,612	23,660	25,272	Britain.
Nevis	20	700	10,722	11,422	Britain.
Antigua	93	1,980	33,432	35,412	Britain.
Monserrat	78	930	7,329	8,259	Britain.
Guadaloupe	675	-	-	116,031	France.
Deseada	25	-	-	900	France.
Mariegalante	90	-	-	12,385	France.
Dominica	290	840	17,990	18,830	Britain.
Martinique	370	-	-	127,574	France.
St. Lucia	225	881	17,267	18,148	Britain.
St. Vincent	131	1,301	25,821	27,122	Britain.
Barbades	166	14,959	87,953	102,912	Britain.
Grenada	109	801	27,322	28,123	Britain.
Tobago	104	280	14,621	14,901	Britain.
Trinidad	1,700	4,201	41,083	45,284	Britain.
Margarita	354	5,500	6,500	12,000	Venezuela.
Curacoa	600	1,200	7,300	8,500	Holland.
Total	105,792			3,001,402	

Summary of the West Indies.

Belonging to	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	Pop. to sq. mile.
Spain	58,140	1,028,325	17
Hayti	30,000	935,235	31
Britain	15,176	685,785	45
France	1,160	256,890	221
Holland	722	36,200	50
Venezuela	354	12,000	14
Denmark	180	38,867	216
Sweden	60	8,000	133
Total	105,792	3,001,402	28

The table No. 1 is inserted as historical and comparative data on the very important subject of the West Indies, and is from the Boston Daily Advertiser.

No. 2, the data more recent and more general than that of No. 1, is taken from Black's Atlas.

The Spanish pop. yet retain the most valuable portion of the West Indies. That nation holds Cuba and Porto Rico, with some neighboring islets. The British have procured the next most important portion.

The second island of the West Indies, St. Domingo, or more correctly Hayti, is in possession of the descendants of Africans, though many Spaniards and some French remain on the island, subjects of the Haytien Government.

Indigirka, large river of Russia, in northern Asia, rises in the Yablonoy mountains, about 150 ms. from the sea of Ochotsk, and flowing a little E. of N. by comparative courses 700 ms., falls into the Northern ocean 350 ms. E. from the mouth of the Lena.

Indore, or *Endore*, modern city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a territory in the province of Malwa, subject to one of the Poonah Mahratta chiefs, 30 ms. S. of Ougein. Lon 76 5 E., lat. 24 31 N.

Indostan.—See *Hindoostan*, *Asia*, &c.

Indrapore, Dutch settlement on the W. coast of Sumatra, in the E. Indies, 160 ms. NW. of Bencoolen.

Indre, department of France, including the late province of Berry. It has its name from a river which rises in this dep., and passing into that of Indre and Loire, falls into the Soire between Chinon and Saumur. Chateauroux is the capital.

Indre and *Loire*, department of France, which include the late province of Touraine. Tours is the capital.

Industry, town and tp., Somerset co., Maine, 13 ms. W. from Norridgewock.

INTERIM, title of a convention or decree, given in 1548 by the emperor of Germany, Charles V, the declared object of which was to pacify Germany on the subject of religion. The interim stated, and as far as imperial authority went, determined the Articles of Faith, which were to be adopted by Catholics and Protestants, until the religious controversies should be decided on by a general council. This interim had, as might have been, perhaps was, expected, but a limited effect in the accomplishment of its ostensible object. It must, however, have been favorably viewed by a large part of the Protestants, as it was defended by Melancthon; and on the other side, offensive to many of the Catholics, as it was written against by many of their eminent clergy, and amongst others by Robert Cenalis, bishop of Avranches.

INQUISITION, written deeply on human history; an ecclesiastical tribunal established in several Roman Catholic countries, nominally to maintain the purity of Roman Catholic doctrines, but really to sustain political power and repress all free expression of human opinion. This repressive jurisdiction dates its origin back to A. D. 1200; was adopted 1229 by the court of Toulouse, and confided to the Dominicans by Gregory IX., in 1233. Innocent IV. confirmed its empire in 1251 over all Italy, except Naples. In 1448 its authority was completely paramount in Spain. Portugal adopted it in 1557, and 12 years before Pope Paul III. had formed the congregation of this tribunal, under the name of HOLY OFFICE, and Sextus V. confirmed that congregation in 1558.

In countries where the inquistion remains in existence, its power has become in great part nominal, as, like many other outrages against human reason, it has yielded to the power of that very reason it was instituted to trammel and repress, if not to destroy. The inquisition affords, we might say, the most conclusive of all evidence that the Reformation, so called, has not been confined to Protestants, but that it has also pervaded the Roman Catholic church, and influenced all Christianity.

Indus, great river of Hindoostan proper, called by the natives Sinde, or Sindeh; formed of about ten principal streams, which descend from the Persian and Tartarian mountains. From the city of Attock to Moultan, or to the conflux of the Chenaub, it is commonly named the river of Attock. This immense river, as laid down on Black's Edinburgh Atlas, (map of Indoostan,) has its extreme source N. of the Himalaya mountains. N. lat. 31°, and lon. 81° E. of London. Flowing thence by comparative courses northwestwardly 500 ms., pierces the Himalaya, curving gradually to SW. 200 miles to Attock, where it receives from the W. the river of Cabul. Below Attock, the course in a distance of 400 ms. is a little W. of S. to the influx of the Gurrah, (Sutledge,) or river of the Punjaub, and thence 500 miles, with a large western curve, the general course from Attock is continued to the Arabian sea, giving to the Indus an entire general course of 1,600 miles.

In the same Edinburgh map, the Sutledge has its remote source in the Lake Rhavan Rhad, to the northward of the Himalayas, and within a few ms. of the sources of the Indus, and thence flowing nearly parallel to the Indus 200 ms., turns to SW., pierces the Himalaya, and following the latter general direction 500 miles to its junction with the Chenaub, (Ascesines of Alexander's historians,) and about 100 further to its influx into the Indus at Mittun. The various confluent rivers which form the Sutledge, Chenaub, or Gurrah, as called in the lower part of its course, are those draining the Punjaub, or country of *Five Rivers*, including the Indus, Zelum, Chenaub, Ravee, and Sutledge.—See articles *Doab* and *Punjaub*.

It is certainly very unphilosophical, and productive of error, to estimate the rank of rivers by their mere length, the surfaces drained being the far more correct data. As respects the Indus, however, it may be doubted whether we are sufficiently acquainted with the higher part of its valley to determine its rank by either means. As delineated on Black's map of "*Indostan, with part of Cabul,*" the entire basin, including the Punjaub, includes a surface of 250,000 square miles.

Mr. Henry Wheaton, in a letter dated Berlin, December 1, 1842, directed to Francis Markoe, jr., Esq., corresponding secretary of the National Institute, and published in the National Intelligencer March 28, 1842, gives new and very important information as regards the Indus. Mr. Wheaton states that, from a recent survey made by order of the British Government, the Indus is now discharged into the sea, in a great measure, if not entirely, to two mouths; that, owing to the state of such of the channels as are navigable, no vessels drawing above 7 feet of water can now use them.

In latitude, the basin of the Indus extends from 23 30, or northern tropic, to 38 30, and in lon. from 65° to 75° E. of London. This fine river drains northwestern Hindoostan, Cabul, Little Thibet, a large extent of Great Thibet, with part of Beloochistan.—See *Chenaub*, &c.

Ingatstone, town of Eng., in Essex, 23 miles NE. of London.

Ingersoll's Store, NW. part of Tompkins co., N. Y., about 10 ms. from Ithaca.

Inglesville, town, Montgomery county, Va., 105 miles SW. from Lexington, and 235 NE. from Knoxville.

Inglesheim, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for having been the residence of the emperors, seated on the river Salva, on an eminence, from whence there is a charming prospect, 5 miles SW. of Mentz. Lon. 8 15 E., lat. 49 48 N.

Ingleton, town of Eng., in the W. Riding of Yorkshire.

Ingling, town of Fr., in the dep. of Moselle.

Ingolstadt, handsome town of Germany, and the strongest in Bavaria, with a famous university and a fine church. It is seated on the Danube, 5 miles NNE. of Neuburg, and 45 N. by W. of Munich. Lon. 11 10 E., lat. 48 46 N.

Ingria, province of the Russian empire, which now forms the government of St. Petersburg. It is 130 miles long, and 50 broad; bounded on the N. by the river Neva and the gulf of Finland, on the E. and S. by the government of Novogorod, and on the W. by that of Livonia.

Inhambania, kingdom of Africa.—See *Africa*, p. 28, col. 1st.

Inman's Cross Roads, post office, Wayne co., N. Y., by post road 193 miles NW. from Albany.

Inn, river of Germany, which has its source in the country of the Grisons, at the foot of the mountain Septimerberg. It runs NE. through Tyrol, by Inspruc, and, continuing its course NE. through Bavaria, passes by Kufstein, Vasseburg, Braunaw, and other towns, and falls into the Danube between Passau and Instadt. The general course of the Inn is from SW. to NE., and comparative length about 300 miles. The lower part of the Inn separates Bavaria from Austria.

Innaconda, fortress of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor Circar, situated on a hill, 46 miles NW. of Ongole, and subject to the Nizam of the Deccan.

Innerkeithing.—See *Inverkeithing*.

Innicher, town of Germany, in the Tyrol, situated on the Drave. Lon. 12 17 E., lat. 46 48 N.

Inniscloehran, or the *Sandy island*, island in the river Shannon, where there was a monastery.

Innisfail, one of the ancient names of Ireland.

Innisfallen, island in the Lake of Killarney, in the county of Kerry, and province of Munster.

Innishannon, town in the co. of Cork, and province of Munster, situated on the river Bandon, 134 miles from Dublin, and 6 from Kinsale.

Innishirkan, island between Cape Clear island and Baltimore bay, in the co. of Cork.

Inniskilling, town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, with a strong fort; it being a pass of the greatest importance from the N. to the S. of Ireland. It is seated in the middle of Lough Earne, where that great lake is contracted for about 6 miles to the breadth of an ordinary river. It is 20 miles E. of Ballyshannon. Lon. 6 50 W., lat. 54 25 N.

Innthal, district of Germany, in the Tyrol, watered by the river Inn. Inspruc is the capital.

Innviertal, extensive district of the Austrian empire, between the Danube, Inn, and Sabza.

Inowladislow, strong and considerable town of Poland, and capital of Cujavia, with a fort and a palace, where the bishop of Cujavia resides. It is 37 miles NE. of Gnesnia, and 70 W. of Warsaw. Lon. 18 50 E., lat. 52 58 N.

Inspruc, populous town of Germany, in the Tyrol, capital of the district of Innthal, with a strong castle, formerly the residence of the archdukes of Austria. It is seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Inn, 27 miles NW. of Brixen, and 60 S. of Munich. Lon. 11 37 E., lat. 27 10 N.

Instadt.—See *Passau*.

Insterburg, city of Lithuania, in Prussia, where the inhabitants, who are in number about 3,000, trade principally in beer and grain. Lon. 21 40 E., lat. 54 40 N.

Interlachen, town of Switzerland, 32 miles SE. of Bern.

Inverary, royal borough in Argyleshire, seated on the NW. side of Loch Eyne. It is 75 miles NW. of Edinburgh, and 45 of Glasgow. Lon. 5° W., lat. 56 16 N.

Inverary, small borough in Aberdeenshire, situated on the beautiful and fertile banks of the Don, just above its confluence with the river called Uriewater. It is 15 miles NW. of Aberdeen.

Inverbervie.—See *Bervie*.

Inveresk, village in Edinburghshire, situated on the E. side of the mouth of the river Esk, on the Frith of Forth. In 1783, the subterraneous remains of a Roman hypocaust, or hot bath, were discovered here.

Inverkeithing, royal borough in Fifeshire, situated on the Frith of Forth. It has a beautiful bay, with a good harbor, and considerable trade in coal and other articles, and is 18 ms. NW. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 25 W., lat. 57 0 N.

Inverlochy, ancient castle in the neighborhood of Fort William, in Inverness-shire.

Inverness, royal borough of Scotland, capital of a county of the same name, situated on the S. bank of the river Ness, and overlooking the Frith of Murray. It has a safe and convenient harbor. To the W. of this town is the remarkable vitrified fort called Craig Phadrick; the stones composing its walls appear to have been partly melted by fire. Inverness is 50 ms. NE. of Fort William, and 106 N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 10 W., lat. 57 34 N.

Inverness-shire, includes the subdivisions of Badenoch, Lochaber, Inverness-shire, Skie, and Harris, with a small part of Ross-shire and Murrayshire. It is bounded on the N. by Ross-shire; on the E. by Nairnshire, Murrayshire, and Aberdeenshire; on the S. by Perthshire and Argyleshire; and on the W. by the Western sea. It is, exclusive of the isles, about 80 ms. long from E. to W., and 50 broad from N. to S. It abounds with iron ore, and produces plenty of oak and fir; it abounds with pastures, but little corn, and is reckoned one of the most barren counties in Scotland. Pop. in 1801, 74,292; in 1811, 78,336; and in 1821, 99,157.

Inverness, tp. in Buckingham co., L. C., on the waters of Becancour river, 50 ms. SSW. from Quebec.

Ioannina, city of European Turkey, in Albania, on a lake, 40 ms. a little W. of N. from Arta, at N. lat. 39 26. It is situated about 30 ms. inland, and in a direction nearly due E. from the island of Corfu.

"The very existence of such a city as Ioannina," says Mr. Hobhouse, "seems, until very lately, to be almost unknown, and yet I should suppose it, after Salonica and Adrianople, [he should have added Constantinople, certainly,] to be the most considerable place in European Turkey.

"This city stands upon the western banks of the lake, at about 2 ms. from its northern extremity. In its utmost length it may be perhaps 2 ms. and a half, and in breadth, though in many places much narrower, nearly a mile. Immediately near the lake, it stands on a flat, but rising and uneven ground. A triangular peninsula juts into the lake, and contains the residence of the Pasha. The houses are, many of them, large and well built, but, from their latticed small windows and large folding doors, have a gloomy and inhospitable appearance from without; being furnished with open galleries, and connected with good gardens in the rear. Many that belong to the higher classes have, however, a lively and pleasant appearance within. Ioannina is a place of much trade for a Turkish city; exports oil, wool, corn, and tobacco, for the ports of the Adriatic and Naples; and for inland circulation through Albania and Roumelia, spun cottons from the plains of Tricala, stocks of guns, and pistols mounted in chased silver, both plain

and gilt, and also embroidered velvets, stuffs, and cloths, which are here better wrought than in any other part of Turkey in Europe. Pop. perhaps 40,000, of which one-tenth are Mahometans, the residue Christians, with a few Jews. This city occupies part of a mountain valley; the lake is in some places bordered by plains, but to the E., NE., and N., at a short distance, rise mountains of great mass and extent. The vale of Ioannina is about 25 ms. long, and from 1 to 4 wide, and terminated on the SE., S., SW., and W., by a hilly, broken country. It is situated in a mountainous but fertile and romantic region, and has been recently rendered remarkable as being the scene of the power, wealth, tragic adventures, and final catastrophe of Ali Pacha. Since the death of this ferocious chief, the city has been restored to the Ottoman empire."

Ionia, village in Onondago co., N. Y., NW. from Salina, and by post road 157 ms. NW. from Albany.

Ionian, or *Republic of the Seven Islands*. This recently established nominal republic is composed of the islands along the SW. coast of Greece, from 36° to 40° The seven principal islands, which give name to the State, are, Corfu, ancient Corcyra, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cyrigo, and Taxo. Entire area, about 1,500 sq. ms., and peopled by 200,000 inhabitants. Since the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, the Ionian republic has been abandoned to the British Government.

Iowa, river of the NW. Territory of the U. S., rises with the Des Moines river, and, flowing parallel, falls into the right side of the Mississippi at N. lat. 41°.

Iowa, Territory of the United States. There is some difficulty in giving a descriptive sketch of this Territory, so rapidly approaching its change to that of an independent State of the Union, from our ignorance of the limits which may be assigned to it when erected into a State. We assume, however, as probable, the following boundaries: the State of Missouri S., from the Missouri river to the mouth of Des Moines river, thence up the Mississippi river to the mouth of St. Peter's river, and thence up the latter stream to its great bend, thence in a SSW. direction to the Missouri river, and down the latter to the northwestern angle of the State of Missouri.

Geographically, the preceding limits embrace a zone from 40 33 to 45° N., and in lon. from 13° to 19° W. of W. C.; area about 70,000 sq. ms. The part organized into counties and included in the census, (see table No. 2,) lies westward from the Mississippi river and of Illinois and Wisconsin, extending nearly due N. from the Des Moines river to a little above Prairie du Chien, 190 ms.; mean width 70, and area, 13,300 sq. ms. The whole space, however, included in the designated boundaries in this article extends from S. to N. 310 ms; mean breadth at least 200 ms., and area 62,000 sq. ms. The southern part, and about the fourth of the surface sloping southwardly towards the Missouri river, but the residue declining SE. towards the Mississippi river, and in that direction drained by the rivers Skunk, Lower Iowa, Wabesipimicon, Great Macoquetois, Penaqua or Turkey river, Upper Iowa, &c.

TABLE No. 1.

Population of Iowa, distributively and by classes, census, 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	4,380	4,082
5 to 10	3,138	2,962
10 to 15	2,475	2,188
15 to 20	2,179	2,064
20 to 30	6,207	3,789
30 to 40	3,310	1,865
40 to 50	1,512	979
50 to 60	698	494
60 to 70	272	187
70 to 80	73	51
80 to 90	12	6
90 to 100	0	0
100 and upwards	0	1
	24,256	18,668
		24,256
Total whites	-	42,924

Ages.	Free colored persons.		Slaves.	
	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.
0 to 10	20	14	1	1
10 to 24	31	39	3	5
24 to 36	22	8	1	3
36 to 55	14	16	1	1
55 to 100	6	2	0	1
100 and upwards	0	0	0	0
	93	79	6	10
		93		6
Totals		172	-	16
Aggregate	-	-	-	43,112

TABLE No. 2.

Population of Iowa Territory by counties, census of 1840.

Counties.	Free whites.		Free col.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Clayton	771	323	3	4	-	-	1,101
Clinton	472	339	3	7	-	-	821
Cedar	717	536	-	-	-	-	1,253
Dubuque	1,742	1,245	30	26	6	10	3,059
Des Moines	3,052	2,519	3	3	-	-	5,577
Delaware	106	62	-	-	-	-	168
Henry	2,016	1,740	13	3	-	-	3,772
Johnson	963	525	2	1	-	-	1,491
Jefferson	1,515	1,258	-	-	-	-	2,773
Jackson	802	599	5	5	-	-	1,411
Jones	289	182	-	-	-	-	471
Linn	795	577	1	-	-	-	1,373
Lee	3,351	2,731	4	7	-	-	6,093
Louisa	1,069	841	8	9	-	-	1,927
Muscatine	1,074	843	15	10	-	-	1,942
Scott	1,217	915	4	4	-	-	2,140
Van Buren	3,412	2,732	2	-	-	-	6,146
Washington	893	701	-	-	-	-	1,594
Total	24,256	18,668	93	79	6	10	43,112

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	3
Do. from 14 to 25	2
Do. above 25	5

Do. total deaf and dumb	10
Do. blind	3
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	2
Private charge	5
Colored persons, free and slaves, who are—	
Deaf and dumb	4
Blind	3
Idiots and insane	4
Whole number of persons employed in—	
Mining	217
Agriculture	10,469
Commerce	355
Manufactures and trades	1,629
Navigation on the ocean	13
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	78
Learned professions	355
Pensioners for revolutionary and military services	2
Universities or colleges.	
Academies and grammar schools	1
Do. students in	25
Primary and common schools	63
Do. scholars in	1,500
Scholars at public charge.	
White persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write	1,118

Ipsala, Cypsala, or *Skipsilar,* town of European Turkey, on the Marittza, 20 ms. above its mouth, and 45 ms. below Adrianople.

Ipsala, town of Turkey in Europe, on the Larissa, 20 ms. SW. of Trajanopoli, and 118 W. of Constantinople. Longitude 26 10 E., latitude 40 57 North.

Ipsara, ancient *Pcyra,* small island of the Grecian Archipelago, 12 ms. NW. from Scio. Pop. about 16,000.

Ipswich, borough and seaport of Eng., in Suffolk, noted as being the birthplace of Cardinal Wolsey, and is seated on the Orwell, 26 ms. SE. of Bury St. Edmunds, and 69 NE. of London. Lon. 1 16 E., lat. 52 8 N.——Seaport and town in Essex co., Mass., on the river Ipswich, 12 ms. S. of Newburyport, and 10 NW. of Beverly, in the lat. of 42 43 N., and lon. of 71 0 W. Pop. in 1820, 2,553.

Ira, town in Rutland co., Vt., about 20 ms. E. from Whitehall, and 96 SSW. from Montpelier.——Town in Cayuga co., N. Y., N. from Seneca river, and about 20 ms. a little E. of N. from Auburn.

Irac, in Asia, divided into *Irac Arabia* and *Irac Agemi. Irac Arabia,* or *Babylonian Irac,* is watered by the Euphrates and Tigris, and is almost all under the dominion of the Turks, and forms the Pachalic of Bagdad. Bagdad is the capital.

Irac Agemi, or *Persian Irac,* province of Persia, bounded on the W. by Irac Arabia and Kusistan, on the N. by Aderbeistan and Ghilan, on the E. by Khuzistan, and on the S. by Farsistan. Ispahan is the capital.

Irasburg, village and tp. in Orleans co., Vt., 40 ms. NNE. from Montpelier.

Irbitskaia, town of Russia, in Peru, on the Irbit river, 140 ms. NE. from Ekaterinenberg. Lon. 62 50 E., lat. 57 35 N.

Ireby, town of Eng., in Cumberland; it is 10 ms. NE. of Cockermouth, and 299 NNW. of London. Longitude 3 18 W., latitude 54 50 N.

Iredell, co. of N. C., bounded by Mecklenburg S., Lincoln SW., Burke W., Wilkes NW., Surry N., and Rowan E.; length 40, width 20 ms.; area 800 sq. ms. Surface hilly, and in part mountainous; soil fertile. Chief town, Statesville. Pop. in 1820, 13,071. Lat 36° and lon. W. C. 4° W. intersect in the N. part of this county.

Irekin, Jerkin, or *Yarkan,* rich and populous town of Tartary, the capital of Bocharia, with a castle. It is the staple town of all the trade carried on between India and the N. part of Asia. The Kalmucks are masters of it, and never disturb any one on account of his religion. It is 8 ms. N. of Cashgur. Lon. 73 25 E., lat. 41 40 N.

Ireland, second most important island of Europe, in latitude extends from Cape Clear, in the co. of Cork, 51 26 N., to Malin Head, in the co. of Donegal, 55 22, and in lon. W. of London from the extreme eastern part of co. Down, 5 40, to the westernmost point of the co. of Kerry, 10 30. The latter is also the westernmost land of Europe. The outlines of the island rudely approach a rhomboid. The greatest length is in a NNE. direction from Cape Clear to Fair Head, only a few miles exceeding 300; the area so near as to admit the adoption of 32,000 English sq. ms., which yields a mean breadth of 140 ms. On Black's atlas it is stated: "The island contains 29,499,550 imperial acres; whereof 14,603,415 acres are cultivated, or capable of cultivation, the remainder being covered with mountains, bogs, and lakes. The sea which separates Ireland from Great Britain varies considerably in breadth. The shortest distance between the two islands is from Fair Head, in Antrim, to the Mull of Cantrie, in Argyleshire, which is 12 ms. From Port Patrick, in Galloway, (Scotland,) to the nearest point of Antrim, it is 22 ms.; from Holy Head (island of Anglesey) to Houth Head it is 60 ms.; and from Carnsore Point, in Wexford, (southeast angle of Ireland,) to St. David's Head, in Wales, about 50 ms. The greatest width of the Irish sea is 130 ms."

The ancient and yet popular, though not official, provincial division of Ireland was into Ulster on the N., Connaught W., Leinster E., and Munster S. Before entering on the existing administrative divisions, (the counties,) we may observe that the climate of Ireland is the superlative of that uniformity of temperature so characteristic of Western Europe, but must premise that, in speaking of this uniformity, we must be understood to mean comparative, as, though the seasons of Ireland, to apply particularly to those of that island, are mild and uniform when compared even with those of England, still the seasons of the former differ greatly, as regards temperature and moisture, with each other. But, with these differences, Ireland is, beyond all comparison in the expanse of the earth of equal polar approach, the most habitable. When preparing the article "Climate" for the Philadelphia edition of Brewster's Encyclopædia, I was at great pains to procure and collate tables of wind and temperature, and found from the document that the mean annual temperature of England, or rather Great Britain, was 46.33, England alone 47.72, Ireland 48.90.

Again, in addition to a higher mean, Ireland has very remarkably less violent extremes than either England or Scotland. The subjoined tabular view of the counties of Ireland, with their respective number of inhabitants, is from Black's atlas, Edinburgh, 1841, though the data in regard to population was from 1831:

In Ulster.

Counties.	Area in English sq. ms.	Population.	Population to sq. m.	County towns.
Antrim	1,186	325,615	274	Carrickfergus.
Armagh	513	220,134	428	Armagh.
Cavan	740	237,933	321	Cavan.
Donegal	1,820	289,119	159	Lifford.
Down	955	352,012	368	Downpatrick.
Fermanagh	736	149,753	203	Enniskillen.
Londonderry	810	222,012	274	Derry.
Monaghan	511	195,536	382	Monaghan.
Tyrone	1,179	304,468	258	Omagh.
Total	8,450	2,286,622	270	

In Connaught.

Counties.	Area in English sq. ms.	Population.	Population to sq. m.	County towns.
Galway	2,360	414,684	133	Galway.
Leitrim	667	141,124	214	Carrick.
Mayo	2,117	366,238	178	Castleblar.
Roscommon	952	249,613	262	Roscommon.
Sligo	679	171,765	252	Sligo.
Total	6,765	1,343,514	198	

In Leinster.

Counties.	Area in sq. ms.	Population.	Population to sq. m.	County towns.
Carlow	344	81,988	238	Carlow.
Dublin	388	380,163	979	Dublin.
Kildare	613	108,424	178	Kildare.
Kilkenny	803	193,686	242	Kilkenny.
King's Co.	825	144,225	175	Tullamore.
Longford	412	112,558	278	Longford.
Louth	322	107,481	333	Dundalk.
Meath	886	176,826	200	Trim.
Queen's Co.	620	145,851	235	Maryborough.
Westmeath	604	136,872	226	Mullingar.
Wexford	882	182,713	207	Wexford.
Wicklow	673	121,557	180	Wicklow.
	7,372	1,892,348	mean. 243	

In Munster.

Counties.	Area in sq. ms.	Population.	Population to sq. m.	County towns.
Clare	1,254	258,322	206	Ennis.
Cork	2,765	810,732	293	Cork.
Kerry	1,796	263,126	146	Tralee.
Limerick	1,054	315,355	299	Limerick.
Tipperary	1,583	462,563	292	Clonmel.
Waterford	736	177,054	240	Waterford.
	9,187	2,287,152	mean. 247	

Summary.

Provinces.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	Populat'n to sq. mi.
Ulster	8,450	2,286,622	270
Connaught	6,765	1,343,514	198
Linester	7,372	1,892,348	243
Munster	9,187	2,287,152	247
Totals	31,774	7,809,636	245

It may here be noticed that, were the one million of square miles included by the already organized States and Territories of the United States half as densely peopled as Ireland, the aggregate would be *one hundred and twenty-two million five hundred thousand.*

From the foregoing tables, the surface of Ireland, in our statute acres, would be found 20,335,460, of which Black's atlas states 14,603,473 acres as arable and pasture lands. From these elements it appears that the population exists by the cultivation and pasturage of less than two acres to an individual.

In its general aspect, Ireland presents some very remarkable features. The eastern coast, from Cape Clear to Fair Head, though broken by numerous small bays and inlets, affords excellent havens; yet there are none of those wide and deep indentings so numerous on the western side. From the same south and north points of outlet, but along the Atlantic coast, besides numerous lesser inlets, Ireland is broken into peninsular points by the bays of Dunmanus, Bantry, Kenmare, Ballinskelligs, Dingle, Tralee, Shannon Mouth, Galway Bay, Clew Bay, Sligo Bay, Donegal Bay, Lough Swilley, and Lough Foyle. The counties of Cork, Kerry, Clare, Galway, Mayo, and Donegal, all extend long peninsular projections into the Atlantic ocean. Beaten, through all past ages and all seasons of the year, by incessant western winds, and washed by waves whose action, if unequal as to time and season, never cease, the land yields its ever-claimed tribute to the water. But, as compensation, if the western winds aid and act in concert with the ocean, they also give to Ireland, as already observed, the mildest of all climates so far advanced towards the polar extreme, and the most uniform of all climates of our planet as to temperature.

The political situation of Ireland is so much matter of hypothesis, that we may well pause at the very first aspect of the question. I pause, and leave that solution to time, which time only can solve. It is no risk, however, to say, in advance, that there is no other continuous expanse of equal or nearly equal area of the earth which combines so much to superinduce national prosperity. The above element on its population dates as far back in time as 1831, and from the previous rate of increase we may assume, had we not direct means of calculating, a further accretion; but the subjoined table will serve to show the probable existing population of the island:

Progressive population of Ireland from 1821 *to* 1843.

Provinces.	Pop. in 1821.	Pop. in 1831.	Decen'l ratio of increase.	Population in 1841, according to the ratio of period, 1821-'31.
Ulster	2,001,968	2,286,622	1.14	2,606,749
Connaught	1,053,918	1,343,514	1.27	1,706,262
Leinster	1,785,702	1,892,348	1.06	2,005,888
Munster	2,005,363	2,287,152	1.14	2,607,753
	6,846,951	7,809,636	1.13	8,926,552

Allowing a proportional increase for the last two years, gives very near 9,150,000 as the existing

population of Ireland, which probably varies not essentially from the real amount. If we therefore adopt 9,150,000 as the aggregate population, and 32,000 sq. ms. as the nett area, we have 286 as the distributive number per sq. m. These relative numbers and proportions are not offered as positive but approximative data; and, adopting them as not differing to any serious amount from the truth, some very interesting questions on the philosophy of human society arises. Ireland has never been, as far as history has recorded facts on the subject, inhabited by a homogeneous people, either as to nation, policy, race, or language. For upwards of six hundred years, a part of all have submitted to conquest; and for the last three centuries, two conflicting systems of religion have aggravated all other causes of national dissension. Yet, with all these impediments, the people have increased beyond what could have been anticipated by the most profound statist. When most persons speak of national degradation, they mean, if they mean any thing, individual degradation, confounding personal character with the loss or want of nationality. The Spaniards, Portuguese, Italians, Greeks, and Poles, and, if possible, to a greater extent than any of the others, the Irish, have suffered by such calumny. The individuals of all these nations are no more obnoxious to such reflections than those are who have been their oppressors. If, in regard to energy, the Irish deserve reproach, it is for excess. But, in fact, sweeping aspersions are not history. All great effects must have adequate causes; and effects, as far as the history of Ireland is concerned, so apparently contradictory, are no exceptions. Again, national lamentations, however natural they may be, from those of the Prophet Jeremiah over Jerusalem and Judea to this hour, are mere expositions of facts, and never have or ever can arrest the course of events.

All poets are born such, and education and circumstances only enkindle combustible material, and few and far between have been those flaming lights; yet fewer still have been real historians. There is no other phenomena in the range of human progress which demands such a combination of intellectual power, and suitable social position to give that power scope of action, as history. There has never existed another example so rich in all that can admonish mankind as that afforded by Ireland. But where is the historian to perform the task of presenting this example in all its aspects to the world? Where is the person who, to the knowledge of general history, has impartiality to compare the effects of policy, language, and religion, and human passions influenced by all these, as well as by local position? And to all these vast advantages the man must possess independent fortune, to place him above what he must encounter or sink under who writes and publishes the history to deserve the title of Ireland.

Ireland, tp., Buckingham co., L. C., on Pitt lake, 50 ms. S. from Quebec.——Village, Hampden co., Mass., 98 ms. W. from Boston.

Ireland, New.—See *Britain, New.*

Irish Sea, that wide strait of the Atlantic ocean between Great Britain and Ireland.

Irishtown.—See *Kilkenny.*

Irjab, town of the country of Cabul, seated near a western branch of the Indus, 110 ms. SSW. of Cabul. Lon. 68 25 E., lat. 33 20 N.

Irkeu, or *Irkien.*—See *Yarkan.*

Irkoutsk, city of Asiatic Russia, on the Angara river. It is the capital of the vast government of the same name. Lon. 103 30 E., lat. 52 16 N.

Irkutsk, largest and least populous government of the Russian empire, comprising all the E. part of Siberia, from the Northern ocean to the frontiers of China, and from the boundaries of the Government of Tobolsk to the Eastern ocean. This large territory was gradually conquered and appropriated by the Russians in their desultory excursions from Tobolsk. It is divided into four provinces of Irkutzk, Nertshink, Yakutsk, and Okotsk, the extent a little if any under 2,000,000 sq. ms.

Irois, Cape, western extremity of Hispaniola, or St. Domingo.

Iron-acton, village of Eng., in Gloucestershire, at the conflux of the Staure and Laden, which form the river Frome, 10 ms. NE. of Bristol. Much iron has formerly been dug up, and many iron works and great heaps of cinders are to be seen here

Irondequot, bay of Lake Ontario, Monroe co., N. Y.

Irondequot, creek, Monroe co., N. Y., discharges its waters into the bay of the same name. The Grand Western canal of N. Y. crosses this creek by very expensive and massive works.

Iron Mountain, local term for that ridge of the Appalachian chain which separates N. C. from Tenn.

Iroquois, Pointe aux, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., on the river St. Lawrence, 6 or 7 ms. above the Rapid plat. It is advantageously situated for commanding the passage up and down the St. Lawrence.

Irawaddy, or *Erawady*, or *Irrawady*, or more correctly than either, it is probable, *Iravati*, great river of Asia, yet imperfectly explored. On Arrowsmith's Asia, a river is made to rise in Thibet, at N. lat. 27°, between the Sanpoo, and the Nou Kian of China, which, by the name of Kenpou, flows southward into Assay, and is there named Keen Duem; continuing southward over the Birman empire, enters the gulf of Ava, as the Irawaddy, at N. lat. 16°. The whole northern shore of the gulf of Ava, or Martaban, is a delta, or outlet of rivers. The Irawaddy enters the western, and the Thaluan the eastern extremity of this gulf. Cape Negrais was formerly supposed to limit the outlets of the Irawaddy to the westward, but in 1825, during the Burmese war, British soldiers made their way by water from Prome to Aracan, and entered the gulf or bay of Bengal far N. of Cape Negrais. As delineated in Black's Atlas, map of Birmah, this river has its most remote sources in the mountains of Anoupectou-miou, southward of the great eastern bend of the Brahmapootra, N. lat. 27 30, and by a general course southward of at least, 900 ms., falls into the gulf of Martaban, N. lat. 16° From the same authority, the basin of this river, has a length of 800 ms., with a mean width of 200, and area of 160,000 sq. ms. Umarapoura, capital of Birmah, stands on this river, 450 or 500 ms. above its mouth. Like the Ganges, the Irawaddy has its

efflux through a wide delta, on one of the streams of which stands the city of Rangoon.

Irromango, considerable island, and one of the New Hebrides, in the South sea. Lon. 169 20 E., lat. 18 48 S.

Irronam, one of the Hebrides, in the South sea, near Tanna. Lon. 170 26 E., lat. 19 31 S.

Irtysh, large river of Asia, in Siberia, which rises in the country of the Kalmucs, and, running from the S. to W., falls into the Oby. The Irtysh rises upon the table land of Asia, first flows into, and again issues from the lake of Saisan Nor. After a course of about 250 ms. it passes the Altaian mountains, and enters Asiatic Russia. Below its passage through the Altai, the Irtysh flows to the NW., by comparative courses, about 1,000 ms., to Samarov, where it unites with the Oby. The Irtysh, augmented by many large tributaries, is in fact the main stream, though the united waters take the name of Oby.

Irville, village in the western part of Muskingum co., O., 12 ms. NW. from Zanesville.

Irvine, or *Irwin*, river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which, descending from the mountains on the E., passes by Derval, Newmills, Galston, and Riccarton, and falls into the Frith of Clyde, close by the town of Irvine.

Irvine, or *Irwin*, royal borough and seaport of Scotland, Ayrshire, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the frith of Clyde, 15 ms. E. of the isle of Arran, and 60 W. by S. of Edinburgh. Its chief trade is the exporting of coal to Ireland. Lon. 2 41 W., lat. 55 32 N.

Irvine, river of Va., branch of Dan river.—See *Smith's river*.

Irwell, river in Eng., in Lancashire, which rises above Bolton, flows thence to Manchester, and falls into the Mersey, below Flixton.

Irwin, co., Ga., bounded by Fa. S., Early W., Doolen N., Telfair NE., and Appling E.; length 70 ms., breadth 48, area 3,360 sq. ms. The Ocklockonne, Suwanny, and Little St. Illa rivers rise in the co.; the general surface is level. Pop. in 1820, 411; and in 1840, 2,038. Central lat. 31 10 N., lon. W. C. 6 30 W.

Isabella, ancient town of St. Domingo, founded by Columbus, about 90 ms. E by N. from Cape François.

Isabella, St., island of the South sea, discovered by the Spaniards in 1568. It lies off the intendancy of Guadalaxara. Lat. 21 50 N.

Isbellsville, village, Todd co., Ky., by post road 218 ms. SW. from Frankfort.

Ischia, island of Naples, ancient *Œnaria*, or *Pithecusa*, 15 ms. in circuit, lying 3 ms. off the coast of Terra di Lavora. It is full of agreeable valleys, which produce excellent fruits; mountains, on which grow vines of an exquisite kind, rivers, and fine gardens.

Ischia, city of Naples, capital of an island of the same name. Lon. 14 2 E., lat. 40 41 N.

Iselstein, town of the kingdom of Holland, Utrecht on the Issel, 4 ms. SW. of Utrecht.

Isenarts, or *Eisenarts*, town of Germany, in Styria, famous for iron mines, 30 ms. NW. of Gratz. Lon. 15 4 E., lat. 47 25 N.

Isenach, town of Germany, in the circuit of Upper Saxony, from whence a Saxon prince takes the title of duke. Lon. 9 17 E., lat. 51° N.

Isenburg, large town of Germany, capital of a co. of the same name in the electorate of Treves, with a castle, seated on a river, 8 ms. N. by E. of Coblentz. Lon. 7 34 E., lat. 50 32 N.—Principality of Germany, divided between the houses of Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt.

Isenghein, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, with the title of principality, seated on the river Mandera. Lon. 3 18 E., lat. 50 44 N.

Iser, river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Tyrol and Bavaria, and, passing by Munich and Landschut, falls into the Danube between Straubing and Passau.

Isere, dep. of Fr., including part of the late pro. of Dauphiny. It is so named from a river which rises on the confines of Savoy, and falls into the Rhone above Valence. Grenoble is the capital.

Iserthon, or *Lohn*, town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, 32 ms. from Cologne, where they manufacture ribands, &c.

Isernia, town of Naples, in Molise, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appenines, 12 ms. W. of Molise, and 46 N. of Naples. Lon. 14 24 E., lat. 41 36 N.

Isigni, seaport of Fr., in the dep. of Calvados, and late province of Normandy, noted for its salt works, cider, and its butter. It is 15 ms. W. by N. of Bayeux. Lon. 0 59 W., lat. 48 20 N.

Isis.—See *Thames*.

Iskenderoon.—See *Scanderoon*.

Islamism, the proper name of the religion of Mohammed, and that used by the votaries of that faith. The Mohammedans say *al-islam*, from the Arabic word *salamez*, and, as they thus apply it, means "an entire abandonment to God, of person, and all that appertains to person."

Islands, Bay of, of New Zealand, at the N. extremity of the most northern of the two islands that go under that name.

Island Creek, tp., Jefferson co., O.

Islands of Guyandotte, post office In the list of post offices published at Washington, 1825, this office is placed in Logan co., Va., whilst under the head of counties there is no Logan co. named for Va.

Islay, or *Ila*, island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides to the SW. of Jura. Its greatest length is 25 ms., its breadth 18. The principal village is Bowmore, which has a convenient harbor. The face of the country is hilly. Pop. about 12,000; area 154,000 acres.

Isle aux Petite Bois, small island, Ala., between the Gulf of Mexico and Pascagoula sound.

Isle aux Crudres, island and seigniory, Northumberland co., L. C., in the St. Lawrence river.

Isle aux Noix, island, L. C., in Sorrel river, about 11 ms. below its efflux, from Lake Champlain.

Isle-Adam, town of Fr., now in the dep. of Seine and Oise, lately in the province of the Isle of France, with a castle, seated on the Oise, 20 ms. N. by W. of Paris. Lon. 2 13 E., lat. 49 7 N.

Isleborough, tp., Hancock co., Me.

Isle of Beeves, island of N. America, in the bay of Campeachy, 17 ms. long and 8 broad. It is fertile, and abounds in cattle and fruits.

Isle-Dieu, small island of France, 14 ms. from the coast of Poitou. It was taken by the English in 1795, but soon after evacuated. Lon. 2 15 W., lat. 46 55 N.

Isle-de-France.—See *France, Isle of.*

Isle Jesus, island and seigniory, Effingham co., L. C. It is situated NE. from the island of Montreal, with an intervening channel of St. Lawrence river.

Isle-Jourdain, town of Fr., now in the dep. of Gers, and lately in the province of Armagnac. It is seated in an island of the river Save, 8 ms. N. of Lombez. Lon. 1 2 E., lat. 43 40 N.

Isle of Orleans, island, county, and seigniory, L. C., in St. Lawrence river, commencing 4 miles below Quebec.

Isle, Rousse, town of Corsica, on the seacoast, 35 miles SW. of Bastia.

Isle and Vilaine, dep. of France, containing part of the late pro. of Bretagne. Rennes is the capital.

Isleben.—See *Eisleben.*

Isle of Wight, county of Va., bounded by Nansemond SE., by Blackwater river or Southampton SW., Surry NW., and James river NE.; length 30 ms., mean width 15, area 450 sq. ms. Surface level, and soil of middling quality. Chief town, Smithfield. Pop. in 1820, 10,139; and in 1840, 9,972. Central lat. 36 48 N., lon. 20′ E.——C. H. and post office, Isle of Wight co., Va., 30 ms. W. from Norfolk, and 89 SE. from Richmond. Lat. 36 50 N., lon. W. C. 28′ E.

Isle Royal, long island of Lake Superior, 100 ms. in length, and 40 wide in some places.

Isleworth, village of Eng., in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 9 ms. W. of London.

Isle Verte, seigniory, Cornwallis county, L. C., on the SE. side of St. Lawrence, 104 miles below Quebec.

Isleborough, tp., Hancock co., Me., 1 mile W. from Castine.

Isles of Shoals, seven small islands, about nine ms. SSE. from Portsmouth, N. H. They form a part of Rockingham county and Staten island; the last forms the township of Gosport.

Isle de St. John, seigniory, Devon co., L. C., on the SE. side of the St. Lawrence, 45 miles below Quebec.

Isle du Portage, seigniory, Cornwallis co., L. C., on the SE. side of St. Lawrence, 85 miles below Quebec.

Islington, village of Eng., in the county of Middlesex, on the N. side of London, to which it is almost contiguous; appears to be of Saxon origin, and in the Conquerer's time was written Isledon, or Isendon.

Islip, town of Eng., in Oxfordshire, 4 miles N. of Oxford. Islip was given by Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey, to which it still belongs. By the late inland navigation, it has a communication with the river Thames, Humber, and a great many others; and its navigation extends about 500 miles through different counties.——Town on Long Island, in Suffolk county, N. Y., 50 miles E. from New York city.

Ismail, strong town of Turkey in Europe, in Bessarabia, on the N. side of the Danube, 140 miles S. by W. of Bender. Lon. 29 47 E., lat. 45 11 N.

Ismid, town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Bythinia, situated on the sea of Marmora. Lon. 29 47 E., lat. 40 37 N. It is the Nicomedia of the ancients.

Isney, imperial town of Suabia, seated on the Isney, 14 miles NE. of Lindau, and 62 SW. of Augsburg. Lon. 10 3 E., lat. 47 42 N.

Isnic, town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the first general council here in 325. Nothing remains of its ancient splendor but an aqueduct. Jews inhabit the greater part of it; and it is seated in a country fertile in corn and excellent wine, 75 ms. SE. of Constantinople. Lon. 30 9 E., lat. 40 13 N.

Isochronous, from Greek *isos*, equal, and *chronos*, time, and most usually applied to the vibrations of a pendulum, supposed to be made in equal time. *Synchronism* comes from the same roots, and has in fact the same meaning, but with the following difference of application: isochronism is applied to the vibrations of the same pendulum, whilst synchronism expresses the equality of motion of two pendulums.

Isola, seaport town of Italy, in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 18 ms. SE. of St. Severino. Lon. 17 26 E., lat. 39 2 N.

Isona, town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated near a mountain, at the foot of a rivulet.

Ispahan, celebrated city, capital of Persia, in the province of Irac-Agemi, and thought by some to be the finest city in the East. It stands in the middle of a plain, surrounded on all sides by mountains at 8 miles distance, and on a small river called Sanderut, which supplies almost all the houses with water. It is 20 miles in circumference, with well-built houses and flat roofs, on which they walk, eat, and lie, in summer, for the sake of the cool air. The inhabitants were computed at about 1,000,000; but this kingdom having been distracted by civil wars, the principal towns are greatly depopulated. Ispahan has 3 large suburbs, called Juiss, Hasenbath, and Kebrabath. Though at a distance from the sea, it carries on a great trade, people of several nations resorting there for the sake of traffic. It is 265 miles NE. of Bussarah, and 1,400 SE. of Constantinople. Lon. 52 55 E., lat. 32 25 N.

Issel, or *Yssel*, river of the kingdom of Holland, which branches off from the Rhine below Huessen, and running by Doesburg, Zutphen, Deventer, and Campen, falls into the Zuyder Zee.

Issel, or *Yssel, Little*, river of the kingdom of Holland, which waters Ysselstein, Montfort, and Gouda, and falls into the Merwe above Rotterdam.

Issel, or *Yssel, Old*, river which rises in the duchy of Cleves, and enters the Issel at Doesburg.

Issequibo, flourishing settlement of the Dutch in Guiana, on a river of the same name, and contiguous to that of Demarara.

Issoire, ancient town of Fr., now in the dep. of Puy de Dome, and lately in the province of Auvergne. At Vernet, near this town, are found amethysts, of color as beautiful as those of the East, but not so hard. Issoire is seated on the Couz, near the Allier, 13 miles S. of Clermont. Lon. 3 25 E., lat. 45 34 N.

Issoudun, town of France, now in the dep. of Indre, and lately in the province of Berry, with a castle; its trade is in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, and stockings, and is seated partly on an eminence and partly on a plain, 17 miles SW. of Bourges, and 135 S. of Paris. Lon. 2 6 E., lat. 46 57 N.

Is-sur-Tille, town of France, now in the dep. of Cote d'Or, and lately in the province of Burgun-

dy, seated on the Ignon, near the Tille, 12 miles N. of Dijon.

Isthmus, Greek, *isthmos*, neck of land between two seas, and uniting two other bodies of land, such as Suez and Panama.

Istria, kind of peninsula of Illyria, lying on the NE. part of the gulf of Venice. It is bounded by Carniola on the NE., and on all other sides by the sea. The air is unwholesome, especially near the coast; but the soil produces plenty of wine, oil, and pasture; there are also quarries of fine marble. Istria now forms a part of the Austrian kingdom of Illyria. Capo d'Istria is the capital.

Italy, one of the finest and most celebrated countries in Europe, bounded on the NNW. and NE. by France, Switzerland, the country of the Grisons, and Germany; on the E. by the gulf of Venice, and on the S. and W. by the Mediterranean; its figure bearing some resemblance to that of a boot. Its length from Aosta, at the foot of the Alps, in Mount Blanc, Savoy, to the utmost verge of Calabria, in Naples, is about 600 miles; but its breadth is very unequal, in some places near 400 miles, in others not above 25 or 30.

The air of Italy is very different, according to the different situation of the countries it contains: in those on the NE. side of the Appenines it is more temperate, but on the SW. it is very warm. In Campagno di Roma and the Ferrarese it is said to be unwholesome, from the lands not being duly cultivated, nor the marshes drained; but in the other parts it is generally pure, dry, and healthy.

The principal rivers are the Po, Tiber, Arno, Adige, Piave, Tagliamento, Var, Ombrone, Carigliano, Volturno, and an immense number of fine but minor streams on both sides of this country. There are several fine lakes, as the Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, Perugia, Bracciano, and Celano. The soil in general is very fertile. It produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe; excellent silk in abundance; corn of all sorts, but not in such plenty as in some other countries; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, sugar, figs, peaches, apricots, apples, pears, filberts, chestnuts, &c. Most of these fruits were at first imported by the Romans from Asia, Asia Minor, Greece, Africa, and Syria, and were not the natural products of the soil.

This country also yields good pasture, and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, buffaloes, wild boars, mules, and horses. The forests are well stored with game; and the mountains have not only mines of iron, lead, alum, sulphur, marble of all sorts, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, &c., but also gold and silver, with a great variety of aromatic herbs, trees, shrubs, and evergreens. Wine, oil, perfumes, fruits, and silks, are the principal articles of exportation; and great sums of money are expended by travellers in the purchase of pictures, curiosities, relics, antiquities, &c.

The established religion is the Roman Catholic; but all sects live unmolested, provided no gross insult is offered to their worship. Their language (a corruption of the Latin) is remarkable for its smoothness, and is said to be spoken in its greatest purity at Florence. Further particulars of this country will be found under the names of its particular divisions.

Italy, as a natural section, is little less definitely bounded than if it was really an island, as, where not limited by the sea, a rim of mountains encloses it on the land side; but, except under the Romans, this country has been at all times politically parcelled into States, independent of each other, and always more or less mutually hostile. No other country has ever been so much the theatre of revolution, but, as now constituted, we give from the Geography of Laurenaudiere, Balbi, and Huot, a synopsis of its existing subdivisions.

We here subjoin synoptical tables of the political divisions of Italy and Sicily.

I. Sardinia, or northwestern Italy, the link, indeed, between France and Italy, except whilst under French power during the changes produced by the great European revolution, has been a kingdom since 1713, and contains the following provincial divisions:

Division of Savoy.

Provinces.	Pop.	Chief towns.	Pop.
Savoy proper	129,000	Chambery	12,000
Upper Savoy	38,000	L'Hopital	1,500
Carouge	40,000	Saint Julien	1,000
Chablais	48,000	Thonon	3,000
Faucigny	73,000	Bonneville	1,200
Genevois	77,000	Annecy	5,500
Maurienne	54,000	St. Jean de Maurienne	2,500
Tarentaise	42,000	Montiers	2,500
Total	501,000		

Division of Turin.

Provinces.	Pop.	Chief towns.	Pop.
Turin	337,000	Turin	114,000
Biella	98,000	Biella	7,700
Ivree	145,000	Ivree	7,000
Pignerol	114,000	Pignerol	4,000
Susa	70,000	Susa	2,000
Total	764,000		

Division of Coni.

Provinces.	Pop.	Chief towns.	Pop.
Coni	154,000	Coni	15,500
Alba	106,000	Alba	7,000
Mondovi	126,000	Mondevi	17,000
Saluces	136,000	Saluces	10,000
Total	522,000		

Division of Alexandria.

Provinces.	Pop.	Chief towns.	Pop.
Alexandria	97,000	Alexandria	30,000
Æqui	83,000	Æqui	6,500
Asti	115,000	Asti	21,000
Casale	110,000	Casale	16,000
Tortona	51,000	Tortona	8,000
Voghera	91,000	Voghera	10,000
Total	547,000		

Division of Novara.

Provinces.	Pop.	Chief towns.	Pop.
Novara	126,000	Novara	13,000
Lumellina	111,000	Vigegano	15,000
Ossola	33,000	Domo d'Ossola	1,500
Pallanza	66,000	Pallanza	1,500
Val-Sessia	34,000	Varallo	3,000
Vercell	111,000	Vercell	16,000
Total	481,000		

Division of Nice.

Provinces.	Pop.	Chief towns.	Pop.
Nice	100,000	Nice	15,000
Oneille	61,000	Oneille	4,000
San-Remo	43,090	Vintimiglia	4,500
Total	204,000		

Division of Genoa.

Provinces.	Pop.	Chief towns.	Pop.
Genoa	226,000	Genoa	80,000
Albenga	56,000	Albenga	4,000
Bobbia	34,000	Bobbia	3,500
Chiavari	99,000	Chiavari	8,000
Levante	69,000	Spezzia	4,000
		Sarzane	3,000
Novi	61,000	Novi	8,000
Savona	39,000	Savona	10,000
Total	583,000		

Summary of the continental part of Sardinia.

Division of Savoy	501,000	inhabitants.
Division of Turin	764,000	do.
Division of Coni	522,000	do.
Division of Alexandria	547,000	inhabitants.
Division of Novara	481,000	do.
Division of Nice	204,000	do.
Division of Genoa	583,000	do.
Total	3,602,000	do.

Sardinia, or that part of the monarchy on the continent which comprises the provinces specified in the preceding tables, is naturally divided into the sections of Savoy and Var, westward of the Alps; the higher valley of the Po, and a strip along the Gulf of Genoa, declining rapidly from the Appennine mountains. Savoy is drained into the valley of the Rhone by confluents of the Isere, Syssel, Arve, and other lesser streams, and, physically considered, belongs rather to France than Sardinia. The Var river, which separates Sardinia from France, rises in the maritime Alps, and drains the division of Nice, which is followed eastward by that of Genoa. The upper valley of the Po contains the main body of the monarchy, with its capital, Turin. This part of Sardinia is enclosed on three sides by mountains from which streams flow as radii from the circumference to the centre of a circle, and uniting from the Po, having a general eastern slope. The longest line which can be extended over continental Sardinia would be one nearly due N. and S., 190 ms. from the mouth of the Var to that of the Dranze into the Lake of Geneva, and the area being 17,500 sq. ms.; the mean breadth will be 90 ms. In lat. between 43 40 and 46 30. The city of Turin at lat. 45 4, and 7 41 E. London, is not far distant either way from the centre.

The island of Sardinia, separated from Corsica by the straits of Bonifacio, about 8 ms. wide, lies between latitudes 38 50 and 41 16 N., lon. 9 0 E. of London, and N. lat. 40 0, intersect very near the centre of Sardinia. The greatest length of this island is 170 ms., by a line declining slightly to NE. and SW. from due N. and S. Greatest breadth about 85 ms., but the mean is fully estimated at 65 ms.; area about 11,000 sq. ms.

Political divisions of the island of Sardinia.

Provinces.	Pop.	Chief towns.	Pop.
Cagliari	102,000	Cagliari	27,400
Busachi	67,000	Busachi	1,600
Iglesias	39,000	Iglesias	4,600
Isili	47,000	Isili	2,000
Lanusei	26,000	Lanusei	1,400
Nuovo	51,000	Nuovo	3,400
Sassari	58,000	Sassari	19,400
Alghero	28,000	Alghero	7,000
Caglieri	32,000	Caglieri	3,400
Ozleri	40,000	Ozleri	8,000
Total of the island of Sardinia	490,000		
To which add for central Sardinia	3,602,000		
Total of the monarchy	4,092,000		

For all northeastern Italy we may refer to tabular view of Austria, page 117, Nos. 8 and 9. We may, however, in order to preserve connexion, observe that Austrian Italy extends from Lake Maggiore on the W., 240 ms., to the small river Isonzo on the E. Under the general name of Austrian Lombardy, or Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, this fine and most diversified country falls, by a general southern slope, from various locally named sections of the Alps, and is drained, in a direction of their courses, southeastward by, beside many others of lesser note, the Ticin, Adda, Oglio, Mincio, Adige, Brenta, Piave, Tagliamento, and Isonzo. About 100 ms. of the lower channel of the Po winds only a few ms. N. of lat. 45°, and the High Alps, which bound Lombardy on the N., rise about 46 30 N.

TABLE OF AUSTRIAN ITALY.

Government of Milan.

Delegations.	Population. Chief city.	Population. Delegat'n.
Sondiro	3,374	83,451
Como	7,679	335,000
Milan	124,647	463,500
Pavia	21,351	146,000
Lodi	14,882	198,000
Bergamo	29,469	315,000
Brescia	32,911	324,000
Cremona	26,276	176,000
Mantua	23,240	240,000

Government of Venice.

Delegations.	Population. Chief city.	Population. Delegat'n.
Verona	60,000	278,000
Rovigo	7,000	135,000
Padua	47,000	290,000
Vicenza	30,000	298,000
Belluno	8,000	123,000
Treviso	15,000	233,000
Venice	110,000	249,000
Udina	18,000	351,000

General population of Austrian Italy, by nations.

Italians	4,163,700
Germans	66,500
Jews	5,600
Greeks	700
Armenians	500
Total	4,237,000

To the SE. of continental Sardinia, and S. of the river Po, exists the principality of Monaco, duchies of Massa-Carara, Lucca, Parma, Modena, and the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. Each of these States will be briefly noticed under their proper heads. Their general extent and relative position are here given in connexion with the contiguous States.

From the extreme southern angle of Tuscany, near Orbitello, to the northern angle of Parma, on the Po, below Pavia, is, in a direction of NNW., 200 ms. The utmost breadth is about 100 ms., from Piombino to the summit of the Appennines; the mean breadth 65, and area 13,000 sq. ms.; extending in lat. from 42 20 to 45 5. The 11th degree of lon. E. of London traverses this region nearly centrically. Though each State will be found noticed under its proper head, we here insert a tabular synopsis of the whole.

States.	*Population.*
Massa-Carara	29,000
Monaco	6,500
Lucca	143,000
Parma	440,000
Modena	350,000
Tuscany	1,275,000
Total	2,243,500

States of the Holy See, or Papal Territories.—This hierarchy has the Lower Po on the N., Adriatic or Gulf of Venice E., or rather NE., the kingdom of Naples bounds it on the SE., and on the NW. it joins Tuscany and Modena.

From Tenscina, the extreme southern angle on the Mediterranean, to Ferrara, on the Po, the greatest length of the Papal States is about 260 ms., in a direction NW. by N. The breadth is very unequal. From Civii Vecchio to Ancona it is about 150 ms. wide, but from the extreme eastern part of Tuscany to Rimini, the breadth but little exceeds 20 ms.; the mean breadth 60, and area 16,600 sq. ms. Lying between lat. 41 18 and 44 40 N., and lon. 11 40 and 13 14 E. of London.

For political and administrative purposes, the Papal territories are divided into *delegations*, which, as in most other parts of Italy, are named from their capitals, and are designated in the subjoined table:

No.	Delegations.	Pop. of the cities.	Pop. of the delegations.
1	Bologna	65,000	295,000
2	Ferrara	24,000	250,000
3	Ravenna	24,000	150,000
4	Forli	16,000	170,000
5	Pesaro	14,000	200,000
	Urbino	11,000	
6	Macerata	12,000	230,000
	Camerino	7,000	
7	Fermo	7,000	160,000
	Ascoli	12,000	
8	Spoleto	7,000	180,000
	Rieti	7,000	
9	Viterbo	13,000	415,000
	Civita-Vecchia	7,000	
10	Ancona	30,000	160,000
11	Perugio	30,000	190,000
12	Frozinone	6,000	170,000
	Ponte-Corvo	6,000	
13	Benevento	14,000	20,000
	Total Papal States	-	2,590,000

See *Rome* and *St. Marino*, under their proper heads.

The kingdom of Naples, as often called from its capital, and, for reasons far from obvious, kingdom of the Two Sicilies, comprises all the residue of the peninsula of Italy southward from the Papal Territories, as also the island of Sicily and its small border islands, as also the group of Lipari and the solitary Pantalaria.

The following synopsis exhibits the provincial divisions of the kingdom of Naples Proper, or the Italian part of the monarchy:

Province Naples, or Napoli.

Chief towns.	Population.
Naples	385,000
Castelmare	15,000
Portici	5,000
Puteoli	5,000
Sorrenta	4,000
Torre del Annunciata	5,000
Torre del Greco	15,000
Province Terra di Lavora.	
Capua	8,000
Aceria	6,000
Arpino	9,000
Aversa	13,000
Caserta	4,000
Fondi	5,000
Gaeta	15,000
Nola	9,000
Province Principato Citra.	
Salerno	11,000
Amalfi	3,000
Nocera	9,000
Province Principato Ultra.	
Avellino	13,000
Ariano	10,000
Atripalda	4,000

Province Abruzzo Ultra.

Chief town.	Population.
Terraino	9,000
Civitadi Penna	8,000
Aquilla	13,000
Avezzano	3,000
Civita Ducal	2,000
Salmona	4,000
Vasto	4,000

Province Abruzzo Citra.

Chieti	13,000
Lanciano	12,000

Province Capitanato.

Fogia	21,000
Bovino	4,000
Luzera	8,000
Manfredonia	5,000
Santo Severo	4,000

Province Sannio.

Campobasso	8,000
Colla	4,000
Morcona	5,000
Sepino	3,000
Trivento	4,000

Province Terra di Bari.

Bari	15,000
Altamura	15,000
Barletta	17,000
Molfetta	11,000
Monopoli	15,000
Trani	14,000
Terlizza	8,000

Province Terra di Otranto.

Tarenta	18,000
Brindisi	6,000
Gallipoli	8,000
Lecce	14,000
Otranto	3,000

Province of Bassilicato.

Potenza	8,000
Lagonegro	5,000
Matera	12,000
Melfi	7,000

Province Calabria Citra.

Cosenza	10,000
Cassano	6,000
Castro-Villari	5,000
Paola	3,000
Rossano	6,000

Province Calabria Ultra.

Reggio	16,000
Gerace	5,000
Sciglio	4,000
Cantazaro	11,000
Cotrona	5,000
Montaleone	15,000
Nicastro	10,000
Pizzo	5,000
Santa-Severina	6,000
Squillace	2,000
Tropea	4,000

The island of Sicily, separated from the extreme southwestern part of Italy, or Calabria Ultra, by the narrow straits of Messina, justifies, by its triangular outline, one of its ancient names—that of Trinacris. The form is a rude approach to a right-angled triangle. The right angle at Cape Passaro, its utmost southern point, N. lat. 36 40. Thence the base extending 160 ms. northwesterly to Cape Marsala, and the perpendicular 120 ms., a little E. of N. to Cape Rasaculmo, N. of the Straits of Messina, N. lat. 38 20. These elements give to Sicily an area of 9,600 sq. Eng. ms. A chain of mountains, evidently a continuation of the Appennines, only interrupted by the Straits of Messina, passes over the northern side of Sicily. Etna, however, a volcanic mass, appears rather detached from the main chain, though rising to near 11,000 feet, an elevation far above that of any other summit of the Appennines.

Though forming a part of the monarchy, Sicily has a separate administrative regimen, and, for political purposes, is divided into 7 intendancies.

Intendancies.	Pop.	Chief towns.	Pop.
Palermo	409,000	Palermo	168,000
Trapani	147,000	Trapani	24,000
Girgenti	291,000	Girgenti	15,000
Caltanisetta	156,000	Caltanisetta	17,000
Saragossa	194,500	Syracuse	15,000
Catania	292,500	Catania	45,000
Messina	240,000	Messina	60,000
Total of Sicily	1,730,000		
To which add for Naples	5,690,000		
	7,420,000		

Names and population of the islands in the vicinity of Sicily.

Alicudi	260
Basiluzzo	20
Felicudi	820
Lampedusa	150
Lipari group	18,200
Panaria	200
Pantalaria	5,000
Salina	4,200
Stromboli	2,100
Ustica	700

Summary of Italy and the islands of Sardinia, Sicily, &c.

Countries.	English sq. ms.	Pop.	Pop. to Eng. sq. m.
Sardinia, continental	17,500	3,602,000	212, nearly.
Sardinia, island of	11,000	490,000	44½
Modena, Tuscany, &c.	13,000	2,243,500	172
Papal States	16,600	2,590,000	162, nearly.
Austrian Italy	15,400	4,237,000	274
Naples, Italian part	32,500	5,690,000	175
Sicily, &c.	10,000	1,730,000	173
	116,000	20,582,500	177½

Any person who reads attentively the history of the first and second Punic wars must be convinced, on comparing the circumstances attending those wars with the results of the preceding tables, that the territory of Italy and that of the adjacent is-

lands contained a more dense population 2,000 years past than at this time. If, however, the territory of the United States was peopled, equal in proportion to the existing population of Italy, the aggregate would exceed 354,000,000. It may startle many, but I will venture the anticipation, warranted as I consider myself by the *past*, that the *future*, in one century more, will accomplish more than is here shadowed forth.

Italy, SW. town of Yates county, N. York, 20 ms. S. from Canandaigua. Population in 1820, 728.

Itamaria, island of Brazil, in Pernambuco, about 10 ms. long and 2 broad.

Itchen, river of Eng., in Hants, which, rising in the centre of the county, passes by Winchester, and enters the Bay of Southampton at the town of that name.

Ithaca, now *Thiaki*, island of the Mediterranean sea, seated between Cephalonia and Santa Maura. Lon. 21 0 E., lat. 38 36 N. It now forms one of the Ionian islands.——Village and seat of justice for Tompkins co., N. Y., at the head of Cayuga lake, about 40 ms. above Cayuga bridge. Pop. of the tp. in 1840, 5,650. Distant by post road — ms. a very little S. of W. from Albany, and 51 SSE. from Geneva. N. lat. 42 27, lon. 0 22 E. of W. C.

Itzehoa, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, on the Stoer, 15 ms. NE. of Gluckstadt, and 30 NW. of Hamburg. Lon. 9 30 E., lat. 53 58 N.

Iverdun.—See *Yverdum*.

Ives, St., town of Eng., in Huntingdonshire. It is seated on the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge, 6 ms. NE. of Huntingdon, and 50 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0 20 W., lat. 52 20 N.——Seaport and borough of Eng., in Cornwall. It is 8 ms. NE. of Penzance, and 277 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5 30 W., lat. 50 18 N.

Ivica, island of the Mediterranean, one of the Balearic or Pithycusæ group, 56 ms. SW. of Majorca. It is about 60 ms. in circumference, is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, and fruits, and is remarkable for the great quantity of salt made there. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbor. Lon. 1 25 E., lat. 38 52 N.

Ivingho, village of Eng., in Buckinghamshire, 6 ms. SW. of Dunstable, and 32 NW. of London. Lon. 32 0 W., lat. 51 54 N.

Ivrea, ancient town of Piedmont, capital of Canavez, on the Doria, between two hills, 20 ms. N. of Turin, and 32 E. by N. of Susa. Lon. 7 48 E., lat. 45 22 N.

Ivry, town of Fr., in the dep. of Eure, and late province of Normandy. It is seated on the Eure, 10 ms. N. by W. of Dreux. Lon. 1 28 E., lat. 48 54 N.

Ivy Bridge, village of Eng., in Devonshire, 11 ms. NE. of Plymouth, remarkable for its rural and picturesque scenery; the river Arme runs through the village.

Ivy Mills, post office in Delaware co., Pa.

Ixworth, village of Eng., in Suffolk. It is 7 ms. NE. of Bury St. Edmunds, and 79 NNE. of London. Lon. 0 51 E., lat. 52 20 N.——Town of Cornwallis county, Lower Canada, 70 ms. below Quebec.

J.

Jaar, river rising near Tongress, in the bishopric of Leige, and, after a NE. course, falls into the Maese at Maestricht.

Jablunka, town of Silesia, in the territory of Teschen, 35 ms. SE. of Troppaw. Lon. 18 10 E., lat. 49 41 N.

Jacca, ancient town of Spain, in Arragon, on a river of the same name, among the mountains of Jacca, in a very pleasant and fruitful plain, which are a part of the Pyrenees, 22 ms. N. of Huesca. Lon. 0 19 W., lat. 42 36 N.

Jaci-d'Aguila, seaport town on the eastern coast of Sicily, 10 ms. N. by E. of Catania. Lon. 15 26 E., lat. 37 27 N.

Jackson, or *Hitchcock*, tp. in Hancock co., Me., 25 ms. NW. from Castine.

Jackson, tp. in Lebanon co., Pa., on both sides of Tulpehocken creek, 6 ms. E. from Lebanon, and on the dividing line between Lebanon and Berks cos.——Town in Washington co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2,004.——Village in Louisa co., Va.——Co. of Ga., bounded by Clark SE., Walton SW., Hall and Habersham NW., and Franklin and Madison NE. Length 25, mean width 20 ms.; area 500 sq. ms. Chief town, Jefferson. Pop. in 1820, 8,355; in 1840, 8,522. Central lat. 34 5 N., lon. W. C. 6 55 W.——Co. of W. Ten., bounded S. by White, W. by Smith, N. by Monroe co., in Ky., and E. by Overton. Length 28 ms., mean width 18; area 500 sq. ms. Cumberland river crosses this county in an oblique direction from NE. to SW. The surface is rather waving than hilly. Chief town, Williamsburg. Pop. in 1820, 7,593; and in 1840, 12,872. Central lat. 36 25, lon. W. C. 9 33 W.——Co. of Ohio, around the Scioto salt works, erected into a county in 1816, and bounded by Lawrence S., Scioto SW., Pike W., Ross NW., Hocking N., Athens NE., and Gallia SE. Length 30, width 20 ms.; area 490 sq. ms. Surface generally hilly and broken. Mineral productions, stone coal and salt, or perhaps more correctly salt water. Chief town, Jackson. Pop. in 1820, 3,746; and in 1840, 9,744. Central lat. 39 6 N., lon. W. C. 32 36 W.——Village and seat of justice for Jackson co., Ohio, 28 ms. SE. from Chillicothe, and 73 in the same direction from Columbus.——Tp. in Jackson co., Ohio.——Tp. in the southern part of Franklin co., Ohio.——Tp. in Wayne co., Ohio.——Tp. in Pickaway co., Ohio.——NE. tp. of Pike co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 853.——Tp. in Knox co., Ohio.——Tp. in Champaign co., Ohio.——Tp. in the southern limits of Monroe co., Ohio.——Tp. in Stark co., Ohio.——Tp. in Perry co., Ohio.——Tp. in the western borders of Montgomery co., and adjoining the co. of Preble, Ohio.——Tp. in Preble co., Ohio.——The northwesternmost tp. of Muskingum co., Ohio.——Co. of Ia., on White river, bounded SE. by Scott, S. by Washington, W. by Lawrence, NW. by Monroe, N. by Delaware, and E. by Jennings cos.; length 30 ms., mean width 19; area 570 sq. ms. Chief town, Brownstown. Pop. in 1820, 4,010; and in 1840, 8,961. Central lat. 38 55 N., lon. W. C. 9 0 W.——Village in Jackson co., Ia., 84 ms. southward from Indianapolis.——Co. of Ill., bounded by the Mississippi river

SW., by Randolph NW. and N., Franklin E., and Union co. S.; length 30 ms., mean midth 24; area 720 sq. ms. Chief town, Brownsville. Pop. in 1820, 1,542; and in 1840, 3,566. Central lat. 37 47 N., lon. W. C. 12 22 W.——Village and seat of justice for Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 12 ms. NW. from Cape Girardeau, and about 10 in a direct line from the Mississippi river. Lat. 37 26, lon. W. C. 12 20 W.——Village and seat of justice for Madison co., Ten., on the S. branch of Forked Deer river. N. lat. 35 58, lon. W. C. 11 50 W., and 198 ms. by post road a little S. of W. from Murfreesborough.——Village on the left bank of Tombigbee river, Clarke co., Ala., 12 ms. below and SE. of St. Stephen's.——NE. co. of Ala., N. of Tennessee river, bounded by Tennessee river SE., by Decatur co. SW., and by Franklin and Marion cos. N. It is nearly in form of a triangle, 30 ms. by a direct line along Tennessee river, an equal distance on Decatur co., and an equal distance along the S. boundary of Tennessee; area 375 sq. ms. Soil on the streams and intervals fertile. Staples, cotton and grain. Pop. in 1820, 8,751; and in 1840, 15,715. Central lat. 34 50 N., lon. W. C. 9 25 W.——Co. of Miss., bounded by Mobile co., Ala., E., by the Gulf of Mexico S., Hancock SW., and by Perry and Greene cos., in Miss., N. Length 42 ms., mean width 30; area 1,250 sq. ms. Surface flat in the S. and hilly in the middle and northern parts. Soil generally sterile, and covered with pine timber. Some good land, however, lies along the Pascagoula and its branches, which intersect this county, flowing from the NW., N., and NE. Pop. in 1820, 1,682; and in 1840, 1,965.——Village on Pearl river, near its source, in Hinds co., Miss., about 100 ms. NE. from Natchez. N. lat. 32 18, lon. W. C. 12 57 W.——Village in the parish of Feliciana, La., by post road 163 ms. NW. from New Orleans.——C. H. and post office in Jackson co., Ohio, 28 ms. NE. from Chillicothe.——Village in Canaan tp., Wayne co., Ohio, 12 ms. N. of Wooster, the county seat.

Jacksonborough, village in Colleton district, S. C., on the right bank of Edisto river, 34 ms. W. from Charleston.——Village in Scriven co., Ga., on the point between Briar creek and Beaverdam creek, about 70 ms. NW. from Savannah.——Village and seat of justice for Campbell co., in E. Ten., 50 ms. NNW. from Knoxville. Lat. 36 31 N., lon. W. C. 7 12 W.

Jacksonburg, village in Wayne tp., Butler co., Ohio, 8 ms. N. from Hamilton.

Jackson's river, rises in the S. angle of Pendleton co., Va., and, flowing SSW., enters Bath co., through which it meanders, by comparative courses, about 50 ms., and, turning abruptly to NE., joins Cowpasture river, and, together, forms James river.

Jacksonville, village in Tompkins co., N. Y., W. from Ithaca, and by post road 209 ms. W. from Albany.——Village in Lehigh co., Pa., 74 ms. NE. by E. from Harrisburg.——Village in Wood co., Va., by post road 459 NW. by W. from Richmond.——Village and seat of justice for Telfair co., Ga., near the left bank of Oakmulgee river, 94 ms. a little E. of S. from Milledgeville. Lat. 31 52 N., lon. W. C. 6 12 W.——Village in Duvall co., E. Flo., on the left bank of St. John's river, 45 ms. NNW. from St. Augustine.——Settlement or town in Violet tp., Fairfield co., Ohio, 18 ms. from Lancaster, on the road from that town to Delaware.——Tp. in Adams co., Ohio, 20 ms. E. from West Union.

Jacobsburg, town in Belmont co., Ohio, 21 ms. from Wheeling.

Jacobite, partisan of the royal house of Stuart after its expulsion from the English throne in 1688, from *Jacobus*, James II. The term was and is applied to the adherents of the expelled family, and opposers of the revolution which placed William III. and Mary II. on the throne. It is often used as synonymous with tory; which see.

Jacobstown, village in Burlington co., N. J., 16 ms. S. from Trenton.

Jacques Cartier, river in L. C., rises in the intermediate space between the river St. Anne and Jeanne, and, flowing SW., falls into the NE. side of St. Lawrence river, in the SE. angle of the barony of Portneuf.——Seigniory, Hampshire co., L. C., extending from the N. bank of St. Lawrence river, between the seigniory of D'Auteuil and the barony of Portneuf, crossing the rivers Jacques Cartier, Savonnis, and St. Anne.

Jaen, town of Spain, in Andalusia. It is seated in a country producing excellent fruits and very fine silk, at the foot of a mountain, 15 ms. SW. of Bueza. Lon. 3 22 W., lat. 37 36 N.——Province of Spain, in the E. part of Andalusia, bounded W. by Cordova, S. by Granada, E. by Murcia and Granada, and N. by La Mancha. Area 4,730 sq. ms. Pop. about 210,000. Jaen is the capital. Staples, wine, oil, silk, and corn.——City of Colombia, in the province of Jaen, about 300 ms. S. from Quito. Lon. W. C. 1 30 W., lat. 5 25 S.

Jean de Bracamoros, province of Colombia, in Quito, bounded N. by Loja and Quixos, E. by Maines, and S. and W. by Peru. Pop. 13,000.—See *Colombia*.

Jaffa, town of Palestine, formerly called Joppa, and entirely fallen from its ancient grandeur. It is 50 ms. NW. of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 0 E., lat. 32 16 N.

Jafnapatam, seaport of Ceylon, whence are exported great quantities of tobacco and some elephants, which are accounted the most docile of any in the world. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in 1658, and it was taken by the English in 1795. It stands at the N. end of the island, 100 ms. N. of Candy. Lon. 80 10 E., lat. 9 45 N.

Jaffrey, village in Cheshire co., N. H., lying near the boundary line between this State and Mass., about 70 ms. SW. of Portsmouth, and 25 eastward of Connecticut river. Pop. in 1820, 1,339. Great Monadnock mountain is in this tp.

Jagarnaut, town of Hindoostan, in the province of Orissa. Here is a famous pagoda, one of the first objects of Hindoo veneration, and an excellent seamark. It stands on the Bay of Bengal, 48 ms. S. of Cattack. Lon. 86 6 E., lat. 19 50 N.

Jagerndorf, town and castle of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, and seated on the Oppa, 13 ms. NW. of Trappau. Lon. 17 44 E., lat. 50 0 N.

Jaghire, district of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, subject to the English East India Company. It extends 101 ms. along the coast, from Alemparve on the S., to Lake Pullicate on the N., and is 47

ms. inland in the widest part. Madras is the chief place.

Jago, St., largest and most fertile of the Cape Verd Islands, 10 ms. long and 5 broad. It abounds with high barren mountains, and the air, in the rainy season, is unwholesome to strangers. The animals are beeves, horses, asses, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet cats, and monkeys. Here are fowls and birds of almost all sorts; and maize, plantains, bananas, pompions, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pine apples, cocoa nuts, guavas, tar, apples, and sugar canes. It has also some cedar trees and plenty of cotton. Ribeira Grande is the capital, but the governor resides at Porto Praya. ——Capital of Chili, with a good harbor and a royal audience. Beside the cathedral, there are three parish churches and eight monasteries. The inhabitants, about 40,000, are native Americans and Spaniards. Here are several canals, and a dike, by means of which they water their gardens and cool the streets. It is seated in a beautiful plain, at the foot of the Andes, on the river Mapocho. Lon. 71 45 W., lat. 34 10 S.

Jago-de-Cuba, St., formerly capital of the island of Cuba. Lon. W. C. 1 28 E., lat. 20 15 N.

Jalisco, State of the Republic of Mexico, formerly the Intendancy of Guadalaxara, bounded W. by the Pacific ocean, N. by the States of Sonora y Sinaloa and Durango, NE. by Xacatexas, E. by Guanaxuata, and SE. and S. by Mechoacan. Length from N. to S. 320 ms., and breadth E. and W. 250, with an area of 74,280 sq. ms. Pop. in 1825, 944,867. Lying between N. lat. 19° and 24°.

The State of Jalisco is crossed from SE. to NW. by the Rio de Santiago, a considerable stream, which communicates with Lake Chapala, and will, no doubt, in the advance of population, wealth, and civilization, become an important channel of inland commerce from Salamanca and Zelaya to San Blas.

All the eastern part of this State is the table land and western declivity of the Cordilleras of Anahuac. The maritime regions, especially those which stretch towards the great Bay of Bayona, are covered with forests, and abound in excellent wood for ship building. But in this latter country the air is excessively heated and unhealthy. The high interior and eastern part is temperate and salubrious. The difference in elevation from the Pacific coast to the confines of Guanaxuato and Valladolid exceeds 6,000 feet. The volcano of Colima rises in an isolated ridge to upwards of 10,000 feet. It is only, however, occasionally covered with snow. Colima is the most western active volcano known in America. Lon. W. C. 26 0 W., lat. 18 5 N.

The staples of this State are, maize, wheat, cotton, cochineal, and the precious metals. In 1802, the value of its agricultural produce amounted to $2,599,000, and that of its manufactures to $3,302,200. The State contains 2 cities, 6 large and 322 small villages. The principal mines are those of Bolanos, Asientes de Ibara, Hostiotipaquillo, Copala, and Guichichilla.—See *Guadalaxara*.

Jamaica, island of the W. Indies, discovered by Columbus in 1494. It lies 30 leagues W. of St. Domingo, nearly the same distance S. of Cuba, and is of an oval figure, 170 ms. long and 60 broad, containing 4,080,000 acres. A ridge of hills runs lengthwise from E. to W., whence numerous rivers take their rise on both sides, and though none of them are navigable, even for barges, yet the sugars are carried upon many of them in canoes from the remote plantations to the sea side.—See *Indies, West*.

Jamaica, town, Windham county, Vt., 35 ms. SW. from Windsor. Pop. about 1,000.——Village, Queen's co., Long Island, N. Y., 13 miles E. from New York. Pop. in 1840, 3,781. The village contains an academy and 3 or 4 places of public worship.

Jamana, capital of a principality in Arabia Felix, seated on the river Astan, 150 ms. W. of Eleatif.

Jamba, city of the hither India, and the capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 81 55 E., lat. 31 21 N.

Jamboli, territory of Turkey in Europe, lying on the Archipelago.

Jambi, or *Jambis*, seaport and small kingdom on the E. coast of the island of Sumatra. The Dutch have a fort here, and export pepper hence, with the best sort of canes. It is 160 miles N. of Bencoolen. Lon. 102 35 E., lat. 59′ N.

James bay, the southern extension of the sea of Hudson, or Hudson's bay. It abounds with islands of various extent, and reaches as far south as lat. 52° N., receiving a number of rivers, some of which are of great length and magnitude; the principal are Albany, Moose, Hurricane, and East Maine.

James, island on the coast of South Carolina, between Stono river and Charleston harbor.

James City, county of Virginia, between York and James river, and bounded by Warwick SE., James river and Chickahominy river SW., New Kent NW., and York river and York co. NE.; length 23 miles, mean width about 8, area 184 sq. miles. Surface rather waving than hilly. Soil generally sterile. Chief town, Williamsburg. Pop. in 1820, 3,161; and in 1840, 3,779. Central lat. 37 15 N., lon. W. C. 15′ E.

James Island, island of Africa, 30 miles up the river Gambia, and 3 miles from its nearest shore. Here the English have a fort and a factory. Lon. 16° W., lat. 13 15 N.

James river, river of Virginia, is formed from two branches, Jackson's river and Cow-pasture river, both rising in Bath and Pendleton counties, and uniting in the northern angle of Botetourt co. It thence flows, by comparative courses, SSE. 35 miles to Pattonsburg, where it turns to ENE. 20 miles, to the foot of the Blue Ridge, in Rockbridge co., and receiving from the N. a large accession of water, by the Great Calf-pasture river, turns to to SE., and pierces the mountain at lat. 37 35 and lon. W. C. 2 30 W. From its passage through the Blue Ridge, this noble stream, with many partial windings, but a general comparative course of a little S. of E. 270 miles, unites with the Chesapeake bay between Old Point Comfort and Lynnhaven bay. Its mouth, between Hampton and the mouths of Elizabeth and Nansemond rivers, is known by the name of Hampton Roads.

The tide flows up James river to the first falls at Richmond. Ships of the line of the largest class can enter its mouth. Vessels of 40 guns can be navigated to Jamestown, and those of 250 tons to Warwick; smaller vessels of 125 or 130 tons as-

cend to Rocketts, about one mile below Richmond. A canal cut round the falls, or rapids, opens a boat navigation 230 miles still higher.

Craig's creek is formed by two branches, John's creek and Craig's creek proper, both rising in Giles county, in Virginia, at N. lat. 37 20 and 3 30 W. from W. C. Both branches flow NE. into Botetourt county, in which they unite, and fall into James river about 15 miles below the junction of Jackson and Cow-pasture rivers, after a comparative course of 40 miles.

Sinking creek rises between Pond and Walker's mountains, and between John's and Craig's creeks, in Giles county, flows SW. 25 ms., and falls into Great Kenawha at N. lat. 37 17, and W. lon. 3 42 from W. C.

	Miles.	Perches.	Above tide-feet.
James river at the mouth of Craig's creek	-	-	925
To the mouth of John's creek, following the bends of the water course	48	300	270
Highest spring tributary to Craig's creek	8	266	2,398
To the lowest point on the dividing ridge	-	116	2,551
To the nearest stream tributary to Sinking creek	-	98	2,509
To the mouth of Sinking creek	34	51	1,585
Following James river up to the mouth of Jackson's river, ank thence to the mouth of Bishop's creek, dividing Bath from Botetourt county, the point of junction between Jackson's river and Dunlap's creek was found to be	-	-	1,238
Thence to the lowest point on the dividing ridge	16	69	2,478
To the mouth of Howard's creek into Greenbriar river, near Lewisburg, in Greenbriar county	12	-	1,640
From the mouth of Sinking creek to that of Greenbriar river is 55 miles, and from the mouth of Howard's creek to that of Greenbriar 50 miles. Elevation of mouth of Greenbriar	-	-	1,333
To Bowyer's ferry	46	130	930
Kenawha at the foot of the Great falls	20	240	589
Ohio river at the mouth of Kenawha	94	-	481

The reader, from a comparison of the relative elevations of any given route hitherto rendered navigable by canals, can easily determine the probability of effecting such an object by either of the above routes through the Appalachian ridges.

Jamestown, town, Chautauque co., N. Y., on the outlet of Chautauque lake. Pop. in 1820, uncertain.——Ancient town in James City co., Va., planted as early as 1607, and made the seat of colonial seat of government; it is situated on the N. bank of James river in lat. 37 9 N., and lon. 74 10 W., at the distance of 8 miles S. from Williamsburg, and 32 SE. from Richmond. It is now in Ruins.——Borough of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, seated on the Shannon, 5 miles S. by E. of Carrick, and 73 NW. of Dublin. Lon. 8 29 W., lat. 53 51 N.——Village, Guilford co., N. C., by post road 147 ms. NW. from Raleigh.——Village, St. Louis co., Mo., by post road 18 ms. of St. Charles.——Village, Green co., Ohio, by post road 58 miles SW. by W. from Columbus.——Tp., Newport co., R. I., embracing and commensurate with Connanicut island. Beavertail lighthouse is at the S. end of this island.——Village, Prince Edward co., Va.——Town of Barbadoes, on the W. side of the island.

Jamesville, village, Manlius township, Onondago co., N. Y., 4 ms. E. from Onondago Hollow.——Village, Sumpter district, S. C., 59 ms. eastward from Columbia.

Jasper, county of Georgia, bounded by Newton NW., Morgan NE., Putnam E., Jones S., and Ockmulgee N., separating it from Butts W.; length from N. to S. 28 miles, mean breadth 15, and area 420 sq. miles. Central lat. 33 20, lon. 6 44 W. W. C. Chief town, Monticello. Pop. in 1840, 11,111.——Village and seat of justice, Marion co., Tenn., on Sequachee river, 80 miles SE. from Murfreesborough. Lat. 35 17 N., lon. W. C. 8 28 W.

Jamtland, province of Sweden, bordering on Norway, nearly of a circular form, about 70 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, annexed to the crown of Sweden by the treaty of Roschild, in 1658. It is in general mountainous. The eastern part is a champaign country, watered with several lakes and rivers, which abound with fish. The country produces excellent oats, and abounds in good turnips. It contains alum quarries, sandstone, slate, the lapis ollarius, fine rock crystals, lead ore, two new built copper works, and a place where salt-petre is refined. The inhabitants subsist by agriculture, grazing, hunting, and fishing. They also carry on a considerable trade with the Norwegians.

Janeiro, province of Brazil, bounded by the Atlantic ocean E., SE., and S., St. Paul's SW., and Minas Geraes NW.; length 380 ms., mean width 100, area 380,000 sq. miles. The tropical latitude and exposure to the Atlantic ocean renders this fine province capable of producing most of the vegetable staples of the highest value. Sugar is its chief production. Janeiro is its capital city.

Janeiro, Rio de, city of Brazil, and capital of the province of the same name, stands at the head of a large basin or bay, surrounded by lofty mountains. The opening of the harbor to the ocean is about one mile wide, and is defended by Fort Santa Cruz, built upon an immense mass of granitic rocks. The city rises like the steps or seats in an amphitheatre, and the houses built of stone along straight and well-paved streets, produces a fine effect from the water. It is the mart of an immense and increasing inland trade. Pop. above 100,000. Lon. W. C. 35° E., lat. 22 56 S.

Janissary, from the Turkish, and literally means *new troops*. This arm of Turkish power was formed in 1372, by Sultan Amurath II., and was for more than two centuries a most formidable infantry, but gradually degenerated into a turbulent and disorderly corps, and were in 1826 finally suppressed by the Sultan.

Janissary, species of Turkish troops.

Janissary, Cape of, ancient Sigeum promontory, the point on the Asiatic side of the mouth of the Hellespont. The village of Giaur-Keni occupies, it is supposed, the site of the ancient Sigeum. Giaur-Keni is sometimes called Yeni-Cher.

Janna, province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Macedonia, on the S. by Livadia, on the W. by Albania, and on the E. by Archipelago. It is the Thessaly of the ancients. Capital, Larissa.——Town of Turkey in Europe, in a pro-

vince of the same name. It is 62 ms. W. of Larissa. Lon. 21 36 E., lon. 39 48 N.

Janikale, Jenikaleh, or *Jenikale,* town, seaport, and fortress of Russia, in Taurida, and in the straits of Taman. It commands and gives name to the passage strait from the Euxine, or Black sea, into the sea of Asoph. Lon. 36 25 E., lat. 45 21 N.

Janowitz, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaushim, famous for a battle between the Swedes and Imperialists in 1645, when the latter were defeated. It is 48 ms SE. of Prague. Lon. 15 38 E., lat. 49 45 N.

Jao-tcheou-fou, city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the river Po, which, at a small distance, enters the Lake Po-yang.

Japan Islands, of Asia, between 30° and 40° N. lat., and between 130° and 144° E. lon., the largest of which is called Japan, and sometimes Niphon, and gives its name to all the rest, being 600 ms. in length, and from 100 to 150 in breadth. Its capital is Jeddo. For *Japan,* see article *Asia,* pp. 98, 99, and 100.

Japan has been, within this century, visited by several Europeans, who have published their observations. The Russians, Kruzenstern and Galownin, and an Englishman, Dr. Ainslie, are the most conspicuous; but it is probable that neither have added much to what Kæmpfer had published long before. Dr. Ainslie, and indeed most European authors who have spoken of the Japanese, represent this people as approaching rather to the European than to the Asiatic standard of character. Nothing, says the doctor, so much offends a Japanese as to be compared to a Chinese. The doctor might have found, in the feelings of his own countrymen towards the French, a very remarkable parallel to Japanese national antipathy. Dr. Ainslie also compliments the Japanese on their propensity to foreign intercourse. This is a most precious sample of description of a foreign people, and ought to afford us a standard of value to estimate similar documents. The Japanese, with a most prudent and praiseworthy caution, have persevered in exactly a contrary course of politics to that of encouraging European intercourse. There is, really, every reason to believe that China and Japan might be opened to the commerce of Europe, with no more restriction than is imposed by European nations amongst themselves, if the Asiatic nations could be assured of the honesty or humanity of Europeans. As long as that insatiable thirst of conquest, and the more absurd and equally insatiable rage of religious proselytism, mark the conduct of Europeans, so long must their introduction into either China or Japan depend on force, and force alone. The example of India is too deeply engraven to be neglected.

Japara, seaport on the N. coast of the island of Java, with a good harbor. It was the capital of a considerable kingdom, till the Dutch made themselves masters of it; and now they have a colony here, and a considerable trade. It is 253 ms. E. by S. of Batavia. Lon. 110 45 E., lat. 6 20 S.

Jaquemel, town of St. Domingo, on a bay of its name, on the S. coast, 32 ms. SSW. of Port au Prince.—See *Jacquemel.*

Jaques, river of the U. S., falls into Missouri, from the N., about lat. 43 N.

Jargeau, town of Fr., in the dep. of Loiret, near the Loire, 10 ms. ESE. of Orleans.

Jarisburg, town of Norway, capital of a district abounding in mines, in the diocess of Aggerhuys, 5 ms. N. of Tonsberg.

Jarnac, town of Fr., in the dep. of Charente, on the Charente, 20 ms. W. of Angoulesme.

Jaromitz, town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, 9 ms. N. of Konigingratz.

Jaron, town of Persia, in Farsistan, celebrated for abundance of palm trees, and their excellent fruit. It is 95 ms. S. by E. of Shiras. Lon. 53 10 E., lat. 28 15 N.

Jaroslau, town of Poland, in Red Russia, with a strong citadel. It is included in the kingdom of Galicia, and seated on the Seine, 55 ms. W. of Lemberg. Lon. 22 43 E., lat. 50 4 N.

Jaroslaul, government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. It is 160 ms. in length, and from 30 to 110 in breadth. The capital is of the same name, and a large commercial place, with numerous manufactures, seated on the Volga, 145 ms. NNE. of Moscow. Lon. 39 50 E., lat. 57 35 N.

Jasenitz, town of hither Pomerania, seated on the Oder, 8 ms. N. of Stettin.

Jasper, co., Ga., bounded by Jones S., Henry and Newton W., Walton N., Morgan NE., and Putnam E. Length 25, mean width 18, and area 450. This co. lies along the E. side of the Oakmulgee river, and was justly named in honor of sergeant Jasper, who replaced the U. S. flag on the parapet of fort Moultrie, at Charleston, when shot off by a British cannon in the attack made by Sir Peter Parker. Pop. in 1820, 13,614, and in 1840, 11,111. Lat. 33 22 N., lon. W.C. 7° W.

Jasque, town of Persia, in the province of Mecran, which gives name to a cape in the gulf of Ormus. Lon. 57 4 E., lat. 25 40 N.

Jassey, city of European Turkey, capital of Moldavia, on the Pruth, 170 ms. NNE. of Bucharest. Lon. 27 30 E., lat. 47 8 N.

Java, island of the E. Indies, lying to the S. of Borneo, and separated at its W. end from Sumatra, by the strait of Sunda. It is sometimes called Great Java, to distinguish it from Bali, by some named Little Java, and is 420 ms. in length, and of various breadth, extending from 105° to 118° E. lon., and 6° to 8° S. lat. After sundry revolutions, Batavia, and parts adjacent to Java, have returned to the possession of the Dutch.

Java has always been considered in a high degree unhealthy, but this observation applies correctly only to the seacoasts. The interior is in many places high, airy, temperate, and healthful. The fruits, grains, and other vegetables, of nearly all climates, are found on this island, but their culture depends upon suitable elevation.

Java head, W. end of Java, towards the straits of Sunda.

Java Sea, lies between Java and Borneo.

Jay, town, Oxford co., Me., 20 ms. NE. from Paris. Pop. in 1820, 1,614.——Tp, Orleans co., Vt., about 50 ms. N. from Montpelier.——Village, Essex co., N. Y., on Saranac river, 40 ms. SW. from Plattsburg.

Jayme, San, town of Colombia Varinas, on the Aspuri river, 200 ms. SW. from Caraccas. Lon. W. C. 9° E., lat. 7 50 N.

Jay Point, village, Oxford co., Me.

Jean St., town of Fr., now in the dep., of Moselle, formerly in the province of Lorraine. It is seated on the Sare, 12 ms. W. of Deux-Ponts. Lon. 7 12 E., lat. 49 16 N.

Jean-d'Angely, town of Fr., now in the dep. of Lower Charente, lately in the province Saintonge. It is famous for its brandy, and is seated on the Boutonne, 15 ms. NE. of Saintes, and 32 SE. of Rochelle. Lon. 0 20 W., lat. 45 59 N.

Jean de Laune, St., town of Fr., now in the dep. of Cote d'Or, lately in the province of Burgundy. It is seated on the Saone, 15 ms SE. of Dijon, and 155 SE. of Paris. Lon. 5 19 E., lat. 47 8 N.

Jean-de Luz, St., town of Fr., now in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, lately in the province of Basques. It is the last next Spain, with a harbor, and owes its opulence to the cod and whale fishery. It is seated on a small river, near the Bay of Biscay, 10 ms. NE. of Fontarabia, and 12 SW. of Bayonne. Lon. 1 40° E., lat. 43 23 N.

Jean-de-Maurienne, town of Italy, in Savoy, capital of a co. of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a valley, on the river Arc, 15 ms. S. by W. of Montier, and 25 NE. of Grenoble. Lon. 6 20 E., lat. 45 17 N.

Jean-Pied-de-Port, St., town of Fr., now in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, late province of Lower Navarre. It is seated on the river Nive, at the entrance of those passages or defiles, in the Pyrenees, which in this country are called Ports, and defended by a citadel upon an eminence. It is 20 ms. SE. of Bayonne, and 30 NE. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 33 E., lat. 43 12 N.

Jean Rabel, town of St. Domingo, on the sea coast, 12 ms. NE. from St. Nicholas le Mole. Lon. W. G. 3 53 E., lat. 19 55 N.

Jebbel Auras.—See *Jibbel Auras.*

Jed, river of Scotland, in Roxburgshire, which joins the Teviot, a little below Jedburgh.

Jedburgh, borough of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, on the Jed, near its confluence with the Teviot. It is 36 ms. SE. of Edinburgh. Jedburgh is the principal town of Roxburgshire, and is stated under the head of Jedburgh, in Brewster's Encyclopædia, to be the oldest parish in Scotland, and the seat of a monastery, built by David I, in 1,138. It is still a very flourishing place, in part, no doubt, owing to its favorable position near the great route from London to Edinburgh. It is the seat of very valuable and extensive manufactures. Pop. 5,000. Lon. 2 25 W., lat. 55 35 N.

Jeddo, capital of all Japan, a city situated on the NE. coast of the island of Niphon. Pop. 1,000,000. Lon. 140° E., lat. 36 30 N.

Jeddo, town of Arabia.—See *Judda.*

Jefferson, co., N. Y., bounded by Lake Ontario W., St. Lawrence river NW., St. Lawrence co. NE., Lewis co. SE. and Oswego S. Length 47 ms., mean width 25, area about 1,170 sq. ms. Surface broken in the interior, but level towards Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence river. The substratum generally a shell limestone, which in many places, particularly near Black river, and around Sackett's Harbor, approaches near the surface. Soil much diversified, but generally well calculated for the production of grain and pasturage. Chief town, Sacket's Harbor. Pop. in 1820, 32,952; and in 1840, 60,984. Central lat. 44 30 N., lon. W. C. 2° E.

Jefferson, co., Penn., bounded by Armstrong and Venango W., Warren N., McKean NE., Clearfield SE., and Indiana S.; length 46 ms., mean width 26, and area 1,200 sq. ms. This co. is watered by Sandy-leek creek, Toby's creek, and other branches of Alleghany river. The surface is hilly and broken, and soil generally rocky, or much broken. Some highly fertile soil skirts the streams, but is mostly of a middling quality. Pop. in 1820, 561 and in 1840, 7,253. Central lat. 41 15 N., lon. W. C. 2° W.

Jefferson, co., Va., bounded by the Potomac river NE., by the Blue Ridge, or Loudoun co., SE., Frederick SW., and Berkeley W. and NW.; length 20 ms., mean width 15, area 300 sq. ms. This co., limited on the NW. by the Opequan river, on the NE. by the Potomac, and traversed towards the Blue Ridge by the Shenandoah, and lying in the Great Limestone valley, is one of the most productive grain and fruit counties of Va. Its surface is pleasantly variegated by hill and dale, and well watered. Pop. in 1820, 13,087; and in 1840, 14,082. Lat. 39 28 N., lon. 1 5 W.

Jefferson, co., Geo., bounded by Emanuel S., Washington W., Warren NW., Columbia N., Richmond NE., and Burke E.; length 33 ms., mean width 20, area 660 sq. ms. It is traversed by the main stream, and drained by several branches of Ogechee river. Surface undulating, and soil sandy. Chief town, Louisville. Pop. in 1820, 7,058; and in 1840, 7,254. Central lat. 33 5 N., lon. W. C. 5 42 W.

Jefferson, Co., Alabama, bounded S. by Tuscaloosa, SW. by Pickens, NW. by Marion, N. by Blount, NE. by St. Clair, and SE. by Shelby; length 46 ms., mean width 30, area 1,380 sq. ms. It is traversed by the main stream of the Tuscaloosa. Chief town, Elyton. Pop. in 1840, 7,131. Central lat. 33 38 N., lon. W. C. 10 22 W.

Jefferson, co. of Miss., on the Mississippi river, bounded by that stream NW., by Claiborne N., uncertain on the E., by Franklin S., and Adams SW.; length 30, breadth 18 ms., area 540 sq. ms. Besides the Mississippi river, this co. is watered principally by Fairchild's and Cole's creeks in the centre, and by the sources of Homochitto river and Bayou Pierre towards its eastern extremity. It is bounded along the Mississippi by a selvage of low and perfectly level land. This flat is followed at a distance of from 1 to 4 or 5 ms. by what is known as the Mississippi bluffs. With the bluffs commences a surface generally moderately hilly, and covered by a very dense forest, which continues to the utmost eastern limits of the co. The soil of the Mississippi below the bluffs, a deep and highly fertile loam, but mostly subject to annual inundation; the soil of the bluffs, and generally on the waters of Cole's and Fairchild's creeks, is highly productive, but gradually deteriorates towards the branches of Homochitto and Bayou Pierre, and terminates in open pine woods, with a sterile soil. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Greenville. Pop. 1820, 6,822. Central lat. 31 46 N., lon. W. C. 14° West.

Jefferson, co. of E. Tenn, bounded by Sevier SW., Holston river NW., Granger co. N., Hawkins NE., Greene E., and Cocke SE. Length 30, mean width 12 ms., area 360 sq. ms. This co. is traversed by Nolachucky, and bounded by Holston river, and contains much good soil. Chief town, Dandridge. Pop. in 1820, 8,953; and in 1840, 12,076. Central lat. 36 5 N., lon. W. C. 6 35 W.

Jefferson, co., Ky., bounded by Ohio river W. and NW., Henry NE., Shelby E., and Bullitt S.; length 28 ms., mean width 18½, and area about 520 sq. ms. This co. is remarkable, from lying opposite to the Ohio rapids. The surface is waving, though not hilly. Soil highly productive. Chief town Louisville. Pop. 1820, 20,768; and in 1840, 36,346. Central lat. 38 30 N., lon. W. C. 8 20 W.

Jefferson, eastern co., Ohio, bounded N. by Columbiana co., E. by the Ohio river, S. by Belmont, and W. by Harrison. It is 27 ms. long from N. to S., and 20 broad from the Ohio river westwardly, and contains about 500 sq. ms. The principal waters are Yellow creek, Cross creek, and Short creek, besides Ohio river. The soil is generally very fertile, and the climate healthy. Chief town, Steubenville. Pop. 1820, 18,531; and in 1840, 25,090. Central lat. 40 25 N., lon. W. C. 3 48 West.

Jefferson, co., Ia, bounded by Ohio river SE., Clarke SW., Scott W., Jennings NW., Ripley N., and Switzerland NE.; length 25 ms., mean width 15, area about 360 sq. ms. Surface hilly, and soil fertile. Chief town, Madison. Pop. 1820, 8,038; and in 1840, 16,014. Central lat. 38 43 N., lon. W. C. 8 28 W.

Jefferson, co., Ill., bounded by Franklin S., Randolph SW., Washington W., Bond NW., Crawford N., Wayne E., and White SE.; length 35 ms., breadth 34, and area 970 sq. ms. Surface rather level. Pop. 1820, 691; and in 1840, 5,762. Central lat. 38 22 N., lon. W. C. 11 50 West.

Jefferson, co., Mo., bounded by the Mississippi river E., St. Genevieve and Washington cos. S., Franklin W. and NW., and Merrimac river, or St. Louis co., N.; length 30 ms., width 25, area about 650 sq. ms. Surface considerably broken, and soil, except partially, rather sterile. Chief town Herculaneum. Pop. 1820, 1835; and in 1840, 4,296. Central lat. 38 20 N., lon. W. C. 13 10 W.

Jefferson, village, Camden co., Geo., on the right bank of the Great St. Ills, 50 ms. SW. from Darien, and 25 NW. from St. Mary's.

Jefferson, town, Lincoln co., Me., Pop. in 1820, 1,577. Town, Coos co., New Hampshire.——Town, Schoharie co., N. Y., on the most elevated ground between the Susquehannah and Mohawk rivers, 50 ms. SW. from Albany. Pop. in 1820, 1,573.——Tp., Morris co. N. J. Pop. in 1820, 1,231.——Town, Green co., Pa., on Monongahela river, above and along Ten-mile creek, 22 ms., SE. from Washington.——Village, Powhatan co., Va., 32 ms. westerly from Richmond.——Village, Ashe co., N. C., by post road 238 ms. a little S. of W. from Raleigh, and 30 ms. SE. from Abingdon in Va.

Jefferson, village and seat of justice, Jackson co., Ga., on one of the head branches of Oconee river, 80 ms. N. from Milledgeville, and 20 NW. from Athens. Lat. 34 8 N., lon. W. C. 6 52 W.

Jefferson, town and seat of justice, Ashtabula co., Ohio. It contains a brick court-house of 40 by 50 feet area, and a school house. It is situated on Mills creek, about 10 ms. from the shore of Lake Erie, 35 ms. N. from Warren. The village is at lat. 41 45 N. Pop. of the tp. 1820, 150; and in 1840, 710.

Jefferson, tp., Guernsey co. Ohio.——Tp. in the northern border of Muskingum co., Ohio, on the right side of Muskingum river. Pop. 1820, 829.——Eastern tp., Franklin co., Ohio Pop. 1820, 559.——SE. tp., Ross co., Ohio, on Scioto river. Pop. 1820, 1,407.

Jefferson, eastern tp., Madison co., Ohio, on Little Darby creek.——Tp., Logan co., Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1,169.——NW. tp., Fayette co., O., Pop. 1820, 892.——Northern tp., Scioto co., O.——Tp., Adams co., Ohio. Pop. 1820, 916.——NW. tp., Preble co., Ohio. Pop. 1820, 876.——One of the central tps., Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop. 1820, 1,339.——Town, Pike co., Mo., on the left bank of Missouri river, about 20 ms. above the mouth of Osage river.——Village, Rutherford co., Tenn.

Jefferson, or *Jefferson on Pickaway Plains*, town, Pickaway co., Ohio, in Pickaway Plains, on Scioto river, 28 ms. below Columbus, 3 below Circleville, and 16 above Chillicothe.

Jefferson river, NW. branch of Missouri, joins Madison river at lat. 45° N., lon. W. C., 30 45 W.; and forms the Missouri. A short distance below their junction, Gallatin's river enters the united stream from the SE.

Jefferson City, village, Cole co., Mo., on the right bank of Missouri river, 15 ms. above the mouth of Osage river. Lat. 38 33 N., lon. W. C. 14 40 W. This place was chosen as the seat of Government of the State of Mo. By the census of 1840, it contained 1,174 inhabitants. In the post office list, 1842, it is stated to be 936 ms. from W. C.

Jeffersonton, village, Culpeper co, Va., on the S. side of Hedgeman's river, 50 ms. SW. by W. from Washington.

Jeffersonton, Ashe co., N. C.—See *Jefferson*, Ashe co., N. C.

Jeffersontown, town, Jefferson co., Ky., on a branch of Salt river, 15 ms. SE. by E. from Louisville.

Jeffersonville, town, Clarke co, Ia., at the heads of the rapids, and nearly opposite Louisville, Ky. As at Louisville, pilots reside here who skilfully convey boats through the rapids. When necessary, carts or wagons can be also procured to transport goods by land. A good road extends from Jeffersonville to New Albany. Pop. 600.

Jeffries' Store, post office, Nottaway co., Va., by post road 73 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Jehud, or *Joad*, mountainous district in the NW. part of Hindoostan proper, extending from Attock eastward to Bember. It is inhabited by mountaineers, called Gickers, Gehkers, or Kakares.

Jekil Irmak, ancient *Iris*, river of Asia Minor, falling into the Black sea at Samsoun.

Jekyl, small island of Ga., S. of the island of St. Simon's.

Jemappe, post office, Caroline co., Va., 70 ms. SSW. from W. C., and 77 NNE. from Richmond.

Jemterland, province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Angermania, on the E. by Medelpadia, on the S. by Helsingia, and on the W. by Norway. It is full of mountains.

Jena, strong town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a university. It is seated on the Sala, 10 ms. SE. of Weimar, and 25 SE. of Erfurt. Lon. 1 4 4 E., lat 51 2 N.

Jenda, great lake of Russia, in Finland. It discharges its waters into the Gulf of Finland.

Jenikaleh.—See *Janicale.*

Jenisei river.—See *Yenisei river.*

Jenitza, ancient *Pella*, town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. It is often written and pronounced *Jenidsehe Vardar*. It stands on a lake 12 ms. from the head of the Gulf of Salonica, about 24 ms. WNW. from the city of Salonica. Lon. 22 30 E., lat. 40 48 N.

Jenitz, town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhault Dessau, situated on the Muldau, 2 ms. NE. of Dessau.

Jenkinton, town, Montgomery co., Pa., 10 ms. N. of Philadelphia, on the post road to Bethlehem.

Jenner, tp. of Somerset co., Pa., on the Quemahoning creek, on the road from Bedford to Greensburg. Pop. in 1820, 1,129.

Jennerville, village of Somerset co., Pa., on the road from Bedford to Greensburg, 8 ms. W. from Stoystown.

Jennersville, village, Chester co., Pa.

Jennings, co. of Ia., bounded by Jefferson NE., Scott and Jackson SW., Delaware NW., and Ripley E. Length 24, breadth 18 ms., area 300 sq. ms. Surface undulating. Soil productive. Chief town, Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1820, 2,000. Lat. 39° N., lon. W. C. 8 30 W.

Jenning's Ordinary, post office, Nottaway co., Va., 69 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Jeno, town of Upper Hungary, 20 ms. S. of Great Waradin, and 48 NE. of Segedin. Lon. 21 5 E., lat. 46 40 N.

Jeremie, town and cape on the N. side of the southern peninsula of the island of St. Domingo. The town is situate on an eminence, in fertile soil, particularly excellent for the culture of coffee, 5 ms. W. of St. Domingo. Lon. W. C. 3 5 E., lat. 18 42 N.

Jericho, town of Syria, in Palestine, once a famous city. It is now called Herubi by the Arabs, and contains only a few wretched huts, where some beggarly Arabs reside. It is 5 ms. W. of the river Jordan, and 20 E. by N. of Jerusalem. ——Town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, situate on the Elbe, 32 ms. NNE. of Magdeburg.——Town, Chittenden co., Vt., on Onion river, 12 ms. S. from Burlington.——Town, Oyster bay tp., Queen's co., N. Y., 30 ms. E. from the city of N. Y.

Jericho.—See *Bainbridge, Chenango co., N. York.*

Jermah, town of the kingdom of Fezzan, distinguished by the numerous herds of sheep and goats that feed around it, and by many majestic ruins, that exhibit to the inhabitants of its clay-built cottages, vestiges of greatness to which they are perfectly indifferent. It is 60 ms. SE. of Mourzook.

Jermourasi, town of A. T., in Natolia, 12 ms. SSE. from Smyrna. This name is written *Giamoubash* in the map published to illustrate the travels of the Duke of Choiseuil.—See *Giamabash.*

Jeromestown, trifling Indian settlement so called, in Wayne co., Ohio, adjoining its western limit, on the road from Wooster to Mansfield.

Jeromesville, village on Jerome's creek, 1 mile from the above described settlement, and 15 W. from Wooster.

Jersey, island in the English channel, 18 ms. from the coast of Normandy, in France, and 84 S. of Portland, in Dorsetshire. It is subject to the English, but is still governed by the ancient Norman laws. It is 30 ms. in circumference, and difficult of access, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts erected for its defence. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 20,000, of whom 3,000 bear arms.

Jersey, village, Steuben co., N. Y., by post road 240 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Jersey City, or *Paulus Hook*, village, Hudson co., N. J., on Hudson river, opposite N. Y.

Jersey, New, one of the U. S. of America.—See *New Jersey.*

Jersey Shore, village Lycoming co., Pa., 12 ms. above Williamsport, on the W. branch of Susquehannah river.

Jerseytown, village, Columbia co., Pa., on Susquehannah river, above Sunbury.

Jersey, tp. in the western borders of Licking co., Ohio.

Jerusalem, ancient and famous town of Asia, formerly capital of Judea, after David had conquered the Jebusites. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar in the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews were led captives to Babylon. It was afterwards taken by the Romans, and ruined, together with the temple, 70 years after the birth of Christ, after sustaining one of the most remarkable sieges in history. The emperor Adrian built a new city near its ruins. It was taken by the Persians in 614, and by the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was retaken by the Crusaders, who founded a new kingdom, which lasted 88 years, under nine kings. Saladin, King of Egypt and Syria, got possession of it in 1187. The Turks, who drove away the Saracens in 1217, have kept possession of it ever since, and call it *El Kods*, that is, the Holy City. It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians. It stands on a high rock, with steep ascents on every side except to the N. It is almost surrounded with valleys, encompassed with mountains, so that it seems to stand in the middle of an amphitheatre. It is about 3 ms. in circumference, and includes Mount Calvary, which was formerly without the walls. The Christian pilgrims flock here from various parts, and the inhabitants accommodate them with lodging and provisions, which is their chief business; and a bashaw, with a guard of janissaries, always resides here to protect them from the insults of the Arabs. Jerusalem was taken by the French, under Bonaparte, in February, 1799. It is 112 ms. SW. from Damascus, and 45 from the Mediterranean sea. Lon. 35 26 E., lat. 31 50 N.

Jerusalem, village, Ontario co., N. Y., on the W. side of Seneca lake, and 38 ms. NE. of Bath. This was the seat of Jemima Wilkinson, the foun-

dress of a religious sect. Pop. 1820, 1,610.——Village on Long Island, N. Y., in Queen's co., 30 ms. ESE. from N. Y.——Village, Southampton co., Va., on the N. side of the river Nottaway, 63 ms. SW. of Norfolk.

Jesi, town of Italy, in Ancona, on a mountain, near the river Jesi, 17 ms. SW. of Ancona, and 112 NE. of Rome. Lon. 13 16 E., lat. 43 30 North.

Jeso, group of islands on the E. coast of Asia, lying between those of Japan and the Kuriles. The southernmost, called Matmai, lies N. of Naiphon. It is governed by a tributary prince, dependent on the empire of Japan, and fortified on the side toward the continent. It is full of woods, and the inhabitants, who live by fishing and hunting, are strong, robust, savage, and slovenly, when compared to the Japanese. The two islands to the NE. of Matmai, Cunachir and Zellany, and likewise the three still further to the NE., called the Three Sisters, are perfectly independent. The Japanese give the name of Jeso to the whole chain of islands between Japan and Kamschatka.—See *Kuriles*.

Jessamine, co., Ky., bounded SE., S., and SW., by Kentucky river, NW. by Woodford, and NE. by Fayette; length 14 ms., breadth 12, area 170 sq. ms. The surface of this co. may be considered level, and soil generally first rate quality. Nicholasville, its chief town, stands nearly in the centre, about 85 ms. almost due S. from Cincinnati. Pop. 1820, 9,297. Central lat. 37 50 N., lon. W. C. 7 18 W.

Jesselmere, town of Asia, in Hindoostan, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. Lon. 72 40 E., lat. 26 40 N.

Jessup, village, in the eastern part of Huron co., Ohio.

Jever, town of Germany, Westphalia, and capital of Jeverland, with a citadel. It is 17 ms. NE. of Aurick, and 30 NE. of Embden. Lon. 7 41 E., lat. 53 33 N.

Jeverland, territory of Germany, in Westphalia, belonging to the house of Anhalt Zerbst.

Jewitt's City, village, Conn., New London co., 6 ms. NE. from Norwich.

Jeypour.—See *Joodpoor*.

Jeypoor is the eastern and best part of Adjemere, or Rajepootana, lying almost entirely in the valley of the Jumna, and sloping eastwards. Being traversed almost centrically by N. lat. 27°, the climate admits an immense range of vegetable productions and of minerals; it affords salt, alum, copper, blue vitriol, and verdigris. In 1818, like most other parts of Rajepootana, Jeypoor became dependent on the British.

Jeypoor, capital of the province of the same name, is situated about 150 ms. a very little S. of W. from Agra, and about a like distance SW. of Delhi. It is a city of comparative modern foundation; the streets are straight and spacious and well built. Near this city there is an astronomical observatory, well provided with instruments. The citadel stands on a rock.

Jezdkast.—See *Yezdighast*.

Jibbel Auress, mountainous, well watered, and fertile district of Africa, in the province of Constantia, regency of Algiers. Jibbel Auras becomes very interesting, as containing a remnant descended from the Vandals. In Arrowsmith's map of Africa, the Gebel Auras are laid down at N. lat. 35° E., lon. 6 30 E., about 200 ms. SE. from Algiers. This is the *Aurasias Mons* of Numidia, and the quarter where Gelimer, king of the Vandals, fled after his defeat by Belisarius.

"Mr. Bruce describes a very savage and independent tribe, called Neardie, (perhaps the same whom Abbe Poiret terms Nades, and of whom he gives a similar description,) residing near Jebbel Aurez, and dwelling in huts of mud and straw. They occupy a very rugged and inaccessible tract of country; and the great hazard of attacking them was expressed by one of their Marabots by the strong figure of 'eating fire.' They have a fair complexion, red hair, and blue eyes. They have the figure of a Greek cross marked with antimony on their foreheads, and affirm that their ancestors were Christians. They seemed to rejoice more in that relation than in any connexion with the Moors, and Mr. Bruce conceived them to be a remnant of the Vandals."—*Brewster's Encyclopædia*, art. *Barbary*. *Gibel*, or *Jibel*, signifies mountain, and in all names of places in which found has relation to mountains.—See *Gibraltar*.

Jibbel Iskel, ancient Mount Cerna, a mountain of Tunis, about 15 ms. SW. from Bizerta.

Jidda, *Judda*, or *Diedda*, seaport of Arabia Felix, on the Red sea, in the Sheriffate of Mecca. A very considerable trade is carried on here, this city being a mart between Egypt and India. The ships from Suez seldom proceed further than this port, and those from India are not suffered to advance to Suez. The English are particularly favored in the trade of this place, as they pay only 8 per cent. dues of custom, while all others, even the subjects of the sultan, pay 10, and they are suffered to discharge this in goods, while all others must produce money. Jidda has no fresh water, and is situated in a barren, sandy district, 34 ms. SW. of Mecca, of which it is the port. Lon. 39 22 E., lat. 21 29 N.

Jigitonhonha, river of Brazil, in Minas Geraes. It is celebrated for the diamonds found in its bed.

Jihon, or *Gihon*, ancient Oxus, river of Asia, rising in the same mountains with the Indus and Sihon, or Jaxartes. Its SE. sources interlock also with those of the Hindmend, ancient Etymander, flowing into the sea of Durrah. The course of the Jihon is generally to the NW.; comparative course about 900 ms. This noble stream had probably a former communication with the Caspian, which, if ever so, is now impeded by sand. Before the destructive influence of the Tartars, the country on the Jihon was flourishing and well cultivated. The regions it drains are amongst the finest of central Asia.

Joachim, village, Jefferson co., Mo.

Joachimsthal, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, noted for its mines and a manufacture of lace, 15 ms. N. by E. of Elbogen.——Town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, 31 ms. NNE. of Berlin.

Joanna.—See *Hinzuan*.

Joannes, one of the islands in the mouth or delta of the Amazon; it is about 150 ms. long, and 100 ms. broad, and is extremely fertile.

Joannina.—See *Ioannina*.

Joanpour, city of Hindoostan proper, capital of

a circar of the same name in Benares. It is seated on the Goomty, and not far from the confluence of that river with the Ganges; the fort of Joonpour is a building of considerable extent, on a high bank commanding the bridge over the Goomty. It is now chiefly in ruins, although formerly it commanded the country from the Ganges to Lucknow. The stone bridge over the Goomty consists of 16 pointed arches, and on the top of it are many little shops on both sides. It was built in 1567, upon such sound principles as to have withstood, for such a length of time, the force of the stream, which, in the time of the rains, is very great. The inundations have been known to rise frequently over the bridge, insomuch that, in 1774, a brigade of the British army passed over it in boats. Joanpour is 49 ms. NW. of Benares. Lon. 84 7 E., lat. 25 45 N.

Jobstown, village, Burlington co., N. J., 17 ms. from Trenton.

Jocatra, kingdom of the island of Java, containing the city of Batavia.

Jockgrim, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Rhine, situate on an eminence near the Rhine, 9 ms. SE. of Landau.

Johangeorgenstadt, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, celebrated for its mines and a considerable manufacture of lace, 18 ms. SSE of Zwickau.

Johannesburg, town of East Prussia, with a citadel, seated on the Pych, near the Lake Spirding 95 ms. SE. of Koningsberg. Lon. 22 39 E., lat. 53 16 N.

Johnquera, very ancient town of Spain in Catalonia, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 20 ms. S. of Perpignan.

Johnsburg, village, Warren co., N. Y., on a branch of Hudson's river, about 40 ms. NW. from Glenn's Falls, and by post road 81 ms. NNW. from Albany.

John, tp., Franklin co., Mo.

John's Island, one of those islands on the coast of S. C., formed by the inlets or diverging currents of the rivers. John's island is formed by Stono river, and north Edisto inlet. The western part is called Wadmalau. Staple, cotton.

Johnson, post town, Franklin co., Vt., on Lamoille river, 30 ms. NE. from Burlington.——Co., N. C., bounded by Sampson S., Cumberland SW., Wake NW., Nash NE., and Wayne E. and SE.; length 32, mean width 20 ms.; area 640 sq. ms. Surface undulating. It is intersected by Neuse river from NW. to SE. Chief town, Smithfield. Pop. in 1820, 9,607; and in 1840, 10,600. For central lat., see *Smithfield*, Johnson co., N. C.——Co., Ill., bounded by the Ohio river S., by Alexander and Union W., Franklin N., and Pope E.; length 30, breadth 18 ms.; area 486 sq. me. Surface billy towards the Ohio river, but becoming more level in the interior. Soil fertile. Chief town, Wilkinsonville. Pop. in 1820, 843; and in 1840, 3,626. Central lat. 37 30 N., lon. W. C. 11 48 W.

Johnsonburg, village, Warren co., N. J., 30 ms. NE. from Easton, in Penn., and 74 N. from Trenton.

Johnson's Creek, post office, Niagara co., N. Y.

Johnson's Mills, post office, Dallas co., Ala., 9 ms. from Cahaba.

Johnson's Springs, post office, Goochland co., Va., 25 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.

Johnston, tp., Providence co., R. I., 5 ms. N. from Providence.——Tp., Trumbull co., Ohio.

Johnston, Fort, N. C., on the right bank of Cape Fear river, at its mouth.

Johnston's Straits, between the continent of N. America and the island of Quadra and Vancouver, it unites Queen Charlotte's sound to the gulf of Guinea. Lon. W, C. 46° W. lat. 50 35 N.

Johnstown, in the tp., of Edwardsburg, U. C., is situated upon the river St. Lawrence, above the uppermost rapids in ascending to Lake Ontario, and is a mile square. From this town, vessels may be navigated with safety to Queenstown, and to the ports of Lake Ontario. It is nearly opposite Ogdensburg, in N. Y.——Town and seat of justice, Montogomery co., N. Y. The village is situated about 4 ms. N. from the Mohawk, on the outer road from Schenectady to Herkimer, 25 ms. NW. by W. from the former. Lat. 45 N. lon. W. C., 2 19 E.——Village in the SW. angle of Cambria, co., Penn., 40 ms. NW. from Bedford, and 60 E. from Pittsburg.——Small town in the northwestern quarter of Lick-co., O., on the Middle or Raccoon fork of Licking creek, and 17 ms. NW. from Newark, on the road leading to Delaware.

Johnstown Mills, post office, Cambria co., Penn., on the left bank of Little Conemaugh, above the mouth of Stony creek, and 18 ms. N. from Stoystown.

Johore, town of Malacca, in Asia. Lon. 93 55 E. lat. 1 15 N.

Joigny, town of Fr., now in the dep. of Yonne, and lately in the province of Burgundy. Its red wines, though not of the first quality, have a great demand. It is handsomely seated on the Yonne, 17 ms. SSE. of Sens. Lon. 3 36 E., lat. 48° N.

Joinville, ancient and considerable town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Marne, and lately in the province of Champagne. It is seated on the Marne, 24 ms. SW. of Bar le-duc, and 125 SE. of Paris. Lon. 5 20 E., lat. 48 20 N.

Jolliet, seigniory, Dorchester co., L. C., on the Chaudiere and Echemin rivers, about 24 ms. S. from Quebec.

Jonasville, village, Alleghany co., Md.

Jones, co., N. C., on Trent river, bounded by Carteret SE., by Onslow and Duplin SW., Lenoir NW., and Craven NE. and E.; length 30, mean width 10 ms., area 300 sq. ms. Surface level, and soil generally either marshy or sandy. Chief town, Trenton, 22 ms. W. from Newbern. Pop. in 1820, 5,216; and in 1840, 4,945. Central lat. 35 N., lon. W. C. 0 30 W.——Co., Ga., bounded by Wilkinson and Twiggs SE., Oakmulgee river or Fayette SW., Jasper NW., Putnam N., and Baldwin E.; length 21, width 20 ms., area 420 sq. ms. Clinton, seat of justice, about 22 ms. SW. by W. from Milledgeville. Pop. in 1820, 17,411, and in 1840, 10,065 For geographic position, see *Milledgeville*.

Jonesborough, village and seat of justice, Washington co., E. Tenn., on Limestone creek, branch of French Broad river, about 110 ms. E., from Knoxville. Lat. 36 12 N., lon. W. C. 5 18 W.——Village, Jefferson co., Ala., on Tuscaloosa river, 25 ms. N. from Tuscaloose village.

Jonesburg, village, Camden N. C., by post road 225 ms., NE. by E. from Raleigh.——Village and seat of justice, Union co,, Illinois, 22 ms. NW. from Wilkinsonville, on the Ohio river.

Jones's Mills, Cambria co., Penn.

Jones's Store, post office, Halifax co., N. C., 83 ms. NE. by E. from Raleigh.

Jonestown, village, Lebanon co., Penn., on the point above the junction of the two main branches of Swatara creek, 23 ms. nearly E. from Harrisburg.

Jonesville, village, Lee co., Va., near the N. shore of Powell's river, about 65 ms. W. from Abingdon.——Village, Surry co. N. C., by post road 178 ms. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

Jonkioping, town of Sweden, capital of the province of Smoland, and seat of the parliament, or superior court of justice fo Gothland. It is seated on the S. side of Lake Wetter, with a strong citadel, 50 ms. NW. of Calmar. Lon. 14 46 E., lat. 57 12 N.

Jonquieres, town of Fr., now in the dep. of Var, and lately in the province of Provence, 1 mile SW. of Aix, and 10 NW. of Marsill. Lon. 5 10 E., lat. 43 20 N.

Joodpoor, city of Hindoostan, and capital of the province of the same name, is situated about 350 ms. SW. by W. from Delhi, and a nearly equal distance a little S. of W. from Agra. N. lat. 26 15, lon. 73 30 E. It is still of considerable size, but destitute of wells or springs, and is supplied with water from a tank cut in a rock.

Joodpoor, or *Marwar*, middle or rather southern part of Adjemere. The name of Joodpoor is derived from that of the capital. The province lies S. from Bicanair, SE. from Jeysubmair, and NW. from Mewar. Territory arid, with lead mines. Slope southwestward towards the Run of Cutch. This province since 1818 has been subject or dependent on the British.

Joppa—See *Jaffa*.

Joppa Cross Roads, post office, Harford co., Md., 17 ms. NE. from Baltimore.——Village, Harford co., Md., on the left bank of Gunpowder river, 16 ms. NE. from Baltimore.

Jordan, river of Turkey in Asia, in Palestine, which rises in Mount Libanus, and running from N. to S., forms two lakes, the one formerly called the sea of Galilee, or the Lake of Tiberias, and the other the Dead sea.—See *Dead sea;* see, also, *Asia*, p. 82.

Jordansville, village, Mecklenburg co., NC., by post road, 172 ms., southwestward from Raleigh.

Jordon, village, Onondaga co , N. Y., on the Western canal, where passed by the outlet of Skeneatelas lake, about 10 ms. N. from the village of Skeneatelas.

Josselin, town of Fr., now in the dep. of Morbihan, and lately in the province of Bretagne, 25 ms NE. of Vannes. Lon. 2 23 W., lat. 48° North.

Jouare, town of Fr., now in the dep. of Seine and Marne, and lately in the province of the Isle of France, 10 ms. SE. of Meaux, and 35 E. of Paris.

Joud.—See *Jehud*.

Joux, Valley and *Lake of.*—See *Jura, Mount*.

Joy, village, Kennebec co., Maine, by post road 110 ms. N. from Portland. Though placed in Kennebec co., by the Post Office Department, Joy is in Oxford by Tanner's map.

Joyeus, town of Fr., now in the dep. of Ardeche and lately in the province of Dauphiny, seated on the Baune.

Juan de la Frontera, St., a town of Chili, in S. America, in the province of Chiquito, near the Lake Guanacho. The territory of this town is inhabited by 20,000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It contains mines of gold, and a kind of almonds that are very delicate. It is seated at the foot of the Andes, 98 ms. NE. of St. Jago. Lon. 65 55 W., lat. 33 25 N.

Juan de Puerto Rico, St., island of the W. Indies, 50 ms. E. of Hispaniola, and usually called Porto Rico. It is 100 ms. long and 50 broad, and belongs to the Spaniards. It is full of very high mountains and extremely fertile valleys, interspersed with woods and well watered by springs and rivulets. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, corn, and fruits, partly proper to the climate, and partly introduced from Spain; and there are so many cattle, that they often are killed for the sake of the skins alone. Here are a great number of uncommon trees, and there is a little gold in the N. part of the island. It is commonly said that the air is healthy, and yet, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Earl of Cumberland, when he had taken this island, lost most of his men by sickness, and, on that account, was forced to abandon it. It is subject to storms and hurricanes, like the rest of these islands. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 67 4 W., lat. 18 17 N.

Juan de Puerto Rico, St., capital of the island of the same name, with a good harbor, defended by several forts, seated on the N. coast of the island. Lon. 69 1 W., lat 18 29 N.

Juan de Uloa. See *St. Juan de Uloa.*

Juan Fernandez, island in the S. Pacific ocean, lying in 83° W. lon., and 33° S. lat., 300 ms. W. of Chili. It is uninhabited, but is found extremely convenient to touch at and water. There are instances of two men living alone at different times on this island for several years; the one a Musquito Indian, the other Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, who, having been left on shore in this solitary place by his captain, lived here five years, till he was discovered by Captain Rogers, in 1709. From this remarkable history Daniel De Foe is said to have derived the hints which gave rise to his celebrated production, The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe. This island is not quite 15 ms. long. and about 6 broad—its only safe harbor is on the N. side. It is said to have plenty of excellent water, and to abound with a great variety of esculent vegetables highly anti-scorbutic; besides which Commodore Anson sowed a variety of garden seeds, and planted the stones of plums, apricots, and peaches, which he was, many years afterwards, informed had thriven greatly, and now, doubtless, furnish a very valuable addition to the natural productions of this spot.

Jubilee, derived by Webster from the Hebrew, and literally meaning "*blast of a trumpet.*" Amongst the Jews it was the 50th or Sabbatical year, one of rest and enjoyment; and when slaves were set free, lands alienated for debt, returned to

their original owners, &c. Amongst the nations who have derived the word from the Hebrew, it means time of relaxation and enjoyment.

Jubo, capital of a kingdom of Africa of the same name, subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 43 20 E., lat. 50′ N.

Jucatan.—See *Yucatan*, *Honduras*, and *Merida*.

Judda, seaport of Arabia Felix, with a fort, seated on the Red sea, 34 ms. SW. of Mecca, to which it is the port. Lon. 39 22 E., lat. 21 29 N.—See *Jeddo*.

Judenburg, considerable town of Germany, the capital of Upper Styria, with a handsome castle. The public buildings, with the square, are magnificent. It was taken by the French in April, 1797; and here an armistice was settled between the archduke Charles and Bonaparte. It is seated on the Mueln, 45 ms. W. by N. of Gratz, and 100 ms. SW. of Vienna. Lon. 14 26 E., lat. 47 10 N.

Judith Point, SW. point at the entrance of Narragansett bay.

Judoigna, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in S. Brabant, on the river Greete, 12 ms. SE. of Louvaine, and 16 N. of Namur. Lon. 5 1 E., lat. 50 45 N.

Juggernaut, celebrated temple of Hindoo superstition, in Orissa, a few ms. E. from the Ohilka lake.—See *Jaggernaut*.

Jujui, river of S. America, in the province of Salta. It rises in the Andes, at lon. 9 E. W. C., nearly under the tropic of Capricorn, and, flowing SE. about 300 ms., falls into the Rio Grande.——Province of the United provinces of Buenos Ayres, occupying the peninsula between the Jujui and Rio Grande rivers.

Jugon, town of France, in the department of the N. Coast, and late province of Bretagne, seated on the small river Arqueon, 12 ms. from the English channel.

Jugoru, province of Russia, depending on the Government of Archangel.

Julian Alps, in ancient geography called also the Carnian, between Noricum and Venetia, now the Alps of Corinthia and Tyrol.

Julien du Sault, St., town of France, in the department of Yonne, and late province of Burgundy, seated between two mountains covered with vines, near the river Yonne, 5 ms. from Joigny.

Juliers, formerly duchy of Westphalia, 64 ms. in length and 36 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the Guelderland, on the E. by the archbishopric of Cologne, on the S. by Luxemburg and Treves, and on the W. by Limburg. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and is remarkable for the quantity of wood it produces, which is much used in dyeing.——Town of Germany, capital of the former duchy of the same name, with a strong citadel. It is seated on the Roer, 15 ms. E. of Aix la-Chapelle, and 18 W. of Cologne. Lon. 6 50 E., lat. 50 56 N.

Julinstown, village, Burlington co., N. J., 6 ms. from Trenton.

Juliet, Mount, hill of Illinois, N. from Des Planes river, near the mouth of the Kankakie. Lat. 42 6 N.

Jumella, town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, 22 ms. SW. of Murcia.

Jumiege, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, on the Seine, 12 ms. SW. of Rouen, and 77 NW. of Paris. Lon. 55′ E., lat. 49 24 N.

Jummoo, or *Jumbo*, town of Hindoostan Proper, in the country of Lahore. It is situated on the side of a hill by the river Rawee. This city, though in a decayed state, is a mart of the first note in that part of the country. It is 90 ms. N. of Lahore. Lon. 23 16 E., lat. 32 45 N.

Jumnah, large river of Hindoostan Proper, which rises to the NW. of Delhi, waters that capital as well as the city of Agra, and joins the Ganges 100 ms. below Benares. The Jumnah has its source in the mountains of Cashmere, and flowing SSE. 600 ms., receives the Chumbul from the W., and continuing 200 ms. further joins the Ganges Allahabad. The provinces of Delhi, Agra, Malwa, and part of Allahabad, lie in the valley of the Jumna.

Juniata, tp., Perry co., Penn., on Juniata river, 20 ms. from Harrisburg. Pop. in 1820, 1,748.——River in Pa., the principal branches of which rise in Bedford co. After having joined near Huntingdon, in Huntingdon co., the united stream runs for the most part in an eastern direction till it meets the Susquehannah 10 ms. above Harrisburg. This river affords a channel through which the produce of the adjacent country is conveyed to market, either at Harrisburg, Middletown, Columbia, Baltimore, &c.

Junius, town, Seneca co., N. Y., at the lower end of Seneca lake. Pop. in 1820, 5,113.

Junksilon, seaport of Asia, the principal town of an island on the SW. coast of Malacca. The town is situated on the N. part of the island, and, as a harbor, capable of receiving ships of a moderate size. The island is fertile, 63 ms. long and from 10 to 20 broad. Lon. 98 30 E., lat. 8 40 N. The island of Junkseilon is one of the most abundant tin districts of Asia. The mining operations chiefly performed by Chinese. Pop. of the island about 12,000.

Juntas, river of Colombia, Quito, and in the province of Jaen de Bracaniores, rises in the Andes, and flowing E., receives as its name imports numerous branches, changes its name to Santiago, and falls into the Lauricocha at lat. 4 30 S., lon. W. C. 30′ E.

Jura, one of the Western isles of Scotland, NE. of Islay, supposed to be 34 ms. long and 10 broad. It is composed principally of vast mountains quite naked, and without a possibility of cultivation; three of them, called the Paps of Jura, are most remarkable; they are of a conic form and stupendous height. The rest of the island is flat, and generally covered with heath.——Department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comté. It contains mines of iron of a superior quality: mines of copper and lead, and many quarries of black marble, jasper, and alabaster. It takes its name from Mount Jura.

Jura, Mount, chain of mountains, which begins in the canton of Zurich, in Switzerland, extends along the Rhine into the canton of Soleure, and the principality of Neufchatel, branches out toward the Pays de Vaud, separates that country from France, and continues beyond the frontiers of the Genevois as far as the Rhone. In various

parts of the Pays de Vaud this chain forms many elevated valleys; of these the most delightful is the valley of the lake of Joux, upon the top of that part called Mount Joux, it is beautifully chequered with wood, arable, and pasture land; and is watered by two picturesque lakes, the largest of which is called the lake of Joux, and the other lake Brenet. This little vale is very populous, containing 3,000 inhabitants, some employed in making watches, but the greater part in polishing crystals, granites, and marcasites. These parts are much infested with bears and wolves. The descent from this delightful vale, through a variety of hill, valley, wood, and lawn, affords a very extensive prospect of a great part of the Pays de Vaud, the lake of Geneva, with its mountains, and the lake of Neufchatel.—See *Vosges*.

Jurullo, very remarkable volcano of Mexico, in the State of Mechoacan. Lon. W. C. 24 10 W., lat. 19 9 N. It was formed by an irruption in one night, between September 28th and 29th, 1759. The irruption was preceded by shocks of an earthquake from the month of July. The conical summit rises to 524 feet; and it is asserted that the mountain and adjacent plain yet emit smoke, after an interval of 84 years.

Jury, from *jurare*, sworn. That species of commission which was probably continued from the woods of Germany, and remains a justly cherished institution by the Saxon nations. In criminal cases, it consists of two separate bodies—grand jury, or jury of accusation; and petit jury, or jury of trial.

Jutland, peninsula, the principal part of Denmark, 180 ms. in length and 50 in breadth, bounded on the SE. by the duchy of Holstein, and on the other sides by the German ocean and the Baltic. The air is very cold, but wholesome. The soil is fertile in corn and pastures, and feeds a great number of horses and beeves, which are sent to Germany, Holland, &c. It was anciently called Cimbrica Chersonesus, and is supposed to be the country whence the Saxons came that conquered England. It is divided into two parts, called N. and S. Jutland; the latter being the duchy of Sleswich, and lies between N. Jutland and Holstein. The Eyder river has been the boundary between Jutland and Germany since the age of Charlemagne, or upwards of 1,000 years.

Jutrilla, island.—See art. *Navigator's islands*.

Jyepour, city of Hindoostan proper, capital of a territory of the same name, and subject to one of the Rejpoot princes, now a place of great wealth and consequence, being the staple for goods that are brought from every quarter of India. It is 136 miles W. by S. of Agra. Lon. 76 9 E., lat. 26 56 N.—See *Jeypour*.

Jykyl, island.—See *Jekyl*.

K.

[Names that sometimes begin with K, and are not to be found under that letter, may be sought for under the letter C.]

Kabarda, territory of Russia in Europe, between the Terek river and the Caucasus mountains. As laid down on Black's map, Kabarda is bounded S. by the Caucasian mountains, W. by Circassia, N. by the province of Caucasus, and E. by Daghestan; but we may observe that the limits of those provinces between the Euxine and Caspian seas are merely nominal. Lon. 45° E. of London, and lat. 43° intersect in Kabarda.

Kadhema, seaport of Arabia, in the province of Bahrin. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the pearl fishery. It is seated on a bay of the gulf of Persia, 170 ms. N. by W. of Lachsa. Lon. 47 36 E., lat. 28 40 N.

Kaffungen, town and monastery of Germany, in Hesse, near Cassel. Lon. 9 30 E., lat. 51 15 N.

Kaffraria, or *Caffraria*.—See *Africa*, pp. 26, 27, and 28.

Kahua.—See *Hua*.

Kairvan, city of Africa, in Tunis, capital of a government of the same name. It is the second city in the kingdom for trade and population, and is 20 ms. W. of Susa. Lon. 10 25 E., lat. 35 40 N. This is the same with *Cairoan*; which see.

Kaia, village of Saxony, near Lutzen, remarkable for a battle between the French and the Russian and Prussian armies, May 2d, 1813.

Kaisarich, city of Asia Minor, ancient Cesarea, and capital of Cappadocia. Lon. 35 18 E., lat. 38 41 N.

Kalaar, town of Persia, in Chilan, with a considerable manufacture of silk. Lon. 58 45 E., lat. 36 23 N.

Kaket, town of the country of Georgia, in the province of its name, which comprehends a part of the ancient Iberia. It is situate near Mount Caucasus, and 45 miels NNE. of Teflis, 120 NW. of Derbend.

Kalau, town of Lusatia, which has a great trade in wool, 11 ms. SE. of Luckau.

Kalhat, town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, on a river of the same name, at its entrance into the gulf of Ormus, 80 ms. SE. of Muscat.

Kalis, town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, near the frontiers of Poland, 37 miles E. of Stargard.

Kalisch, city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated on the river Prosna, surrounded by morasses and walls, 40 miles S. of Gnesen. Lon. 18 5 W., lat. 52° N.

Kalkas, tribe of Mongols subject to China. They are called Kalkas, or "Black Mongols," to distinguish them from the "Shana Mongols," or Yellow Mongols. The Kalkas reside N. from the Great Mongolian desert.

Kallingburg, seaport of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, seated on an inlet of the Great Belt, with the best harbor, next to Copenhagen, on the island. It is 55 ms. W. by N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 11 E., lat. 55 47 N.

Kalmucs, nation of Mongols occupying an immense space of central Asia. This nomadic nation is nominally tributary in part to Russia and in part to China, but, in fact, independent of either. The Kalmucs are subdivided into Sifane, Torgotes, Derbetes, and Songares. No doubt, very different nations are by European writers included under this general name; but the Kalmucs are a branch of the great yellow race of central and eastern Asia, and differ as much from the real Tartar of the Caucasian family as a Moor does from a negro. Though absurdly called Tartars by English writers, the Kalmuc language is pure Mongolian, and

in words and structure totally different from that of the Tartars. They all live in tents, and remove from place to place in quest of pasturage for their numerous cattle, consisting of horses, camels, cows, and sheep. In person they are of a low stature, and bow-legged, occasioned by their being so continually on horseback, or sitting with their legs below them. Their faces are broad and flat, with a flat nose, and little black eyes, distant from each other, like the Chinese. They are of an olive color, and their faces full of wrinkles, with very little beard.

KAL-MU-KI is pure Sanscrit, and means "*black-faced.*"—*Rees*, article PARAVATI.

Kalmunz, town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria. It is 12 ms. from Ratisbon, and situated at the confluence of the Vilz and Nad.

Kalnick, strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracklaw. Lon. 29 18 E., lat. 48 57 N.

Kaluga, now a government of the Russian empire, but it was formerly a province in the government of Moscow. Its principal town, of the same name, is seated on the Occa.

Kamakura, island of Japan, about 3 ms. in circumference, lying on the S. coast of Niphon. It is here they confine their great men when they have committed any fault; and the coast is so steep that they are forced to be lifted up by cranes.

Kamatschinzes is the name of a people in Tartary. In the year 1629 they were made tributary to Russia, and then led a rambling life. At present their habitations are in the neighborhood of Kansk and Abakansk, two ostrogs, situated one on the Yenisei, and the other on the Kan. Even at the time that they submitted to Russia, they were only a scanty people, or rather the remains of some ancient nation.

Kambala, Mount, ridge of mountains in Thibet, between Lake Palte and the Burrampooter. From the top of this ridge may be seen, to the north, a range of still higher mountains, covered with snow. The foot of Mount Kambala is 31 ms. S. of Lassa.

Kaminieck, pronounced *Kamineitz*, very strong town of Poland, capital of Podolia. When the Russians seized part of the Polish territories in 1793, this fortress held out a long time, but at last surrendered to their arms. The castle is seated on a craggy rock, 85 miles W. of Bracklaw, and 100 SE. of Lemburgh. Lon. 26 30 E., lat. 48 58 N.

Kamtschatka, peninsula of Asia, formed by a chain of stony and barren mountains, which run toward the SSW. from that part of the continent inhabited by the Kovaika. It is bounded by the Eastern ocean, the gulf of Penschinskoi, and by the sea of Oghotzk; in all probability the Kourili, a range of isles which, in many directions, extend as far as Japan, are parts of the same natural ridge with Kamtschatka. It is situated between about 51° and 62° N. lat. The soil is stony, full of cold springs, destitute of any great space of fertile ground, and so cold, even in the summer, that the earth is very unfit for culture, and, of itself, does not produce a sufficiency for the cattle. The Kamtschadales are for the most part of a low stature, with broad shoulders, large heads, long flat faces, flat noses, small eyes, thin lips, and short legs.

Kamtschatkoi, Niznei, town of Siberia, capital of Kamtschatka, with a citadel, arsenal, and barracks. It is seated on the N. side of the river Kamtschatka, 20 ms. from its mouth. Lon. 161 50 E., lat. 56 30 N.

Kamtschatkoi, Verchni, town of Siberia, in Kamtschatka, on the river Kamtschatka, 120 ms. SW. of Niznei Kamtschatkoi.

Kan.—See *Khan*.

Kandahor, province of Afghanistan. It is a high but level country, W. from the mountains of Hindoostan.——City and capital of the province of the same name, is situated on the great road from Hindoostan to Persia, and is extensive, commercial, and flourishing.—See *Candahor*.

Kandegheri, town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. In 1599 it was the capital of a kingdom called Narsinga, the residence of a Hindoo king, whose dominions extend over Tanjore and Mandura; and in 1640, a descendant of that prince, who reigned here, permitted the English to form a settlement at Madras. It is 70 ms. NW. of Madras. Lon. 97 24 E., lat. 13 46 N.

Kandy, city of Ceylon, in the interior of the island, 1,400 feet above the level of the sea.

Kanem, town of Africa, in the empire of Bornou, and in a province of the same name, where are bred multitudes of cattle and horses. It is seated on the Gazel, 150 ms. NNW. of Bornou.

Kaniow, strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow, seated near the Dnieper, 62 ms. S. by E. of Kiow, and 100 NE. of Bracklaw.

Kanisea, strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of the county of Salawar, seated on the Drave, 100 ms. S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 17 40 E., lat. 46 55 N.

Kankakie river, great SE. source of the Illinois, rises with the headwaters of St. Joseph's of Michigan, flows W., and, uniting with the Desplanes, form Illinois. The country drained by the Kankakie is generally level, and most of it prairie.

Kansas, one of the great southwestern branches of Missouri river. It has interlocking sources with those of Arkansas and Platte rivers, and rises in the intermediate plains, as far W. as lon. W. C. 27 degrees west. Flowing nearly east, the various branches gradually converge, and, after a comparative course of 400 ms., unite, and, forming a noble stream of nearly half a mile wide, continues 100 ms. further, and joins the Missouri at lat. 39 5 N. The junction of those two streams determines the extreme western limit of the State of Missouri. The valley of the Kansas spreads between those of the La Platte and Arkansas, and, stretching its greatest length very nearly E. and W. 500 miles, though in no part much, if any, above 100 wide; the mean width about 80, and area 40,000 sq. ms.

Kan-tcheou, city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, on the Kau-kiang, 840 ms. S. of Peking. Lon. 115 2 E., lat. 25 52 N.

Kao-tcheou, city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quangtong. In its vicinity is found a kind of marble that represents (naturally) rivers, mountains, landscapes, and trees; it is cut into leaves, and made into tables, &c. Kao-tcheou stands on a navigable river, 36 miles from the sea, and 1,130 SSW. of Peking. Lon. 145 36 E., lat. 40° N.

Kaposwar, fort of Lower Hungary, on the river Kapos, which washes its walls. It is 55 ms. W. of Tolna. Lon. 18 13 E., lat. 46 31 N.

Kara-Amid, Turkish name of Diarbekir, ancient Amida.—See *Asia*, p. 84; also, *Diarbekir*.

Karahissar.—See *Aphiom*.

Karadje Bouroum, Turkish name of the most southern point of the Crimea.

Karasu, ancient Pangæus, mountains of European Turkey, between Thrace and Macedonia.

Karasubazar, town of the Crimea, noted for its noble antique bath and an ancient manufacture of leather from the skins of Tauric goats. It is situate on the Karasu, in a delightful valley, 34 miles W. from Caffa.

Karek, or *Garak*, island in the NE. part of the gulf of Persia, 5 miles long, and 2 broad, where ships bound for Bassora generally call for pilots. Lon. 50 26 E., lat. 29 15 N.

Karlesburg, or *Belgrade*, town of the Austrian empire, in Transylvania. It contains about 6,000 inhabitants. Lon. 23 34 E., lat. 46 4 N., 32 ms. NW. from Hermandstadt.

Karlstadt, town and district of Austrian Illyria. Karlstadt, the capital, stands on a branch of the Save, about 100 miles SE. from Trieste.——Province of Sweden, nearly commensurate with the ancient province of Warmeland.

Karleby, Gamla, seaport of Sweden, in East Bothnia, with a trade in hemp, salt, and shipbuilding, seated on the gulf of Bothnia, near the influx of the river Karleby, 90 miles N. by E. of Christinestadt. Lon. 22 20 E., lat. 63 56 N.

Karleby, Ny, town of Sweden, in East Bothnia, on the river Lappajock, 6 ms. from the sea, and 20 S. of Gamla Karleby.

Karleseruhe, city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the Margravate of Baden Darlach, with a magnificent palace. The city is built on a regular plan, and the houses are all as uniform as the streets. It is 12 ms. N. by E. of Baden.

Kars, city and province of Asiatic Turkey.—See *Asia*, p. 83.

Kasan, country of the Russian empire, lying on both sides of the Volga, which now forms the three Russian governments of Kasan, Simbersk, and Penza.——City of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It has several suburbs, one of them inhabited by Tartars. At one end of the city is a manufacture of cloth for the army. It is also the seat of a university, founded in 1803, occupying a central position between Europe and Asia; it is a mart of extensive trade. It is seated on the rivulet Kasanka, where it enters the Volga, 420 miles N. of Moscow. Lon. 49 8 E., lat. 55 44 N.

Kashgar.—See *Cashgur*.

Kaskaskia, river of Illinois, rising in the E. part of the State, near the W. boundary of Indiana, and, flowing SW. by comparative courses about 250 miles, upwards of 150 of which following the windings of its course, it is navigable for boats. It falls into the Mississippi about 100 ms. above the mouth of Ohio.——Town and seat of justice, Randolph co., Ill., on the right bank of Kaskaskia river, 12 ms. above its mouth. It is built upon a plain, in a prairie.

Kata Vraona.—See *Vraona*.

Kataba, town of Arabia, in Yemen, with a citadel, situate in a fertile country, near a river which runs into the sea at Aden, 75 miles N. of Aden. Lon. 44 32 E., lat. 13 64 N.

Katif, town of Arabia, in the province of Bahrin. It is built of rock salt, and stands on the gulf of Persia, 95 ms. N. of Lachsa. Lon. 48 38 E., lat. 27 40 N.

Kat-Cherif.—See Hati-Cherif.

Kauffbeuren, free imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the territory of Kempten. It is seated on the Wardech, 18 ms. NE. of Kempten, and 30 S. by W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10 43 E., lat. 47 58 N.

Kavenaugh, village, Wilson co., Tenn.

Kaurzim, town of Bohemia, near Prague.

Kaye's Island, island in the N. Pacific ocean, discovered by Captain Cook in 1778. Its NE. point is a naked rock, considerably elevated above the land within it. Lon. 131 48 W., lat. 59 51 N.

Kayersberg, town of Fr., now in the dep. of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, 9 ms. NW. of Colmar, and 38 NW. of Basil. Lon. 7 23 E., lat. 48 10 N.

Kayserslautern, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, on the Lauter, 22 ms. SW. of Worms, and 38 S. by W. of Mentz. Lon. 7 51 E., lat. 49 20 N.

Kayserstuhl, town of Switzerland, in the co. of Baden, with a bridge over the Rhine and a castle. It belongs to the bishop of Constance, and is 8 ms. SE. of Zurzach. Lon. 8 24 E., lat. 47 8 N.

Kayserverd, or *Keisewert*, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, seated on the Rhine, 8 ms. N. of Dusseldorp, and 22 NW. of Cologne. Lon. 6 45 E., lat. 51 14 N.

Keene, tp., Cheshire co., N. H., 14 ms. SE. of Walpole, and 95 W. of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1820, 1,645.——Town and seat of justice, Cheshire co., N. H., 14 ms. SE. of Walpole, and 95 W. of Portsmouth. In the neighborhood of Keene many extensive manufacturing establishments have been formed. It is a fine thriving village, on Ashutot river. Pop. in 1820, 1,895; and in 1840, 2,610.——Town, Essex co., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 605.——Village, Coshoctoncty, O.; by post road 97 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Keene's Mills, post office, Adams co., Pa., 36 ms. SW. from Harrisburg.

Keenville, village of Northampton co., Pa., on the road from Easton to the Lehigh Water Gap, 2 ms. from Cherryville.

Keesesville, village, Essex co., N. Y., 157 ms. N. from Albany.

Kehl, strong and important fortress of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge at Strasburg. Lon. 7 53 E., lat. 48 34 N.

Kelloggsville, village, Cayuga co., N. Y., between the heads of Owosco and Skeneatelas lakes, 30 ms. NNE. from Ithaca.——Village, Ashtabula co., O.; by post road 284 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Kellyvale, post office, Orleans co., Vt., NE. by post road 110 ms. from Montpelier.

Kelso, populous town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, 20 ms. SW. of Berwick, and 338 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 18 W., lat. 55 36 N.

Kelvin, small river of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, over which the great canal is conveyed by an aqueduct bridge.

Kempen, town of Germany, in the electorate of

Cologne, seated on the Niers, 30 ms. NW. of Cologne. Lon. 6 30 E., lat. 51 18 N.

Kempsville, village and seat of justice, Princess Ann co., Va., on the east branch of Elizabeth river, 10 ms. SE. by E. from Norfolk. Lat. 36 45 N., lon. W. C. 1 1 E.——Village, Princess Ann, Maryland.

Kempten, free imperial town of Suabia, in the territory of the abbot of Kempten, who is a prince of the empire. The inhabitants are Protestants. It is seated on the Iller, 45 ms. S. by W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10 21 E., lat. 47 49 N.

Ken, river of Eng., in Westmoreland, which has a cataract near its mouth that obstructs the navigation; so that Milthorp, situated below this cataract, is the only port of Westmoreland.——River of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, that flows to New Galloway, below which it expands into a lake, 4 ms. long and 1 broad. The stream that issues from this lake falls into the river Dee, and their united waters meet the Irish sea at Kirkcudbright.

Kendal, corporate town of Eng., in Westmoreland, 46 ms. S. of Carlisle, and 262 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 52 W., lat. 54 15 N.

Kendall, Perry tp., Stark co., O., 7 ms. W. from Canton, and near the eastern side of Tuscarawas river. It contains 106 inhabitants, and an extensive factory for the fabrication of woolen cloths. In this place and its vicinity are kept several very extensive flocks of sheep, of from 100 to 1,000 in each.

Kenawha, Great, river of Va. It rises in Ash co., N. C., interlocking sources with those of the Yadkin and Watauga, branches of the Tennessee. This higher part of Kenawha is called New river, enters Virginia, and, being enlarged by a number of tributary streams, runs nearly due N. through Grayson, Wythe, and Montgomery cos.; it thence turns to NW., and joins the Greenbriar; thence it continues nearly NW., till it falls into the Ohio at Point Pleasant. Its whole course is about 400 ms., and its width at the Ohio about 500 yards.

Kenawha, Little, river of Va., rises in Lewis co., and, flowing NW. through Lewis and Wood cos., falls into the Ohio at Parkersburg, 12 ms. below Marietta.

Kenawha, co. of Va., bounded SE. by Fayette, SW. by Logan, W. by Cabell, NW. by Mason and Wood, and NE. by Lewis, Braxton, and Nicholas. Length from S. to N. 70 ms., mean breadth 22; area 1,540 sq. ms.; general slope westward. It is intersected by Kenawha and Elk rivers, and drained by their numerous branches. The surface is extremely broken, and part mountainous. Soil generally rocky and sterile, though presenting some remarkable exceptions. Chief town, Charleston. Pop. 1820, 7,000; but since that epoch Fayette co. was formed from it. Pop. 1840, 13,567. Central lat. 38 28 N., lon. W. C. 4 30 W.

Kenilworth, town of Eng., in Warwickshire, 5 ms. N. of Warwick, and 95 NW. of London.

Kenmare, town of Ireland, 12 ms. SSW. from Killarny.

Kennebec, river, which rises in the northern part of Me., and falls into the Atlantic ocean between the bays of Casco and Penobscot. The Kennebec river is formed by the union of the Kennebec proper with the Androscoggin, and drains a basin of 150 ms. in length, with a mean width of 80 ms., embracing an area of about 12,000 sq. ms. The tide flows up the Kennebec to Augusta, 45 ms., and in the Androscoggin to near Durham. Though interrupted by falls and shoals, both branches afford very considerable extent of inland navigation. Teconich falls occur in the Kennebec at Waterville, about 20 ms. above Augusta, but the stream is navigated to a considerable distance higher than that obstruction. Timber is the principal staple brought down either branch of the Kennebec.——Co. of Me., bounded by Lincoln SE. and S., Oxford W., Somerset N., Penobscot NE., and Hancock E. Length 47 ms., mean width 22; area 1,000 sq. ms. Surface hilly, but generally arable, and soil productive in grain and pasturage. Chief towns, Hallowell and Augusta. Pop. 1820, 42,623; in 1840, 55,823. Cent. lat. 44 25 N., lon. W. C. 7 30 E.

Kennebunk, river of York co., Me.——Town and port of entry, on the Atlantic ocean, at the mouth of Kennebunk river, 25 ms. SW. from Portland. The port is good, and tonnage exceeding 10,000 tons. Pop. 1820, 2,145; the town and port in 1840, 5,100.——Village, York co., Me., 25 ms. SW. from Portland.

Kennedy's, village, Brunswick co., Va., 75 ms. SSW. from Richmond.

Kennedysville, post office, Steuben co., N. Y.

Kennet, tp., Chester co., Pa., about 30 ms. SW. from Philadelphia, on the waters of Clay creek. Pop. 1840, 1,221.——River of Eng., which rises among the chalky hills in Wilts, and flows to Newbury, in Berks, where it becomes navigable; it is then augmented by the Lamborn, and runs to Reading, below which it mingles with the Thames.

Kennet Square, village, Chester co., Pa., about 30 ms. SW. from Philadelphia.

Kenoque, fort of the kingdom of the Netherlands, 6 ms. from Dixmude.

Kensington, village of Eng., in Middlesex, 2 ms. W. from London. The extensive gardens, of late years, have become a very fashionable walk.——Tp., Rockingham co., N. H., 14 ms. SW. from Portsmouth.——Vill., Chautauque co., N. Y.

Kensington.—See *City of Philadelphia.*

Kent, one of the cos. of Eng., situated at the SE. corner of the island, and from thence enjoying many advantages. As to the climate of this county, it varies according to the situation of places. There is no region more happily or more beautifully diversified in regard to soil, so that every kind thereof is, some where or other, to be met with in its bounds; and in no shire are any of those soils more fertile than they are in this. The Weald yields a variety of fine timber, particularly of chestnut; the middle part has very rich arable land, annually bearing every species of grain in immense plenty, and these excellent in their several sorts. There are also many beautiful orchards, which produce a variety of fine fruits, and more especially apples and cherries, which were introduced here from Flanders. The many rich commodities produced in this co. is the reason why most of our writers have represented it as in a manner void of manufactures, which, however, as appears upon a strict and impartial examination,

is very far from being the case. Of iron works, there were anciently many; and there are still some where kettles, bombs, bullets, cannon, and such like, are made. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, are the Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother. Maidstone is the co. town. Pop. 1801, 307,624; in 1811, 373,995; and in 1821, 426,016.

Kent, co. of L. C., commencing opposite Montreal, and extending down the St. Lawrence about 11 ms., and SE. to the boundary of Bedford co. ——Co. of U. C, comprehends all the country (not being the territory of the Indians) not already included in the several counties herein described, extending northward to the boundary line of Hudson's bay, including all the territory to the westward and southward of the said line, to the utmost extent of the country commonly known by the name of Canada.——Co. of R. I., bounded by Ct. W., Providence co. N., Narraganset bay E., and Washington S. Length 23 ms., mean width 9; area 207 sq. ms. Surface waving, rather than hilly. Soil productive in fruits, grain, and pasturage. Chief town, Warwick. Pop. in 1820, 10,228; and in 1840, 13,100. Central lat. 41 42 N., lon. W. C. 5 26 E.——Town in Litchfield co., Ct., on Housatonick river, about 45 ms. W. from Hartford. Pop. in 1820, 1,956.——Village in the northern part of Putnam co., N. Y., 15 ms. a little S. of E. from Newburg, and 15 NE. from West Point.——Middle co. of Del., bounded by Delaware bay E., Sussex co., Del., S., Md. W., and Newcastle co. N. Length 32 ms., mean width 20; area 640 sq. ms. Surface generally level, and soil of middling quality. Chief town, Dover. Pop. in 1820, 20,793; and in 1840, 19,900. Central lat. 39 5 N., lon. W. C. 1 25 E.——Co. of Md., bounded E. by Del., SE. by Chester river or Queen Ann co., W. and NW. by Chesapeake bay, and N. by Sassafras river or Cecil co. Length 27 ms., mean width 8; area 216 sq. ms. Surface generally level or moderately hilly. Soil of middling quality. Chief town, Chester. Pop. in 1820, 12,453; and in 1840, 10,842. Central lat. 39 16 E., lon. W. C. 1° E.——Island in Chesapeake bay, belonging to Queen Ann co., Md. It contains nearly 30,000 acres.

Kentaiffe, Mount, ridge of mountains in the S. part of Thibet, bordering on Hindoostan proper. On the W. side of this ridge are the two heads of the Ganges, and from its E. side issues the Burampooter.

Kentsinguen, town of Suabia, in the Brisgaw, on the river Elz. Lon. 7 57 E., lat. 48 18 N.

Kentucky, one of the central States of the U. S., bounded by Va. E., Ten. S., and the Ohio river W., NW. and N.

	Miles.
Kentucky has a boundary on Va., commencing at the mouth of Great Sandy river, and following that stream to its source in Cumberland mountains - - -	60
Thence along Cumberland mountains to the SW. angle of Va., on the N. boundary of Ten. - - - - - -	110
Thence by a line a little N. of W., along the N. boundary of Ten., to Tennessee river - - - - - -	238
Up Tennessee river - - -	12
Thence due W. along the N. boundary of Ten., to the left bank of Mississippi river, and extreme SW. angle of Ky. - -	84
Thence up the Mississippi river to the mouth of Ohio - - - -	42
Up Ohio, along Ill., to the mouth of Wabash and SW. angle of Ia. - - -	130
Thence up Ohio river, opposite Ia., to the mouth of the Great Miami, and SW. angle of Ohio - - - - -	336
Thence up Ohio river, along Ohio to the mouth of Great Sandy - - -	173
Having an entire outline of	1,207

Area 37,680 sq. ms, or 24,115,200 acres.

The greatest length of Kentucky is from the SW. angle of the State, on Mississippi river, to the head of Great Sandy river, 380 ms.; mean width 99 ms.

Extreme south, N. lat. 36 30; extreme north, at the Great Miami bend, 39 5.

It is obvious, by a simple inspection of its great features, that Kentucky must present considerable diversity of soil and climate. On its SE. border, it is limited by Cumberland mountain, from which most of its streams take their source. Unlike the opposite slope of the Ohio valley, no table land, in the true meaning of the term, exists on that on which Kentucky is placed.

In point of soil, the State is divisible into three portions: the mountainous, hilly, and level. The mountainous section of Ky. is of small and unimportant extent, being limited to the region towards the sources of Cumberland, Kentucky, Licking, and Great Sandy rivers. If all the SE. angle of the State is taken as mountainous, it will not amount to one-fourth the area of the whole. But, though the mountains are not very elevated, this part of the State is very broken, and generally sterile soil.

The second, or hilly section, follows the mountainous, and is much more extensive. The hilly natural subdivision spreads over, in fact, much the greater part of the State, reaching from the Ohio river, between Great Sandy and Licking rivers and the border of Tennessee, nearly as low down as Ohio, below the mouth of Salt river.

From analogy it might be expected that on the left as well as the right slope of Ohio valley table land would be found. This is not, however, the fact; so far otherwise is the face of the hilly part of Kentucky, that in no part of the United States is the earth so broken by abrupt steeps, nor where the watercourses have cut channels so deep in proportion to quantity of water and length of course. In their natural state, before the settlement of the whites, these vales were overgrown with a thick forest, under which grew brakes of the reed cane, and rendered this part of Kentucky the most impenetrable to the footsteps of man of any part of the North American forest yet attempted. On the level bottoms of Louisiana, the large cane brakes are extremely difficult to pass, but it is on uneven ground that this gigantic grass renders human effort to penetrate its recesses to the last degree painful and slow. The cane brakes, however, like the wild animals they once sheltered, disappeared before civilized man. In Kentucky this fact has been realized in a very striking manner. The buffalo, deer, bear, elk, and the arundo gigantea, have

in great part vanished, and in their places farms, orchards, meadows, towns, and villages, have arisen.

I have more than once remarked the curious circumstance, that in the Ohio valley most of the hills were fertile to their summits. This characteristic is very striking in that part of Kentucky we have under review; it is so peculiarly so that the hills are, in many places, more fertile than the bottoms. The prevailing timber of the hills is chestnut, hickory, poplar, (liriodendron tulipifera,) sugar maple, elm, and hackberry. In the bottoms the timber is nearly similar, though larger.

As the rivers advance in their progress toward their common recipient, they pursue, through the mountainous and hilly tracts we have noticed, nearly a W. course, but are all less or more inflected to the northward, at a considerable distance before their final discharge into the Ohio. The uniformity of their curves must have arisen from some feature in the surface of the original plain, into whose surface their channels are worn. The rivers of the right slope of the basin are remarkable for all having courses not deviating much from N. and S. Those of the left, in the lower or inferior part of their courses, flow nearly N.

The rivers of Kentucky are more characterized than are even those of Ohio and Indiana by the deepness of the vales or ravines they have formed out of the secondary strata over whose surface they flow. The substrata of Kentucky is limestone in the far greater part, into which the rivers have worn precipitous channels.

Below the great bend of its rivers the physiognomy of the country changes from sharp, high, steep hills, narrow, deep, and gloomy valleys, to a comparative rolling or even level country. Though on a smaller scale than the expansive tracts of fertile soil on the opposing slope, this part of Kentucky is amongst the most desirable in the United States. It is the only part of Kentucky which assumes any of the attributes of a table land. The soil is extremely fertile, but in many places so very shallow as scarce to admit the growth of large trees. Its base is one immense floor of secondary or floetz limestone. This region may be said to occupy the central parts of the State, from the waters of Green river to those of Licking, inclusive, and contains the best peopled part of the State. A want of spring water is felt in many parts of this range—a common deficiency of all places where carbonate of lime prevails, to the exclusion of other rocks. Water is perhaps in equal quantity, but unequally distributed. Springs of immense volume occur, and are followed by wide spaces where none are found.

Advancing SW. through Kentucky, the central table land we have under review gradually becomes more level and less fertile. The natural timber trees on the NE. part are liriodendron, elm, black walnut, honey locust, buckeye, papaw, cotton wood, and wild cherry. This forest growth prevails on the middle waters of Licking and Kentucky, the heads of Salt and Green rivers. It is followed towards Tennessee by the "*Barrens*," an area wooded by oak, chesnut, elm, &c. The barrens are interspersed by other species of soil, by broken, and what is called the oak knob districts. In fact, the latter term much more appropriately marks the character of this section of Kentucky than does barrens. The hills are here round, gently sloping, and deviate in a striking manner from the common ridge form of a hilly country.

The substratum continues to be, as to the NE., flat imbedded limestone.

Approaching towards the Ohio river, the true superstructure of the basin again appears, as we have seen on the opposing slope. The rivers having found their way from the mountains over the hilly and central table land, their channels become deeper. From Great Sandy to its mouth, the aspect of the two opposing banks of the Ohio river are alike, and all the observations made in any general view or particular survey of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, applies with equal correctness to Kentucky. A very hilly, broken border, of about 25 or 30 ms. wide, following the inflections of Ohio river, skirts the State from Great Sandy to the mouth of Cumberland river. This border is the buttress of the Kentucky slope, fractured, if such a term can be admitted, by the abrasion of the waters flowing from the interior. Though not obstructed by falls, or even remarkable rapids, the streams of Kentucky flow with great velocity, occasioned by the considerable inclination of their plane of descent. The space between the mountains and Ohio river has a small declivity, but the great depth of the bed of the latter river has given so much pitch to the water that every stream has formed for itself a channel, whose declivity corresponds to the comparative depression between their sources and recipient. The apex of the hills within 3 or 4 ms. from the Ohio river is little, if any, below that of those far in the interior. The humble elevation of the interior hills is in relation to their base; if taken above Ohio river, their height would nearly correspond to those near that stream.

We may therefore, on leaving Ohio river, conceive ourselves rising rapidly to a level with the general surface. We find the waters flowing in enormous chasms, lined by limestone walls of from 100 to 300 or 400 feet deep. These chasms become less profound as we advance towards the mountain sources. Near the Ohio we meet with innumerable gushing springs of water, which, as we ascend the central table land, become more rare. We again find these fountains increase as we proceed on our way to the mountain border.

Over all the wide extent of Kentucky, the only really level surface of note is the bottoms of Ohio. Those bottoms are, in every place where they occur, perfectly similar in structure, and generally uniform in their texture. But the bottoms on the Ohio, in much the greater part, fall backwards toward the hills, at the base of which small ponds and marshes are frequent. But few instances of a regular acclivity from the water edge exist on the Ohio. In this instance this river differs essentially from most streams on the Atlantic slope, and particularly from the St. Lawrence. These ponds, along the base of the Ohio hills, superinduce bilious complaints in autumn. They are, however, easily drained, and the beneficial consequences of such melioration on the face of nature are felt at Louisville and other places, where such works have been executed.

As the bottom lands of Ohio constitute so remarkable a feature in the topography of the United States, and as Kentucky embraces the largest share

of this species of soil, I have reserved to the present to introduce its particular description. The natural position of Ohio river, and the process of its formation, has been amply discussed. It has been shown that that stream, and all its confluents, owe their existence to the wearing away of a primitive plain. It has been also noticed that this process must have been gradual and of very long continuance.

The vale of Ohio, at the city of Pittsburg, is 460 feet deep, and this depth diminishes in proportion to an advance towards the lower termination of the vale, and at the junction of Ohio and Mississippi rivers the water is but little depressed below the level of the adjacent bottoms.

Evidence of the periodical recession of the water is every where seen in the bottoms. In most places there are two, and in some places three, stages of bottoms, elevated above each other 15, 20, or 25 feet. The first, or lowest stage, is yet subject to immersion at the period of very high floods; the second and third have long ceased to be liable to inundation.

Newport and Covington, the former above and the latter below the mouth of Licking river, opposite Cincinnati, are on first bottoms.

Louisville, at the rapids of Ohio, stands on a first bottom more than usually elevated, but falling in the rear into low ponds.

In general the towns along the margin of Ohio, except at the mouth of rivers, are on second bottoms. Below Louisville, the hills are so much declined in elevation as to render that place a point of separation between the bold and rich scenery above and the more humble and less variegated landscapes below that place. It is also a point where the bottoms commence a change from the stair-form we have described, to the flat and monotonous aspect of the shores of the Mississippi. From the apex of the hills on one side, to those on the other, the distance is about 2 ms.; three-fourths of which is occupied by the river and slopes of the hills, leaving about half a mile, or 880 yards, for the breadth of the bottoms. The length of Ohio is 848, or, in round numbers, 850 ms., which, at half a mile wide, would yield 425 sq. ms. of bottom land. This amounts to only 528,200 acres, much less than is commonly believed, though I am well convinced falls little if any short of the real quantity. As to fertility, no description can much exceed reality; this range is no doubt amongst the most productive in the northern temperate zone. Its natural indigenous forest trees indicate a soil of the very highest strength of production. The most prominent species are oaks, elms, ash, and hickory, of every variety; black and white walnut, liriodendron, sugar-maple, linen, cotton-wood, and sycamore, with an underwood of papaw, dogwood, and spice. Every vegetable which the climate will admit can be produced in abundance. We may dismiss the subject at present by observing that, in point of climate, the Ohio itself ranges through three degrees and forty minutes of latitude. The mouth of Big Beaver being in N. lat. 40 40, and the mouth of Ohio N. lat. 37°. Of this climactic expanse, Kentucky embraces two degrees and eight minutes of latitude.

We have now surveyed Kentucky, and have found the features of nature exhibited on its surface to be in accordance with those of other parts of the basin in which it is situated. We have found a much more varied physiognomy than that country is commonly allowed to possess. It is a region, indeed, which well deserves the attention of the philosopher and statesman; it is interesting to the former from its peculiar structure and productions, and to the latter from its commanding position.

The principal productions of Kentucky are wheat flour, Indian corn, salted provisions, live stock, tobacco, hemp, and salt. Manufactures of various kinds have risen to considerable extent, particularly coarse cloths and cordage. The commercial outlet of Kentucky is the Mississippi river.

The subjoined tables, from the census of 1840, *exhibit the population of Kentucky.*

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	59,290	55,419
5 to 10	46,242	44,022
10 to 15	39,190	37,298
15 to 20	32,611	33,207
20 to 30	53,265	47,970
30 to 40	32,206	28,608
40 to 50	19,958	18,050
50 to 60	11,809	10,907
60 to 70	6,639	6,029
70 to 80	3,092	2,626
80 to 90	860	736
90 to 100	130	137
100 and upwards	31	23
	305,323	284,930
		305,323
Total whites	–	590,253

Ages.	Free colored.		Slaves.	
	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.
0 to 10	1,048	936	32,531	32,713
10 to 24	786	800	31,627	30,818
24 to 36	534	536	15,095	15,058
36 to 55	754	680	9,054	9,645
55 to 100	629	593	2,657	2,998
100 and upwards	10	11	40	22
	3,761	3,556	91,004	91,254
		3,761		91,004
Total	–	7,317	–	182,258

SUMMARY.

Whites	590,253
Free colored	7,317
Slaves	182,258
Total	779,828

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	120
Do. from 14 to 25	128
Do. above 25	152
Do. total deaf and dumb	400
Do. blind	256
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	305
Private charge	490
Total whites insane, &c.	795
Colored persons, free and slaves, who are—	
Deaf and dumb	77
Do. blind	141
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Private charge	132
Public charge	48

Total of persons employed in—	
Mining	331
Agriculture	197,738
Commerce	3,448
Manufactures and trades	23,217
Navigation on the ocean	44
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	968
Learned professions	2,487
Pensioners, for revolutionary and military services	886
Universities or colleges	10
Students in do.	1,419
Academies and grammar schools	116
Students in do.	4,906
Primary and common schools	952
Scholars in do.	24,641
Scholars at public charge	429
Number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write	40,018

Population of Kentucky, by counties, from the census of 1840.

Counties.	Free white persons.		Free col. persons.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Adair	3,470	3,299	48	44	775	830	8,466
Allen	3,229	3,146	9	10	456	479	7,329
Anderson	2,237	2,135	10	11	508	551	5,452
Barren	6,692	6,455	25	41	2,011	2,054	17,283
Bath	3,921	3,787	51	53	955	996	9,763
Boon	4,150	3,674	16	11	1,090	1,093	10,034
Bourbon	4,136	3,709	148	160	3,181	3,144	14,478
Bracken	3,191	2,892	78	73	410	409	7,053
Butler	1,716	1,663	2	2	251	264	3,898
Breathitt	1,063	1,013	-	-	51	68	2,195
Breckenridge	3,828	3,411	9	5	819	872	8,944
Bullitt	2,566	2,430	7	11	680	640	6,334
Caldwell	4,181	3,910	54	49	1,112	1,059	10,365
Callaway	4,574	4,296	6	7	428	483	9,794
Campbell	2,688	2,235	3	1	137	152	5,214
Carroll	1,680	1,532	13	10	369	362	3,966
Casey	2,193	2,178	15	22	280	271	4,939
Christian	4,895	4,596	57	42	3,002	2,995	15,587
Carter	1,373	1,338	5	3	93	93	2,905
Clark	3,462	3,293	74	71	1,896	2,016	10,802
Clay	2,027	1,927	75	75	392	201	4,607
Clinton	1,869	1,803	1	-	87	101	3,863
Cumberland	2,261	2,210	16	18	754	731	6,190
Daviess	3,303	3,024	21	23	976	984	8,331
Estill	2,582	2,378	5	12	302	256	5,335
Edmonston	1,334	1,245	1	-	179	155	2,914
Fayette	5,533	5,352	298	301	5,693	5,017	22,194
Fleming	5,663	5,495	58	60	961	1,031	13,268
Floyd	3,154	2,949	11	4	86	98	6,302
Franklin	3,430	2,907	113	121	1,379	1,470	9,420
Gallatin	1,794	1,567	23	15	297	307	4,003
Garrard	3,631	3,479	41	46	1,660	1,623	10,480
Grant	2,003	1,835	3	3	176	172	4,192
Graves	3,376	3,268	1	3	364	453	7,465
Grayson	2,136	2,126	-	-	102	97	4,461
Green	5,241	5,022	71	48	1,862	1,968	14,212
Greenup	2,850	2,629	38	26	366	388	6,297
Hancock	1,074	965	3	-	258	271	2,581
Hardin	7,049	6,780	22	24	1,244	1,238	16,357
Harlan	1,467	1,461	5	3	29	50	3,015
Harrison	4,605	4,390	54	39	1,773	1,611	12,472
Hart	3,083	2,895	23	21	505	501	7,031
Henderson	3,279	2,902	32	16	1,691	1,628	9,548
Henry	3,980	3,657	13	16	1,179	1,170	10,015
Hickman	3,354	3,491	5	3	787	828	8,968
Hopkins	3,817	3,600	15	16	825	898	9,171
Jefferson	14,604	12,383	382	381	4,164	4,438	36,346
Jessamine	2,964	2,816	74	70	1,816	1,656	9,396
Kenton	3,735	3,295	17	17	354	397	7,816
Knox	2,562	2,460	83	81	251	285	5,722
Laurel	1,538	1,426	4	2	46	63	3,079
Lawrence	2,422	2,230	1	-	37	40	4,730
Lewis	2,942	2,931	14	13	190	216	6,306
Lincoln	3,340	3,242	78	77	1,725	1,725	10,187
Livingston	3,879	3,459	53	46	821	767	9,025
Logan	4,312	4,167	152	158	2,342	2,484	13,615
Madison	5,568	5,292	48	34	2,695	2,718	16,355
Marion	4,244	4,096	33	47	1,292	1,320	11,032
Mason	5,810	5,328	133	139	2,119	2,190	15,719
McCracken	2,143	1,921	16	11	304	350	4,745
Meade	2,353	2,013	5	-	684	725	5,780
Mercer	6,660	6,401	135	188	2,753	2,533	18,720
Monroe	2,918	2,893	6	6	346	357	6,526
Montgomery	3,282	3,127	102	86	1,322	1,413	9,332

TABLE—*Continued.*

Counties.	Free white persons.		Free col. persons.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Morgan	2,361	2,178	2	1	26	35	4,603
Muhlenburg	3,030	2,725	6	7	579	617	6,964
Nelson	4,499	4,379	53	63	2,310	2,333	13,637
Nicholas	3,671	3,639	85	97	607	646	8,745
Ohio	2,954	2,793	14	8	381	442	6,592
Oldham	2,571	2,287	85	60	1,167	1,210	7,380
Owen	3,679	3,236	23	13	599	682	8,232
Pendleton	2,177	1,836	4	1	191	246	4,455
Perry	1,548	1,375	15	8	60	83	3,089
Pike	1,756	1,713	6	7	48	37	3,567
Pulaski	4,438	4,145	8	10	474	545	9,620
Rockcastle	1,584	1,439	3	6	175	202	3,409
Russell	1,959	1,869	4	-	188	218	4,238
Scott	4,340	3,880	54	55	2,737	2,602	13,668
Shelby	5,857	5,399	86	71	3,225	3,130	17,768
Simpson	2,580	2,424	21	19	739	754	6,537
Spencer	2,429	2,221	11	9	975	936	6,581
Todd	3,107	2,963	26	16	1,927	1,952	9,991
Trigg	2,899	2,715	29	21	1,011	1,041	7,716
Trimble	1,944	1,843	9	11	316	357	4,480
Union	2,573	2,336	24	12	866	862	6,673
Warren	5,700	5,378	85	76	2,126	2,081	15,446
Washington	4,006	3,894	19	19	1,277	1,381	10,596
Wayne	3,481	3,273	10	5	303	327	7,399
Whitley	2,264	2,224	12	7	59	87	4,673
Woodford	2,981	2,835	93	79	3,056	2,696	11,740
Total	305323	284930	3761	3556	91,004	91,254	779828

The interests of education have received considerable attention in this State; the Transylvania is a comparatively recent, but a really respectable institution. According to a report of the professors in this seminary, dated February 11th, 1822, the school of medicine presents "all the means requisite for a complete course of medical education, conducted in the usual academical form.

"The library of the institution is select and valuable, containing, in various languages, the standard and most esteemed works in medicine, both ancient and modern, with no inconsiderable number of the same rank in the several collateral branches of science; the chemical apparatus is, in many respects, not inferior to any in the U. S.; and the anatomical museum, already rich in matter of instruction, will be rendered much more so by additions which it will receive from Europe in the course of the summer. The lecture rooms are also spacious, comfortable, and commodious.

"Courses of lectures are delivered on all the branches of medicine taught in the oldest schools of our country.

"The price of subsistence is unusually moderate, and accommodations excellent; the situation exceedingly healthy; and in intelligence, morality, and refinement, the society not surpassed by that of any other town in the U. S.

"The lectures will commence annually, on the first Monday in November, and terminate early in the month of March.

"To be entitled to present himself a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, a pupil must be twenty-one years of age, and have attended two full courses of lectures—one of them, at least, in this institution.

"But any physician who shall have practised his profession with reputation for the term of four years

may become a candidate, after attending one full course of lectures in this school."

The building appropriated to the use of the Transylvania University was burned on the night of May 9th, 1829. About half the books and all the philosophical apparatus were saved Insurance $10,000.

The charter of a second university, to be located at Danville, was granted by the Legislature in 1819.

Kentucky, river, rises in Floyd co., in the spurs of Cumberland mountain, interlocking with the sources of Licking and Big Sandy, and opposite to those of Tennessee. The general course of Kentucky river is NW., and by comparative courses 200 ms., through or bordering on Floyd, Perry, Estill, Clarke, Madison, Fayette, Jessamine, Garrard, Mercer, Woodford, Franklin, Shelby, Owen, Henry, and Gallatin cos. It enters Ohio at Point William, and in times of flood is navigable by the windings of the stream about 150 ms.

Keratea, village of Greece, in Attica, SE. from Athens about 15 ms. It is inhabited by Albanians, and contains about 250 houses, situated near, though not on the Saronic gulf, and at the foot of a range of mountains called Parne. From a hill behind Keratea Mr. Hobhouse obtained a "commanding prospect, including the southern extremity of the Negropont, Macronosi, or Long island, near the eastern coast, as far as Sunium, and several islands to the S. of that promontory. The two ranges of Hymethus were distinctly seen."

Mr. Hobhouse, upon what authority he does not state, gives the name of Keratea to the spurs of Cithæron N. from Eleusis.

Kerbela, ancient Vologesia, town of Irak Arabia, on the W. bank of the Euphrates, about 50 ms. SW. from Bagdad. Kerbela is also the Meshed Hosein, "*Tomb of Hosein*," the grandson of Mohammed, who was there killed in battle; hence, by the Sheah branch of Islamism, regarded sacred. It is situated on or near the great desert, and a few ms. SW. of the Euphrates.—See *Meshed Ali*, *Meshed Hosein*, and *Meshed*.

Kercolang, island in the Indian ocean, between 80 and 100 ms. in circumference. Lon. 126 31 E., lat. 4 28 N.

Keresoun, ancient Cerasus, town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Black sea, 70 ms. WSW. from Trebisond.

Kergulen's Land, island in the Southern ocean, visited by Captain Cook in 1779. Lon. 69 37 E., lat. 49 3 S.

Kirkesith, ancient Circessium, town of ancient Mesopotamia and modern Asiatic Turkey, situated on the eastern bank of the Euphrates, at and below the mouth of the river Khaboor, ancient Chaboras, about 300 ms. NE. by E. of Damascus, and very nearly an equal distance SE. by E. of Scanderoon. This place was remarkable, as being the utmost bounds of the Roman empire on the eastern side of the Euphrates, though on the western side the Roman eagles hovered many ages 100 ms. still lower, at Anatho. The immense extent of Roman power may be in part estimated from the fact that, by any road, it was nearly 1,000 ms. from Anatho to Constantinople.

Kerman, province of Persia, ancient Caramania, lying on the Gulf of Persia. The inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool.—Town of Persia, capital of a province of the same name, called also Caramania. It is 120 ms. NNW. of Gambroon. Lon. 55 15 E., lat. 29 20 N.

Kernesville, village, Northampton co., Pa, 15 ms. NW. by. W. from Easton.

Kerpen, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, 14 ms. SE. of Juliers. Lon. 6 56 E., lat. 50° N.

Kerry, co. of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 57 ms. long and 45 broad, bounded on the E. by the cos. of Limerick and Cork, on the W. by the Atlantic ocean, on the N. by the Shannon, which separates it from Thomond, and on the S. by Desmond and the ocean. It is a mountainous country, but in many places are good corn-fields. It contains 84 parishes. Ardfert is the capital.

Kershaw, district of S. C., bounded by Sumter and part of Richland SE., part of Richland SW., Fairfield W., Lancaster NW. and N., Chesterfield NE., and Darlington E. Length 33, mean width 24 ms., area about 800 sq. ms. Surface pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. Soil productive. Chief town, Camden. This district was not returned or reported in the census of 1820; we cannot, therefore, show the progress of population in the 20 years preceding 1840, when it was 12,481.

Kertoon Pira, river, branch of the Amur, rises in central Asia, in the country of the Kalkas, N. lat. 49°, lon. 110° E., flows NE. 600 ms., and uniting with the Argoun, forms the Amur.

Kertsch, fortress of great importance, which, with Jenikale, commands the passage which forms the communication between the sea of Asoph and the Black sea. It is situated on the E. coast of the Crimea, near the N. entrance of the straits of Caffra, 12 ms. from Jenikale.

Kesroan, chain of mountains on the coast of Syria, of which Mount Libanus makes a part.

Kessel, town of Prussian Guelderland, with a handsome castle, seated on the Maese, between Ruremond and Venlo. Lon. 5 49 E., lat. 15 16 North.

Kesseldorf, village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 3 ms. below Dresden, remarkable for a victory gained by the King of Prussia over the Saxons, in 1745.

Kesteven, one of the three grand divisions of Lincolnshire, Eng. It contains the W. part of the co., from the middle to the S. extremity.

Keswick, town of Eng., in Cumberland, in a vale surrounded by hills, near the rapid river Greeta; near this vale the finest black lead in the world is dug up. It is 25 ms. NW. of Kendal, and 217 NNW. of London. Lon. 3 15 W., lat. 58 35 North.

Kestwick, Vale of, Eng., in the S. part of Cumberland. Here is the Lake of Derwent-water. To the N. of this is the lofty mountain of Skiddaw, one of the most distinguished in Eng., and to the S. is the dreary region of Burrowdale.—See *Burrowdale*, *Derwent-water*, and *Skiddaw*.

Ketcham's Corner, post office, Saratoga co., N. Y., 15 ms. N. from Albany.

Kettering, town of Eng., in Northamptonshire, 12 ms. NE. of Northampton, and 75 NW. of London. Lon. 0 59 E., lat. 52 20 N.

Kew, village of Eng., in Surry, 7 ms. W., by S. of London, on the Thames, over which is a

stone bridge of 7 arches to Brentford. Kew gardens are open to the public every Monday, from midsummer to the end of autumn.

Keweena, Point, projects far into the S. side of Lake Superior. It is thus distinguished and described by Mr. Schoolcraft: "It has sometimes been confounded, by geographers and travellers, with Point Chegoimegon, which is 130 ms. further W. In coasting round this point, it is estimated to be 90 ms., but canoes shorten the voyage by ascending the Portage river, which nearly insulates the point from the main shore, and makes a portage of less than a mile into the lake W. from the point. To the E. of this point there is a large bay, 12 ms. wide by 20 in length, called Keweena bay, which it is necessary to cross in order to reach Portage river."—See *Portage river*.

Kexholm, town of the Russian Government of Wiburgh, on two islands of the Lake Ladoga, 60 ms. NE. of Wiburgh, and 67 N. of Petersburg. Lon. 30 25 E., lat. 61 3 N.

Keynsham, town in Somersetshire, on the Avon, 5 ms. SE. of Bristol, and 119 W. of London. Lon. 2 34 W., lat. 51 24 N.

Keysville, village, Charlotte co., Va., on the head waters of Meheim river, 70 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Key West, small island in the Gulf of Mexico, remarkable as being the most southern settlement of the U. S. It is used as a naval station. Lat. 24 34 N., lon. W. C. 4 38 W.

The following observations and data were extracted from a more detailed communication from Dr. H. S. Waterhouse, dated Key West, November 22, 1831, and addressed to Messrs. Gales & Seaton, and published in the National Intelligencer:

KEY WEST, *Flor.*, *Nov.* 22, 1831.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON: Immediately after Florida became an integrant part of the United States, the General Government were sensible of the great importance of this place in a national point of view. It is not only a frontier station, but is the key of entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, and commands the communication with the "Great West." In its proximity to the West Indies and to the South American States, the depth of water and excellency of its harbor, and the certainty with which the entrance can be commanded, it is unequalled by any other place in this southern world.

A large space of ground, formerly covered with a dense growth of bushes, weeds, and tall grass, through which the sun's rays never penetrated, and under which the earth's surface never dried, is now cleared, laid out into streets and squares, and occupied by substantial, safe, and airy buildings.

One circumstance, interesting as a pathological fact, deserves mention. The Florida Keys, including this island, are, without an exception, based on carbonate of lime. The reef itself consists wholly of that substance, and the waters of the gulf are saturated with this compound. Medical men will bear me out in the assertion, that an island thus based, and so surrounded, can never, under ordinary contingents, produce pestilential miasmata.

I have now resided constantly in Key West three years and a quarter, commencing 23d of August, 1828. The extremes of temperature on Fahrenheit's scale have been from 90° (July 11 and August 5, 1830) down to 50°, (on the morning of January 18, 1831,) though the common annual range does not exceed 33°. At no time has the alteration in temperature been otherwise than gradual.

The extremes of atmospheric pressure (ascertained by Adie's sympicrometer) have been from 29.01 inches to 30.28. The rarest state (29.01) occurred 24th September, 1830, during the usual autumnal equinoctial gale. The greatest pressure takes place in the coldest days of winter—often to 30 inches and upwards. But sudden alternations (as indicated by this extremely delicate instrument) seldom exceed 14-100 of an inch.

During the time specified above, the total of deaths in this town and harbor has been 86.

Reckoning the number of inhabitants on this island (including U. S. troops) at 300—deaths of residents in the last 3¼ years, 46—gives the average number of deaths per year, 15—average 5 per cent.

The people and the Government are alike interested in being made acquainted with the truth.

H. S. WATERHOUSE, *M. D.*

KHAN, a primitive title in the central and northern languages of Asia, evidently the root of the German *konig*, and English *king*. In Tartary, or in central Asia, where the term originated, it is only applied to independent sovereigns, though in Persia it has received a more extended signification, and is applied to commanders in chief of armies and governors or viceroys of provinces; but even there the original power of the word is preserved, as it applies only to those in the highest secondary stations.—See art. *King*.

KHIRGHAHS, conical moveable huts, the temporary residences of the nomadic nations of central Asia. To call a people Khirgueses is to call them people of the huts.

Khorasin, country of Asia, along the E. side of the Caspian. It corresponds in part with ancient Hyrcania, or rather the western part of Scythia Intra Imaum.—See *Asia*, p. 86.

Khorkof, government of the Russian empire, formerly comprised in the government of Ukrania-Slovodskaia. Its capital of the same name is seated on the Uda, which falls into the Donetz.

Khosistan.—See *Chusistan*.

Khojund, city of Bucharia, on the Sihon or Jaxartes river, 120 ms. NE. fram Samarcand.

Khyber Passes, in Cabul. From Peshawar to Jellalabad is 90 ms. through the Khyber Passes and along the road, which, winding among the hills and on the precipitous banks of the Cabul river, makes the distance much greater than in a direct line. The Khyber Passes (lat. 34 30) are elevated 3,000 feet above the level of the ocean, are 12 ms. in length, and extremely narrow in some places.—*Henry Wheaton*.

Kia-king-fou, city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang, remarkable for nothing but its streets, ornamented by beautiful piazzas, that shelter passengers from the sun and rain. Seven cities of the third class are dependent upon it.

Kiachta, Kiakta, town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Irkoutsk, and on the Selenga

river. It is a point of contact between the Russians and Chinese; the site and environs are barren, mountainous, and deficient in water. The chief pop. are Russian merchants. Lat. 50 30 N. lon. 107 E., and about 200 ms. from Irkoutsk.

Kiang-nan, province of China, bounded on the W. by Honan and Houquang, on the S. by Tche-kiang and Kiang-si, on the E. by the Gulf of Nanking, and on the N. by Chang-tong. It is full of lakes, rivers, and canals; and their silks, japanned goods, ink, and paper, bring higher prices than those of the other provinces. Nanking is the capital.

Kiang-si, province of China, bounded on the N. by Kiang-nan, on the W. by Houquang, on the S. by Quang-tong, and on the E. by Fokien and Tche-kiang. Nan-tchang-fou is the capital.

Kiburg, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle. It is seated on the river Theoff, 14 ms. NE. of the town of Zurich. Lon. 8 46 E., lat. 47 28 N.

Kidderminster, corporate town of Eng., in Worcestershire, under a hill, on the river Stour, and is the principal manufacturing place in the co., and it was particularly noted for a woolen manufacture called Kidderminster stuffs. Its former trade of stuffs is much declined, on account of the general use of cotton goods; but its carpet manufacture has greatly increased. It is 14 ms. SE. of Bridgenorth, and 125 NW. of London. Lon. 2 18 W., lat. 52 28 N.

Kidwelly, town in Carmarthenshire, in South Wales. It is seated on a creek of the Bristol channel, near the mouth of the Towy. From this town, a canal has been cut to some collieries, whence coal is brought down and exported. It is 8 ms. S. of Carmarthen, and 224 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4 20 W., lat. 50 44 N.

Kiel, strong and considerable town of Germany, n the circle of Lower Saxony, capital of Holstein, with a castle and a university. It stands on a peninsula, in a bay of the Baltic, and has a commodious harbor for ships of the largest size. A canal was begun in 1777, by which the navigation of the Northern sea is to be united with the Baltic, and crosses Holstein by the canal of Kiel and the river Eyder, which passes by Rendsburg, and falls into the German ocean at Tonningen, by which Kiel has become one of the most commercial places in Holstein. Kiel is 87 ms. NW. of Lubec, and 46 N. by E. of Hamburg. Lon. 10° E., lat. 54 20 N.—See *Holstein*. See article *Navigation, Inland*.

Kiema, promontory of Switzerland, on the W. shore of Lake Zug, of which it is remarkable that the ground belongs to the canton of Lucern, the timber to that of Zug, and the leaves to that of Schweitz.

Kien-ning-fou, city of China, in the province of Fokien. At the time of the conquest of China by the Manshurs, it sustained two sieges, and after some time it was taken, and all the inhabitants were put to the sword. Having been since re-established, it is ranked among cities of the first class, and has eight cities of the third class under its jurisdiction. It is 260 ms. SE. of Nang-king.

Kiernow, town of Lithuania, seated on the Villia, where the duke resides. Lon. 35 21 E., lat. 54 50 N.

Kilbarchan, village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire. It is a manufacturing place, and has extensive bleaching grounds. It is 5 ms. SW. of Renfrew.

Kilbeggan, borough of Ireland, in West Meath. It is seated on the Boena, and is 44 ms. W. of Dublin.

Kilburn, village of Eng., in Middlesex, in the vicinity of London, famous for a fine well of mineral water.

Kilda, St., small island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, 18 leagues to the W. of North Uist. A great number of the poor people in this island live chiefly by fishing and catching wild fowls. St. Kilda is the most westerly island of Great Britain.

Kildare, co. of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 37 ms. long and 20 broad, bounded on the E. by Dublin and Wicklow, on the W. by King's co. and Queen's co., on the N. by E. Meath, and on the S. by Catherlough. It is a fertile country, contains 100 parishes, and sends ten members to Parliament.——Town of Ireland, capital of a co. of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is 27 ms. SW. of Dublin. Lon. 6 37 W., lat. 53 9 N.

Kildrummy, town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, seated on the Don. Lon. 2 35 W., lat. 57 20 N.

Kilgarren, town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, on the river Tyvy; near it is a remarkable salmon leap, where the fish are caught in great abundance. Above this place are large works for fabricating tin plates. It is 30 ms. N. of Pembroke, and 227 WNW. of London. Lon. 4 40 W., lat. 52 4 N.

Kilham, town of Eng., in the East Riding of Yorkshire, on the Moulds, and is 36 ms. NE. of York, and 200 N. of London. Lon. 16′ W., lat. 54 5 N.

Kilia, fortified town of Turkey, in Europe, in the province of Bessarabia, seated in an island at the mouth of the Danube. It is 86 ms. SW. of Bialogorod, and 290 NE. of Constantinople. Lon. 28 46 E., lat. 45 22 N.

Kilkenny, co. of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 40 ms. long and 20 broad, bounded on the E. by Catherlough and Wexford, on the W. by Tipperary, on the N. by Queen's co., and on the S. by Waterford. It is one of the most healthful, pleasant, and populous cos. in Ireland, contains 96 parishes, and sends 16 members to Parliament.——Town of Ireland, capital of a co. of the same name. It is one of the most populous and commercial towns of Ireland, and consists of the Irish and English town, the last of which is the principal. It once had a bishop, and the cathedral is yet standing. It is 26 ms. N. of Waterford, and 54 SW. of Dublin. Lon. 6 55 W., lat. 52 36 N.——Tp., Leinster co., L. C., 35 ms. NW. from Montreal.——Tp., Coos co., N. H., 8 ms. NE. from Lancaster.——Village, St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

Killala, seaport of Ireland, in the co. of Mayo, and province of Connaught, with a bishop's see. It is 21 ms. N. of Castleblar. Lon. 9 11 W., lat. 54 15 E.

Killaloe, city of Ireland, in the co. of Clare, and province of Munster, with a bishop's see, seated on the Shannon, over which is a bridge of

19 arches. Here is a considerable salmon and eel fishery. It is 10 ms. NNE. of Limerick. Lon. 8 27 W., lat. 52 50 N.

Killarney, town of Ireland, in the co. of Kerry, and province of Munster, on the side of a lake of the same name. Within half a mile of this place are the ruins of the cathedral of Aghadoe, an ancient bishopric united to Ardfert. It is 143 ms. SW. of Dublin.——Beautiful lake of Ireland, in the co. of Kerry, otherwise called Lough Lean, from its being surrounded by high mountains. It is divided into three parts, called the Lower, Middle, and Upper Lake. The Northern or Lower Lake is 6 ms. in length, and from three to four in breadth. The Upper Lake is four ms. in length, and from two to three in breadth. It is almost surrounded by mountains, from which descend a number of beautiful cascades. The islands in this lake are numerous, and afford an amazing variety of picturesque views. The centre lake, which communicates with the upper, is small in comparison with the other two, and cannot boast of equal variety; but the shores are in many places indented with beautiful bays, surrounded by dark groves of trees. In the several mountains adjacent to the lakes are still to be seen vestiges of mines of iron, lead, and copper.

Killevan, town of Ireland, and province of Ulster, in the co. of Monaghan, 8 ms. SW. of Monaghan. Lon. 7 26 W., lat. 54 10 N.

Killiecrankie, noted pass in Perthshire, near the junction of the Tumel with the Garry. It is the grand entrance into the highlands in those parts, and is formed by the lofty mountains impending over the Garry, which rushes through in a deep, darksome, and rocky channel, overhung with trees. At present, a fine road gives an easy access to the remote highlands, and the two sides are joined by a fine arch.

Killileagh, borough of Ireland, in the co. of Down, seated on an arm of Strangford Lough, where ships may be sheltered from all winds. The celebrated Sir Hans Sloane was born in this town, which is 80 ms. N. by E. of Dublin.

Killinaule, town of Ireland, in the co. of Tipperary, and province of Connaught, 14 ms. N. of Clonmel. Lon. 7 26 W., lat. 52 27 N.

Killingly, town, Windham co., Ct. Pop. in 1810, 2,512; in 1820, 2,803. It is situated between Quinebaug river and R. I., in the NE. corner of the State.——Centre post office, Windham co., Ct., in Killingly tp.

Killington Peak, mountain of Vt., 10 ms. E. from Rutland. It is upwards of 4,000 feet above the level of the Atlantic ocean.

Killingworth, town, Middlesex co., Ct., on Long Island Sound, 20 ms. SW. of New London, and about 25 ms. NE. of New Haven.

Killony, town of Ireland, in the co. of Sligo, 6 ms. S. of Sligo. Lon. 8 25 W., lat. 54 11 North.

Killough, or *Port St. Ann*, seaport of Ireland, in the co. of Down, and province of Ulster, situated on the N. of St. John's point, in the Irish sea, and has a good quay where ships lie very safe. Here is a manufacture of salt. It is 76 ms. N. by E. of Dublin.

Killybegs, borough of Ireland, in the co. of Donegal, with a spacious harbor on the N. side of Donegal bay. It is 12 ms. NW. of Ballyshannon. Lon. 8 6 W., lat. 54 40 N.

Kilmac-Thomas, town of Ireland, in the co. of Waterford, and province of Munster, 12 ms. SE. of Waterford. Lon. 7 10 W., lat 52 14 N.

Kilmainham, town of Ireland, situated about half a mile from Dublin. It has a session-house and a jail; and here the quarter sessions are held for the co. of Dublin, and the knights for the shire elected.

Kilmallock, borough of Ireland, in the co. of Limerick. Lon. 8 34 W., 51 24 N.

Kilmarnock, populous town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a manufactory of gloves, carpets, stockings, nightcaps, bonnets, and other woolen goods. It is 15 ms. SW. of Glasgow.——Village, Lancaster co., Va., 10 ms. SE. from Lancaster, C. H., and by post road 115 ms. NE. by E. from Richmond.

Kilmore, town of Ireland, in the co. of Cavan, and province of Ulster, with a bishop's see, 3 ms. SW. of Cavan. Lon. 7 11 W., lat. 54 2 N.

Kiltearn, town of Ross-shire, in Scotland, remarkable for being the burial place of Donald Monro, who gave Buchanan the account of the islands and highlands of Scotland, which he has inserted in his history.

Kilworth, thriving town of Ireland, in the co. of Cork, and province of Munster, at the foot of Kilworth mountains. Below the town runs the river Funcheon, on which stands the castle of Cloughleagh, which has stood seven sieges. Kilworth is 108 ms. SW. of Dublin.

Kimberton, village, Chester co., Pa.

Kimbles, post office, Lawrence co., Ohio, by post road 120 ms. a little E. of S. from Columbus.

Kimblesville, post office, Chester co., Pa.

Kimbolton, town of Eng., in Huntingdonshire, 8 ms. NW. of St. Noet's, and 64 N. by W. of London. Lon. 18' W., lat. 52 15 N.

Kimi, town of Sweden, capital of a province of the same name, in E. Bothnia, seated on a river of the same name, where it falls into the gulf of Bothnia, 10 ms. SE. of Tornea.

Kimi Lapmark, province of Swedish Lapland, situated on the frontiers of Russian Lapland.

Kimski, town of Tartary, in Russia, where there is a great number of martens and sables.

Kin, town of Persia, 320 ms. E. of Ispahan.

Kinburn, fortress of the Russian empire, situated at the mouth of the Dneiper, opposite Oczakow.

Kincannon Works, post office, Surry co., N. C., by post road 139 ms. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

Kincardine O'Neal, village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, seated on the river Dee, 23 ms. W. of Aberdeen.

Kincardineshire, or *Mearns*, co. of Scotland, bounded on the N. and NW. by Aberdeenshire, on the E. by the German ocean, and on the S. by Angusshire. Its length along the coast is 30 ms., its greatest breadth 20. The only borough in it is Inverbervie.

Kinderhook, creek of Columbia and Rensselaer cos., N. Y. It composed of 2 branches. The S. branch rises near the SE. angle of Columbia co., the N. branch near the SE. angle of Rensselaer co., and each flowing about 25 ms., unite about 2 ms. from the Hudson river, into which

the united stream falls, 5 ms. N. from the city of Hudson.——Town, Columbia co., N. Y., on the E. side of Hudson river, 10 ms. N. of the city of Hudson, and 20 S. of Albany. Pop. in 1820, 3,963.

Kinderhook Landing, village, Kinderhook tp., Columbia co., N. Y., 3 ms. S. from Kinderhook.

Kineton, town of Eng., in Warwickshire. It is 10 ms. SSE. of Warwick, and 88 NW. of London. Lon. 1 24 W.. lat. 52 11 N.

KING, Anglo-Saxon *Cyning*; Islandic *Konungr*, Turkish, and other languages of Central Asia, *Khan*, or *Khagan*, a hero, leader, or supreme ruler. It is probably one of the most primitive titles now preserved by man. The origin of this title was no doubt literally "Collector," a leader uniting many into one political body. As little doubt can be entertained but what the title of "mighty hunter," given to Nimrod, is an erroneous translation, and ought to be expressed by some term designating a leader who united scattered tribes into what we would now call "a kingdom." The preposition *con*, found in all the Teutonic, Sclavonic, and Turkish languages, has one general meaning. "*unite* many into one." *Radja* in Sanscrit, *reg* in the *Albanian*, *ras* in Abysinian, *rex* in Celtic, *regin* in Islandic, *roi* in French, *rey* in Spanish, &c., are taken as synonymous with king, though the idea the two lists of terms convey is essentially distinct—the latter having the meaning of "chief," or principal, a person standing forth and distinguished from others.

King George's Sound, name given by Captain Cook, in 1778, to the harbor which he discovered on the W. coast of Quadra and Vancouver's Island. Lon. 126 48 W. from London, 49 48 W. from W. C., and lat. 49 33 N. But the natives call it Nootka.—See *Nootka Sound* and *Island*.

King and Queen, co., Va., bounded by Mattapony river, or King William SW., Caroline NW., Essex and Middlesex NE., and Gloucester SE; length 40 ms., mean width 10, area 400 sq. ms.; surface waving rather than hilly, soil of middling quality. Chief town, Dunkirk. Pop. in 1820, 11,798; and in 1840, 10,862. Ctl. lat. 37 46 N., and on the meridian of W. C.

King and Queen, C. H., King and Queen co., Va., 54 ms. NE. by E. from Richmond.

King-an fou, city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the banks of a river in a very fertile canton, abounding with gold and silver.

King Creek, village, Barnwell district, S. C.

Kingfield, village, Somerset co., Maine, 119 ms. N. from Portland.

King George, co., Va., bounded by the Rappahannock river or Caroline co. S., Stafford W., Potomac river N., and Westmoreland E.; length 16 ms., mean width 10, area 160 sq. ms; surface hilly, and soil of a middling quality. Chief town, Hampstead. Pop. in 1820, 6,116; and in 1840, 5,927. Ctl. lat. 38 20 N., lon. W. C. 10 W. ——C. H. and post office, King George co., Va., about 75 ms. NNE. from Richmond. Lat. 38 14 N., lon. W. C. 4′ W.

King George the Third's Islands, group on the W. coast of America, extending from lat. 56 10 to 58 18 N.

Kinghorn, seaport of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the Frith of Forth, 9 ms. N. of Leith, on the opposite side of the Frith. Lon. 3 W., lat. 56 5 N.

King's, co. of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, which is 38 ms. long, and 30 broad, bounded on the N. by Westmeath, on the E. by Kildare, on the S. by Queen's co. and Tipperary, and on the W. by the Shannon, which divides it from Roscommon, Galway, and another part of Tipperary. It contains 56 parishes, and sends 6 members to Parliament. It is not so rich as some of the other cos., nor is it so well inhabited. The capital is Phillipstown.

Kings, co. of New Brunswick, on both sides of St. John's river, bounded by Charlotte co. E., by St. John S., and by Westmoreland and Northumberland W.——Co. of N. Y., comprising the western extremity of Long Island, bounded S. by the Atlantic ocean, W. by the Narrows, New York harbor, and E. river, NE. by Queen's co., and E. by Jamaica or Rockaway bay; length 8 ms., mean width 6, area about 50 sq. ms.; surface most delightfully variegated, and under complete cultivation, presenting a very pleasing aspect. The soil in its natural state was sterile, sandy, and rocky, but by manure has been rendered generally highly productive in grain, fruits, and garden vegetables. Chief towns, Brooklyn and Flatbush. Pop. in 1820, including Brooklyn, 11,187; and in 1840, 47,613. Ctl. lat. 40 38 N., lon. W. C. 3 5 E.

Kingsborough, village, Montgomery co., N. Y., 50 ms. NW. from Albany.

Kingsbridge, town of Eng., in Devonshire. It is seated at the head of a small inlet of the English channel, 34 ms. S. by W. of Exeter, and 218 WSW. of London. Lon. 3 48 W., lat. 50 20 N.——Crossing place over Harlem river or strait, on the road from New York up Hudson river.

Kingsbury, village of Eng., in Herts, to the N. of St. Alban's. Here the Saxon kings had a palace.——Town, Washington co., N. Y. It is situated on the E. side of Hudson river, between Fort George and Argyle tp., and 90 ms. N. of Albany. Pop. in 1810, 2,272; in 1820, 2,203; and in 1840, 2,773.

Kingsclear, town of Eng., in Hampshire. It was the residence of some of the Saxon kings, and is 9 ms. NW. of Basingstoke, and 56 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1 9 W., lat. 51 20 N.——Tp., York co., New Brunswick.

Kingsessing, SE. tp., Philadelphia co., Pa., between Blockly tp., Schuylkill river, Delaware river and Darby creek.

Kingsey, tp., Buckingham co., L. C., on St. Francis and the W. branch of Nicolet rivers, about 40 ms. S. by E. from Three rivers.

King's Ferry, post office, Cayuga co., N. Y. ——Post office, Monongalia co., Va., 25 ms. by land above Morgantown, and 3 below the main fork of Monongahela river.

King's Langly, village of Eng., in Herts, 5 ms. W. of St. Albans.

Kings, mountain in Lincoln co., N. C., 26 ms. a little S. of W. from Charlotte, and 35 SE. by E. from Rutherfordton. This mountain or hill was rendered remarkable by a battle fought there October 7th, 1780, between a party of U. S. militia and of British and tories. The latter were

defeated with the loss of Col. Ferguson, their commander, and nearly the whole either killed or taken prisoners.

Kingsport, post office, Sullivan co., Tenn., by post road 255 ms. NE. by E. from Murfreesborough.

Kingstein, strong fortress of Norway.—See *Fredericstadt*.

Kingston, town, Rockingham co., N. H., 19 ms. SW. of Portsmouth.——Town, Plymouth co., Mass., on a small bay, near Cape Cod, at the distance of 37 ms. SE. of Boston.——Tp., Addi- co., Vt., 25 ms. SW. from Montpelier.——Town of Ulster co., N. Y., lying on the W. side of Hudson river, 32 ms. S. of the city of Hudson, which was burnt by the British forces in 1777, being at that time one of General Washington's principal magazines.——Village of Middlesex co., N. J., on Millstone river, and on the road from New Brunswick to Trenton, 15 ms. SW. from the former place.——Village, Luzerne co., Pa., built on one street, opposite Wilkesbarre.—See *Wyoming*. ——Tp., Luzerne co., Pa., around and including the preceding village of the same name.——Village, Talbot county, Md., on the right bank of Choptank river, 5 ms. NE. from Easton.——Village, Somerset co., Md., 5 ms. N. from the mouth of Pocomoke river.——Tp., Delaware co., Ohio, on the headwaters of Alum and Big Walnut creeks, and immediately N. of Sunbury.——Small town situated on the line, but within the co. of Ross, Ohio, 10 ms. N. from Chilicothe.——Village and seat of justice, Roane co., Tenn., on the point between Clinch and Holston rivers, 60 ms. by water, and 40 by land below Knoxville.——Village, Morgan co., Georgia, 33 ms. NNW. from Milledgeville.——Town of Jamaica, on the N. side of the bay of Port Royal, about a mile in length and a half a mile in breadth. It is a place of good trade. Lon. W. C. 8′ E., lat. 17 56 N. Pop. about 33,000, of which about 10,000 only are whites.

Kingston, U. C., occupies the site of old Fort Frontenac, at the head of St. Lawrence river, opposite Wolf island. This town was laid out in 1784, and is now the most populous in the province. Its situation as an entrepot between Lower and Upper Canada, and between Canada and the United States, is very advantageous. The harbor is excellent, and admits vessels of the largest size. It contains a Protestant and Catholic church, a court-house, jail, hospital, and about 400 dwelling-houses, with 2,000 inhabitants. Distant 35 miles nearly NW. from Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. Lon. W. C. 20′ E., lat. 44 8 N.

Kingston-upon-Hull.—See *Hull*.

Kingston-upon-Thames, a corporate town of Eng., in Surry. Queen Elizabeth founded here a free school; and the Lent assizes are constantly held at this place. The wooden bridge over the Thames is the most ancient on that river, except London bridge. It is 11 miles SW. of London. Lon. 12′ W., lat. 51 27 N.

King-te-ching, town of China, in the province of Kiang-si, and district of Jaotcheou-fou.

King tree, village, Williamsburg district, S. C., on Black river, about 65 ms. N. from Charleston.

Kingsville, town, Ashtabula co., O., on Lake Erie, 10 ms. NE. from Jefferson.

King William, county, Virginia, between Mattapony and Pamunky rivers, and extends eastward to where those rivers unite, and form York river, and bounded NW. by Caroline county; length 40 miles, mean width 12, area 480 sq. miles. Surface moderately hilly, and soil generally thin, and in part sandy. Pop. in 1820, 9,697; and in 1840, 9,258. Central lat. 37 40 N., lon. W. C. 5′ W. ——C. H., post office, and seat of justice, King William co., Va., 35 ms. NE. from Richmond—about half way between Mattapony and Pamunky rivers.

Kingwood, tp., Hunterdon county, N. J., on the E. side of the Delaware, between Amwell and Flemington.——Village, Preston co., Va., near Cheat river, 20 ms. SE. from Morgantown.

Kinteanick, village, Lewis county, Ky., by post road NNE. from Frankfort.

Kinross, borough of Scot., in Kinross-shire, on a plain near Loch Leven, screened on the N. by the Ochil Hills. Its manufactures are linen and some cutlery ware; and it is 20 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 22 W., lat. 56 15 N.

Kinross-shire, co. of Scot., between the shires of Perth and Fife, and 30 miles in circuit, and its length and breadth nearly equal. It sends one member to Parliament, alternately with the county of Clackmannan. Pop. in 1801, 6,725; in 1811, 7,245; and in 1820, 7,762.

Kinsale, seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster. It is a very populous trading place, and has an excellent harbor, 14 ms. S. of Cork. Lon. 8 26 W., lat. 51 41 N.——Village, Westmoreland co., Va., situated on the SW. side of the river Potomac, near the Chesapeake bay.

Kinsman, NE. town of Trumbull co., Ohio.

Kinston, town, Lenoir co., North Carolina, on the left bank of Neuse river, 40 miles by water above Newbern.

Kintail, peninsula in Ross-shire, situated between Loch Garron and Loch Duich.

Kin-tcheou-fou, city of China, in the province of Hau-quang. Its district contains two cities of the second and eleven of the third class.

Kint-ching, capital of the islands of Lieou-kieou, in the China sea, in Cheonli, the S. part of the island. Lon. 146 30 E., lat. 26 2 N.

Kintore, borough of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 10 miles W. by N. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 5 W., lat. 57 8 N.

Kinzua, village, Warren co., Pa., by post road 352 ms. NW. from Harrisburg.

Kiof, town of Polish Russia, and capital of the Ukraine, in a palatinate of the same name, with an archbishop's see and a castle. It is the capital of the Russian government of Kiof, and carries on a considerable trade. It is divided into the Old and New Town, and seated on the W. side of the Dnieper, 180 ms. NE. of Kaminieck, and 335 E. by S. of Warsaw. Lon. 31 51 E., lat. 50 30 N.

Kirk's Mills, post office, Lancaster co., Pa.

Kiof, or *Kiow*, government of the Russian empire, being part of the Ukraine, or Little Russia. It lies on the E. side of the Dnieper, although Kiof, the capital, is on the W. side This country was conquered by the Tartars, and came again into the possession of the great dukes, but was overrun and possessed by the Cossacks under the pro-

tection of Poland. In 1654, the natives, discontented with John Cassimir, king of Poland, submitted to Russia, and have ever since remained subject to the empire. This government contains 11 districts; and its principal rivers are the Dnieper, Desna, Oster, Udai, Sula, Psol, and Trubesh.

Kiof, or *Kiow*, palatinate of Poland, in that part of the Ukraine which lies on the W. side of the Dnieper. It contains only two districts, and several small towns scarcely worthy of notice; its capital, Kiof, being subject to Russia.

Kio-feou, city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, and district of Yencheou-fou. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Confucius; several monuments are still to be seen here, erected in honor of this eminent man.

Kioge, or *Koge*, seaport of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a good harbor, 10 ms. S. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 40 E., lat. 59 31 N.

Kioping, town of Sweden, in Wermeland, seated on a small stream that falls at a little distance into the Lake Maeler. Lon. 16 40 E., lat. 59 38 N.

Kioumzeik, well-built town of Pegu, situated on the river Irrawaddy. It seems to be in a state of improvement, and has a manufacture of cotton cloth, which is the source of its prosperity.

Kirby-Lonsdale, town of Eng., in Westmoreland. It is a large town, with a manufactory of woolen cloth, seated on the Lon, over which is a stone bridge, 10 ms. SE. of Kendal, and 253 NW. of London. Lon. 2 57 W., lat. 54 3 N.

Kirby-Moorside, town of Eng., in the North Riding of Yorkshire. It is seated on the edge of the moors, near the river Dow, 25 miles N. of York, and 225 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 3 W., lat. 54 20 N.

Kirby-Stephen, town of England, in Westmoreland, near the skirts of the hills which separate this county from Yorkshire, and has a manufactory of stockings. It is seated on the river Eden, and is 9 miles S. of Appleby, and 281 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 30 W., lat. 54 26 N.

Kirchberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, capital of a territory of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on the Danube, 9 ms. S. of Ulm. Lon. 10 12 E., lat. 48 16 N.——Territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, belonging to the house of Austria.

Kircheim, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 25 ms. from Ulm.

Kircheim Poland, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. Lon. 7 49 E., lat. 49 39 N.

Kirguis.—See *Asia*, p. 86.

Kirin, one of the three departments of Mandshuria, bounded on the N. by the river Saghalien, on the E. by the sea, and on the S. by Corea, and on the W. by Leatong. It contains only two or three ill-built cities, surrounded by mud walls. The valuable plant ginseng grows here.——Capital of the province of the same name in Mandshuria, situated on the river Songari, which is here called Kirin; is the residence of a Mantchew general, who is invested with the authority of a viceroy.

Kirkises, *Tartar*, or *Tater*, nation of central Asia. They are divided into three hordes or clans: the Little, Middle, and Great Horde. This widely-extended people inhabit the Asiatic steppes or prairies. According to Mr. Tooke, they derive their name from Kirghis-Kaisaki, and are a branch of the Kozaks. In their manners they are pastoral, and extend from the Volga far to the E. of the Aral sea.—See *Asia*, p. 86.

Kirkcaldy, seaport of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the Frith of Forth, with a dock yard for small vessels and a cotton manufacture. It is a pretty populous, large, well-built town, 10 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 8 W., lat. 56 8 N.

Kirkcudbright, seaport of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, at the mouth of the river Dee, which forms its harbor. It is a small inconsiderable place, admirably situated for the fishery and other branches of commerce. It is 60 miles W. of Carlisle, and 83 SW. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 8 W., lat. 55° N.

Kirkcudbrightshire, co. or stewartry of Scot., which once formed, with Wigtonshire, the ancient province of Galloway. It is bounded on the NE. by Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire, on the S. by Solway Frith, and the Irish sea, and on the W. by Wigtonshire and Ayrshire. Its extent from N. to S. is 30 ms., and from E. to W. 45 ms. Pop. in 1801, 29,211; in 1811, 33,683; and in 1821, 38,966.

Kirkless, village of Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the vicinity of which is the monument of the famous Robin Hood; and on the adjacent moor are likewise two hills called Robin Hood's Butts.

Kirkoswald, town of Eng., in Cumberland, on a hill near the river Eden, 9 miles N. by E. of Penrith, and 292 NW. of London. Lon. 2 48 W., lat. 54 48 N.

Kirk's Mills, village, Lancaster co., Pa.

Kirkpatrick, tp. of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, lying E. of Dumbarton, said to be the birthplace of the tutelary saint of Ireland. The vestiges of the Roman wall, called Graham's dike, built by Antoninus, extend from the Frith of Clyde at this place to the Frith of Forth.

Kirksey's Cross Roads, post office, Edgefield district, S. C., 65 ms. westerly from Raleigh.

Kirkville, village, Onondago co., N. Y.

Kirksville, village, Mecklenberg co., N. C., 151 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Kirkwall, borough of Scotland, capital of Mainland, the principal of the Orkney islands. It is built on an inlet of the sea on the east side of the island, and has a tolerable harbor, with a fortification, on which some guns are mounted for its defence. The most striking object is the stately cathedral of St. Magnus. It is 30 ms. NE. of Thursò, in Caithness-shire. Lon. 2 57 W., lat. 58 54 N.

Kirkwood, tp., Belmont county, Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1,404.

Kirton, town of Eng., in Lincolnshire, 20 miles N. of Lincoln, and 151 N. by W. of London. Lon. 28′ W., lat. 53 33 N.

Kiskiminitas, a very considerable accessory stream of the Alleghany river, Penn., rises in the mountain valley between the Alleghany and Chestnut Ridge chains, and, flowing NW., breaks through Chestnut Ridge and Laurel Hill, and, after a comparative course of 75 ms., unites with the Alleghany near midway between the mouth of Mahoning and Pittsburg.

Kiskiminitas, village, Westmoreland co., Penn.

Kismish, island of Asia, at the entrance of the

gulf of Persia, about 50 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, with a remarkable pearl fishery. It is fertile, populous, and 12 ms. S. of Gambroon.

Kishtac, island on the Pacific coast of America, 100 miles long, and about 30 mean width. Lon. W. C. 75° W., central lat. 57 30 N.

Kisti, Asiatic nation, which extends from the highest ridge of Caucasus along the Sundsha rivulets; they are bounded to the W. by the Little Cabarda, to the E. by the Tartars and Lesguis, and to the S. by the Lesguis and Georgians.

Kite's Mills, post office, Rockingham co., Va., by post road 149 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Kistna, river of Hindoostan, which falls into the bay of Bengal, S. of Masulipatam. It is upwards of 650 ms. in length, rising near the Malabar coast.

Kistnagheri, town and strong fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 66 ms. from Arcot.

Kittanning, village and seat of justice, Armstrong co., Pa., on the E. side of Alleghany river, 40 ms. NE. of Pittsburg. Lat. 40 30 N.——Tp., Armstrong co., Pa., including the preceding town, Pop. in 1820, 976, exclusive of the village.

Kittaninny Mountains, this range passes through Sussex co., N. J., crosses Delaware river at the Delaware Water Gap, passes through Northampton co., Pa., and, continuing SW., crosses Susquehannah river 5 miles above Harrisburg; separates Perry from Cumberland, and Franklin from Huntingdon and Bedford counties, and merges into Md. W. from Conecocheague creek, crosses Potomac river between Back creek and Shenendoah river. It is finally merged amongst the other mountain ridges of Virginia.

Kittatinny valley is the valley between the Kittatinny range and Blue Ridge. In Pa., this valley varies from 8 to 15 ms. wide, and is uniformly composed of a limestone base towards the Blue Ridge, and of clay slate on the side of Kittatinny mountain. The line of separation between those two rock formations crosses Delaware river about 20 ms. above Easton; the Lehigh at the slates about 5 ms. above Allentown; the Schuylkill above the mouth of Maiden creek; the Susquehannah in the borough of Harrisburg; and the Potomac near the mouth of the Conecocheague. In Va., the line of division nearly corresponds with Opequan creek, between Jefferson and Berkley cos. It is a common but very erroneous opinion that the whole of this valley is based on limestone; that rock is, however, confined to the SE. side.

Kittery, town in York co., Me., at the mouth of Piscataway river, opposite Portsmouth.

Kiun-tcheou-fou, capital of the island of Hainan, stands on a promontory, and ships often anchor at the bottom of its walls. Its district contains three cities of the second and ten of the third class.

Kiutaiah, ancient *Cotyæum*. Lon. 29 52 E., lat. 39 25 N. It is situated on the W. side of the Sakaria, ancient Sangarius river, 150 ms. SSE. from Constantinople. Pop. about 50,000.

Kizil Ermack, ancient *Halys*, largest river of Asia Minor, rises in Mount Tauris, within 70 ms. from the Mediterranean sea. Its general course nearly N. about 400 ms., to where it falls into the Black sea, near the ancient Naustathmus promontory.

Kislar, or *Kislar*, considerable town of Asiatic Russia, on the Terek, near its entrance into the Caspian sea. Lat. 43 51 N.

Klattau, town of Bohemia, 46 ms. SW. of Prague. Lon. 14 6 E., lat. 50 39 N.

Kletenberg, town of Switzerland, seated on the river Aar, 3 ms. from Waldschut. The bishop of Constance exercises the spiritual jurisdiction, but the sovereignty belongs to the cantons. Lon. 8 12 E., lat. 47 35 N.

Klingiestown, village in Schuylkill co., Pa.

Klundert, strong fortress of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Holland, near the arm of the sea called Hollands Diep. It is 9 ms. SE. of Williamstadt.

Knapdale, mountainous district of Scotland, in Argyleshire, adjoining to Argyle proper, and connected on the S. by a narrow neck of land to the peninsula of Cantyre.

Knaresborough, town of Eng., in the N. Riding of Yorkshire. It is delightfully seated on the river Nid, famous for its medicinal springs, on a rugged rock. Knaresborough is 18 ms. W. by N. of York, and 211 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 26 W., lat. 54 5 N.

Knight originally signified a boy attendant, and subsequently applied to a youth admitted to bear arms, and, finally, a title of distinction conferred by various ceremonies, all, or most of them, however, having relation to the military profession.

Knighton, commercial town of Wales, in Radnorshire, on the Tend, over which there is a bridge, and is 14 ms. W. of Hereford, and 135 NW. of London. Lon. 2 46 W., lat. 52 13 N.

Knightsbridge, Eng., first village from London on the Great Western road. Here is an infirmary for the sick and wounded, called St. George's Hospital, and a considerable manufacture of painted floor cloths.

Knittelfeldt, town of Germany, in the duchy of Styria. It is a small place, 78 ms. from Vienna, seated on the river Muchr. Lon. 14 57 E., lat. 47 29 N.

Knotsford, town of Eng., in Cheshire. There are two towns of this name pretty near together, called the Higher and Lower. It is 7 ms. NE. of Norwich, and 173 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 28 W., lat. 53 20 N.

Knowlton, tp. in Sussex co., N. J., on Delaware river, below the mouth of Pauling's Kill, and about 5 ms. below the Delaware Water Gap.

Knox, tp. in Hancock co., Me., 28 ms. NW. from Castine. Pop. in 1820, 560.——Village in Albany co., N. Y., 21 ms. W. from Albany.——Co. of Ohio, bounded by Richland N., Coshocton E., Licking S., Delaware W., and Marion NW.; length 30, breadth 20 ms.; area 600 sq. ms. It is watered by Owl and Mohicon creeks. Surface rather level than hilly. Chief town, Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1820, 8,326; and in 1840, 5,722. For central lat. see *Mount Vernon*.——Co. of Ky., bounded SE. by Harlan, SW. by Whitely, NW. by Rockcastle, and NE. by Clay; length 43, mean width 19½ ms.; area 840 sq. ms. This county is watered by Cumberland river and several of its branches. The 37th degree of N. lat. intersects it nearly in the centre. The surface is very hilly in general, and towards the SE. mountainous. Chief town, Barbourville, is about 125

ms. SSE. from Frankfort. Pop. in 1820, 3,661; and in 1840, 29,579. Central lat. 37 0 N., lon. W. C. 6 30 W.——Co. of E. Ten., bounded by Sevier SE., Blount S., Roane W., Anderson NW., and Grainger and Jefferson NE.; length 30, mean width 15 ms.; area 450 sq. ms. Holston and Clinch rivers unite at Knoxville, near the centre of this county, and, with the united stream below their junction, afford much excellent land. Chief town, Knoxville. Pop. in 1820, 13,034; and in 1840, 15,485. N. lat. 36°, and lon. W. C. 7° W. intersect in this county.——Tp. in Columbiana co., O. ——NE. tp. of Jefferson co., Ohio.——Co. of Ia., between White and Wabash rivers, bounded by Kaskaskia, or Pike and Gibson cos. S., Wabash river W., Sullivan N., and Daviess E.; length 36, mean width 11 ms.; area about 410 sq. ms. Surface level towards the Wabash, but becoming hilly in the interior. Soil generally fertile. Chief town, Vincennes. Pop. in 1820, 5,437. For central lat., see *Vincennes*.

Knoxville, town and seat of justice for Knox co., Ten., on the right bank of Holston river, 22 ms. above its junction with Tennessee, about 200 ms. E. from Nashville. Lat. 35 50 N. Pop. upwards of 2,000. It is the seat of an academy. A very liberal donation was made by the General Government in favor of the formation of a college at this place.——Village in Jefferson co., Ohio, 12 ms. NW. from Steubenville.——Village in Crawford co., Ga.

Koang-fin-fou, city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, surrounded by high mountains. Its district contains 7 cities of the third class.

Kobi, called by the Chinese *Chamo*, a vast desert of Chinese Tartary, 100 leagues from E. to W., and almost as much from N. to S.

Kodiack, extensive group of islands on the Pacific coast of North America, between lat. 56 45 and 58 28 N., lon. W. C. from 74 15 to 76 48 W.

Koei-tcheou, one of the smallest provinces in China, bounded on the S. by Quang-si, on the E. by Hou-quang, on the N. by Se-tchuen, and on the W. by Yun-nan. The whole country is almost a desert, and covered with almost inaccessible mountains; it may be justly called the Siberia of China. This province produces the best horses in China. Beside Koei-yang, the capital, it contains 9 cities of the first, and 38 of the second and third classes.

Koei-tcheou-fou, city of great trade, in the province of Se-tchuen. Its district contains 1 city of the second class, and 9 of the third.

Koei-Yang, capital of the province of Koei-tcheou, in China, said to have been formerly the residence of the ancient kings.

Kokenhausen, strong town of Lithuania, subject to Russia. It is seated on the river Dwina, and is 42 ms. E. of Riga. Lon. 26 3 E., lat. 56 40 N.

Kola, town of the Russian Government of Archangel, capital of Russian Lapland, with a good harbor on the river Kola, near a bay of the same name, on the Frozen ocean. Lon. 32 26 E., lat. 68 34 N.

Kollomenska, town of Russia, pleasantly situated on an eminence near Moscow. Lon. 38 16 E., lat. 55 40 N.

Kolokythia, ancient *Gythium*, 25 ms. S. from Misitra. Lon. 22 34 E., lat. 36 47 N.

Kolokythia, or *Cololokythia*, ancient Gulf of Laconia, a large bay of Greece, in the Morea, enclosed between two peninsulas, one on the W. terminated by Cape Metapan, that on the E. by Cape St. Angelo. Kolokythia is, except that of Gibraltar, the most southern bay of continental Europe, extending as far S. as N. lat. 36 23.

Kolyma, or *Rovyma*, large river of Asiatic Russia, rising N. from the sea of Ochotsk, and, flowing nearly parallel to the Indigherka, falls into the Frozen ocean. Lat. 71 25 N., lon. 152 24 E.

Kolyvan, government of the Russian empire, comprehending a part of western Siberia, and formerly included in the Government of Tobolsk. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Oby. This country has very productive silver mines, which have been called the Potosi of Russia. They lie between the Oby and Irtysh, near the mountains which form the frontiers of Siberia, and separate that country from Chinese Tartary.

Kongal, town of Norway, belonging to Sweden, seated on the river Gotelba. Lon. 11 5 E., lat. 58 30 N.

Kongsberg, town of southern Norway, celebrated for its silver mines. It lies on both sides of the river Lowe, and contains, including the miners, 6,000 inhabitants. Kongsberg is 45 ms. SW. of Christiana. Lon. 9 50 E., lat. 59 40 N.

Kongswinger, fortress of Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden. It is seated near the river Glomme, at the foot of a steep rock.

Kong-tchang-fou, city of China, in the province of Chen-si. It is surrounded by high mountains, where a tomb is seen which the Chinese pretend to be that of Fohi. Its district contains 3 cities of the second, and 7 of the third class. It is 700 ms. SW. of Peking.

Koningsberg, town of Franconia, belonging to the house of Saxe-Weimar, three ms. NE. of Schweinfurt. Lon. 10 44 E., lat. 52 5 N.——Town of Upper Saxony, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, 47 ms. S. of Stettin. Lon. 14 40 E., lat. 52 50 N.——Capital of Polish or Ducal Prussia, with a university and a magnificent palace, in which is a hall 274 feet long, and 59 broad, without pillars to support it, and a handsome library. The town house, the exchange, and the cathedral, are fine structures. The tower of the castle is very high, and has 284 steps to the top, whence there is an extensive prospect. Here are 18 churches, of which 14 belong to the Lutherans, 3 to the Calvinists, and 1 to the Roman Catholics. The town is 5 ms. in circumference, and, including the garrison of 7,000 men, contains 60,000 inhabitants. It stands on the Pregel, which here falls into the Frische Haf, an inlet of the Baltic. No ships drawing more than 7 feet water can pass the bar, and come up to the town; so that the large vessels anchor at Pillau, a small town on the Baltic, which is the port of Koningsberg; and the merchandise is sent in smaller vessels to this place. The trade of Koningsburg is very considerable. It is 62 ms. NE. of Elbing, and 135 N. of Warsaw. Lon. 20 55 E., lat. 54 42 N.

Koningsgratz, town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, 35 ms. SW. of Glatz, and 115 N. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 16 8 E., lat. 50 6 N.

Koningshofen, strong town of Franconia, with

a bishop's see, 25 ms. NNW. of Bamberg. Lon. 10 46 E., lat. 50 24 N.

Koningstein, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Misnia, with an impregnable fort. It is a place of confinement for State prisoners, and is seated on the Elbe, 10 ms. SE. of Pyrna, and 10 SW. of Dresden. Lon. 13 43 E., lat. 51 2 N.——Town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which is strongly fortified. Lon. 8 25 W., lat. 50 5 N.

Koningslutter, town of Germany, seated in the territory of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11 7 E., lat. 52 25 N.

Konitz, town of Poland, in Western Prussia, 10 ms. NW. of Culm, and 50 SW. of Dantzic. Lon. 18 16 E., lat 53 36 N.

Koords.—See *Asia*, p. 82.

Koochan, or *Cochoon*, frontier town and fortress of Persia, in Khorasan, standing near midway between Mern and Astrabad, and about 200 ms. from each, and 450 ms. NE. by E. from Teheran.

Kopys, fortified town of Lithuania, seated on the Dneiper, 18 ms. N. of Mohilet. Lon. 31 2 E., lat. 54 32 N.

Kurdofan.—See *Africa*, p. 9, 2d col.

Koriacs, people of Tartary, subject to Russia, who inhabit the northern coast of the Gulf Penschinskoi, and the most northern part of Kamtschatka, to the river Anadir. Their country extends westward from the river Olomon, (which runs into the Kolyma,) as far as the Indian ocean. Their neighbors are the Kamtschadales, the Tongusians, the Lamouts, and the Tschouktsches.

Koran, Arabic, "to read," adopted as the name, by pre eminence, of the Mahometan scriptures. Similar to other Asiatic names ending in *ran*, it is pronounced "Korawn." Al Koran means "The Koran."

Korsaw, or *Kosoa*, town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a fort, 45 ms. W. by S. of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 10 E., lat. 55 29 N.

Kortright, town, Delaware co., N. Y., 10 ms. E. from Delhi. Pop. 1820, 2,548.

Kosol, or *Kosta*, fortified town of Silesia, near the river Oder, 17 ms. N. of Ratisbon. Lon. 17 54 E., lat. 50 26 N.

Korsum, or *Korsun*, town of Russia, in the Ukraine, seated on the river Ross. Lon. 31 23 E., lat. 49 3 N.

Kostroma, government of the Russian empire, formerly included in that of Moscow. It is divided into the provinces of Kustroma and Unsha. The capital of the former, Kostoma, seated at the mouth of the Volga; the capital of the second is Makarief, situated on the Unsha.

Kouso, civil emperor of Japan, who possesses and exercises the whole sovereign power, though the Dairi, or Hierarch, is surrounded by the emblems, but deprived since A. D. 1585 of all authority, even that nominally appertaining to his own empty station.

Kouei-te-fou, city of China, in the province of Honan, seated between two large rivers. The inhabitants treat strangers with uncommon hospitality.

Koum-Kale, village of A. T., in Anatolia, situated on Cape Janissary, a little within the Hellespont. This place has its name from a castle built by the Turks, and is inhabited chiefly by Turkish families attached to the garrison. It is a clean neat village, containing about 600 inhabitants. N. lat. 40 1 E., lon. 26 12. The reedy marsh forming the mouth of the Mendere river spreads above Koum-Kale. The Mendere enters the Hellespont about one mile above the village.

Koutaih.—See art. *Asia*, p. 83, 2d col.

Kowno, town of Lithuania, seated on the Wilna and Niemen, 40 ms. W. of Wilna. Lon. 24 12 E., lat. 54 56 N.

Kraanenberg, town of the duchy of Cleves, seated on the declivity of a hill between Nimeguen and Cleves.

Krainburg, town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, 35 ms. E. of Munich.——Town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, seated on the Save, 18 ms. NW. of Laubach.

Krainowitz, town of Upper Silesia, between Ratibor and Troppaw. Lon. 17 49 E., lat. 50 7 N.

Krainslaw, town of Poland, in the province of Red Russia, and palatinate of Chelm, 120 ms. SE. of Warsaw. Lon. 23° E., lat. 51 15 N.

Krapitz, town of Silesia, in the duchy of Oppelim. Lon. 18 10 E., lat. 50 59 N.

Krasnoiarsk, or *Krasnoyarsk*, town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Tomsk, on the Abakan, a branch of the Yeniesey river. Here, according to M. Chappe D'Auteroche, quicksilver frequently congeals by the frost in winter. Lon. 109° E., lat. 62 30 N.

Kreiderville, village, Northampton co., Pa., 10 ms. W. from Bethlehem.

Kregojeratz, lat 43 44, lon. 20 54 E. of London, town of European Turkey, in Servia, about 80 ms. nearly due S. of Belgrade. It stands on a branch of the Morava river.

Krekith, corporate town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire. It is seated on the Irish sea, near Traeth-Amawar Bay, 13 ms. S. by E. of Carnarvon, and 237 NW. of London. Lon. 4 18 W., lat. 52 57 N.

Krempen, strong town of Denmark, in Holstein, with a castle. It is 5 ms. N. of Gluckstadt, and 30 NW. of Hamburg. Lon. 9 15 E., lat. 53 58 N.

Kremes, town of Austria, seated on the Danube, 35 ms. W. of Vienna. Lon. 15 40 E., lat. 48 18 N.

Kreuzenach, town of the Lower Rhine, on the Nahe, 20 ms. SW. of Mentz.

Krumlaw, town of Germany, in Moravia, 50 ms. SW. of Olmutz. Lon. 16 49 E., lat. 48 46 N.

Krutzow, town of Lithuania, 30 ms. SW. of Mozcillaw. Lon. 32 4 E., lat. 54 8 N.

Krylow, strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiof, seated on the Dneiper, 140 ms. SE. of Kiof. Lon. 33 50 E., lat. 48 50 N.

Kubesha, large strong town of Lesghistan, near the western shore of the Caspian sea, situated on a hill between high mountains. Its inhabitants call themselves Franki, (Franks, a name common in the E. to call Europeans,) and relate that their ancestors were brought hither by some accident, the particulars of which are now forgotten. The common conjecture is, that they were mariners cast away upon the coast; but they who pretend to be better versed in their history tell the story

this way: The Greeks and Genoese, say they, carried on, during several centuries, a considerable trade, not only on the Black sea, but likewise on the Caspian, and were certainly acquainted with the mines contained in these mountains, from which they drew, by their trade with the inhabitants, great quantities of silver, copper, and other metals. In order to work these upon the spot, they sent hither a number of workmen to establish manufactures and instruct the inhabitants. The Kooveshes, or Kubeshes, seem to be the most respectable people found between Persia and Russia. They are the merchants and brokers between these countries. In the year 1725, their magistrates, as well as the Usmeri, acknowledged the sovereignty of Russia, but without paying any tribute. Lon. 47 59 E., lat. 42 30 N.

Kudach, strong fort of Poland, in the Ukraine, seated on the river Dneiper. Lon. 35 45 E., lat. 47 58 N.

Kufstein, strong town of Germany, in the Tyrol. It is seated on the Inn, 46 ms. S. by E. of Munich. Lon. 12 5 E., lat. 47 26 N.

Kumaoon, district of Indostan, between the Alcananda and Kalee rivers. It is traversed by N. lat. 30°, and lon. from London 80° E. The peak of Rhamnee, one of those of Himalaya, in Kumaoon, rises to 22,200 feet, 800 ms. NW. of Calcutta.

Kunachir.—See *Jeso*.

Kur, ancient Cyrus, river of Persia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, and, passing by Tefflis, falls into the Caspian sea. It is formed by two large branches, the Aras and Kur proper. The Aras and Kur are each about 400 ms. in comparative length, and unite 70 or 80 ms. from their influx into the Caspian. The Kur is completely a mountain stream, with a basin of 350 by 200 ms., and area 70,000 sq. ms., between N. lat. 37 and 43°.

Kurab, town of Asia, in Persia, 2 ms. from the Caspian sea. Lon. 50 15 E., lat. 37 36 N.

Kurchee, town of Asia, in Bokhara, about 100 ms. SE. from the capital. It is a straggling town, a mile long, and has 10,000 inhabitants, situated on a fertile oasis, abounding in grain and fruit. It is, next to Bokhara, the largest town in the kingdom.

Kurgan, river of Asia, which rises in the province of Korasau, and falls into the Caspian sea.

Kurds.—See *Asia*, p. 81 and 82.

Kuriles, chain of islands, extending from lat. 45 to 51° N., running from the southern promontory of Kamtschatka to Japan, in a SW. direction. The inhabitants of the neighborhood of Lopatka, who were themselves called Kuriles, gave these islands the same name, as soon as they became acquainted with them. Spanbug says they are 22 in number, exclusive of the very small ones.

Kursk, government of the Russian empire, formerly part of that of Bielgorod. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Tukor, which falls into the Seine or Sem.

Kusma Damianski, town of the Russian empire, in Tartary, 32 ms. NE. of Vasigolorod from the river Volga. Lon. 51 30 E., lat. 56 2 N.

Kusistan, province of Persia, bounded on the N. and E. by Irac-Agemi, on the S. by Farsistan, and on the W. by Irac-Arabis. Suster is the capital.

Kutchuk Minder.—See *Meinder*.

Kuttenburg, town of Bohemia, seated near a mountain, remarkable for its silver mines, 35 ms. SE. of Prague. Lon. 15 37 E., lat. 49 56 N.

Kuttore, country of Asia, which contains a great number of towns and villages, and is exceedingly populous. Its principal towns are Tonkul and Jourkul; those being the residence of its rulers. It abounds in fruits, such as grapes, apples, plums, &c. It likewise yields rice, wheat, and other grain.

Kuynder, fortress of the kingdom of the Netherlands, 23 ms. S. of Lewarden. Lon. 5 24 E., lat. 52 50 N.

Kylburg, town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Kyll, 16 ms. NW. of Treves, Lon. 6 37 E., lat. 50 1 N.

Kyneton, town of Eng., in Herefordshire, with a good trade in narrow cloth. It is 15 ms. NW. of Hereford, and 149 WNW. of London. Lon. 2 50 W., lat. 52 12 N.——Village of Eng., in Somersetshire, NE. of Somerton. It is naturally paved, for half a mile, with one smooth rock, which looks like ice.

L.

Laa, *Laab*, or *Lahab*, town of Austria, seated on the Teya, 27 ms. NW. of Vienna. Lon. 16 9 E., lat. 48 48 N.

Labadia, strong town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, subject to the Venetians. It is seated on the Adige, 20 ms. NW. of Ferrara. Lon. 11 54 E., lat. 45 39 N.

Labar's, post office, Pike co., Pa.

Labia, town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, 62 ms. SW. of Nissa.

Labiau, town of Western Prussia, at the mouth of the Deime, near the Curischhaff, with a strong castle, 30 ms. NE. of Koningsberg. Lon. 21 40 E., lat. 54 57 N.

Labourd, late territory of Fr., part of that of Basques. It abounds in fruits, and the inhabitants are said to be the first that went to fish for whales. It is now included in the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

Labyrinth, from Gr., *laburinthos*, place built with innumerable rooms, alleys, and doors, with much winding, and when in, very difficult of issue.

Lacau Sable.—See *Lake Sable*.

Laccadives, an archipelago of small islands, lying SW. of the Malabar coast.

Lac Des Deux Montagnes, seigniory, York co., L. C., on the left bank of Ottowa river, 25 ms. W. from Montreal.

Lachawahanock mountain is a continuation of the Shawnese range of Wyoming mountains. This, near the Susquehannah river, is very high and steep, but becomes lower as it extends northeastwardly. It terminates in Susquehannah co., where it is called the *Moose Mountain*, and a part of it *Mount Ararat*.——Valley, extends from the mouth of Lachawahanock creek, up the same, about 30 ms The soil is of second quality, the land uneven, forming no level plain of any considerable extent. This, next to Wyoming valley, is the most populous in Luzerne co.

Lachenaye, seigniory, Leinster co., L. C., on the St. John channel, 13 ms. N. from Montreal.

Lachevrolere, seigniory, Hampshire co., L. C.,

on the left bank of St. Lawrence river, 38 ms. W. from Quebec.

Lachine, village of Montreal island, 7 ms. above the city of Montreal, L. C. From the interposition of the rapids of St. Louis, Lachine is the upper port of Montreal. A navigable canal, however, now unites the two ports above and below that city.

Lackawaxen, river of Pa., a branch of Delaware, in Pike co.——Tp., Pike co., Pa., on the waters of Delaware river and Lackawaxen creek, 60 ms. N. from Easton.

Lac Metasiediach, seigniory, Cornwallis county, Lower Canada.

Lac Metis, seigniory, Cornwallis co., L. C.

Laconia, now Maina, or Mistra, the southeastern part of the Morea, in Greece. The Mainotes, or present inhabitants, are a barbarous, rude, and sanguinary race, though brave, hardy, and independent. They are a Sclavonic colony, and not the descendants of the ancient Lacedemonians, according to Chateaubriand.—See *Maina*.

Laconia, village, Harrison co., Ia., 120 ms. S. from Indianapolis.

Lacustral, appertaining to a lake. This term has been recently much used in geological works.

La Dantre, seigniory, Warwick co., L. C., on the left bank of St. Lawrence river, a short distance above the mouth of Richelieu river.

Ladoga, the largest lake in Europe. It lies between the Gulf of Finland and Lake Onega, receiving, by the river Svir, the discharge of the Onega, and is itself discharged, by the river Neva, into the Gulf of Finland. At the town of Koscholm, Lake Ladoga receives the united waters of the intricate rivers and lakes of Carelia; and at Nova Ladoga, near its southern extremity, enters the Volkof, a fine river flowing from Kinen. The Ladoga is united to the waters of the Volga by a canal, between the sources of the Mista, falling into Lake Ilmen and the Tver, entering the Volga at Mologda.

Ladoga, New, town of Russia, on Lake Ladoga, at the mouth of the Volkof river, 56 ms. E. from St. Petersburg.

Ladogna, or *Lacedogna*, town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, 60 ms. E. of Naples. Lon. 15 46 E., lat. 41 1 N.

Ladrone, or *Marianne*, islands of the N. Pacific ocean. They are 11 in number, exclusive of the small islets and rocks, and lie in about 140° E. lon., and between 11 and 28° N. lat. They were discovered by Magellan, in 1521. Beside the other fruits natural to the soil and climate, here is the bread-fruit tree in abundance. The names of the principal islands are Saypan, Tinian, Guam, and Rota.

Lady Washington, post office, Montgomery co., Pa.

La Fargeville, village, Jefferson co.. N. Y., by post road 174 ms. NW. from Albany.

Lafayette, Madison co., O., village formerly called Lawrenceville, on the national road, 21½ ms. westward of Columbus, and 5 ms. NE. of London, the co. seat.——Parish, La. Pop. in 1840, 7,841. Vermillion is the capital.

Lafayette, cos.—See the general census summaries in the articles on the respective States, where cos. of this name occur.

Lafourche, river of La., one of the mouths o the Mississippi river. It leaves the main stream a and above Donaldsonville, by a mouth of about 80 yards. Though receiving no tributary waters by its banks, in all its length the Lafourche gradually increases in width and depth, and, flowing SE. by S. about 90 ms., falls into the Gulf of Mexico between the island of Timballier and the Saut or Jump passage. Vessels drawing 9 feet water can enter this river, and ascend to the settlements 40 ms. inland.

Lafourche Interior, parish of Louisiana, bounded by the Gulf of Mexico S., Atchafalaya bay and St. Mary's parish W., parish of Assumption NW., St. Charles and St. Bernard NE., and Orleans E. Length 60 ms., breadth 50; area about 3,000 sq. ms. Surface a uniform level. Soil only arable near the watercourses, as the other parts are liable to submersion annually. Staples, cotton and sugar. Pop. in 1820, 3,755; in 1840, 7,303. Central lat. 29 30 N., lon. W. C. 13 40 W.

Lafourche, town of.—See *Donaldsonville*.

Lagny, town of Fr., in the dep. of Seine and Marne, and late province of the Isle of France, with a famous Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Marne, 15 ms. E. of Paris. Lon. 2 45 E., lat. 48 50 N.

Lagoon, one of the new discovered islands in the S. Sea, inhabited by a race of Indians of a copper color. This island was discovered by Captain Cook. Lon. 139 28 W., lat. 18 47 S.

Lagos, seaport of Portugal, in Algarve, with a castle. Here fleets bound to the Straits usually take in fresh water. It is 120 ms. SE. of Lisbon. Lon. 8 33 W., lat 37 2 N.

Laguna, capital of Teneriffe, principal of the Canary islands. It is elevated about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and situated on a romantic hill or mountain near the sea; is one of the most attractive places perhaps in the world. Lon. 16 20 W., lat. 28 28 N.

Lahn, river of Germany, which rises in Hesse Cassel, and falls into the Rhine above Coblentz.

Lahoom, seaport of Sweden, in the province of Holland, seated near the Baltic, 50 ms. N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 40 E., lat. 56 31 N.

Lahore, province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W. by Candahar, on the N. by Cashmere, on the E. by Sirinagur and Delhi, and on the S. by Moultan. It is often called Panjab, or the country of Five Rivers. It is very extensive, and remarkably fertile, affording, in addition to all the necessaries of life, wine, sugar, and cotton wool. In the tract between the Indus and the Chelum are salt mines, wonderfully productive, and affording fragments of rock salt hard enough to be formed into vessels, &c.—See *Panjab*.

Lahore, city, capital of a province of the same name, in Hindoostan Proper. It is a place of high antiquity, and was one of the most considerable cities in the Mogul dominions. Lahore is now the capital of the Seiks, whose name was hardly known till the rapid decline of the Mogul empire, in the present century. Here they have manufactures of cotton cloths and stuffs of all kinds, and of very curious carpets. It is 210 ms. S. of Cashmere, and 290 NW. of Delhi. Lon. 73 45 E., lat. 31 15 N.

Laino, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore,

near a river of the same name. Lon, 16 11 E., lat. 40 4 N.

Lairdsville, village, Oneida co., N. Y., 108 ms. NW. by W. from Albany, and 12 ms. from Utica.

Lai-tcheou-fou, city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, with a convenient harbor on the Yellow sea, containing two cities of the first, and five of the third class.

Lake, town in the N. part of Stark co., Ohio. ——SW. tp., Wayne co., Ohio.——Tp., Logan co., Ohio.——Tp. and town, Stark co., Ohio, about 130 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Lake Landing, post office, Hyde co., N. C., by post road 213 ms. a little S. of E. from Raleigh.

Lake Maskinonge, seigniory, St. Maurice, co., L. C., on St. Lawrence, above Maskinonge river.

Lake of the Woods, lake between Lake Superior and Lake Winnipic, discharging by Winnipic river into the lake of the same name.

Lake Pleasant, tp., Hamilton co., N. Y.

Lala, Turkish, signifying tutor. It is a title of honor, bestowed by the sultan on his vizier and other high officers.

Laland, small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, lying S. of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is fertile in corn, with which it supplies Copenhagen. Naxkow is the capital.

Lama, priests of Thibet, whose Pontif Dalai Lama resides at Lassa.

Lambale, town of France, in the department of the N. coast, and late province of Bretagne. It is the chief town of the late duchy of Penthievre. Lambale has a good trade in cattle, linens, and parchment, and is 37 ms. NW. of Rennes. Lon. 2 21 W., lat. 48 27 N.

Lambertsville, village on the Delaware river, opposite New Hope, Penn., 16 ms. NW. from Trenton.

Lambese, town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone and the province of Provence, 9 ms. N. of Aix. Lon. 5 31 E., lat. 43 40 N.

Lambeth, village of Eng., in Surry, on the Thames, opposite Westminster. By the vast increase of buildings, Lambeth is now joined to the metropolis, in a direction to each of the three bridges. Here is a manufacture of artificial stone, which answers every purpose of stone carving, and extends not only to statues from the finest models, but to every kind of architectural ornaments.

Lamborn, town of Eng., in Berks, on a river of the same name, which falls into the Kennet below Newbury. It is 7 ms. N. by W. of Hungerford, and 68 W. of London. Lon. 1 26 W., lat. 51 30 N.

Lambro Vouni, mountain of Greece, in Attica. See *Trelo Vouni*. Lambro Vouni extends from Trelo Vouni, in broken ridges, to Cape Coloni, ancient Sunium.

Lamego, town of Portugal, in Beira, with a bishop's see and a strong citadel, containing two churches, a hospital, and four convents. It is 50 ms. SE. of Braga, and 150 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 7 30 W., lat. 41 12 N.

Lammermuir, mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the co. of Berwick from that of Haddington for above 20 ms. These mountains are, in general, very black and barren, affording but scanty pasture for the sheep that feed on them. Spoutra Hill is the most elevated of this ridge.

Lamo, island of Africa, on the coast of Melinda, between the island of Pate and Cape Formosa.

Lamoille, river of Vt., which rises in Caledonia co., and runs in various meanders nearly a W. course through the country, till it falls into Lake Champlain near Milton, and opposite the S. point of South Hero.

Lampedosa, desert island on the coast of Tunis, 12 ms. in circumference. It is 50 ms. from Tunis and 112 from Malta, and has a good harbor, where ships water. Lon. 11° E., lat. 36 10 N.

Lampeter, tp. and post office, Lancaster co., Pa., on Mill creek, 5 ms. E. from Lancaster.

Lamprey, river and post office, Rockingham co., N. H. Lamprey river falls into Great bay. The post office is 37 ms. SE. from Concord.

Lampsaco, ancient town of Natolia. It is the ancient Lampsacus, and, according to Hobhouse, although containing only 200 houses, it would still be a present worthy of a king. Its vicinity is one fine vineyard, enclosed by hedges of pomegranate trees. It is situated on the Asiatic shore, about 8 ms. S. from Gallipoli, in Europe. Lon. 27 20 E., lat. 40 12 N.

Lamspringe, town of Lower Saxony, situated at the source of a river called Laine.

Lanark, borough of Scotland, and the co. town of Lanarkshire. Since the introduction of the cotton manufacture many new houses have been built. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Clyde, 22 ms. SE. of Glasgow, and 30 SW. of of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 43 W., lat. 55 42 N.

Lanarkshire, co. of Scotland, 48 ms. long and 38 broad, bounded on the N. by Dunbartonshire, E. by the cos. of Sterling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Peebles, S. by Dumfriesshire, and W. by the shires of Ayr and Renfrew. It is divided into 41 parishes, and the number of inhabitants in 1801 was 146,689; in 1811, 191,752; and in 1821, 234,387. It sends one member to Parliament. The river Clyde runs through the whole extent of the co., dividing it into two nearly equal parts—the southern part a mountainous district, generally called Clydesdale. It abounds in lead, iron, and coal.

Lancashire, co. of Eng., bounded on the N. by Cumberland and Westmoreland, E. by Yorkshire, S. by Cheshire, and W. by the Irish sea. It is 74 ms. from N. to S., (including a detached hundred on the NW., called Furness, which is separated from the rest by a creek at the head of Morecambe bay,) and its greatest breadth is 44 ms. It contains 1,150,000 acres, is divided into 6 hundreds and 63 parishes, has 27 market towns, and sends 14 members to Parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 672,781; in 1811, 828,309; and in 1821, 1,052,859. It is a country palatine, under the title of the duchy of Lancaster, the only duchy of England (that of Cornwall excepted) which is not merely titular. Lancashire is little adapted for a corn country, but is singularly fitted for the growth of potatoes. Among its products is a species of coal, called cannel, far exceeding all other, not only in making a clear fire, but for being capable of being manufactured into candlesticks, cups, standishes, snuff boxes, &c. As a commercial and manufacturing co., it is su-

perior to any other in the kingdom. Its principal manufactures are linen, silk, and cotton goods, fustians and counterpanes, shalloons, baize, serges, tapes, hats, canvass, sacking, pins, iron goods, plate glass, &c. Of the commerce of the co., it may suffice to observe, that Liverpool is the second port in the kingdom. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Irwell, Ribble, Loyne, Levern, Wyre, Hodder, Roche, Duddon, Winster, and Ken; and it has two considerable lakes, Winandermere and Conistonmere. It has also numerous canals, and the honor of exhibiting the first regular one in the kingdom, which was begun by the duke of Bridgewater in 1758.

Lancaster, borough of Eng., and the capital of Lancashire, on the Loyne, or Lune, which forms a port for vessels of moderate burden, and over it are two stone bridges. Along the river side is a fine quay, also yards for ship building, and a canal, from Kendal, winds around the E. part of the town, which is carried over the river by an aqueduct of 5 arches, each of 70 feet span. It is 68 ms. S. of Carlisle, and 235 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 56 W., lat. 54 3 N.

Lancaster, tp. in the co. of Glengary, U. C., on the river St. Lawrence, and the lowest in the provinces adjoining to L. C.——Town and seat of justice, Coos co., N. H., on Connecticut river, opposite Guildhall, in Vermont, 40 ms. above Dartmouth college, and 117 N. from Concord. Pop. in 1820, 844. Lat. 44 28 N., lon. 5 28 E. ——Town in Worcester co., Mass., 35 ms. NW. of Boston, and 17 NE. of Worcester. Pop. 1810, 1,694; in 1820, 1,862.

Lancaster, co. of Pa., bounded by Cecil co., Md., S., by the Susquehannah river SW., Dauphin and Lebanon cos. NW., Berks NE., and Chester E. Length 33 ms., width 28, area 928. Lancaster is a very diversified co. in respect both to soil and surface. Several ranges of hills approaching the elevation, and rugged aspect of mountains, intersect it from SW. to NE. The creeks flowing generally SW. meander through the whole extent, and, particularly the Conestoga, have margins of excellent soil. The staple productions are grain, flour, fruit, whiskey, peach and apple brandy, &c. Chief town, Lancaster. Pop. 1820, 68,336; and in 1840, 84,203. Central lat.—See *Lancaster city*.

Lancaster, city of Pa., on the great road from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, 62 ms. from the former, and 36 from the latter. Lon. W. C. 0 40 E., lat. 40 3 N. It is laid out in streets intersecting each other at right angles. The site is waving about a mile W. from Conestoga creek. The Pa. railroad passes through this city; distant 111 ms. from W. C., 37 from Harrisburg, and 61 W. of Philadelphia. The adjacent country is very pleasant and well cultivated. This city contains a co. court house, jail, a number of places of public worship, and schools. The bulk of the inhabitants are either Germans or the descendants of that people. The trade, commerce, and manufactures of Lancaster, are flourishing. Pop. in 1810, 5,405; in 1820, 6,633; and in 1840, 8,417.

Lancaster, co., Va., bounded by Chesapeake bay SE., by the Rappahannock river S. and SW., Richmond NW., and Northumberland NE. Length 23 ms., width 10, area about 230 sq. ms. At the court house is a post office. Pop. 1820, 5,517; and in 1840, 4,628. Central lat. 37 41 N., lon. W. C. 32′ E.——District of S. C., bounded by N. C. N., Wateree river W., Kershaw SE., and Chesterfield E. Length 23 ms., width 20, area 460 sq. ms. Chief town, Lancaster Court House. Pop. 1820, 8,716; and in 1840, 9,907. Central lat.—See *Lancaster Court House*.——Court house and post office, Lancaster district, S. C., 65 ms. NNE. from Columbia. Lat. 34 40 N., lon. W. C. 3 42 W.

Lancaster, flourishing village and seat of justice for Fairfield co., Ohio. It is handsomely situated near the centre of the co., in Hocking tp., near the source of Hockhocking river, on the road leading from Zanesville to Chillicothe. It is situated 28 ms. SE. from Columbus, 36 SW. from Zanesville, and 34 NE. from Chillicothe. Lon. W. C. 5 35 W., lat. 39 45 N. Pop. 1840, 3,272.

Lancaster, town, Garrard co., Ky., near Dick's river, about 30 ms. S. from Lexington.——Village, Smith co., Tenn., 38 ms. NNE. from Murfreesborough.

Lancaster's Sound.—See *Sir James Lancaster's Sound.*

Lancerota, one of the Canary Isles. It is very high, and may be discovered at a great distance. The goats and sheep are pretty plenty, and the valleys produce a little wheat and corn. It is about 15 ms. long and 10 broad. Lon. 13 26 W., lat. 29 14 N.

Lanciano, town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Feltrino, 87 ms. NE. of Naples. Lon. 14 50 E., lat. 42 18 N.

Landaff, small place of Wales, in Glamorganshire, but honored with the appellation of a city, on account of its being an episcopal see. It is seated on an ascent on the river Taafe, near Cardiff; but the cathedral, a large stately building, stands on low ground. It is 30 ms. NW. of Bristol, and 166 W. of London. Lon. 3 10 W., lat. 51 24 N.——Tp., Grafton co., N. H., on the E. side of Connecticut river, between Bath and Haverhill. Pop. 700.

Landaw, strong town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It was formerly imperial, but was ceded to the French in 1648. It is seated on the Queich, 9 ms. S. of Newstadt, and 270 E. of Paris. Lon. 8 12 E., lat. 49 12 N.

Landen, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, on the Becke, 17 ms. NW. of Hoy, and 18 NE. of Namur. Lon. 5 5 E., lat. 52 41 N.—See *Neerwinden*.

Landernau, town of France, in the department of Finisterre, and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Elhoro, 16 ms. NE. of Brest. Lon. 4 20 W., lat. 48 28 N.

Lande, Fr., means a large extent of barrens, producing only heath, bramble, briars, stunted timber, &c., from which comes the name at the head of the next article.

Landes, dep. of Fr., including the late territory of Marsan, on the bay of Biscay. It is a barren, sandy country, covered with fern, pines, and the holm tree, of the bark of which corks are made. Monte-de-Marsan is the capital of this department, and Dox the episcopal see.

Landgrave, from the German *land* and *graaf*,

a judge. Originally the *landgraves* were judges, named by the emperors to administer justice in the interior, whilst the *margraves*, or more correctly *markgraves*, exercised similar functions on the frontiers. Insensibly, the landgraves became hereditary, and finally sovereign princes; the title is now more particularly applied to the landgraves of Hesse.

Landgrove, tp., Bennington co., Vt., about 35 ms. NE. from Bennington.

Landguard, or *Pointe aux Pins*, N. side of Lake Erie, is in lat. about 42 7 15 N., lon. W. C. 3 20 W; variation 2 48 westerly. This point is about 20 ms. E. of the S. Foreland, and bears the only pine timber on this coast.

Landisburg, village, Perry co., Pa., on a small branch of Shareman's creek, 30 ms. NW. from Harrisburg, and 18 NNW. from Carlisle.

Land offices of the United States, arranged in alphabetical order:

Augusta, Perry co., Mississippi.
Batesville, Independence co., Arkansas.
Cababa, Dallas co., Alabama.
Chicago, Cook co., Illinois.
Chilicothe, Ross co., Ohio.
Clinton,
Columbus, Lowndes co., Mississippi.
Crawfordsville. Montgomery, co., Indiana.
Danville, Vermilion co., Illinois.
Demopolis, Marengo co., Alabama.
Detroit, Wayne co., Michigan.
Dixon, Lee co., Illinois.
Dubuque, Dubuque co., Iowa.
Edwardsville, Madison co., Illinois.
Fairfield, Jefferson co., Iowa.
Fayette, Howard co., Missouri.
Fayetteville, Washington co., Arkansas.
Fort Wayne, Allen co., Indiana.
Genessee, Genessee co., Michigan.
Green Bay, Brown co., Wisconsin.
Greensburg, Louisiana.
Granada, Yalabusha co., Mississippi.
Helena, Philips co., Arkansas.
Huntsville, Madison co., Alabama.
Indianapolis, Marion co., Indiana.
Jackson, Cape Girardeau co., Missouri.
Jackson, Hinds co., Mississippi.
Jeffersonville, Clark co., Indiana.
Johnson, Marion co., Arkansas.
Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo, Michigan.
Kaskaskia, Randolph co., Illinois.
Lebanon, De Kalb co., Alabama.
Little Rock, Pulaski co., Arkansas.
Milwaukee, Milwaukee co., Wisconsin.
Mineral Point, Iowa co., Wisconsin.
Montgomery, Montgomery co., Alabama.
Natchitoches, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana.
Newmansville, Alachua co., Florida.
New Orleans, Louisiana.
Opelousas, St. Landre, Louisiana.
Ouachita, Ouachita, Louisiana.
Palestine, Crawford co., Illinois.
Palmyra, Marion co., Missouri.
Platisburg, Clinton co., Missouri.
Quincy, Adams co., Illinois.
Saint Augustine, St. John's co., Florida.
St. Louis, St. Louis co., Missouri.
St. Stephens, Washington co., Alabama.
Shawneetown, Gallatin co., Illinois.
Sparta, Conecuh co., Alabama.
Springfield, Sangamon co., Illinois.
Springfield, Green co., Missouri.
Tallahassee, Leon co., Florida.
Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa co., Alabama.
Upper Sandusky, Crawford co., Ohio.
Vandalia, Fayette co., Illinois.
Vincennes, Knox co., Indiana.
Washington, Adams co., Mississippi.
Washington, Macomb co., Michigan.
Winemac, Pulaski co., Indiana.

Landrecy, town of Fr., in the dep. of the N., on the Sambre, 30 ms. SE. from Douay.

Landsberg, town of Upper Saxony, in the marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Warta, 32 ms. NE. of Frankfort on the Oder. Lon. 15 10 E., lat. 52 50 N.——Town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, near the river Leech, 23 ms. S. of Augsburg.

Landschut, town of Silesia, in the duchy of Schweidnitz. It is seated on the Zelder, which falls into the Bauber, and is 12 ms. W. of Schweidnitz.——Town of Lower Bavaria, with a strong castle on an adjacent hill. It is seated on the Iser, 35 ms. NE. of Munich. Since 1800 this town has been the seat of the university of Louis Maximillian, formerly the university of Ingolstadt. Lon. 12 10 E., lat. 48 30 N.——Town of Moravia, seated on the Morava, on the confines of Hungary and Austria.

Landscroon, fort of France, in the dep. of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on an eminence, 3 ms. N. of Basil. Lon. 7 32 E., lat. 47 36 N.

Landscroon, or *Landscrona*, seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Schonen, seated on the Baltic, within the sound, 22 ms. N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 52 E., lat. 55 52 N.

Land's End, the most westerly point of Great Britain, and a vast aggregate of moorstone. Lon. 5 40 W., lat. 50 6 N.

Landsford, village, Chester district, S. C., by post road 92 ms. N. from Columbia.

Landwehr, from two German words, meaning *land* and *war*; literally, *land-guard*, or *militia*. The term is particularly applied to the militia of Austria and Prussia.

Lanesborough, town, Berkshire co., Mass. It is situated in the NW. part of the State, joining to New York.

Lanesburg, town of Ireland, in the co. of Longford, and province of Leinster, situated on the banks of the Shannon, 62 ms. from Dublin. Lon. 8 6 W., lat. 53 40 N.

Lanesville, village, Susquehannah co., Pa.

Langdon, town, Cheshire co., N. H., on Connecticut river, 40 ms. W. from Concord.

Langeac, small town of France, in the dep. of Cantal, and late province of Auvergne, seated near the Allier, among the mountains, 36 ms. S. of Clermont. Lon. 3 35 E., lat. 45 5 N.

Langeais, town of Fr., in the dep. of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, seated on the Loire, 12 ms. W. of Tours. Lon. 31′ E., lat. 47 26 N.

Langeland, island of Denmark, in the strait called the Great Belt. It is 33 ms. long, but scarcely 5 ms. in breadth. It produces plenty of

corn. The principal town is Rutcoping. Lon. 11° E., lat. 55 4 N.

Lanjan, or *Laching*, the capital of the kingdom of Laos, in the further India, 371 ms. N. of Siam. Lon. 101 51 E., lat. 21 10 N.

Langon, town of France, in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne. It is noted for excellent wine, and seated on the Garonne, 15 ms. N. of Bazas. Lon. 10′ W., lat. 44 38 N.

Langport, town of Eng., in Somersetshire. It is seated on a hill, by the river Parret, which is navigable for barges to Bridgewater. It is 10 ms. SE. of Bridgewater, and 128° W. by S of London. Lon. 3° W., lat. 51° N.

Langres, ancient town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Marne, and late province of Champagne, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the sources of the Marne, and its cutlery wares are in high esteem. This town is thought to stand the highest of any in France; and the prospect from the towers of the principal church is beautiful beyond conception. It is 35 ms. NE. of Dijon, and 100 S. by E. of Rheims. Lon. 5 24 E., lat. 47 52 N.

Langstone, village of Eng., in Hampshire, famous for its harbor, which is capacious enough to contain the whole navy of Eng.; but on account of a bar there is no entrance for large ships at low water.

Languedoc, late province of France, bounded on the N. by Querci, Rouergue, Auvergne, and Lyonnois, on the E. by Dauphiny and Provence, on the W. by Gascony, and on the S. by the Mediterranean and Rousillon. The clergy and inhabitants were more rich, numerous, and more bigoted than in any other place in France. It now forms the departments of Aude, Gard, Upper Garonne, and Herault.

Lanier, Tp., Preble co., Ohio.

Lanion, town of France, in the department of the North Coast, and late province of Bretagne. Its trade consists in wine and hemp; and it has some mineral waters. The inhabitants of Lanion, Guingamp, and the environs, speak the Welsh language, which was probably brought here by the Britons who took refuge in these parts in the fifth century. Lanion is 15 ms. W. of Treguier.

Lannoy town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of French Flanders, 5 ms. SE. of Lisle.

La Noraye, seigniory, Warnick county, Lower Canada, on St. Lawrence river, 40 miles below Montreal.

Lansdown Township, in the co. of Leeds, U. C., is the 11th tp. in ascending the river St. Lawrence.

Lansingburg, town, Rensselaer co., N. Y., situated on the E. side of Hudson river, near its junction with the Mohawk river, about 4 ms. above Troy, and 9 above Albany. A fine bridge over Hudson river unites Lansingburg and Waterford. Sloops of small draught ascend thus high. Pop. in 1820, 2,035; and in 1840, 3,330.

Lansing, tp., Tompkins co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 3,631.

Lanzo, town of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 12 ms. NW. of Turin. Lon. 7. 28 E., lat. 45 9 N.

Laon, town of Fr., in the department of Aisne, and late province of Soissonnois, with a castle, and lately a bishop's see. It principal trade consists in corn and wine. It is advantageously seated on a mountain, 77 ms. NE. of Paris. Lon. 3 43 E., lat. 49 34 N.

Laos, kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N. by China, on the E. by Tonquin and Cochin China, on the S. by Cambodia, and on the W. by Burmah. This country is full of forests, and abounds in rice, fruits, and fish. Lanciones is the capital. —See *Shyam* and *Siam*.

La Petite Nation, York co., L. C., on the Ottowa river, about 70 ms. W. from Montreal.

Lapland, or the extreme northern part of Europe. It is divided into Russian and Swedish Lapland.

Russian Lapland extends E. from Tornea and Tana river to the White sea, under the name of the circle of Kola.

Swedish Lapland embraces the residue, including the extreme North Cape of Europe, and is subdivided into Tornea-Lapmark, Lulea-Lapmark, Pithea-Lapmark, Umea-Lapmark, Jamptland-Lapmark, Assele-Lapmark, and Finmark.

The whole of Lapland stretches over 150,000 sq. ms, of which Sweden possesses about 80,000, with 33,000 inhabitants, and Russia 70,000 sq. miles and 27,000 inhabitants. Lapland may be termed a huge congeries of frightful rocks and stupendous mountains, interspersed, however, with many pleasant valleys, watered by an infinite number of rivulets that run into the rivers and lakes, which discharge themselves into the gulf of Bothnia. The names of the principal lakes in Lapland are the Great Uma, the Great Windel, the Oreavan, the Stor-avan, the Great Lula, the lakes of Kartom, Kali, Torno, Enara, and Limi. Some of these extend 60 leagues in length, and contain a great number of islands; Storavan is said to contain 365; and Enora contains an archipelago of islands so large that no Laplander has lived long enough to visit each particular island. The natives believe this country to be the terrestrial paradise; and, indeed, nothing could be more enchanting than such vast prospects of mountains, hills, forests, lakes, rivers, &c., if the country was in a moderate climate; though even here, in summer, the roses are seen blowing wild on the banks of lakes and rivers, with all the beautiful glow of color which appears in those cultivated in our gardens. But all the intervals between the mountains are not engrossed by these agreeable prospects; great part of the flat country is covered with brown dusky forests of fir and pine trees, and these are often skirted by wide extended morasses, the stagnating waters of which in summer produce myriads of mischievous insects, that are more intolerable than even the cold of winter. The cold in this country is very intense during the winter, freezing even brandy and the watery part of spirit of wine, if the latter is not highly rectified; all the lakes and rivers are frozen to a prodigious thickness, and the whole face of the country covered with snow. The heat of summer is almost as intolerable as the cold of winter. At the northern extremity of the country the sun never sets for three months in summer, and in winter there is an uninterrupted night of the same duration; but this

is qualified in such a manner by a constant revolution of dawn and twilight, by a serene sky, moonlight, and aurora borealis, reflected from the white surface of the earth covered with snow, that the inhabitants are enabled to hunt, fish, and proceed with their ordinary occupations. The country abounds with excellent springs; and is remarkable for some surprising cataracts, in which the water rumbles over frightful precipices, and dashes among rocks with amazing impetuosity and noise. Its soil is generally so chilled and barren that it produces little or no grain or fruit trees of any kind. This sterility, however, is not so much owing to the soil, which is in many places of a rich mould, as to want of industry and the rigor of the climate.

It ought to be remarked, that Lapland derives much of its harsh character from being compared to the more southern and temperate parts of Europe. In itself, it is incomparably the warmest part of the earth so far advanced towards the pole. Even extreme northern Lapland as high as 72° bears large timber trees—a fact existing no where else on earth within the northern polar circle.

In stature, appearance, and manners, the Laplanders are evidently a branch of the family so extensive within and contiguous to the arctic regions. The Samoieds, Laplanders, Greenlanders, and Esquimaux, are the great divisions of this race.

Lar, town of Persia, in the province of Lariston, with a castle. It carries on a great trade in silk, oranges, lemons, and tamarinds. Lon. 52 45 E., lat. 27 30 N.

Laracha, ancient and strong town in the kingdom of Fez, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, with a good harbor. Lon. 5 59 W., lat. 35 40 N.

Laredo, seaport of Spain, on the bay of Biscay, with a large safe harbor. It is 30 ms. W. of Bilboa. Lon. 3 53 W., lat. 43 23 N.

Largentiere, town of Fr., now in the dep. of Ardeche, and late province of Dauphiny.

Largo, town of Scotland, co. of Fife, 6 ms. S. of Cupar, situated on a large bay of the same name.

Largs, village on the W. coast of Scot., memorable for the defeat of the Norwegians in their last invasion of this country with a fleet of 160 sail and an army of 20,000 men, under the command of Haquin, king of Norway.

Larino, town of Naples, in the Molise, 60 miles NE. of Naples. Lon. 15° E., lat. 41 48 N.

Larissa, ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Janna. It carries on a large trade, and is pleasantly seated on the river Peneus, 50 ms. S. of Salonichi, and 121 N. by W. of Athens. Lon. 22 47 E., lat. 39 48 N.

Laristan, province of Persia, which lies N. of the gulf of Persia. It formerly belonged to the Guebres. Lar is the capital.

Larkanu, town of Hindoostan in Sinde, situated to the westward of that river, and on an outlet of the Indus, about 60 miles NW. of Sehwun. The great road westward into Beloochistan branches from Larkanu, and crosses the mountains to Kelat, by the pass of Belan.

Larrybundar, seaport of Hindoostan proper, at the mouth of a branch of the Indus, called Larrybundar, with a harbor capable of receiving ships of 200 tons burden. Lon. 67 37 E., lat. 24 44 N.

Larta.—See *Arta.*

Larvigen, or *Laurvigen*, seaport town of Norway, capital of a district of the same name. Its iron works are among the most valuable in Norway.

La Salle, seigniory, Huntingdon co., L. C., 15 ms. S. from Montreal.

Las Chiapas, formerly a province, now a State of Mexico. It is an interior country, bounded by Guatemala SW., Tabasco NW. and N., Yucatan E., and Vera Paz SE. As laid down on Tanner's map, Las Chiapas is a triangle, each side about 175 miles; area 13,000 sq. ms. On the same map the population is stated at 93,750. The rivers Sumasinta and Tabasco rise in and traverse Chiapa, the interior of which is very imperfectly known; bounded by mountains on the SW., and, declining towards the gulf of Mexico, this country, extending from lat. 15° to 17 30 N., must have a considerable variety of climate and vegetable production. No mines of consequence have been discovered. Chief city, Chiapa Real.

Lassa, or *Lahassa*, city, the capital of Great Thibet. It is not large, but the houses are of stone, spacious and lofty. Seven miles on the E. side of the city is the mountain of Patula, on the summit of which is the palace of the great Lama, the high priest and sovereign of Thibet. Lassa is 850 ms. N. by E. of Calcutta. Lon. 91 40 E., lat. 30 34 N.

Lasselsville, post office, Montgomery county, N. Y., 10 ms. W. from Johnstown.

Latacunga, town of Peru. Lon. W. C. 1 16 W., lat. 55′ S.

Latakia, formerly *Laudicea*, an ancient and considerable town of Syria, with a harbor. It is become the most flourishing place on the coast, and carries on a considerable trade; it is 75 miles SW. of Aleppo, and 245 N. of Jerusalem. Lon. 34 30 E., lat., 35 40 N.

Latessarie, fief, Hampshire co., L. C., on St. Lawrence river, 40 ms. above Quebec.

Latimore, NE. tp., Adams county, Pa., on the waters of Bermudian creek, 15 miles NNE. from Gettysburg.

Latton, village of Eng., in Essex, between Epping and Harlow.

Laval, considerable town of Fr., in the dep. of Maine. The inhabitants are computed at 24,000. Linen of all kinds and qualities is manufactured here; and the neighboring quarries produce green marble, or black, veined with white. It is seated on the Maine, 15 miles S. of the town of that name, and 40 W. of Mans. Lon. 42° W., lat. 48 7 North.

Lavamund, or *Lavant Minde*, town of Carinthia, in Austria. It is seated at the conflux of the Drave and Lavamund, 40 miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15 18 E., lat. 46 44 N.

Lavaur, town of Fr., now in the dep. of Tarn, and late province of Languedoc, on the Agout, 20 ms. NE. of Toulouse. Lon. 1 52 E., lat. 43 40 N.

Laubach, strong town, capital of Carniola, on a river of the same name, in which are the largest crawfish in Europe, 32 miles S. of Clagenfurt, and 155 S. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 14 25 E., lat. 46 24 N.

Lauchingen, town of Suabia, situated on the confines of the Black Forest.

Lauda, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, and 18 ms. SW. of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 45 E., lat. 49 28 N.

Lauder, borough of Scot., in Berwickshire, with a castle, 22 ms. S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 5 W., lat. 55 36 N.

Lauderdale, small district of Eng., in the co. of Merse, through which a river of the same name runs.

Lauderdale, county of Ala., bounded by Tennessee river S. and SW., Tennessee N., and Limestone E.; length 54 miles, mean width 12, area about 766 sq. ms. Surface hilly; soil productive. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Florence. Pop. in 1820, 4,963; and in 1840, 14,485. Central lat. 34 50 N., lon. W. C. 11° W.

Lavello, ancient town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a bishop's see, 39 miles E. by N. of Naples. Lon. 15 55 E., lat. 41 5 N.

Levelt, or *Lafelt*, village in the bishopric of Liege, near Maestricht.

Lavenham, town of Eng., in Suffolk. It has considerable manufactures in serges, shalloons, stuffs, and fine yarn. It is seated on a branch of the Bret, 12 ms. S. by E. of St. Edmund's Bury, and 61 NE. of London. Lon. 51′ E., lat. 52 39 N.

Lauffen, town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, seated on the Neckar, 10 miles S. of Hailborn. Lon. 9 25 E., lat. 49 3 N.——Small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basle, seated near the river Birs.

Lauffen, village of Switzerland in the canton of Zurich, 3 ms. S. by W. of Schauffhausen. Here is a celebrated cataract of the Rhine; the river precipitates itself in accumulated masses for 50 or 60 feet perpendicular, raging and foaming with wonderful violence.

Lauffenburg, strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four Forest towns, with a ruined castle. It belongs to the House of Austria, and is seated on a rock on the Rhine, which divides it into two parts. Here is a small cataract, noted for the beauty of the scenery. It is 17 ms. E. of Basil. Lon. 8 2 E. lat., 47 35 N.

Laugerfell, mountain of Iceland, containing that extraordinary natural *jet d'eau* called the Grand Geyser. The Laugerfell is entirely surrounded by a morass, which extends for a considerable way in every direction, except towards the N., where it is not separated by an interval of more than half a mile from higher mountains. The N. side is perpendicular, barren, and craggy; the opposite one rises with a tolerably gradual ascent; and from this, near its base, we saw a number of columns of steam, mounting to various heights. The lower part of the hill was formed into a number of mounds, composed of what appeared to be clay, or coarse bolus, of various sizes: some of them were yellowish white, but generally of the color of red brick. Interspersed with them, here and there, were large pieces of rock, which had rolled or been washed down by the rains from the higher part of the mountain. On these mounds at irregular distances, and on all sides of me, were the apertures of boiling springs, from some of which were issuing spouts of water, from one to four feet in height; while in others the water rose no higher than the top of the basin, or gently flowed over the margin.—*Hooker's Tour in Iceland*.—See article *Geyser*.

Laughlinton, village, Westmoreland co., Penn., on the road from Bedford to Greensburg, 23 ms. E. from the latter.

Laughton, village of Eng., in Yorkshire, on a high hill, noted for its church, whose tower and spire are not excelled by any Gothic piece of the kind. It is seen in some places at the distance of 60 miles.

Lavigna, town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name.

Lavington, town of Eng., in Wilts, 20 ms. NW. of Salisbury, and 88 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2 3 W., lat. 13 51 N.

Launceston, town of Eng., in Cornwall, on a hill near the river Tamar, 28 ms. N. of Plymouth, and 214 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4 35 W., lat., 50 40 N.

Launu, town of Bohemia, on the road from Leipsick to Prague, near the river Eger, 27 ms., NW. of Prague. Lon. 14 20 E., lat. 50 21 N.

Laurel, village, Sussex co., Del., on the N. side of Broad creek, a branch of Nantikoke river, 35 ms. SE. from Easton, in Maryland.

Laurel Hill, post office, Richmond co., N. C., 100 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Laurel Mountains. In general terms, this range includes the extreme NW. ridges of the Appalachian chain, and reaches from the central parts of Penn. to Ala., under various local names. It is pierced by the eastern branches of Monongahela, by the Great Kenawha, and Tennessee rivers.

Laurenceburg, village, Armstrong co., Penn. ——Dearborn co., Ia.—See *Lawrenceburg*, Dearborn co., Ia.——Village, Franklin co., Ky., 10 ms. S. from Frankfort.——Lawrence co., Tenn., See *Lawrenceburg*, Lawrence co., Tenn.

Laurens. When a name commencing thus, is not to be found, see those commencing with *law*.——

Laurens, tp., Ostego, co., N.Y., 15 ms. SW. from Cooperstown.——District, S. C., between Ennore and Saluda rivers, and bounded by Newberry SE., Saluda river or Abbeville SW., Greenville NW., and Ennore river, or Spartanburg and Union NE.; length 30 ms., mean width 23, area 690 sq. ms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil productive. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Laurensville. Pop. in 1820, 17,682, and in 1840, 21,584. Central lat. 34 30 N., lon. W. C. 5 W.——Co., Ga., on both sides of Oconee river; bounded SE. by part of Montogomery, SW. by Pulaski NW. by Wilkinson, N. by Washington, and NE. by Emanuel, and part of Montgomery; length 35 ms., mean width 25, area about 875 sq. ms. Chief town, Dublin. Pop. in 1820, 5,436; and in 1840, 5,585. Central lat. 32½° N., lon. W. C. 6 10 W.

Laurensville, village and seat of justice, Laurens district S. C., 80 ms. NW. from Columbia. Lat. 34 29 N., lon. W. C. 4 58 W.

Lauricocha, river, S. America, and one of the great constituents of the Amazon. It is formed by innumerable streams flowing from the Andes, between lat. 2° and 10° S. At lat. 5° S. it unites with the Gualaga, and forms the Tunguragua.

Laurington, village, Marlborough district, S. C.

Lausanne, town of Switzerland, capital of the Pays de Vaud, with a famous college and a bishop's see. Its lofty situation affords the most sublime views in nature, commanding the Lake of Geneva,

the Pays de Vaud, and the rugged coast of Chablais. It is seated between three hills, 30 ms. NE. of Geneva, and 50 SW. of Bern. Lon. 6 50 E., lat. 46 31 N.——Tp., Northampton co., Penn., on the Lehigh river, about 30 ms. above Bethlehem. It includes the greatest mine of anthracite coal yet opened in the U. S. See *Mauchchunk*. Pop. in 1820, 220; and in 1840, 1,590.

Lauterburg, town of Poland, in Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, 50 ms. NE. of Thorn. Lon. 20 39 E., lat. 53 6 N.——Town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, but subject to the French. It is 20 ms. SE. of Weissemburg. Lon. 8 26 E., lat. 48 48 N.

Lautrec, town of France, late in the province of Languedoc. It is seated on a mountain, and has an ancient castle.——Town of Germany, in the palatinate, seated at the confluence of the rivers Sauter and Glaun.

Lauzon, seigniory, Dorchester co., L. C., on the right bank of the St. Lawrence river, opposite the city of Quebec.

Lavora, Terra di, province of Naples, in Italy, 63 ms. in length and 35 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Campagna di Roma, on the N. by Abruzzo Ulteriore, and Citeriore,, on the E. by the Molise and Principato Ulteriore, and on the S. by Principato Citeriore. It abounds in excellent wines, and all sorts of fruits are found in great plenty. The soil is excellent for tillage, from whence it takes its name, and there are mineral springs and mines of sulphur. Naples is the capital.

Lawahannock, river, Penn., rises in the NE. angle of Luzerne co., and, flowing SW., falls into the Susquehannah river, at Pittstown, 12 ms. above Wilkesbarre.

Lawenburg, duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, subject to the kingdom of Hanover. It is 35 ms. in length, and 20 in breadth.——Considerable town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated on the Elbe, 40 ms. SE. of Hamburg. Lon. 10 50 E., lat., 53 26 N.——Town of Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name Lon. 17 39 E., lat. 54 33 N.

Lawrence, St.—See *St. Lawrence river* and *St. Lawrence co., N. Y.*

Lawrence, co., Mississippi, bounded NW. and N. by the lately ceded Choctaw territory, E. by Covington, S. by Marion and Pike, and W. by Franklin. Length 60 ms., mean width 21; area 1,260 sq. ms. Pearl river flows through this co., upon the banks of which, and on some of its branches, good land in small quantities is found. The general surface is covered with fine timber, and is hilly and sterile, though well supplied with good water. Chief staples, cotton. Pop. in 1820, 4,916. Central lat., see *Monticello*.

Lawrence, Southern co., Ohio, bounded on bounded on the N. by Jackson, E. by Gallia co., S. by the Ohio river, and W. by Scioto county. It is generally a very hilly and barren tract of country. Symmes's and Indian Guyandot creeks water the eastern parts. It contains about 430 sq. ms. Seat of justice, Burlington. Pop. in 1820, 3,499; and in 1840, 9,738. Central lat. 38 40 N., lon. 5 28 W.——Tp. in the W. border of Stark co., O.——Tp., Tuscarawas co., O., in which are situated the towns of Lawrenceville and Zoar.——Washington co., Ohio.——Co., Ia., bounded by Orange S., Owen and Martin W., Monroe N., Jackson E., and Washington SE. Length 21 ms., width 18, area 378. This county is drained by the E. branch of White river and its confluents. Chief town, Palermo. Pop. in 1820, 4,116. Central lat. 38 50 N., lon. 9 25 W.——Co., West Tenn., bounded by Ala. S., Wayne W., Hickman N., and Giles E.; length 26 ms., width 22; area 570 sq. ms. Chief town, Lawrenceburg. Pop. in 1820, 3,271. Central lat. 35 13 N., lon. W. C. 10 30 W.——Co. of Arkansas, boundaries and extent uncertain, but usually called the White River co.

Lawrence, village and seat of justice, Lawrence co., Ark., on the N. side of Black river, about 50 miles above its confluence with White river.

Lawrenceburg, town, Armstrong co., Pa., on Alleghany river, 20 ms. NE. from Butler.——Village and seat of justice, Dearborn co., Inda., 2 ms. below the mouth of the Great Miami, and 24 ms. below Cincinnati. This village is seated on an extensive bottom, liable to inundation at seasons of high flood. Lat. 39 5 N., lon. W. C. 7 45 W.

Lawrence's Mills, post office, Clinton co., N. Y., by post road 177 ms. N. from Albany.

Lawrenceville, village, Tioga co., Pa., by post road 149 ms. NNW. from Harrisburg.——Village, Nansemond county, Virginia.——Village, Montgomery co., N. C., 109 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.——Village, Gwinnett co., Ga, 133 ms. NW. from Milledgeville.——Village on the left bank of the Alleghany river, 2 ms. above Pittsburg. At this place is an arsenal and U. S. military depot.——Village laid out in the year 1816, near the centre of Madison co., Ohio, on the State road leading from Columbus. to Springfield.

Lawson's, post office, Greenbriar co., Va., by post road 316 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.

Lawsville, town Susquehannah co., Penn., on the N. Y. line, 10 ms. N. from Montrose.

Lawyersville, village, Schoharie co., N. Y., 35 ms. SW. from Albany.

Laxenburg, town of Austria, on a small river, 10 ms. S. of Vienna. Lon. 16 28 E., lat. 48 3. N.

Laytonstone.—See *Low Layton*.

Laybach, town and government of Austrian Illyria. The town stands on a small river, a branch of the same, about 30 ms. NE. from Trieste. Lon. 14 46 E., lat. 46 2 N. Pop. 12,000.

Layton's, village, Essex co., Va., on the right bank of the Rappahannock river, opposite Leeds, in Westmoreland, and 35 ms. by land below Fredericksburg.

Lea, river of Eng., rises near Luton, in Bedfordshire, flows to Hertford and Ware, and, dividing Essex from Hertfordshire and Middlesex, falls into the Thames below Blackwall.

Leacock, town, Lancaster co., Pa. It is situated between Pequea and Conestoga creeks, 9 ms. E. of the city of Lancaster, and 56 W. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 2,882.

Leadhills, village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire,

among the mountains of Clydesdale, and said to be the highest human habitation in Great Britain. Here reside many hundred of miners with their families. These miners, though in a great measure excluded from society by their situation, pay great attention to the cultivation of the mind, and have provided a circulating library for the instruction and amusement of the little community belonging to the village, 44 ms. S. from Glasgow.

Leading creek, stream rising in the southern part of Athens co., Ohio, which, after running 15 or 16 ms. to the SE., through Meigs co., falls into Ohio river 17 ms. above Gallipolis.

Leadsville, village, Randolph co., Va., by post road 270 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Leaf, river, southwestern branch of Pascagoula, (which see.) Leaf river rises by a number of branches, in the Choctaw country, above N. lat. 32°. Its general course is SE. through Covington and Wayne cos., joins the Chickasawha river, in Jackson, and forms Pascagoula river. The entire length of the Leaf river is about 100 ms., and though not so long as Chickasawha, the former is probably a larger volume of water from its more numerous branches. Both streams flow from a pine forest; soil thin and sterile.

Leaf River, post office on the preceding river, Green co., Miss., 57 ms. SE. from Monticello.

Leakesville, village on Dan river, Rockingham co., N. C., 105 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Leamington Priors, village of Eng., Warwickshire, a celebrated watering place, 22 ms. SW. from Birmington, and 90 NW. from London.

Leao-tong, or *Chen-yang*, one of the three departments of the Mantshurs, who hence entered and conquered China. Chen-yang, or Mougden, is the capital.

Leasburg, village, Caswell co., N. C., 85 ms. NNW. from Raleigh.

Leatherhead, town of Eng., in Surry, which has a bridge of many arches over the river Mole.

Leatherwood's Store, post office, Henry co., Va., by post road 245 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Leathes-water, called also *Wythburn*, or *Thirlmere-water*, fine lake of Eng., in Cumberland, which lies S. by E. of Keswick. Its outlet joins the rapid river Greeta at New Bridge, and thus has a communication with the lake of Derwentwater.

Leavenworth, village, Crawford co., Inda., on Ohio river, 68 ms. below Louisville.

Leawava, seaport on the E. coast of the island of Ceylon, which yields a great deal of salt. Lon. 83 15 E., lat. 6 40 N.

Lebanon, town, York co., Maine, on the E. side of Salmonfall river, about 20 ms. NW. of Portsmouth, in N. H. Pop. in 1810, 1,938; in 1820, 2,223.——Town, Grafton co., N. H., 4 ms. SE. of Dartmouth College.——Town, Windham co., Ct., on the W. side of Shetucket river, 9 ms , N. of Norwich, and near the same distance S. of Windham.——Village, Madison co., N. Y.. 35 ms. SW. from Utica.——Town, Hunterdon co., N. J.——Co., Pa., bounded by Lancaster SE., Dauphin SW. and NW., and Berks NE. ; length 17 ms., width 17, area 288 sq. ms. This fine co is drained by the Swatara, Quitapahilla, and Tulpehocken creeks, with their branches. Its NW. boundary is the Blue mountain, or Kittatinny ridge. The surface exceedingly diversified. The substratum of rather more than one-half its surface is limestone. This formation lies SE. from the Quitapahilla, on the opposite side of that stream. Towards the Blue mountain, the soil is based on clay slate. The Union canal, intended to unite the Swatara to the Schuylkill by their respective branches, the Quitapahilla and Tulpehocken, will pass through the centre of this co. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, and iron. Chief town, Lebanon. Pop. in 1820, 16,988.——Village, Russell co., Va., by post road 358 ms. a little S. of W. from Richmond.——Village, Washington co., Ga., 14 ms. southward from Milledgeville.——Borough and village, Lebanon co., Pa., situated on the N. side of Quitapahilla creek, 28 ms. W. of Reading, and 25 ENE. of Harrisburg. The streets are regular, and the houses well built, principally with brick and stone. ——Village and seat of justice, Warren co., O., containing the usual co. buildings, with a bank, printing office, two market-houses, and a library company, 28 ms. S. from Dayton, and 30 NE. from Cincinnati. Lon. W. C. 7 5 W., lat. 39 25 N.——Tp., Meigs co., Ohio.——One of the southern tps. of Ashtabula co., Ohio.——Seat of justice of Marion co., Ky., 50 ms. SW. from Lexington, and 45 SE. from Louisville. Pop. in 1840, 546.——Village and seat of justice, Wilson co., Tenn., on the road from Nashville to Carthage, 24 ms. from each. Lat. 36 13 N., lon. W. C. 9 14 W.——Village, St. Clair co., Ill., 55 ms. SW. from Vandalia.

Lebeda, seaport of the kingdom of Tripoli, with a good harbor and an old castle. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 85 ms. E. of Tripoli, and is seated on the ruins of Leptis Magna. Lon. 14 50 E., lat. 32 50 N.

Lebrixa, town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a territory abounding in corn, wine, and olive trees, which produce the best oil in Spain. It is 12 ms. NE. of St. Lucar. Lon. 5 44 W., lat. 37 8 N.

Lebus, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, on the Oder, 10 ms. N. of Frankfort, and 43 E. of Berlin. Lon. 14 39 E., lat. 52 31 N.

Lecco, town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the E. side of Lake Como, 26 ms. N. of Milan. Lon. 9 21 E., lat. 45 53 N.

Lech, river of Germany, which rises in Tyrol and falls into the Danube below Donawert. The course of this river is very nearly due N., comparative course about 150 English ms. Augsburg, the former capital of Bavaria, is on its bank.

Lechlade, town of Eng., in Gloucestershire, at the confluence of the Lech with the Thames, 28 ms. E. by S. of Gloucester, and 77 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1 35 W., lat. 51 40 N.

Lechnich, town of Germany. It is situated in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Cologne, 10 ms. SW. of Cologne. Lon. 7 8 E. lat. 50 46 N.

Leck, river of the kingdom of Holland, which branches off the Rhine at Wyckby-Deurstede, and enters the Merve 10 ms. E. of Rotterdam. It is very difficult by verbal description to give an idea of this river. It is one of those interlocking streams peculiar to the deltas of large rivers, and

is in reality a part of the Rhine. Length, about 40 English ms.

Lectoure, town of France, in the department of Gers, and late province of Armagnac, on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Gers, 12 ms. E. of Condom. Lon 42′ E., lat. 43 56 N.

Ledbury, town of Eng., in Herefordshire. It is inhabited by many clothiers, who carry on a great trade. It is 13 ms. E. of Hereford, and 116 WNW. of London. Lon. 2 17 W., lat. 52 3 N.

Ledesma, town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Tome, 20 ms. SW. of Salamanca. Lon. 5 31 W., lat. 41° N.

Lee, river of Ireland, which rises on the confines of Kerry, and flows E. to Cork, below which city it forms a fine harbor, and enters St. George's channel.——Village of Eng., in Kent, in the churchyard of which Dr. Halley, the great astronomer, is interred. It is 6 ms. SE. of London. ——Tp., Hancock co., Me., about 27 ms. NW. from Castine. Pop. 1820, uncertain.——Tp., Strafford co., N. H., 15 ms. NW. from Portsmouth.——Town, Berkshire, Mass., about 4 ms. E. of Stockbridge, and 140 W. of Boston.——Town, Oneida co., N. Y., 10 ms. NW. from Rome.——Tp., Athens co., Ohio.——SW. co., Va., bounded SW. by Tenn., NW. by Cumberland mountain or Ky., and E. by Scott co., Va. This co. is triangular, extending 45 ms. along Tenn., and 36 along Ky., with an area of about 800 sq. ms. It is intersected by Powell's river, a branch of Tennessee. The surface is generally mountainous or hilly, and soil rocky and sterile. Chief town, Jonesville. Pop. 1840, 8,441. Central lat. 36 5 N., lon. W. C. 6° W.——Court house and post office, Lee co., Va., 487 ms. SW. by W. from W. C.

Leece, populous and most beautiful town of Naples, in Otranto, of which it is the chief place, 10 ms. W. of the Gulf of Venice, and 195 ESE. of Naples. Lon. 18 20 E., lat. 40 36 N.

Lee, Fort, Bergen co., N. J., on the right bank of the Hudson, 9 ms. above Bergen.

Leech Lake, one of the higher tributaries of the Mississippi river, lies about 25 ms. W. of Pakagama falls, and at nearly mid-distance between Rice lake of Red river, of Assiniboin, and the main stream of the Mississippi. By Leech lake and its outlet, with a short intervening portage, a canoe navigation is actually in operation between Mississippi and Red rivers.

Leeds, town of Eng., in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, in a vale, which trade has rendered one of the most populous spots in Eng., and is the principal of the clothing towns in Yorkshire. It is particularly the mart for the colored and white broad cloths, of which vast quantities are sold in its cloth halls. Leeds has a manufacture of camlets, which has declined, and a flourishing one of carpets, resembling those of Wilts and Scotland. Here are also some mills for the cutting of tobacco, and a great pottery. Within 3 ms. of the town are numerous collieries. Leeds has a magnificent stone bridge over the Aire, which is navigable for boats that carry much coal from hence to York and Hull. It is 22 ms. WSW. of York, and 192 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 29 W., lat. 53 48 N.

Leeds, tp., Buckingham co., L. C., on Becancour river, and between Broughton and Inverness, 40 ms. S. from Quebec.——Co., U. C., is bounded on the E. by the co. of Grenville, on the S. by the river St. Lawrence, and on the W. by the boundary line of the late tp. of Pittsburg, running N. until it intersects the Ottowa or Grand river; thence descending that river until it meets the northwesternmost boundary of the co. of Grenville.——Tp. in the co. of Leeds, U. C., is the twelfth tp. in ascending the river St. Lawrence. ——Town, Kennebec co., Maine, on the Androscoggin, 20 ms. SW. from Augusta. Pop. 1820, 1,309.——Village, Gloucester co., N. J., on the Atlantic ocean.

Leedston, village, Westmoreland co., Va., 17 ms. NW. of Westmoreland court house, and 105 S. from Washington.

Leefooga, one of the Friendly islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, visited by Captain Cook in 1776. This island is 7 ms. in length, and its breadth in some places not above 3.

Leek, town of Eng., in Staffordshire, seated in some barren moor lands. It is 154 ms. NNW. of London. Lon. 1 55 W., lat. 53 16 N.

Leer, or *Lehr*, town of Westphalia, seated on a river of the same name, 11 ms. SE. of Embden, and 24 WNW. of Osnaburg.

Leerdam, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, seated on the Linghe, 17 ms. NE. of Dort. Lon. 5 13 E., lat. 51 56 N.

Leerot, fortress of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated at the confluence of the Lee with the Embs, 10 ms. E. by S. of Embden.

Leers, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and bishopric of Liege. It is 4 ms. N. of Liege.

Leesburg, village and seat of justice, Loudoun co., Va. Lat. 39 5 N., lon. W. C. 33′ W., 39 ms. NW. from W. C. The environs of this village are waving rather than hilly. Beside the ordinary co. buildings. Leesburg must contain 300 houses and 1,500 inhabitants. The neighborhood is apparently of good soil, and well cultivated.——Town, Harrison co., Ky., 10 ms. NW. from Paris, and 22 NE. from Frankfort.——Village, Washington co., Tenn., about 80 ms. NE. by E. from Knoxville.——Village, Tuscarawas co., Ohio.——Village, Champaign co., Ohio.——Town, Highland co., Ohio, 31 ms. W. from Chillicothe.

Leesville, village, Schoharie co., N. Y., 52 ms. westerly from Albany.——Village, Campbell co., Va., 165 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.——Village, Lexington district, S. C., 30 ms. from Columbia.——Village, Lawrence co., Ia., 76 ms. SSW from Indianapolis.

Leetakoo, recently discovered town of South Africa, in the country of the Boshwanas. It was discovered in 1801, and since visited by Dr. Lechstenstein and Mr. Campbell. It is supposed to contain from 7,000 to 8,000 inhabitants. Lon. 27° E., lat. 26 30 S.

Leetown, village, Jefferson co., Va., 84 ms. NW. from W. C.

Leeward Islands, that part of the Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, commencing at Dominica and extending to Porto Rico.

Leewe, fortified town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated in a morass, on the Geete, 12 ms. E. of Louvain. Lon. 5 7 E., lat. 50 53 N.

LEGATE.—See art. *Ambassador*.

Leghorn, city of Tuscany. It has one of the best harbors in the Mediterranean; its commerce is extensive. The Jews, who are numerous and rich, have a handsome synagogue and schools; the Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own; and no religion is disturbed. According to Bowring, the progressive population of Leghorn has been as follows:

1791 - - - - -	50,790
1807 - - - - -	64,095
1829 - - - - -	72,199
1836 - - - - -	76,397

There are so many canals that some have given it the title of New Venice. At a little distance is a light-house, on a small island. The trade consists of foreign goods, as cotton, sugar, cocoa, spices, sulphur, and alum; and in home productions, as essences, oils, wine, straw hats, cloth, juniper berries, oranges, lambs and goats' skins, and coral. In 1741, this city suffered greatly by an earthquake. It is 145 ms. NW. of Rome, and 46 W. of Florence. Lon. 10 28 E., lat. 43 33 N.

Legnago, town of Italy, in the Veronese, on the Adige. The town is populous, and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in grain, which is greatly facilitated by means of a canal from the Adige to the Po. It is 24 ms. SE. of Verona.

Le Goupe, seigniory, Northumberland co., L. C., on the left side of the St. Lawrence, 54 ms. below Quebec.

Lehigh, river of Pa., the NW. branch of the Delaware. Its extreme northern sources are in the southern part of Wayne co., and in Luzerne, near Wilkesbarre. Augmented by many mountain streams, it flows SW. by comparative courses 25 ms. to the mouth of Wright's Mill creek, it thence turns to nearly S. by a serpentine course, but in a direct distance of about 20 ms. to Lehighton. Here it inflects to SE., and continues in that direction 25 ms. to Allentown or Northampton. At Allentown it once more turns nearly at right angles, and flows NE. 15 ms. to its entrance into the Delaware at Easton. The entire comparative course of this stream is 85 ms. From near its source to Trout creek it separates Pike and Luzerne cos. From Trout creek to Rock Eddy falls it separates Northampton from Luzerne co. Below the Rock Eddy falls, to its passage through the Blue or Kittatinny mountain, its course is within Northampton co. Between its passage through the mountain and the mouth of Hockendocque creek, it forms the limit between Lehigh and Northampton cos. Below Hockendocque creek to Bethlehem, it flows through Lehigh, and below Bethlehem to Easton, in Northampton.

The Lehigh is truly a mountainous stream, and meanders through a series of natural scenes not excelled, if equalled, in the U. S. The following table will exhibit its descent from Stoddartsville to its mouth:

	Feet.
Stoddartsville to the mouth of Nesquehoning creek, about 2 ms. above the Laususane, and 3 ms. above the village of Mauchchunk - - - -	845
From Nesquehoning to Lehigh Water Gap	160
From the Gap to Easton - - -	205
	1,210

Lehigh, co., Pa., bounded SE. by Bucks, SW. by Montgomery and Berks, NW. by Schuylkill and Northampton, and NE. by Northampton. Length 25, breadth 13 ms.; area 335. The surface of this co. is highly picturesque and varied. Except the two southeastern tps., Upper Milford and Upper Saucon, the residue of this co. lies in the valley between South mountain and the Blue or Kittatinny mountain. The valley section is nearly equally divided between the limestone and clay slate formations so frequently mentioned under various articles in this gazetteer. The soil, particularly on the limestone tracts, is excellent. The whole co., with but partial exceptions, is well adapted to the culture of grain, grass, and fruits, though in many places the surface is excessively broken. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, fruit, salted meat, &c. Chief town, Allentown, or Northampton. Central lat. 40 38 N., lon. W. C. 1 25 E. Pop. in 1820, 18,895; in 1830, 22,256; and in 1840, 25,787. Co. seat, Allentown, with a population in 1840 of 2,493. This borough is situated on a beautiful swelling hill, near the right bank of Lehigh river. Lat. 40 34 N., and lon. 1 30 E. W. C.

Lehighton, village in Northampton co., Pa., on the W. bank of the Lehigh river, about half a mile above the mouth of Mahoning creek. It is 36 ms. WNW. from Easton. In the neighborhood of this village are some very strong chalybeate springs. The vicinity is in the highest degree romantic, and, from the elevation of the ground, might become a most salubrious and eligible watering place in summer. The Stone Coal landing, or Mauchchunk, is 3 ms. above, on the same side, on the Lehigh. Near this town stood the old Moravian settlement of Gnaden Hutten, on the N. bank of the Mahoning, about 100 perches from its mouth, where the old church is still standing. Here a treaty of amity was held, in July, 1752, between the Moravian brethren and the Shawnese Indians; and on the 24th of November, 1755, the brothers and sisters were surprised and murdered by a party of French Indians. Their grave is still marked by a large stone, with a most pathetic inscription; the grave is on the hill, to the S. of the village. Nearly opposite Gnaden Hutten, on the E. side of the river, stood old Fort Allen. There is a wooden bridge across the Lehigh, 214 feet long, and 25 feet wide.

Leibnitz, town of Germany, in Styria, seated on the Solm, 16 ms. S. of Gratz.

Leicester, borough of Eng., and the capital of Leicestershire, governed by a mayor. The combing and spinning of wool, and making it into stockings and other articles, is the chief business of this town and neighborhood. A canal passes hence, by Loughborough, to the river Trent. At a Parliament held here in the reign of Henry V, was made the first law for the burning of heretics. In the meadows near the town are the ruins of an abbey, in which Cardinal Wolsey died. In 1811, Leicester contained 23,146 inhabitants. It is seated on the Soar, 23 ms. S. by E. of Derby, and 98 NNW. of London. Lon. 1 8 W., lat. 52 38 N. ——Town, Worcester co., Mass., 7 ms. SW. of Worcester, and 54 in the same direction from Boston. It contains several places of public worship, an academy, and an extensive manufactory of wool

cards. It contained 1,181 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 1,252.——Tp. of Livingston co., N. Y., on Genesee river, about 25 miles SE. from Batavia. The villages of Moscow and Mount Morris are in this tp. Pop. in 1820, 1,331.

Leicestershire, co. of Eng., 38 ms. long, and 30 broad; bounded on the N. by Nottinghamshire, E. by the cos. of Lincoln and Rutland, S. by Northamptonshire, SW. by Warwickshire, and NW. by Derbyshire. It contains 522,240 acres, is divided into six hundreds and 196 parishes, has 12 market towns, and sends 4 members to Parliament. In 1811, the number of inhabitants was 150,419. The chief rivers are the Avon, Soar, Wreke, Anker, and Welland; and it has several canals. The sheep bred here and in Lincolnshire are the largest mutton with which the London markets are supplied, and have the greatest fleeces of wool of any in Eng. Nor is the wool less fine on account of its quantity; it has the longest staple in the whole island, some few places excepted. The horses bred, or rather fed here, are the largest in Eng., being generally the great black dray horses, of which great numbers are continually sent to London. The manufacture of stockings is the principal one in the co. Pop. in 1801, 131,081; in 1811, 150,419; and in 1821, 174,571.

Leigh, seaport of Eng., in Essex, on a creek at the mouth of the Thames. It has a good road for shipping, and is 18 ms. SSE. of Chelmsford, and 40 E. of London. Lon. 42′ E., lat. 51 31 N.——Town of Eng., in Lancashire, 7 ms. NNE. of Warrington, and 191 NW. of London.

Leighton, village, Lawrence co., Ala., by post road 260 ms. NNW. from Cahaba.

Leighton-Buzzard, town of Eng., in Bedfordshire, on a branch of the Ouse, 18 ms. S. of Bedford, and 41 NW. of London. Lon. 35′ W., lat. 51 55 N.

Leinengen, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 7 ms. SW. of Worms. Lon. 8 22 E., lat. 49 30 N.

Leina, river of Germany, which, flowing through Brunswick Lunenburgh, falls into the Aller.

Leinster, eastern province of Ireland, bounded by Ulster on the N., St. George's or the Irish channel on the E. and S., and by the provinces of Connaught and Munster on the W. The capital city of this province, and of the kingdom, is Dublin. It contains 12 cos, viz: Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's co., Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's co., Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow. It is the most level and best cultivated province in the kingdom; containing 2,642,258 Irish plantation acres, 858 parishes, 99 baronies, and 53 boroughs; it is about 124 ms. long, and 74 broad, and extends from 51 45 to 55 45 N. lat. See article *Ireland*.

Leiphaim, town of Suabia, in the territory of Ulm. Its vicinity produces good hops, and it stands on the S. bank of the Danube, 10 ms. NE. of Ulm.

Leipnic, walled town of Moravia, near the river Beczwa, 14 ms. ESE. of Olmutz.

Leipsic, city of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a famous university, and a strong citadel, called Pleyssenburg. It carries on a considerable trade, and has 3 great fairs every year, which last a fortnight each. Its principal manufactures are silk, gold and silver stuffs, linen and cotton printing, leather, and paper. The number of inhabitants exceeds 30,000; and the houses, in general, are lofty buildings. There are 6 handsome colleges belonging to the university, beside the private colleges; and the exchange is a fine structure. It is seated in a plain, on the river Pleysse, 60 ms. WNW. of Dresden. Lon. 12 20 E., lat. 51 19 N.

Leiria, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, and a bishop's see, with an ancient castle on an eminence. It is 80 ms. NNE. of Lisbon. Lon. 8 34 W., lat. 39 48 N.

Leisznic, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of cloth, lace, stockings, &c. It is seated on the Mulda, 24 ms. ESE. of Leipsic, and 32 NW. of Dresden.

Leitenberg, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on a mountain. It is seated on the Sorbitz, 11 ms. SSE. of Saalfeld.

Leith, seaport of Scot., on the Frith of Forth, 2 ms. NNE. of Edinburgh, of which it is the port. It is situate at the mouth of the river Leith, which forms the harbor, and divides the town into N. and S. Leith, which communicate by a draw bridge. The harbor is secured by a noble stone pier at the mouth of a little river, called the Water of Leith; and is accommodated with an elegant drawbridge and a good quay. The commerce of Leith is very considerable; and the vessels employed in the London trade are, in general, of a large size, but the largest ships are those employed in the Greenland whale fishery. To Germany, Holland, and the Baltic, are exported lead, glass ware, linen, woolen stuffs, and a variety of other goods; as also to the other countries of Europe, the West Indies, and America. Ships of great size are built at this port; and here are several extensive ropewalks. There are also flourishing manufactures of bottle glass, window glass, and crystal; a great carpet manufactory, a soap work, and some iron forges. There are three churches in Leith, and an ancient hospital for disabled seamen. Lon. 3 7 W., lat. 56° N.

Leitrim, co. of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the N. by Donegal bay, on the NE. by Fermanagh, on the E. by Cavan; by Longford on the SE., Roscommon on the SW., and Sligo on the W. It is 42 ms. long, and 17 broad; is a fertile country, and, though mountainous, produces great herds of black cattle, but contains few places of note. It contains 21 parishes.——Co. town of Leitrim, in Ireland; pleasantly situated on the river Shannon, 80 ms. from Dublin, and appears to have been formerly a place of some note. Lon. 8 30 W., lat. 53 57 N.

Leixlip, town of Ireland, in the co. of Kildare, seated on the Liffey, 8 ms. W. of Dublin.

Leman, real name of the fine lake on which the city of Geneva stands. It is commonly though erroneously called, from the city, *Lake of Geneva*.

Lemay's Cross Roads, post office, Granville co., N. C., 26 ms. N. from Raleigh.

Lempster, town, Cheshire co., N. H., 38 ms. W. from Concord.

Lemburg, Austrian Poland, or *Leopold*, large commercial city of Poland, capital of the palatinate of Red Russia, and now of the Austrian kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomeria. It is well fortified, and defended by two citadels, one of which is on an

eminence without the city. The square, churches, and public buildings, are magnificent. It has a Roman Catholic archbishop and an Armenian and a Greek bishop. It is seated on the Peltu, 90 ms. NW. of Kaminieck, and a 150 E. of Cracow. Lon. 24 26 E., lat 49 51 N.

Lembro, island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Romania, 22 ms. in circumference, with a town of the same name, and a harbor. Lon. 26° E., lat. 40 25 N.

Lemgow, town of Westphalia, in the co. of Lippe, 17 ms. N. of Paderborn. Lon. 9° E., lat. 52 5 N.

Lemington, village and tp., Essex co., Vt., on Connecticut river, 65 ms. NE. from Montpelier.

Lemnos, one of the principal islands of the Archipelago, now called Stalimene. It lies at the entrance of the Dardanelles, and has a town of the same name, which is capital of the island. It is about 25 ms. in length, and 15 in breadth, and belongs to the Turks. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in corn and wine, and is famous for an earth called Terra Sigiliata, formerly in greater esteem among physicians than at present. It contains about 75 villages, whose inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and are very industrious. Lemnos or Stalimene is but a small town, standing on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which there is a castle, near the sea. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 20 ms. SE. of Mount Athos, whose shadow covers it a little before sunset, and 55 NW. of Metelin. Lon. 25 28 E., lat. 40 3 N.

Lemon, one of the northeastern tps. of Butler co., O.

Lempta, ancient Leptis Parva, or Little Lepis, town and seaport of Africa, 60 ms. S. from Tunis.

Lena, large river of Siberia, which, flowing in a northerly direction, receives 16 other rivers, and falls into the Frozen ocean by several mouths The Lena rises by two great branches, one E. and the other W. from the Baikal sea. These branches unite at N. lat. 59°, and, after flowing ENE. upwards of 1,000 ms., receives the Aldan from the S., and abruptly turns to a northern course, which it maintains 800 ms., to its influx into the Arctic ocean. The Lena is, after the Jenisey and Oby, the largest and longest river of Northern Asia. Its basin lies between lat. 52 and 72° N.

Lencicia, strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fort, on a rock. The nobility of the province hold their diet here. It stands in a morass, on the river Blura, 37 ms. SE. of Gnesna, and 110 N. by W. of Cracow. Lon. 18 20 E., lat. 52 10 N.

Lenham, town of Eng., in Kent. seated on an eminence, 10 ms. E. of Maidstone, and 47 ESE. of London. Lon. 0 45 E., lat. 51 18 N.

Lennep, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg. Lon. 6 56 E., lat. 51 11 N.

Lenoir, co. N. C., bounded by Jones SE., Dublin SW., Wayne W., Greene N., and Craven NE. Length 20, width 16 ms.; area 320 sq. ms. Surface level; soil tolerably productive. Chief town, Kingston; stands on the N. bank of Neuse river, above 50 ms. by water above Newbern. Pop. in 1820, 6,800; and in 1840, 7,605. Cent. lat. 35 12, lon. W. C. 0 40 W.

Lenoir's, post office, Roane co., Tenn., E. from Murfreesborough.

Lenox, co., U. C., is bounded on the E. by the co. of Addington, on the S. and W. by the bay of Quinte, to the easternmost boundary of the Mohawk village; thence, by a line running along the westernmost boundary of the tp. of Richmond, to the depth of 12 ms., and thence running N. until it meets the NW. boundary of the co. of Addington.——Town and seat of justice, Berkshire co., Mass., half way between Pittsfield and Stockbridge, and about 20 ms. E. of Hudson river. Besides the ordinary co. buildings and places of public worship, this town contains an academy and foundry for casting hollow iron ware. Pop. in 1840, 1,315. Lat. 42 21 N., lon. W. C. 3 53 E.——Town of Madison co., N. Y., on Oneida lake and Erie canal, about 28 ms. W. from Utica.

Lenox Castle, town, Rockingham co., N. C., 16 ms. E. from Germantown, and 10 SW. from Danville.

Lenoxville, town and seaport of Carteret co., N. C., to the N. from Beaufort, and on a small creek or bay communicating with Core sound, 3 ms. W. from Beaufort.

Lens, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Artois, whose fortifications are demolished. It is 8 ms. NE. of Arras, and 95 of Paris.

Lentini, or *Leontini*, ancient town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1693, and is seated on a river of the same name, 17 ms. SW. of Catania, and 20 NW. of Syracuse. Lon. 14 15 E., lat. 50 28 N.

Lentzen, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It is 74 ms. from Berlin.

Lenzburg, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on a small river, 8 ms. W. from Baden.

Lenzo, small river of Italy, which rises in the Appennines, and falls into the Po.

Leogane, town and fort of the W. Indies, with a good harbor, on the W. side of St. Domingo. Lon. 72 37 W., lat. 18 38 N.

Leominster, borough of Eng., in Herefordshire. It is famous for its fine wool, and is seated on the Lug, 25 ms. W. by N. of Worcester, and 137 WNW. of London. Lon. 2 35 W., lat. 52 20 N.——Town, Worcester co., Mass., 25 ms. NW. of Concord, and 43 from Boston, nearly in the same direction. Pop. in 1820, 1,800.

Leo, St., small but strong town of Italy, in the the duchy of Urbino, on a mountain, near the river Merrechia, 8 ms. SW. of San Marino, and 15 NW. of Urbino. Lon. 12 25 E., lat. 43 55 N.

Leon, fertile province of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the N. by the Asturias, on the W. by Galicia and Portugal, on the S. by Estramadura, and on the E. by Old Castile. It is 125 ms. in length and 100 in breadth, and is divided into almost two equal parts by the river Douero. ——Small island belonging to Spain. It is separated from the continent by a strait about 10 ms. long. The town of Cadiz is built at its NW. extremity.

Leon, ancient *Legia*, city of Spain, capital of the province of that name, built by the Romans in the time of Galba. It is an episcopal see, and has

the finest cathedral in all Spain. It was formerly richer and more populous than at present, and boasts the honor of being the capital of the first Christian kingdom in Spain. It is seated between two sources of the river Esra, 50 ms. SE. of Oviedo, and 165 N. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 5 13 W., lat. 42 45 N.

Leon, New.—See *New Leon.*

Leon de Nicaragua, town of Central America, in Nicaragua, the residence of the Governor. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, which is a volcano, at the NW. extremity of the Lake Nicaragua, 30 ms. from the Pacific ocean, and 104 NW. of Niagura. Lon. 88 10 W., lat. 12 25 N.

Leonard le Noblet, St., ancient town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Vienne, and late territory of Limosin, with a considerable manufacture of paper, and another of cloth for clothing the army. It is seated on the Vienne, 12 ms. NE. of Limoges, and 195 S. of Paris. Lon. 1 32 E., lat. 45 54 N.

Leonardstown, village in St. Mary's co., Md., situated on the N. side of Potomac river, 33 ms. SE. of Port Tobacco, and 68 S. by E. of Washington.

Leonardsville, village, Madison co., N. Y., 95 ms. NW. by W. from Albany.

Leonhart, town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and duchy of Carinthia, 42 ms. E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15 23 E., lat. 43 57 N.

Leontini.—See *Lentini.*

Leopold.—See *Lemburg.*

Leopoldstadt, small but very strong town of Upper Hungary, built by the Emperor Leopold in 1665, seated on the Wasg, 36 ms. NW. of Neuhausel, and 62 E. of Vienna. Lon. 18 6 E., lat. 48 35 N.

Lepage, seigniory, Cornwallis co., L C.

Lepanto, strong and very considerable town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Livadia. It is built on the top of a mountain, in form of a sugar loaf, and is divided into four towns, surrounded by as many walls, and commanded by a castle on the top of the mountain. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, Turkey leather, and tobacco. It is seated on the Gulf of Lepanto, 112 ms. NW. of Athens, and 350 SW. of Constantinople. Lon. 22 13 E., lat. 38 34 N.

Lepanto, Gulf of, ancient sea of Alcyon, or Crissa, a deep bay of Greece, between Roumelia and the Morea, extending inland 80 ms., inclining a little S. of E. The entrance is not more than half a mile. The opposing capes, now called from their castles the Dardanelles of Lepanto, were known to the ancients as Rhion, on the side of Peloponnesus and Anti; Rhion on that of Ætolia. The naval battle of Lepanto was fought outside of the gulf, between Patras and the islands of Cursolari, upwards of 20 ms. W. from the town of Lepanto.

Lepers, Isle of, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 168° E., lat. 15 28 S.

L'Epinay, seigniory, Devon co., L. C., on the S. side of St. Lawrence river, 30 ms. E. from Quebec.

Leray, tp., Jefferson co., N. Y., on Indian river, 20 ms. NE. from Sackett's Harbor. Pop. in 1820, 2,944.

Leraysville, village, Jefferson co., N. Y., in Leray.

Leria, or *Leiria*, strong town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle. It contains about 3,000 inhabitants, and was formerly the residence of the kings of Portugal, and is 30 ms. S. of Coimbra, and 60 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 8 46 W., lat. 39 37 N.

Lerici, seaport of Italy, on the E. coast of the Gulf of Specia, in the territory of Genoa. Lon. 9 55 E., lat. 44 5 N.

Lerida, ancient and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, on a hill, on the river Segra, 15 ms. SW. of Balaguer, and 200 NW. of Madrid. Lon. 0 45 E., lat. 41 44 N.

Lerins, the name of two islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, 5 ms. from Antibes. That nearest the coast, called St. Margaret, was guarded by invalids, State prisoners having formerly been sent here. The other is called St. Honorat.

Lerma, town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Arlanza, with the title of a duchy. Lon. 3 25 W., lat. 42 16 N.

Lernica, town of Cyprus, formerly a large city, as appears from its ruins, situated on the S. coast of the island, where there is a good road, and a small fort for its defence.

Lero, or *Leros*, anciently Leira, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia. Lon. 27 0 E., lat. 37 0 N.

Leroy, village in Genesee co., N. Y., 10 ms. E. from Batavia.

Lerwick, chief town of the Shetland islands, situated on the east side of Mainland, the principal island. It is the rendezvous of the fishing busses from Britain, Holland, Denmark, and other parts. Lon. 1 30 W., lat. 60 20 N.

Les Eboulemens, seigniory, Northumberland co., L. C., about 60 ms. below Quebec.

Lescar, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Gascony, on a hill, 3 ms. NW. of Pau, and 42 SE. of Bayonne. Lon. 0 7 W., lat. 43 17 N.

Lesghistan, part of ancient Albania, now a province of Russia, in the mountains, W. from the Caspian sea. It lies between Daghistan and Geo. Lat. 42 30 N.

Lessini, group, of which one is Lesina, ancient Pharia, one of the ancient group of Absyrtides.—See *Absyrtides.*

Lesheard, borough of Eng., in Cornwall, and one of the coinage towns for tin. It has a considerable manufacture of yarn, which is chiefly disposed of at Exeter. It is 31 ms. ENE. of Truro, and 221 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4 36 W., lat. 50 27 N.

Lespare, town of Fr., in the dep. of Gironde, and late province of Guienne, in the environs of which are found transparent pebbles, resembling the false diamonds of Alençon, and known by the name of *cailloux de medoc*, medoc stones. It is 30 ms. NW. of Bourdeaux.

Lessard, seigniory, Cornwallis co., L. C., on the S. side of the St. Lawrence.——Seigniory, Devon co., L. C., 45 ms. below Quebec.

Lessines, town of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the Dender, famous for its linen manufacture. It is 6 miles NE. of Ath, and 28 SW. of Brussels. Lon. 3 46 W., lat. 51 40 N.

Lestoff, or *Leostoff*, town of Eng., in Suffolk; the coast is very dangerous to strangers. It is 7 ms. S. of Yarmouth, and 115 NE. of London. Lon. 1 45 E., lat. 52 37 N.

Lestwithiel, borough of Eng., in Cornwall. It is seated in a vale, on the Fowey, not far from its fall into Fowey haven. Formerly ships came as far as the town, but the channel is now stopped up. Here is a woolen manufacture, and it is one of the tin coinage towns. Lestwithiel is 19 ms. WNW. of Plymouth, and 230 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4 48 W., lat. 50 27 N.

Letart, tp. in Meigs co., Ohio.

Lettere, a commercial town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. It is seated at the back of a mountain, 12 ms. NW. of Salerno, and 20 SE. of Naples.

Letterkenny, tp. in Franklin co., Pa. It is situated about 5 ms. NW. of Chambersburg, and 3 S. of Strasburg.

Levana, village on the northern bank of the Ohio river, in Brown co., Ohio. It lies 2 ms. below Ripley, immediately above the mouth of Straight creek.

Levant. This word properly signifies the *east*, or *rising sun*, but is generally used, when speaking of trade, for *Turkey in Asia*, comprehending Natolia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, the island of Candia, and the adjacent parts. The *Levant sea* means the E. part of the Mediterranean sea. The word comes from the Latin, through the Italian; Latin, *levare*, to rise, and has been applied by the Italians to those countries relative to Italy towards the rising sun.

Levant, town in Penobscot co., Me., 10 ms. NW. from Bangor.

Levantine valley, valley of Switzerland, on the confines of Italy, lying between Mount St. Gothard and Lake Maggiore; now a part of the canton of Tessin.

Leucate, town of Fr., in the dep. of Aude, and late province of Languedoc, seated near a lake of the same name, 18 ms. S. of Narbonne. Lon. 3 9 E., lat. 43 0 N.

Leuchtenberg, town of Germany, in the upper palatinate of Bavaria, seated on a mountain, near the river Esreimpt, 50 ms. NW. of Ratisbon. Lon. 12 26 E., lat. 49 40 N.

Leue, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Gheet, 10 ms. E. of Louvain. Lon. 0 5 E., lat. 50 55 N.

Levana, village in Brown co., Ohio, 102 ms. SSW. from Columbus.

Leven, Loch, beautiful lake in Kinross-shire, Scotland, 12 ms. in circumference, and somewhat of a circular form.

Leven, river of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, which issues from Loch Lomond, and, after a meandering course through a delightful vale, enters the estuary of the Clyde below Dumbarton.

Levenworth, village in Crawford co., Ia., on the right bank of Ohio river, 68 ms below Louisville. In Cumming's Western Navigator, this place is spelled *Leavenworth*; which see.

Leverett, town in Franklin co., Mass., 10 ms. SE. from Greenfield.

Leverings, village in Philadelphia co., Pa., 8 ms. NW. from Philadelphia, on the road to Norristown.

Levi, Isle du Fort, in the river St. Lawrence, in front of the tp. of Edwardsburgh, U. C.; it lies about 5 ms. below Ogdensburg.

Levi, Point, SE. side of St. Lawrence, 2½ ms. E. from Quebec.

Leugne, village of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Saone, and late province of Franche Comté, lying to the E. of Vesoul.

Leuk, town of Switzerland, in the Upper Vallais, seated on an eminence, near the Rhone. Lon. 7 39 E., lat. 46 12 N.

Levroux, town of Fr., in the dep. of Indre, and late province of Berry, 35 ms. SW. of Bourges. Lon. 1 40 E., lat. 47 0 N.

Leuse, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, Hainault, seated on the Dender, 14 ms. NW. of Mons. Lon. 3 45 E., lat. 50 25 N.

Leutkirk, free imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, seated on a rivulet that falls into the Iller, 42 ms. NE. of Lindau. Lon. 10 12 E., lat. 47 53 N.

Leutmeritz, town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, seated on the Elbe, 30 ms. NW. of Prague, and 40 SE. of Dresden. Lon. 14 30 E., lat. 50 31 N.

Leutmuhl, town of Germany, in Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, 22 ms. E. of Chrudium, and 72 from Prague.

Leutsch, town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola.

Lewarden, populous and strong town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, 27 ms. W. of Groningen, and 65 N. by E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 32 E., lat. 53 11 N.

Lewenstein, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, with a fortress, 10 ms. E. of Hailborn. Lon. 9 38 E., lat. 49 18 N.

Lewentz, town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Gran, and on a river of the same name. It is 10 ms. N. of Gran. Lon. 18 31 E., lat. 48 21 N.

Lewes, borough of Eng., in Sussex, 30 ms. E. of Chichester, and 49 S. of London. Lon. 0 5 E., lat. 50 55 N.

Lewis, one of the largest of the Hebrides, or Western islands of Scotland, extending about 60 ms. in length, from N. to S., and from 13 to 14 in breadth, and parted by the sea into two divisions, called Lewis and Harries, the former lying to the westward of the other. Area 451,000 acres, lying between lat. 57 54 and 58 28 N. The air is temperately cold, moist, and healthy; great part of the low ground is flooded with lakes; the rest is arable in many places, and has been counted fruitful in oats, barley, rye, flax, and hemp.——Town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on a morass, 10 ms. from Louvain. Lon. 4 10 E., lat. 50 50 N. ——Town in Essex co., Vt., 60 ms. NE. from Montpelier.——Co. in N. Y., bounded by Oneida S., Oswego SW., Jefferson NW., St. Lawrence NE., and Herkimer E. Length 50 ms., mean width 30; area 1,500 sq. ms. Surface hilly, soil productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town, Martinsburg. Pop. in 1820, 9,227; and in 1840, 17,830. Central lat. 44 10 N., lon. W. C. 3 30 E.——Town in Essex co., N. Y., 6 ms. N. from Elizabethtown.——Co. in Va., bounded by Nicholas S., Kenawha SW., Wood NW.,

Harrison N., and Randolph E. Length 45 ms., mean width 32; area about 1,400 sq. ms. Surface hilly, and soil generally rather barren. Chief town, Westtown. Pop. in 1820, 4,247; and in 1840, 8,151. Central lat. 38 50 N., lon. W. C. 3 40 W. ——Town situated on the Ohio river, in Brown co.——Co. of Ky., on Ohio river, bounded by Fleming SW., Mason W., Ohio river N., and Greene E. and NE. Length 28 ms., mean width 14; area 380 sq. ms. Surface hilly, and soil productive. Chief town, Clarksburg. Pop. in 1820, 3,973; in 1840, 6,306. Central lat. 38 40 N., lon. W. C. 6 10 W.——C. H. and post office in Lewis co., Ky., 103 ms. NE. by E. from Frankfort.

Lewis bay, harbor of Yarmouth, Barnstable co., Mass., on the S. shore of Cape Cod.

Lewisberry, village in York co., Pa.

Lewisburg, capital of the island of Cape Breton. It was ceded to the English by the peace of 1763. The fortifications are now demolished. Lon. 61 30 W., lat. 46 50 N.——Village in Preble co., Ohio, 81 ms. SW. by W. from Columbus.——Village in Union co., Pa., on the right bank of Susquehannah river, 7 ms. above Northumberland.——Town and seat of justice for Greenbrier co., Va., 60 ms. W. from Lexington, Rockbridge co. Lat. 37 46 N., lon. W. C. 3 18 W.——Town in Muhlenburg co., Ky., on Green river, 40 ms. SE. from Russelville.

Lewisham, village of Eng., in Kent, on the river Ravensbourn, 5 ms. SE. of London, with an elegant church.

Lewis river, river of the Columbia valley, in the great Western territory of the U. S. It is the main middle fork of Columbia; rises about 30° W. from W. C., lat. 40° N., and, flowing NW. by its various windings 900 ms., joins Clark's river, and forms the Columbia.

Lewis's Store, post office in Spottsylvania co., Virginia, by post road 90 miles SSE. from Richmond.

Lewiston, town in Lincoln co., Me., on the E. side of Androscoggin, 13 ms. above its junction with the Kennebec. Pop. in 1820, 1,312.——Village in Niagara co., N. Y., on Niagara river, opposite to Queenstown, in U. C. Lewiston stands at the head of ship navigation from Lake Erie. A steamboat plies regularly from that place to Sackett's Harbor. Above Lewiston to navigable water, above the falls of Niagara, is about 8 ms. Pop. in 1820, 869; and in 1840, 2,533.——Village in Montgomery co., Mo., 50 ms. westerly from St. Louis.

Lewistown, village and seat of justice for Sussex co., Del., on Lewis creek, about 3 ms. from the light-house at Cape Henlopen. It is inhabited principally by pilots, and supports a small coasting trade. It lies in the lat. of 38 25 N., and lon. of 75 10 W., about 113 ms. S. of Philadelphia.——Village and seat of justice for Mifflin co., Pa., on the N. side of Juniata river, 55 ms. NW. of Harrisburg, and 162 of Philadelphia. Pop in 1840, 1,006. Lat. 40 37 N., lon. W. C. 0 34 W.

Lewisville, village in Brunswick co., Va., about 70 ms. S. from Richmond.——Village in Chester district, S. C., 72 ms. N. from Columbia.——Village in Blount co., Ten., by post road 176 ms. E. from Murfreesborough.

Lexington, town in Middlesex county, Mass., 11 ms. NW. from Boston. In this town, April 19th, 1775, the first blood was shed in that Revolution which produced the United States. Pop. in 1820, 1,200.——Town in Green co., N. Y. Pop in 1820, 1,798.——Village in Erie co., Pa. ——Town and capital of Rockbridge co., Va., about 150 ms. W. of Richmond. It stands about half a mile S. of the N. branch of James river; it has about 120 houses, many of them handsomely built of brick, a court-house, jail, and Presbyterian and Methodist houses of worship. The pop. is 766, and the town is improving. There is a public arsenal of the State, in which a number of arms is deposited, say 20,000 stand. This town is also noted for its seminaries of learning. Washington College was endowed by the illustrious man whose name it bears, with 100 shares of the James River Company stock, which produce an annual income of $2,400. It has a considerable library, and philosophical apparatus. The faculty are—a president, two professors, and a tutor. Andrew Smith's academy, for the education of young ladies, has a large and handsome edifice, and teachers in all the branches of education commonly taught in such schools.——Village in Rowan co., N. C., on a branch of the Yadkin, 136 ms. W. from Raleigh. ——District of S. C., bounded SE., S., and SW. by Orangeburg, W. by Edgefield, NW. by Newberry, and NE. by Fairfield and Richland, or by Broad and Congaree rivers. Length 38 ms., mean width 27; area about 1,000 sq. ms. Chief town, Granby. Pop. in 1830, 8,083; and in 1840, 12,141. Central lat. 33 50 N., lon. W. C. 4 10 W.——Town and seat of justice for Oglethorpe co., Ga., on Ogechee river, 76 ms. NW. from Augusta. It is the seat of an academy.——Village in Richland co., Ohio, 62 ms. NNE. from Columbus.——Tp. in the northeastern corner of Stark co., Ohio, in which is a village of the same name. ——Village in Scott co., Ia., 95 ms. a little E. of S. from Indianapolis.——Post office in Boone co., Mo., 163 ms. W. from St. Louis.——Town and seat of justice for Fayette co., Ky., on Town fork, a branch of Elkhorn river, 25 ms. ESE. from Frankfort, and about 90 S. from Cincinnati. Lat. 38 6. It contains, besides the ordinary county buildings and places of public worship, a university, academy for the education of young females, a public library, and a masonic hall. The progressive population and improvement of this town has been extremely rapid. Thirty five years ago, it contained about 50 ordinary houses. It is now a splendid town, abounding with elegant buildings, and inhabited by a cultivated and polished people. The manufacturing establishments are on a large scale, and numerous, consisting of nail factories, those for copper and tin, for cotton and woolen goods, grist mills, steam paper mills, rope walks, tanneries, breweries, and distilleries. Pop. in 1840, 6,997.

Transylvania university is located in this town, and is now a flourishing institution. In 1818 it received its present form, and in 1820 the number of students amounted to 235.—See *Kentucky*. ——Village and seat of justice for Henderson co., Ten., on Beech river, a small branch entering Tennessee river from the W., 140 ms. SSW. from Nashville. Lat. 35 38, lon. W. C. 11 18 W.——C. H. and post office in Lexington district, S. C., 12 ms. from Columbia.

Lexington Heights, post office in Green co., N. Y., 50 ms. from Albany.

Lexington Hill, post office in Lillard co., Mo., 173 ms. W. from St. Louis.

Leyden, city of South Holland, seated on the ancient bed of the Rhine, which here almost expires in a number of small channels. It is surrounded by a brick wall, with 8 gates. A university was founded in 1575, celebrated for its colleges, medicinal garden, anatomical theatre, astronomical observatory, and valuable library. The principal church is a superb structure, and the old castle, town-house, custom-house, and house for orphans, deserve notice. Here are excellent manufactures of cloth, serge, and cambric; and the vicinity produces the best Dutch butter and cheese. It stands on 50 islands, and has 145 bridges, the greatest part built of freestone. The inhabitants are estimated at 50,000. In 1807, the university was almost destroyed by the catastrophe of a vessel loaded with gunpowder blowing up. Leyden is 4 ms. E. from the German ocean, and 20 SW. from Amsterdam. Lon. 4 28 E., lat. 52 8 N. ——Town in Lewis county, New York, on Black river, 33 miles north from Utica. Population in 1820, 1,203.

Liakura, ancient mountains of Parnassus. Liakura is only a corruption of Lycorea, ancient name of the snowy summits above Delphi.

Parnassus is not so much a single mountain, as a vast range of hills, which was once the western boundary of Phocis, and the line of separation of the Locri Ozolæ, and the Locri Opuntii and Epicnemidii, and is now the limit between the districts of Salona and Livadia. The two tops have a sort of poetical existence, but the summit of the crags separated by the chasm of Castalia must have been those dedicated to Apollo and the Muses, and to Bacchus, as the mountain itself is not notorious for this singularity. To go from Castri to the summits of Liakura, there is a rocky path, beginning a little to the E. of the ruined stadium. For the first two or three miles, the ascent leads up a watercourse; there is then a plain to the right, in the direction of the Castalian precipices. These, and some other flat spots, according to Benjamin of Tudela, were cultivated about A. D. 1170, by some Jews, who gave the name of Jerusalem to a village on the mountain. The path continues to ascend a hill covered with pines, then passes over a plain 4 or 5 ms. in compass, to the foot of a craggy peak, where there is a strong bubbling spring called Drosonigo, flowing into a lake a quarter of a mile to the SE. Higher than this no traveller has ventured to go. The peak is covered with perpetual snow; and Wheeler, who went to the spots mentioned, thought the extreme summits, called formerly Licorea, were as high as Mount Cenis. If viewed on a map of that part of Europe, and which extends sufficiently to the N. to embrace the great chain of Hæmus, Parnassus, or Liakura, appears simply as a continuation of Pindus, or Metzovo. From Liakura flows to the NE. the branches of the Bœotian Cephissus, and to the SW. the petty streams flowing into the Gulf of Lepanto.

Liam-po.—See *Ning-po*.

Libanus, Lebanon, the name of mountains of Turkey in Asia, between Syria and Palestine, extending from the Mediterranean sea as far as Arabia.—See *Asia*, p. 81.

Libau, seaport of Courland, on the Baltic, with a harbor. It is 35 miles N. of Memel. Lon. 21 40 E., lat. 56 31 N.

Liberty, tp., Sullivan co., N. Y., on Delaware river.——SW. tp. of Adams co., Pa., on the waters of Middle and Marsh creeks, commencing 4 ms. SW. from Gettysburg. Pop. in 1820, 1,027. ——Village, Tioga co., Pa., 123 ms. a little W. of N. from Harrisburg.—Village and seat of justice, Bedford county, Va., on one of the higher branches of Otter river, 25 miles SE. from Fincastle. Lat. 37 16 N., lon. 2 26 W.——County of Ga., bounded by the Atlantic ocean SE., McIntosh S., Alatamaha river SW., Tatnall NW., and Bryan NE.; length 50 miles, mean width 10, area 500 sq. ms. Chief town, Riceborough. Pop. in 1820, 6,695; and in 1840, 7,241. Central lat. 38 48 N., lon. W. C. 4 36 W.——Tp., Trumbull co., Ohio.——Tp. in the S. part of Delaware co., O.——Tp. in the northern limits of Fairfield co., O.——Central tp. of Highland county, O., in which is situated the town of Hillsborough.——Tp. in the northern limits of Clinton co., O.——Large tp. in the SE. quarter of Butler co., O., in which is situated the town of Princeton.——Village, Jefferson tp., Montgomery co., O., 9 miles westerly from Dayton.——Village, Union co., Ia., 85 ms. SE. by E. from Indianapolis.——Village, Casey co., Ky., on Green river, 68 miles S. from Frankfort.——Village, Smith co., Tenn., about 20 miles S. from Carthage, and 50 miles E. from Nashville.——Post office and seat of justice, Amite co., Miss., 45 ms. SE. from Natchez. Lat. 31 21 N., lon. W. C. 13 42 W.

Liberty Corner, village, Somerset county, N. J., 33 miles E. from Easton, Pa., and 26 W. from Newark.

Liberty East, village, Marion co., Tenn., 102 miles SE. from Murfreesborough.

Liberty Hall, village, Pittsylvania co., Va., 121 miles SW. from Richmond.——Pendleton district, S. C., 107 ms. NW. from Columbia.——Village, Morgan co., Ga., about 40 ms. NNW. from Milledgeville.

Liberty Hill, village, Kershaw district, S. C., 25 ms. NNW. from Camden, and 40 NNE. from Columbia.——Village, Greene county, Ala., about 50 ms. SSW. from Tuscaloosa.

Libertytown, village, Frederick county, Md., 10 ms. NE. from Fredericktown.

Libourne, small well-built town of Fr., in the dep. of Gironde, and late province of Guienne. It is one of the staples of commerce of Bordeaux, and is seated on the Dordogne, 20 miles NE. of Bordeaux, and 205 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 12′ W., lat. 44 58 N.

Liberum-Veto, "*I forbid all further deliberation*." The most deadly of the many causes which led to the final dissolution of Poland. It was Schimsky, a deputy from Lithuania, who, in the reign of John Casimir, introduced this germ of discord, by which any one member was empowered to suspend the whole deliberations of the Polish legislature.

Lich, or *Lichia*, town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse, and co. of Solms, 18 ms. N. of Frankfort. Lon. 8 24 E., lat. 50 15 N.

Lichfield, city of Eng., in Staffordshire, in a fine champaign country, 14 miles SE. of Stafford, and 119 NW. of London. Lon. 1 44 W., lat. 52 54 N.—See *Litchfield*.

Lichstall, handsome town of Germany, in the bishopric of Basle.

Lichtallen, or *Liestal*, town of Switzerland, in the co. of Basil. It is seated on the Ergetz, 8 ms. SE. of Basil. Lon. 7 39 E., lat. 47 29 N.

Lichtenau, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 9 miles from Paderborn. Lon. 8 23 E., lat. 51 52 N.——Town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel. It is 24 ms. from Naumburg. Lon. 9 28 E., lat. 51 1 N.——Fortress of Franconia, seated on the Revel. It is subject to the city of Nuremburg, and is 17 miles from that city. Lon. 11 12 E., lat. 49 10 N.

Lichtenburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, the vicinity of which abounds with quarries of marble, and mines of iron and other metals. Lon. 11 41 E., lat. 50 16 N.——Town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, in the margravate of Cullembach, 20 miles NE. of Cullembach. Lon. 12 2 E., lat. 50 25 N.

Lichtenberg, castle of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on a rock, near the Vosges mountains, and looked upon as impregnable. It is 12 ms. NNW. of Haguenau. Lon. 7 45 E., lat. 48 55 N.

Lichtenfels, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and bishopric of Bamberg, seated on the Maine, 15 ms. NE. of Bamberg. Lon. 11 10 E., lat. 50 20 N.

Lichtensteig, handsome town of Switzerland, the capital of the co. of Tockenburg. It is seated on the Thur, 31 ms. E. of Zurich. Lon. 9 8 E., lat. 47 15 N.

Lichtenstein, principality of Germany, between the Tyrol, Voralberg, and Switzerland.

Lick, central tp., Jackson co., Ohio, so called from the salt lick within its limits.

Licking, interior county of Ohio, bounded on the N. by Knox, E. by Muskingum, S. by Perry and Fairfield, and on the W. by Franklin and Delaware counties. It is 30 ms. long from E. to W., and 24 broad from N. to S., containing 700 sq. miles. Surface pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. Soil highly fertile. It is drained by Licking creek, affording an extensive variety of sites whereon to use the advantage of water power. It abounds also with iron ore, which is already manufactured into hollow ware and bar iron. Chief town, Newark. Central lat. 40 10 N. lon. W. C. 5 30 W.

Licking, river of Ky., rising on Floyd, Pike, and Montgomery counties, and, flowing NW. between or through Bath, Fleming, Nicholas, Harrison, Bracken, Pendleton, and Campbell counties, falls into the Ohio between Newport and Covington, opposite the city of Cincinnati.

Licking, tp., Muskingum co., O., 10 ms. NW. from Zanesville.——Small river of Ohio, draining Licking county, and, flowing ESE., falls into the Muskingum opposite Zanesville.——Tp., Licking county, Ohio.

Licking Creek, post office, in the SE. angle of Bedford co., Pa., 25 miles SE. from Bedford, and 10 ms. N. from Hancockstown.

Lickville, village, Greenville district, S. C., 116 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Licola, lake in the kingdom of Naples, the ancient Lucrine Lake, formerly famous for plenty of excellent fish; but, in 1538, an explosion of a volcano changed one part of it into a mountain of ashes, and the other into a morass.

Liconia, village, Harrison co., Indiana.

Lida, town of England, in Kent, one of the Cinque ports. It is 26 ms. from Canterbury, and 74 from London. Lon. 58′ E., lat. 50 58 N.

Lidd, town of Lithuania proper, in the palatinate of Wilna, situated on the Detta, 56 miles S. of Wilna. Lon. 25 34 E., lat. 53 50 N.

Liddel, river of England, in Roxburghshire, abounding in fish. It is the only one in that co. that flows southward, and falls into Solway Frith, near the mouth of the Esk.

Liddisdale, district of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, comprehending the whole southern angle of that county. It admits of little cultivation, and is chiefly employed in pasture.

Lidford, village of Eng., in Devonshire, on the river Lid, 7 ms. N. of Tavistock.

Liefkenstock, fortress of Dutch Flanders, 8 ms. from Antwerp. Lon. 4 10 E., lat. 51 30 N.

Liege, formerly a bishopric of Westphalia, but now a province of the kingdom of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by Brabant and Guelderland, on the E. by the duchies of Limburg and Juliers, on the S. by Luxemburg and the Ardennes, and on the W. by Brabant and the country of Namur. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and coal, besides quarries of marble. Area 2,990 sq. ms. Pop. 240,000.

Liege, large, ancient, and strong city, capital of the territory of its name. Here the river Meuse is divided into three branches, and, after passing through the city, under several bridges, unites again. Liege is 4 miles in circumference, and has 16 gates; it has also 10 large suburbs. It is 60 miles WSW. of Cologne. Lon. 5 35 E., lat. 50 38 N. Population 50,000.

Lien-tchou, city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-tong. Its territories border on the kingdom of Tonquin, from which it is separated by mountains. It is seated on the Lien-kiang, which forms a convenient harbor for barks, 325 ms. WSW. of Canton. Lon. 108 40 E., lat. 21 40 N.

Lieu-kieu, or *Leoo keoo*, the general name of 36 islands lying between Formosa and Japan. They form a kingdom, the inhabitants of which are civilized, and of a mild, gay, affable, and temperate disposition. Each island has a particular name; the principal one, called Lieu-kieu, is 126 miles long, and 28 broad; but the others are inconsiderable. The chief products are sulphur, copper, tin, with shells and mother of pearl. The king is tributary to China. Kint-ching, the capital, in the SE. part of Lieu-kieu, is in lon. 127 30 E., lat. 26 2 N.

Liere, town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, which has a great trade in cattle, seated at the junction of the Great and Little Nethe, 10 ms. SE. of Antwerp.

Liesina, island of Dalmatia, in the Gulf of Venice, about 58 ms. long and 12 broad, and abounds in corn, olives, saffron, and wine.——Seaport of Dalmatia, capital of an island of the same name, with a harbor capable of containing vessels of all sorts. Lon. 16 23 E., lat. 43 30 N.

Liesse, town of France, in the department of Aisne. It is 6 ms. E. of Laon.

Liffey, river of Ireland, which rises in the co. of Wicklow, runs W. thence into Kildare, where it has a cataract near Leixslip, and then, turning NE., passes through the co. of Dublin, and by the city of that name, below which it enters the Irish sea.

Lifford, borough of Ireland, in the co. of Donegal, situate on the Foyle, 22 ms. NE. of Donegal.

Light-houses on the coast of the United States.

We insert the following tabular statement, as we may regard their positions as accurately determined:

A list of latitudes and longitudes of light-houses on the coast of the United States, as determined from the preliminary calculations of the coast survey.

Names of States and places.	Latitude.	Longitude counted from N. Y. city hall.		Direction east or west.	Longitude west from Greenwich observatory, England, in degs.
		In time.	In deg.		
	d. m. s.	h. m. s.	d. m. s.		d. m. s.
N. Y. city hall	40 42 40.9	0 0 0	0 0 0	-	74 00 56.7
RHODE ISLAND.					
Point Judith	41 21 35	0 10 06.1	2 31 31	E.	71 29 25
Watchhill	41 18 09	0 08 35.6	2 08 54	"	71 52 03
Block island	41 13 24	0 09 43.5	2 25 53	"	71 35 04
CONNECTICUT.					
Stonington	41 19 34	0 08 24.3	2 06 05	"	71 54 52
Mystic	41 18 54	0 08 04.2	2 01 03	"	71 59 54
New London	41 18 55	0 07 40.1	1 55 01	"	72 05 56
Saybrook	41 16 13	0 06 40.0	1 39 50	"	72 20 59
Faulkner's island	41 12 38	0 05 24.7	1 21 10	"	72 39 46
New Haven	41 14 52	0 04 24.6	1 06 09	"	72 54 47
Stratford	41 09 02	0 03 36.7	0 54 11	"	73 06 46
Do. Beacon	41 09 42	0 03 36.6	0 54 09	"	73 06 47
Sheffield	41 02 50	0 02 20.8	0 35 13	"	73 25 43
Black Rock	41 08 27	0 03 09.7	0 47 25	"	73 13 21
Captain island	40 58 52	0 01 31.8	0 22 57	"	73 37 59
NEW YORK.					
Throg's Point	40 48 15	0 00 51.7	0 12 55	"	73 48 01
Sands	40 51 52	0 01 06.4	0 16 36	"	73 44 21
Eaton Neck	40 57 09	0 02 26.6	0 36 38	"	73 24 18
Oldfield	40 58 33	0 03 33.0	0 53 15	"	73 07 41
Plumb island	41 10 21	0 07 10.5	1 47 42	"	72 13 14
Gull Island	41 12 18	0 07 36.0	1 54 00	"	72 06 57
Montauk	41 04 10	0 08 36.0	2 08 58	"	71 51 58
Fire island	40 37 46	0 03 09.3	0 47 19	"	73 13 38
Prince's Bay	40 30 22	0 00 49.8	0 12 27	W.	74 13 24
Narrows	40 35 57	0 00 11.5	0 02 53	"	74 03 50
Sag Harbor.*					
Robin's Reef	40 39 21	0 00 14.3	0 03 34	"	74 04 30
NEW JERSEY.					
Sandy Hook	40 27 37	0 00 01.0	0 00 15	E.	74 00 42
Neversink	40 23 40	0 00 04.9	0 01 14	"	73 59 42
Barnegat	39 45 54	0 00 24.0	0 05 59	W.	74 06 56
Cape May	38 55 45	0 03 50.4	0 57 36	"	74 58 33
Egg island	39 10 28	0 04 32.0	1 07 59	"	75 08 56
Cohansey	39 20 15	0 05 25.0	1 21 15	"	75 22 12
DELAWARE.					
Christiana	39 43 12	0 06 03.5	1 30 53	"	75 31 50
Reedy island	39 29 57	0 06 15.1	1 33 47	"	75 34 44
Bombay Hook	39 21 43	0 06 01.1	1 30 17	"	75 31 13
Mahons	39 10 13	0 05 34.7	1 23 41	"	75 24 38
Mispillion	38 56 34	0 05 13.8	1 18 27	"	75 19 24
Cape Henlopen	38 46 35	0 04 18.7	1 04 41	"	75 05 37
Do. Beacon	38 47 21	0 04 19.1	1 04 47	"	75 05 44
Do. Breakwater	38 47 50	0 04 24.4	1 06 06	"	75 07 03
MARYLAND.					
Havre de Grace	39 32 30	0 08 19.7	2 04 46	"	76 05 42

* Built since the survey of the harbor was made.

The foregoing determinations are deduced, for the latitudes, from observations made at various stations of the coast survey; and the longitudes, from the three solar eclipses of 1834, '36, and '38, observed at different stations of the survey, all being reduced to the city hall of New York, by the results of the main triangulation, to make that point the starting point of the longitudes; and thence the positions of the light-houses are again deduced, by the results of the proper ulterior operations of the survey; all which are referred to Greenwich by the difference of longitude, determined, as stated, for the city hall of New York.

The foregoing exhibits a number of determinations of light-houses by their geographic latitudes, and their longitudes referred to New York city, and to the observatory of Greenwich, England; as from the latter longitudes are generally calculated by English navigators.

The addition of 2° 20′ 24″, difference of longitude between Greenwich and Paris, would reduce the longitudes to the meridian of Paris; and the subtraction of 17° 39′ 36″ would refer them to the meridian of the island of Ferro, accepted for the common maps as dividing meridian between the two plani-globes.

These results are, as stated in the superscription to the list, obtained from the preliminary calculations, taken to the nearest second in the arc, (so called,) omitting decimals, which may answer all the purposes of navigation, at the same time that, in the language of the sciences, it is indicating the state of the data and the limits of their corrections, if any, by the fully finished operations of the survey. F. R. HASSLER.

WASHINGTON CITY, *May* 9, 1843.

Ligne, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the Dender, 12 ms. NW. of Mons.

Lignerolles, town of France, in the department of Allier, 4 ms. S. of Montluzon.

Lignieres, town of France, in the department of Cher, with a collegiate church and a castle, 24 ms. SSW. of Bourges.

Lignitz, fortified town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name. Here is a spacious academy, founded by Joseph I for the instruction of young gentlemen. Lignitz has a considerable trade in cloth and madder, and stands at the conflux of the Katzbach and Schwartzwasser, 32 ms. S. of Glogau. Lon. 16 16 E., lat. 51 11 N.——Government of Prussian Silesia, enclosed by those of Breslaw, Schweimitz, Jawer, Glogaw, and Wolaw.

Ligny, town of the Netherlands, seated on the Orney, 8 ms. SE. of Bar le Duc.

Ligonia, village, Somerset co., Me., 81 ms. N. from Portland.——Post office in the NE. angle of Westmoreland co., Pa.

Ligonton, village, Amelia co., Va.

Ligor, seaport of the peninsula of Malacca, capital of a small territory of the same name, with a magazine belonging to the Dutch East India Company. It is seated on the E. coast. Lon. 100 5 E., lat. 7 40 N.

Ligueil, town of France in the department of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, seated on a brook, in a very fertile country, 23 ms. SSE of Tours. Lon. 52′ E., lat. 47 3 N.

Lillers, town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Artois, whose fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the Navez, 17 ms. NW. of Arras. Lon. 2 35 E., lat. 50 3 N.

Lillo, fort of Dutch Brabant, on the E. side of the Scheldt, 7 ms. N. of Antwerp. Lon. 4 18 E., lat. 50 30 N.

Lilly Point, village, King William co., Va., 36 ms. NE. from Richmond.

Lima, village, Beaver tp., northwestern part of Columbiana co., Ohio, 15 ms. NE. of New Lisbon.——County seat, Allen co., Ohio, situated on Ottowa river, a branch of Auglaize river, 100 ms. NW. of Columbus, 12 ms. N. of Wapaughkonnetta, and 65 ms. SSW. of Perrysburg, on Maumee river. N. lat. 40 40, lon. 7 7 W. W. City.

Lima, city of and capital of Peru. It is a corruption of the Indian word *rimac*. The Spanish name imposed by the founder is *Ciudad de los Reyes*, or city of the kings. It was founded by Francis Pizarro, in 1535, about 6 ms. from the the Pacific ocean and the port of Callao. The streets are laid out in straight lines. The houses are constructed of wood on account of the frequent earthquakes, and are generally low from a similar cause, and the heat of the climate. The centre square and the surrounding buildings are very magnificent. Pop. about 50,000, of whom about 20,000 are whites, the residue mixed races, Indians, negroes, &c.

Independent of the emolument derived from being the capital of the province, Lima derives in calculable advantages as a mart of trade. It is indeed the emporium of one of the richest sections of South America. Its exports are gold and silver; imports, silk, cloths of several kinds, lace, linen, iron ware, &c. Lon. only 8′ W. from Washington; lat. 12 2 S. Lon. W. from Cadiz 70 50.

Notwithstanding the frequent earthquakes which destroyed the city in the years 1586, 1630, 1655, 1687, and 1764, Lima occupies an area of 10 ms. circumference, including the suburb of San Lazars. The pop. amounts to 52,627 inhabitants—composed of 292 clergy, 991 religious monks and friars, 572 nuns, 84 beatas, 17,215 Spaniards and white creoles, 3,912 Indians, 8,960 negroes, and the remainder, intermediate classes, mixtures of the others.

Lima, the intendancy of, comprehends 74 doctrineas, (curacies,) 3 cities, 5 towns, and 173 tps. Pop. 149,112 souls. It is divided into 8 districts.

Clergy	432
Religieuses	1,100
Nuns	572
Beatas	84
Spanish and Spanish creoles	22,370
Indians	63,180
Mestizoes	13,747
Mulattoes	17,864
Slaves	29,763
Total	149,112

Lima, province of Peru, extending 300 ms. along the Pacific ocean, and inland to the Andes about 70 ms.; bounded by the Pacific ocean SW., N. by Truxillo, NE. by Guancavelica, and SE. by Arequipo.——Town, Livingston co., N. Y., 16 ms. W. from Canandaigua. Pop. 1820, 1,963.

Limale, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Dyle, 13 ms. SE. of Brussels. Lon. 4 30 E., lat. 50 45 N.

Limasol, town of the island of Cyprus, situated on the SE. side, 25 ms. SW. of Famagousta. It is the ancient Amathul.

Limavady, town of Ireland.—See *Newtown Limavady*.

Limbourg, or *Limpurg*, town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Lahn, 10 ms. E. of Nassau, and 20 N. of Mentz. Lon. 7 51 E., lat. 50 24 N.

Limburg, province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by the duchy of Juliers, on the E. by the duchy and the territory of Aix-la-Chapelle, and on the S. and W. by the bishopric of Liege, from which it is separated by the Maese. It is 42 ms. long and 30 broad, and contains some of the best iron mines in the Netherlands, and the soil is good for corn.—See *Luxemburg*.

Limburg.—Here is a manufacture of woolen cloths, and it is famous for excellent cheese. It is seated on a mountain, almost inaccessible, near the river Verse, 15 ms. SE. of Liege. Lon. 6 5 E., lat. 50 38 N.

Lime, town of England, in Dorsetshire.—See *Lyme Regis*.

Lime, or *Limen*, village of Eng., in Kent, 3 ms. W. of Hithe. It was formerly a port, till choked up by the sands.

Lime Creek, Monroe co., Ala.

Limerick, co. of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 48 ms. long and 23 broad; bounded on the N. by Shannon, on the W. by Kerry, on the S. by Cork, and on the E. by Tipperary. It contains 130 parishes, and sent 8 members to Parliament before the Irish union. It is a fertile country and well inhabited, though the W. parts are mountainous.——Town, York co., Me., about 12 ms. W. of the river Saco. Pop. in 1820, 1,377.——Village, Jefferson co., N. Y.——Tp., Montgomery co., Pa., on the NE. side of Schuylkill, 5 ms. E. from Pottsgrove, and 25 W. from Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 1,577.

Limerick, or *Louth Meath*, city of Ireland, in the co. of Limerick, and the metropolis of the province of Munster. Within a century, it was reckoned the second city in the kingdom; at present, the linen, woolen, and paper manufactures are carried on here to a great extent; and the export of provisions is very considerable. Population 50,000. It is 40 ms. S. of Galway, and 94 SW. of Dublin. Lon. 8 34 W., lat. 52 42 N.

Lime Rock, post office, Providence co., R. I., 6 ms. from Providence.

Limestone, co. of Ala., bounded by Tennessee river SW., Lauderdale co. W., Giles co., in Tennessee, N., and Madison, in Ala., E.; length 30, width 24 ms.; area 560 sq. ms. Elk river passes obliquely through the NW. angle of this co., and, beside being washed by Tennessee river along its SW. border, it is drained by Limestone, Muddy, Round Island, and several other fine creeks. The surface is waving rather than hilly, and much of

the soil is excellent. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Cotton Port. Pop. in 1820, 9,871; and in 1840, 14,374. Central lat. 34 50 N., lon. 10 25 W.

Limington, town, York co., Me., on the W. side of Saco river, 4 ms. W. of Standish, and 22 W. of Portland. Population in 1810, 1,774; in 1820, 2,122.

Limmat, river of Switzerland, which is formed by the junction of the Mat and the Linth; the former issuing from the NW. extremity of the Lake of Wallenstadt, and the latter flowing from the S. The Limmat, continuing its course NW., flows through the Lake of Zurich, and falls into the Aar, below Baden.

Limoges, ancient and considerable town of Fr., capital of the dep. of Upper Vienne, and late territory of Limosin, on the Vienne, 50 ms. NE. of Periguex, and 110 E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1 20 E., lat. 45 50 N.

Limosin, late province of Fr., bounded on the N. by Marche, and the E. by Auvergne, on the S. by Querci, and on the W. by Perigord and Anguomois. It is covered with forests of chestnut trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron; but the principal trade consists in cattle and horses. It now forms the dep. of Upper Vienne.

Limoux, populous and commercial town of Fr., in the dep. of Aude, and late province of Languedoc. It has a manufacture of cloth, and its environs produce excellent white wine. It is seated on the Aude, 37 ms. W. by S. of Narbonne, and 50 SE. of Toulouse. Lon. 2 16 E, lat. 43 4 N.

Limburg.—See *Limbourg*.

Linares, town of Mexico, in New Leon, between Bravo and St. Fernando rivers. Lon. W. C. 22 20 W., lat 25 50 N.

Linche, or *Linke*, strong town of Fr., in the dep. of the North, and late province of French Flanders, seated on a river, 15 ms. SW. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 20 E., lat. 51° N.

Lincoln, capital of Lincolnshire, on the side of a steep hill, on the Witham, which here divides into three streams. The chief trade is in coal, brought by the Trent and Fossdike, and oats and wool, which are sent by the Witham, and there is also a small manufacture of camlets. It is 32 ms. NE. of Nottingham, and 133 N. of London. Lon. 25′ W., lat. 53 15 N.

Lincolnshire, co. of Eng, 77 ms. long and 45 broad; bounded on the N. by the Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire, E. by the German ocean, SE. by the Wash and Norfolk, S. by Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire, SW. by Rutlandshire, and W. by the cos. of Leicester and Nottingham. It contains 1,783,680 acres; is divided into 30 hundreds and 630 parishes; has 1 city and 31 market towns, and sends 12 members to Parliament. The principal rivers are the Humber, Trent, Witham, Welland, and Ancholm. This co. is divided into three districts, called Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey. Pop. in 1801, 208,557; in 1811, 237,891; and in 1821, 283,058.

Lincoln County, U. C., is a very fine and populous settlement, consisting of 20 tps., containing about 6,000 souls, and furnishes five battalions of militia. It occupies the peninsula between Lake Erie, Niagara river, Lake Ontario, and the river Ouse.

Lincoln, tp, Sunbury co, New Brunswick, on the W. side of St. John's river.——Co., Me., on both sides of the Kennebec, bounded by the Atlantic ocean S., Kennebec bay and Androscoggin river SW., Kennebec co. NW., Hancock NE., and Penobscot bay E. Length 45, mean width 25 ms.; area, exclusive of water, about 800 sq. ms. The surface is extremely indented by bays and rivers. The whole southern and southeastern part is composed of an intricacy of islands and long peninsulas, extending between the rivers and bays towards the ocean. The northwestern and northern sections rise into a finely diversified country. Soil productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town, Wiscasset. Pop. in 1820, 53,189; and in 1840, 63,517. Central lat. 44° N., lon. W. C. 7 35 E.——NW. tp., Hancock co., Me., 27 ms. NW. from Castine.——Tp., Grafton co., N. H., between the sources of the Merrimac and Ammonoosuck rivers, 60 ms. above Concord.——Tp., Addison co., Vt., 21 ms. SW. from Montpelier. ——Tp., Middlesex co., Mass. Pop. 1820, 706.

Lincoln, co., N. C., bounded by S. C., S., Rutherford W., Burke NW., Iredell or Catawba river NE., and Catawba river or Mecklenburg E.; length 48, mean width 25 ms.; area 1,200 sq. ms. It is washed, on its northern, northeastern, and eastern borders by Catawba, and drained by Little Catawba and several branches of Broad river. Surface moderately hilly, and soil on the streams excellent. Chief staple, cotton. Chief town, Lincolnton. Pop. in 1820, 18,147; and in 1840, 25,160. For central lat., see *Lincolnton*.——Co., Ga., on Savannah river, bounded by Columbia SE., Wilkes SW., and Savannah river NE.; length 22, mean width 10 ms.; area 220 sq. ms. Central lat. 33 50, lon. 5 33 W. C. Chief town, Lincolnton. Pop. in 1820, 6,458; and in 1840, 5,895.——Co., Ky., bounded by Pulaski SE., Casey SW. and W., Mercer NW., Garrard NE., and Rockcastle E.; length 27, mean width 17 ms.; area 450 sq. ms. It occupies the dividing ground between Green and Dick's rivers; is hilly and broken. Chief towns, Stanford and Crab Orchard. Pop. in 1820, 9,979; and in 1840, 10,187. Central lat. 37 35 N., lon. W. C. 7 20 W.——Co, W. Tennessee, bounded by Madison co., in Ala., S., by Giles co., in Tennessee, W., Bedford N., and Franklin E.; length 25, breadth 23 ms.; area 580 sq. ms. This co. is divided into nearly two equal parts by Elk river. Surface diversified, and soil productive. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Fayetteville. Pop. in 1820, 14,761; and in 1840, 21,493. Central lat. 35 13 N., lon. Washington City 9 28 W.

Lincoln, village, Mercer co., Ky., on Dick's river.——Co., Mo., bounded by Mississippi river E., Cuivre river SE., Montgomery co. SW. and W., and by Pike NW. and N. Length 24 ms., breadth 22; area 528 sq ms. This co. is drained by Cuivre river. Chief town, Alexandria. Cent. lat. 39°, lon. W. C. 13 32 W. Pop. in 1840, 7,449.

Lincolnton, town and seat of justice, Lincoln co., N. C., on Little Catawba, 150 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh, and 31 ms. NW. from Charlotte. Lat. 35 27 N., lon. W. C. 4 14 W.——Town and seat of justice, Lincoln co., Ga., 40 ms. NW. from Augusta. Lat. 33 49 N., lon. W. C. 5 45 W.

Lincolnville, or *Duck Trap*, town, Hancock co., Me., on the W. side of Penobscot bay, 16 ms. W. from Castine.

Lindau, city of Suabia. It is a trading place, seated on an island of the lake of Constance, joined to the main land by a long bridge, 22 ms. ESE. of Constance, and 75 SW. of Augsburg. Lon. 9 41 E., lat. 47 32 N.

Lindau, town and castle of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt Zerbst, 5 ms. N. of Zerbst.

Lindau, or *Lendow*, town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, 5 ms. NE. of Ruppin.

Linden, village, Marengo co., Ala.

Lindeness.—See *Naze.*

Lindenfels, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 14 ms. NNE. of Manheim.

Lindisfarne.—See *Holy Island.*

Lindley's Store, post office, Orange co., N. C.; by postroad 59 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Lindsay's Store, post office, Albemarle co., Va., 80 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Lindsey's Mills, post office, Trigg co., Ky.; by post road 231 ms. SW. from Frankfort.

Lindsleystown, village, Steuben co., N. Y.

Line Creek, post office, Montgomery co., Ala., SE. about 60 ms. from Cahaba.

Lingen, town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, capital of a co. of its name. It is seated on the Ems, 48 ms. NNW. of Munster. Lon. 7 25 E., lat. 52 32 N.

Linkeang, city of China, in the province of Kiangsi, on the Yuho, 410 ms. N. by E. of Canton. Lon. 115° E., lat. 27 58 N.

Linkoping, town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, on the river Steng, near the Lake Roxen, 26 ms. W. of Nordkoping.

Link Leair, post office, Chenango co., N. Y., 132 ms. W. from Albany.

Linlithgow, borough of Scotland, capital of Linlithgowshire. The chief manufacture is leather and shoes; the woolen and bleaching business is also carried on. Linlithgow is 17 ms. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 33 W., lat. 56° N.

Linlithgow, or *West Lothian*, co. of Scotland, 20 ms. long and 12 broad, bounded on the N. by the Frith of Forth, SE. by Edinburghshire, SW. by Lanarkshire, and NW. by Stirlingshire. The surface is finely diversified with hill and dale, and the chief rivers are the Avon and Amond. It is fertile in corn and pasture, and produces coal, iron, limestone, and lead. Pop. 1801, 17,844; in 1811, 19,451; and in 1821, 22,685.

Linnhe Loch, arm of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, which separates the cos. of Argyle and Inverness.

Linnich, town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, seated on the river Roer, 5 ms. NNW. of Juliers.

Linosa, island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tunis, near the Lampedosa, and 12 ms. in circumference. Lon. 12 31 E., lat. 36 50 N.

Lin-tcheou-fou, city of China, in the province of Kiangnan. It has nothing to distinguish it but the excellence of the fruit with which it abounds.

Lintz, town of Germany, capital of Upper Austria. Here is a hall, in which the States assemble, a bridge over the Danube, and several manufactures. It is seated at the confluence of the Danube and Traen, 42 ms. E. of Passau, and 100 W. of Vienna. Lon. 14 3 E., lat. 48 16 N.——Town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 15 ms. W. of Coblentz, and 18 S. of Cologne. Lon. 7 10 E., lat. 50 37 N.

Linton, town of Eng., in Cambridgeshire, 12 ms. SE. of Cambridge, and 46 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0 22 E., lat. 52 8 N.

Lipari, the largest, most fertile, and populous of the Lipari islands, about 15 ms. in circumference. It was celebrated among the ancients; and, by the description of Aristotle, it appears to have been considered by the sailors in his time, what Strombolo is in ours, as a light-house, as its fires were never extinguished. It abounds with the current grape; cotton also grows here; and great quantities of pomice are gathered.——Ancient town, capital of the island of Lipari. This town has a garrison, and stands on the S. side of the island. Lon. 15 30 E., lat. 38 35 N.

Lipari Islands, group of islands lying in the Mediterranean, to the N. of Sicily, 12 in number, and nearly as follows in the order of their size, namely: Lipari, Strombolo, Volcano, Salina, Felicudi, Alicudi, Panari, Volcanello, Vacheluse, Liesa, Dattolo, and Tila Navi. They are subject to the King of Naples, and bring in a good revenue.

Lippa, town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswar, on a mountain 22 ms. NE. of Temeswar, and 75 of Belgrade. Lon. 22 45 E., lat. 45 51 N.

Lippe, river of Westphalia, which washes Paderborn, Lipstadt, and Ham, and falls into the Rhine above Wesel.

Lipstadt, considerable town of Westphalia, capital of the co. of Lippe. It was once free and imperial, afterwards subject to its own counts, and now to the King of Prussia. It carries on a good trade in preparing timber for building vessels on the Rhine, with which it has a communication by the river Lippe. It is seated on a morass, 17 ms. WSW. of Paderborn, and 30 SE. of Munster. Lon. 8 30 E., lat. 51 42 N.

Liquet, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Artois, 12 ms. W. of St. Omer. Lon. 2° E., lat. 50 43 N.

Liqueo, or *Likeo Islands.*—See *Lieou-Kieou.*

Lis, river of the Netherlands, which has its source in Artois, and, running NE. into Flanders, passes by Aaire, St. Venant, Armentiers, Menin, Courtray, and Deynse, and then falls into the Scheldt, at Ghent.

Lisbon, considerable city, the capital of Portugal, with a university, a tribunal of the inquisition. It was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, November 1, 1755. The harbor will contain 10,000 sail of ships, which ride in the greatest safety; and the city, being viewed from the southern shore of the river, affords a beautiful prospect, as the buildings gradually rise above each other. It contained before the earthquake, at most, 150,000 inhabitants; and it is seated on the Tajo, 10 ms. from its mouth, 178 W. by N. of Seville, and 255 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 9 5 W., lat. 38 42 N.——Town, Lincoln co., Me., on the Androscoggin, 23 ms. W. from Wiscasset. Pop. 1820, 2,240.——Post office, Grafton co., N. H.; by post road about 80 ms. NW. from Concord.

——Town, New London co., Ct., 7 ms. N. from Norwich.——Town, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 3 ms. below Ogdensburg. Pop. in 1820, 930.——
——Village, Lincoln co., Ga., on the right bank of the Savannah river, below the mouth of Broad river.

Lisburn, borough of Ireland, in the co. of Antrim. It has a large manufacture of linen cloth, and is seated on the Laggan, 8 ms. SW. of Belfast. Lon. 6° W., lat. 54 41 N.——Village in western part of Cumberland co., Pa.

Lisca, one of the Lipari islands, 3 ms. from Lipari. It is a desert spot.

Lisier, St., town of Fr., in the dep. of Arriege, and late province of Couserans, on the Satat, 50 ms. SE. of Auch, and 390 SW. of Paris. Lon. 1 15 E., lat. 42 56 N.

Lisieux, town of Fr., in the dep. of Calvados, and late province of Normandy. It has a good trade, particularly in linen cloth, and is seated at the confluence of the Touque and Orbec, 12 ms. from the sea, and 40 SW. of Rouen. Lon. 0 20 E., lat. 49 11 N.

Lisle, large, handsome, and strong town of Fr., in the dep. of the North, and late province of French Flanders, of which it was the capital. It is esteemed one of the richest and most commercial towns in France, and the inhabitants are computed to amount to 65,000. It is called Lisle (that is L'Isle, the island) because it was formerly surrounded by marshes. The principal trade is in camlets. It is seated on the river Deule, 14 ms. W. of Tournay, 32 SW. of Ghent, 37 NW. of Mons, and 130 N. of Paris. Lon. 3 9 E., lat. 50 38 N.——Town, Broome co., N. Y., situated on the Tioughneoga river, near its junction with Chenango, and about 14 ms. NE. of Union. Pop. 1820, 3,083.——Village and post office, Lisle tp., Broome co., N. Y. This is a separate post office from that of Lisle, though in the same tp.

Lismore, one of the western islands of Scotland, at the mouth of Loch Linhe, a capacious lake in Argyleshire. It is a fertile island, 7 ms. long and 1½ broad.

Lisonzo, river of Italy, which rises in Carinthia, and falls into the Gulf of Venice, at the harbor of the same name.

Lissa, island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. It produces excellent wine, and is 70 ms. W. of Ragusa. Lon. 17° E., lat. 43 52 N.——Town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posnia, of which it is the capital, 50 ms. W. of Kalisch. Lon. 16 50 E., lat 52° N.

Lissa, village of Silesia, 16 miles from Breslaw. It is seated on the Weisnitz, and remarkable for a great victory gained by the Prussians over the Austrians in 1757.

Litchfield, NW. county of Connecticut, bounded by N. Y. W., Mass. N., Hartford county E., New Haven SE., and Fairfield SW.; length 38 ms., mean width 22 ms., area 836 sq. ms. Surface very hilly or mountainous. The Housatonic passes through and the Naugatuck and Fannington rise in Litchfield. Though broken, it contains much excellent soil, productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. Chief town, Litchfield. Pop. in 1820, 41,266; and in 1840, 40,448. Central lat. 41 45 N., lon. W. C. 3 45 E.

Litchfield, village and capital of Litchfield co., Conn., 24 miles W. of Hartford, and 44 NW. of New Haven. Pop. in 1810, 4,630; in 1820, 4,610. Lat. 41 44 N., lon. W. C. 4 50 E. The tp. is elevated, and in part mountainous, though well cultivated. Litchfield Great pond, a very curious sheet of water, one of the sources of the Shepang river, affords fine mill seats at its outlet. There are in Litchfield 6 fulling mills, 5 or 6 tanneries, 18 or 20 saw mills, 4 forges, 1 slitting mill, 1 or 2 nail factories, and 14 or 15 places of public worship. This town contains also Morris's academy, a flourishing and very respectable institution. In Litchfield village is a seminary for the education of young ladies, which has long and continues to hold a distinguished rank amongst similar institutions in the United States. The Litchfield Law school was established in 1784, by the honorable Tapping Reeve, and has become one of the most systematic law schools in the United States.

Litchfield, village and tp., Hillsborough county, N. H., 26 ms. S. from Concord.——Tp., Herkimer co., N. Y., 10 miles S. from Utica. Pop. in 1820, 1,730.——Village, Bradford co., Penn., by post road 193 miles N. from Harrisburg.——Village, Grayson co., Ky., 70 ms. SSW. from Louisville.——town, Lincoln county, Me. Population in 1820, 2,120.

Lithuania, former name of an extensive country of Europe, bounded on the S. by Volhinia and part of Red Russia, on the W. by upper Poland, Polacia, Ducal Prussia, and Samogitia, on the N. by Livonia, and on the E. by Russia. It is about 300 ms. in length and 250 in breadth, and is watered by several large rivers, the principal of which are the Dnieper, the Lewina, the Niemen, the Pripecz, and the Bogg. It is a flat country like Poland, and the lands are very proper for tillage. The soil is not only fertile in corn, but it produces honey, wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool. This, perhaps, is the only country in Europe where Jews cultivate the ground. The peasants are in a state of the most abject vassalage. In 1772 the Empress Catharine compelled the Poles to cede to her all that part of Lithuania bordering upon Russia, and including at least one-third of the country. This she erected into the two governments of Polosk and Mohilef. In 1793, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, she effected another partition of Poland, in consequence of which she extended her dominions over the whole of Lithuania. It forms at present the Russian governments of Wilna, Grodno, and Minsk. The name of this country is in Polish Litwania, and pronounced Litvania.

Litiz, village and Moravian settlement, Lancaster co., Pa., about 7 ms. N. from the city of Lancaster. This village was founded in 1757, and, though small, has the appearance of quietness and neatness, characteristic of the sect by which it is inhabited.

Little Beaver Bridge, post office, Columbiana co., O., 55 ms. NW. from Pittsburg.

Little Britain, post office, Orange co., N. Y.
——Tp., Lancaster co., Pa. It is situated on the W. side of Octorara creek, in the SE. corner of the county.

Little Compton, town, Newport co., R. I. It is a maritime district, and famous for its dairies.

Little Creek, hundred of Kent county, Del. It

is on the N. side of Jones's river, about 6 ms. from Dover.

Little Cape Capon, creek, Hampshire co., Va.

Little Creek, tp., Sussex co., Del.

Little Darby, considerable western branch of Big Darby, rising in the northwestern quarter of Madison co., Ohio, and running southeastwardly into the western side of Big Darby, opposite Georgesville. Along the borders and westward of this stream are extensive bodies of open prairie land, much of which is fertile and valuable.

Little Egg Harbor, tp. of Burlington county, New Jersey. Soil generally sandy, though well cultivated near the coast. The sandy land in the interior is covered with pine and oak timber. Principal town, Tuckerton. Pop. in 1820, 1,102.

Little Egg Harbor, or *Mullican's river*, rises in Atlantic, Burlington, and Gloucester counties, N. J., by a number of creeks which unite 11 or 12 ms. from the sea, and, separating the counties of Atlantic and Burlington, falls into Little Egg Harbor inlet 2½ ms. SE. from Tuckerton. It is navigable for shallops as high as Basto furnace.

Little Egg Harbor, bay or inlet, a sheet of salt water separated from the ocean by Tucker's island and Long beach. It communicates with the ocean by the Old and New inlet of Little Egg Harbor.

Little Egg Harbor, new inlet, lies 7½ miles due S. from Tuckerton, admits vessels of from 15 to 18 feet draught, many of which during the late war entered and discharged valuable cargoes. The old inlet, to the N. from Tucker's island, is now but little used, except for very light vessels.

Little Falls, flourishing village on the Mohawk river, at what is called the Little Falls in that stream, 8 ms. below Herkimer.

Little Hockhocking, an inconsiderable stream in the S. part of Washington co., Ohio, running into the Ohio river 5 miles below the mouth of Great Hockhocking.——Village, Washington co., Ohio, 116 ms. SE. from Columbus.

Little Indian Creek, small stream of Clermont co., O., putting into the Ohio river 2 miles below Big Indian creek.

Little Miami, river rising in the southwestern corner of Madison county, Ohio, and, after running SW. about 70 miles, across Clark, Green, Warren, and Hamilton counties, joins the Ohio 7 miles above Cincinnati. It is one of the best mill streams in the State; 30 or 40 mills, among which 2 or 3 are paper mills, are already erected upon it. The principal streams running into it are East branch, Shawnee, Obannon, Turtle, Todd's fork, Cæsar's, and Massie's creeks, on the eastern side, and Sugar and Beaver creeks on the W. For navigation it is of little consequence, but for mills is preferable to the Great Miami.

Little Missouri, the name of two rivers of the United States, one a branch of Missouri joining that stream from the SW., 90 miles above the Mandan villages; and the other a branch of Washitau, in Arkansas, rises with the Little river of the N., flows E., and falls into the Washita from the W.

Little Plymouth, village, King and Queen co., Va., by post road 60 ms. NE. from Richmond.

Little Red River, post office, Ark., 100 miles from Little Rock.

Little Rest, post office, Washington co., R. I., by post road a little W. of S. from Providence.

Little River, is the name of several small streams in the United States. Little Red river, a branch of White river, in Arkansas. Little river, one of the constituents of Pedee, rises in North Carolina, and, in part of its course, separates North Carolina from South Carolina. Little river, branch of Savannah river, which it joins 30 miles above Augusta. Little river, in Georgia, falls into Oconee 12 ms. above Milledgeville. Little river, Christian county, Ky., which falls into Cumberland. Little river of Indiana, joining Wabash river above Vincennes. Little North river, a branch of Red river, rises in Arkansas, and falls into Red river a short distance above the NW. limit of Louisiana; and Little river S., another branch of Red river, rises in Texas, and, flowing E., falls into Red river in the NW. angle of Louisiana.

Little River, post office, Horry district, S. C., by post road 92 miles E. from Columbia.——Village and post office, Lincoln co., Me., 29 ms. NE. from Portland.

Little Rock, village and seat of justice for Pulaski co., and seat of government, Arkansas. This new capital is situated on the right bank of Arkansas river, about 120 ms. by land above the mouth of that stream, 400 miles SSW. from St. Louis, and 300 NNW. from Natchez. Lat. 34 17, lon. W. C. 15 55 W.

Little Sandy Salt Works, village, Greenup co., Ky., 132 ms. E. from Frankfort.

Littleton, town, Grafton co., N. H., situated on the E. side of the Connecticut river, 45 ms. NE. of Haverhill, and about 40 NW. of Conway.——Village and tp. of Middlesex co., Mass., 28 miles WNW. from Boston. Pop. in 1840, 1,728.——Village, Sussex co., Va., 70 ms. SSE. from Richmond.——Village, Warren co., N. C., 67 miles SE. from Raleigh.——Village and post office, in the northern part of Grafton co., N. H., 91 miles a little W. of N. from Concord.

Little Valley, town, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 25 ms. NW. from Hamilton, on Alleghany river, and 50 ms. S. from Buffalo.

Little York, village, Montgomery co., Ohio, 77 miles SW. by W. from Columbus.——Village, Hardin co., Ky., 91 ms. SW. from Frankfort.

Littorate, now part of the Austrian kingdom of Illyria, formerly a district of Dalmatia, containing the towns of Trieste, Fiume, Buccari, and Porto Re.

Litvania.—See *Lithuania*.

Livadia, province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Janna, E. by the Archipelago, S. by the Morea, and W. by the Mediterranean. It includes ancient Greece, properly so called, and its capital is Athens.

Livadia, town of European Turkey, in the province of its name; it has a trade in wool, corn, and rice, and, according to most gazetteers, is seated near the Gulf of Lepanto, 68 ms. NW. of Athens. Lon. 23 20 E., lat. 38 42 N. Livadia is the ancient Lebadea, the Midea of Homer, and is not situated on the Gulf of Lepanto, but at least 12 ms. in the interior, and with Mount Libethrus intervening. Livadia is built on the steep declivity of a hill, and contains 1,500 houses, inhabited chiefly by Greeks, but contains about 100 Turkish fami-

lies. Livadia, as a province, is nearly commensurate with Greece proper, or the Achaia of the Romans, except the Morea.

Livadostro, bay of ancient Alcyonium Mare, the extreme eastern angle of the Gulf of Lepanto.

Livaudiere, seigniory, Hartford co., L. C., 12 ms. SE. from Quebec.

Livenza, river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which runs on the confines of Trevisano and Friuli, and enters the Gulf of Venice between the mouth of Piava and the town of Caorlo.

Livermore, town, Oxford co., Me., 18 ms. NE. from Paris. Pop. in 1820, 2,134.

Liverpool, borough and seaport of Eng., in Lancashire. It had but one church, which was a chapel of ease to Walton (a village 3 ms. off) till the year 1699, when an act passed to make the town a distinct parish, and erect a new church; since which time it has been gradually advancing in pop. and trade. The number of inhabitants in 1773 was 34,407; in 1790, it was 55,732; in 1801, 77,653; and in 1811, no less than 94,376. Its rise and increase was owing to the salt works, but more particularly to American commerce; and it is now become, with respect to population and commerce, the second port in the kingdom. It is seated on the river Mersey, and has a harbor, formed with great labor and expense, there being 8 wet docks, secured by large flood gates, bound by keys, a mile and a half in length, where 1,000 vessels, or 200,000 tons of shipping, may lie in the greatest safety. The trade of Liverpool is general, but the principal branch is the African and West Indian trade. The American, Baltic, and Portugal commerce, is also very great, as well as that of Ireland; many ships are sent to the Greenland whale fishery; the coasting trade employs a great number of vessels, and many good ships are built here. By the late inland navigation, Liverpool has communication with the rivers Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Humber, Severn, and Thames. Its principal manufactures are fine porcelain, earthen ware, watches, and stockings, some glass, iron, salt, and copperas works, many roperies, and upwards of 50 breweries. The exchange is a handsome modern edifice of stone, with piazzas for the merchants, and over it is the town hall. There is also a handsome exchange, a custom-house, an assembly room, an elegant theatre, a library, and a borough jail on Mr. Howard's plan. Beside the parochial churches, there are ten or more other churches for the established religion; also Roman Catholic chapels and dissenting meeting-houses. To enumerate the asylums for the wretched and unfortunate of every description and denomination, would far exceed our bounds. Liverpool is 48 ms. S. of Lancaster, and 202 NW. of London. Lon. 3° W., lat. 53 22 N.

Liverpool, tp., Queen's co., Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy.——Village, Salina tp., Onondago co., N. Y., 3 ms. from Salina.——Village in the NE. part of Perry co., Pa., on the right bank of Susquehannah river, about 30 ms. above Harrisburg.——Village, York co., Pa., 6 ms. N. from the borough of York.——Village, Medina co., O., by post road 170 ms. NE from from Columbus.

Livingston, tp., Columbia co., N. Y., containing 1,651 inhabitants in 1810, and in 1820, 1,938. It is situated 40 ms. S. of Albany, on the river Hudson.——Co., N. Y., on both sides Genesee river, bounded S. by Steuben and Alleghany, W. by Genesee, N. by Monroe, and E. by Ontario. Length 30 ms., width 20, area 600 sq. ms. In respect to soil and surface, this is a very diversified country. It is generally hilly and fertile, but exceptions to both these features exist; extensive flats skirt Genesee river, and part of the upland is sterile. This co. was formed from part of Ontario and Genesee. Lat. 42 50 N., lon. W. C. 1 13 E. Pop. 1840, 35,140.——Village, Essex co., N. J., 54 ms. NE. from Trenton.——Co., Ky., bounded by Tennessee river SW., by Ohio river W. and NW., by Trade Water river, or Union co., NE., and Caldwell co. SE. Length 47 ms., mean width 15, area about 720 sq. ms. Cumberland river passes through and enters Ohio river in this co. The surface is generally level, and much of the soil highly fertile. Chief town, Salem. Pop. 1820, 5,824, and in 1840, 9,025. Central lat. 37 18 N., lon. W. C. 11 10 W.

Livingstonville, village, Schoharie co., N. Y., 22 ms. westerly from Albany.

Livonia, province of the Russian empire, which, with that of Esthonia, has been reciprocally claimed and possessed by Russia, Sweden, and Poland, and for more than two centuries has been a perpetual scene of the most bloody wars. It was finally wrested from the Swedes by Peter the Great, and confirmed to the Russians by the peace of Nystadt, in 1721. It now forms the government of Riga, or Livonia, of which Riga is the capital. It is bounded on the N. by the government of Esthonia, on the E. by that of Pskof, on the S. by that of Polotsk and part of Poland, and on the W. by the Gulf of Livonia. It is 250 ms. from N. to S., and 150 from E. to W. The land is so fertile in corn that it is called the granary of the North. Area 21,000 sq. ms. Pop. 600,000.

Livonia, village and tp., Livingston co., N. Y., between Genesee and Hemlock lake, 20 ms. SW. from Canandaigua. Pop. 1820, 2,427.——Village, Washington co., Ia., 97 ms. S. from Indianapolis.

Lizard, the most southern promontory of Eng., whence ships usually take their departure when bound to the westward. Lon. 5 10 W., lat. 49 57 N.

Llanarth, town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, 17 ms. E. by N. of Cardigan, and 212 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4 20 W., lat. 52 13 N.

Llanbeder, town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, on the river Tyvy, over which is a bridge into Carmarthenshire, 24 ms. E. of Cardigan, and 197 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4 8 W., lat. 52 9 North.

Llandilovawr, town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, on the river Towy. Lon. 3 58 W., lat. 51 55 N.

Llanelly, town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire. It trades much in coal, and is seated on a creek of the Bristol channel. Lon. 4 10 W., lat. 51 43 North.

Llangadoc, town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, 185 ms. W. by N. of London. Lon. 3 48 W., lat. 51 54 N.

Llangollen, town of Wales, in Denbighshire, 184 ms. from London.

Llangunner, village of Wales, in Carmarthen-

shire. Sir Richard Steele had a private seat here, and here he died in 1729.

Llanroost, town of Wales, in Denbighshire, on the Conway, 15 ms. S. of Denbigh, and 222 NW. of London. Lon. 3 58 W. lat. 53 6 N.

Llantrissent, town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, 10 ms. NW. of Landaff, and 166 W. of London. Lon. 3 22 W., lat. 51 28 North.

Llanwilling, town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, near the river Cane, 15 ms. N. by W. of Montgomery, and 179 NW. of London. Lon. 3 8 W., lat. 52 40 N.

Llanydlos, town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, 18 ms. SW. of Montgomery, and 157 WNW. of London. Lon. 3 28 W., lat. 52 19 N.

Llanymddovery, town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, near the Towy, 26 ms. ENE. of Carmarthen, and 181 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3 42 W., lat. 51 56 N.

Llaugharn, town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, at the mouth of the Towy, 7 ms. SW. of Carmarthen, and 233 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4 28 W., lat. 51 48 N.

Llobregat, two rivers of Spain, in Catalonia, the least considerable of which falls into the bay of Rosas, but the largest rises in the Pyrennean mountains with the Noguera, and enters the Mediterranean 15 ms. SW. from Barcelona.

Lloyd's, post office, Essex co., Va., 68 ms. NE. from Richmond.

Lloydsville, village, Otsego co., N. Y., 90 ms. W. from Albany.

Lo, St., town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, with a good citadel. It has considerable manufactures of cloths, stuffs, iron, and gold lace. It is seated on the Vire, 12 ms. E. of Coutances, and 125 W. by N. of Paris. Lon. 53' W., lat. 49 6 N.

Loanda, small island of Africa, on the coast of Angola. It is 12 ms. in length, and three-quarters of a mile in breadth. It has a town of the same name, which is the capital of the kingdom of Angola, in South Guinea, with a very good harbor. It belongs to the Portuguese. Lon. 12 25 E., lat. 8 45 S.

Loango, considerable kingdom of Africa.—See *Africa*, pp. 25, 26.

Loans or *Lavora*, town of Genoa, near the sea coast. Lon. 7 58 E., lat. 44 9 N.

Lobaw, town of Polish Prussia, with a castle, where the bishop of Culm resides. It is 25 ms. E. of Culm. Lon. 19 E., lat. 53 25 N.

Loboa, town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura, seated on the Guadiana, 22 ms. E. of Badajoz. Lon. 6 22 W., lat. 38 32 N.

Lobos, islands of Peru, near the coast. Lat. 6 25 S.

Locarno, town of Switzerland, capital of a district of the same name, which is one of the four transalpine bailiwicks. It contains 1,500 inhabitants. Locarno was once situated on the lake, and had a port capable of receiving large barks; at present it stands at the distance of a quarter of a mile, which is owing to the accumulation of sand brought down by the torrent Maggia. It is 46 ms. N. of Novara, and 55 N. by W. of Milan. Lon. 8 31 E., lat. 46 10 N.

Lacarno, Lake of.—See *Maggiore*.

Lochaber, bleak, barren mountains, and rugged district, in the SW. part of Inverness-shire.

Lochem, town of Dutch Guelderland, in the co. of Zutphen, on the Borrel, 10 ms. E. of Zutphen. Lon. 6 13 E., lat. 52 12 N.

Locher Moss, morass in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 10 ms. in length and three in breadth. Here vast oak trees, and also canoes and anchors, have been frequently dug up.

Loches, town of Fr., in the dep. of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, on the river Indre, 15 ms. S. of Amboise, and 20 W. of Tours. Lon. 51° E., lat. 47 10 N.

Lochmaben, royal borough of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire. Lon. 3 19 W., lat. 55 19 N.

Loch Ranza, post office, Montgomery co., Ala., 36 ms. easterly from Cahaba.

Lochrida, or *Ocrida*, town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania. It is a pretty large place, and well fortified; and is 62 ms. SE. of Durazzo. Lon. 20 40 E., lat. 41 40 N.

Lochta, town of Sweden, in E. Bothnia, on the Gulf of Bothnia, 90 ms. S. of Tornea. Lon. 24 16 E., lat. 64 20 N.

Lochwinnock, town of Renfrewshire, Scotland, on a lake of the same name, called also Castle Semple Loch, near 3 ms. in length.

Lochy Loch, lake of Scotland, in the SW. part of Inverness-shire, 10 ms. in length, and from one to two in breadth. From the NW. the waters of Loch Arkek descend into this lake. Out of it runs the river Lochy, which falls into Loch Eil at Fort William.

Locke, town, Cayuga co., N. Y., 23 ms. SSE. from Auburn. Pop. in 1820, 1,559.

Lockport, very thriving village of Niagara co., N. Y., on the western or Erie canal, 220 ms. by the canal W. from Utica, and by the canal 34 NNE. from Buffalo. Lat. 43 11 N., lon. W. C. 1 43 W. It is at this village that the first series of locks, from Lake Erie, occur in the canal, and brings the water from the Erie level to that of Rochester, by double locks of 12 feet each. Lockport, in 1823 had a pop. of 500, it now (1826) exceeds, it is probable 1,000, and in 1840, 9,125. The village is on the high ground above the locks.

Lockwood, village, Sussex co., N. J., 78 ms. N. from Trenton.

Locust Grove, post office, Orange co., Va., by post road, 86 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Loddon, town of Eng., in Norfolk, 8 ms. SE. of Norfolk, and 113 NE. of London. Lon. 1 18 E., lat. 52 36 N.

Lodesan, district of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It lies along the river Adda, and is very fertile and populous. Lodi is the capital.

Lodeve, town of Fr., in the dep. of Herault, and late province of Lauguedoc. Its manufactures of cloth render it very rich, but it is seated in a dry barren country, at the foot of the Cevennes, 27 ms. NW. of Montpelier. Lon. 3 30 E., lat. 42 37 N.

Lodi, strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Lodesan. It is seated in a pleasant country, on the Adda, 15 ms. NW. of Placentia, and 20 SE. of Milan. Lon. 7 26 E. lat.. 45 15 N.

Lodimont, village, Abbeville district, South

Carolina, by post road, 134 ms. W. from Columbus.

Lodomeria.—See *Galicia.*

Lodrone, town of Italy, in the bishopric of Trent, seated on the small Lake Idro, at the place where it receives the river Chiese, 31 ms. SW. of Trent. Lon. 10 46 E., lat. 46 N.

Loflus Heights, very elevated Bluffs in Adams co., Miss., on the E. bank of the river Mississippi, 45 ms. below the town of Natchez.

Logan, co. of Va., bounded NW. by Cabell, Kenawha N., Fayette NE., Mercer E., Tazewell, SE. and S., and Lawrence co., Ky., W. Pop. 1840, 4,309. N. lat. 38°, and lon. 5 W. W. C. intersect in the NW. part of this co. slope NW., and drained by the branches of Big Sandy and Great Guyandotte rivers.

Logan co., Ky., bounded by Tenn., Todd co., Ky. W., Muhlenburg NW., Butler N., and Simpson NE. Length 30 ms., mean width 21, area 630 sq. ms. It occupies the high ground between Cumberland and Green rivers. It is drained by Red river, branch of Cumberland, and by Big-Banner and Muddy rivers, branches of Green river. The surface is waving rather than hilly, soil excellent. Chief town, Russelville. Pop. in 1820, 14,423; and in 1840, 13,615. For central lat. see *Russelville.*

Logan, co., Ohio, bounded N. by Hardin, E. by Union, S. by Champaigne, SW. by Miami, W. by Shelby, and NW. by Allen. Length 26 ms., breadth 21, area 500 sq. ms. Miami river, Boques, Mill, and Darby creeks, and Mad river, all rise in this co. The land is, however, tolerably level and fertile. Chief town, Bellefontaine. Pop. in 1820, 3,181, and in 1840, 14,015: Central lat. 40 22 N., lon. W. C. 6 50 W.

Logan, village and seat of justice for Hocking co., Ohio, on the N. bank of Hocking river, 18 ms. SE. from Lancaster. Lat. 39 36 N., lon. W. C. 5 26 W.

Log-house landing, post office, Beaufort co., N. C., 170 ms. S. of E. from Raleigh.

Logowogorod, town of Poland, in Lower Volhinia, seated on the W. bank of the Dnieper. Lon. 31 7 E., lat. 50 46 N.

Logronno, town of Spain, in Old Castile, in a country abounding with excellent fruits and good wines, and all the necessaries of life. It is seated on the Ebro, 115 ms. N. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 2 20 W., lat. 42 29 N.

Loire, the principal river of Fr., which rises in the mountains of the Cevennes, in Languedoc. It begins to be navigable at Roanne, is joined to the Seine by the canals of Briare and Orleans, and falls into the Bay of Biscay below Paimbœuf. The basin of the Loire lies in the central and finest part of France. This river has a comparative course of about 450 ms., but, like most other rivers of southern and western Europe, has but little tide navigation.——Dep. of Fr., contiguous to the deps. of Rhone and Isere. Chief town, Montbrison.

Loire and *Cher,* dep. of Fr., including the late province of Blasois. It takes its name from the rivers Loire and Cher, the first of which falls into the Sarte above Angers; and the last empties itself into the Loire, 5 ms. above the confluence of the latter with the Indre. Blois is the capital.

Loire, Lower, dep. of Fr., containing part of the late province of Bretagne. It has its name from the river Loire, which forms its S. boundary, and then falls into the Bay of Biscay. Nantes is the capital.

Loire, Upper, dep. of Fr., late the province of Velay. It takes its name from the river Loire, which rises near its S. boundary. Puy is the capital.

Loiret, dep. of Fr., late the province of Orleannois. It takes its name from a small river that falls into the Loire. Orleans is the capital.

Lombards, from *longobardi, long beards,* one of the Germanic nations who partitioned the Roman empire, and in A. D., 568, fixed themselves in Italy, and from whom comes Lombardy as a name for northern Italy. The name or epithet of Lombards, was long applied to the Gibelines, and extended to Italian merchants and usurers who spread themselves over northern and central Europe.

Lombardo, Venetian kingdom, name imposed on Austrian Italy by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815.

Lombardy, name formerly given to part of Italy, and which comprehended almost all the ancient Cisalpine-Gaul. It lies towards the N., and was divided into the Upper and Lower. Upper Lombardy was the western part, and comprehended Piedmont, with its dependencies, and the duchies of Montserrat and Milan. Lower Lombardy, which was the eastern part, comprehended Parma, Modena, Mantua, Ferrara, the Bolognese, the territories of the Church, the Paduan, Vicentin, the Veronese, the Bressan, the Cremase, and the Bergamese. See arts. *Austria* and *Italy.*

Lombardy, village, Amelia co., Va., 50 ms. SW. from Richmond.——Village, Columbia co., Ga., 64 ms. NE. by E. from Milledgeville.

Lombardy Grove, post office, Mecklenberg, co., Va., 110 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Lombez, town of Fr. in the dep. of Gers, and late province of Gascony, lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the Save, 27 ms. SW. of Toulouse. Lon. 1° E., lat. 43 39 N.

Lomond, Ben, mountain of Scotland, in the N. of Stirlingshire, about 3,200 feet above the level of the lake at its bottom. From this lofty mountain are seen Loch Lomond, the Clyde, the Forth, Edinburgh, the eastern coast as far as the Cheviot Hills, the isles of Bute and Arran, the rock of Ailsa, Ireland, the mountain of Plynlimmon, in Wales, the Skiddaw in Cumberland, and the hills far beyond it.

Lomond, Loch, beautiful lake in Dumbartonshire.

Lon, or *Lune,* beautiful and romantic river which rises in Westmoreland, and flowing by Kirby Lonsdale in that co., falls into the Irish sea, below Lancaster. Its banks are beautiful.

London, metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largest and most opulent cities of the world, mentioned by Tacitus as a considerable commercial place in the reign of the Roman Emperor Nero. In its most extensive view, as the metropolis, it consists of the city, properly so called, the city of Westminster, which was once a mile from London, and the borough of Southwark, beside the suburbs in Middlesex and Surry, within what are called the bills of mortality. London and Westminster

are situated in Middlesex, on the N. side of the river Thames. Southwark is situated on the opposite bank, in Surry. The extent of the whole, from Limehouse and Deptford, to Milbank and Vauxhall, is above 7 ms.; but the greatest breadth does not exceed 3.

In the former editions of my Dictionary, attempts were made to describe London, but in this present edition no such attempts were made on any large city, not even those of the United States. Any thing deserving the name of a description of such cities as London, Paris, St. Petersburg, New York, &c.; would demand a volume as large as this treatise. This city now contains a population little, if any, short of *two millions*. There is no rational doubt but that in this city more wealth and other means of human power are concentrated than was ever the case with any other, not excepting Rome. The tide ascends the Thames to the city, the greatest distance inland of any tide of Europe, yielding commercial facilities to the many other causes which have produced this giant city. Lat. 51 31 North.

London, New.—See *New London.*

London, district of U. C., along Lake Erie.——Town of U. C., on the Thames, about 100 ms. NE. by E. from Detroit, and 150 SW. by W. from York. The surrounding country is extremely well adapted to agriculture. Lat. 42 55 N. ——Town and seat of justice for Madison co., Ohio, 25 ms. W. by S. from Columbus. Pop. in 1820, 200, but rapidly increasing. Lat. 39 51 N., lon. W. C. 6 30 W.

London Bridge, village in Princess Anne co., Va., 140 ms. SE. from Richmond.

London Britain, tp. in Chester co., Pa., adjacent to the NE. angle of Cecil co., Md.

London Harbor, a bay of the island of St. John, on its north side. Lon. W. C. 13 52 E., lat. 46 26 N.

Londonderry, co. of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 ms. long and 30 broad, bounded on the W. by Donegal, on the N. by the ocean, on the S. and SW. by Tyrone, and on the E. by Antrim. It is a fruitful champaign country. The linen manufacture flourishes through every part of it.

Londonderry, handsome town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It is a modern place, built by a company of London adventurers, in the reign of James I. The principal commerce of Londonerry is with America and the West Indies. It contains 18,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the river Foyle, over which a wooden bridge 1,068 feet in length, and of singular and excellent construction, was erected in 1791. Londonderry is 4 ms. S. of Lough Foyle, and 194 NW. of Dublin. Lon. 7 5 W., lat. 55 4 N.

Londonderry, tp. of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on Colequid river, 30 ms. above the Bay of Minas. ——Town in Rockingham co., N. H., 35 ms. SW of Portsmouth, and 37 NW. of Newburyport, Mass. It is peopled mostly by emigrants from Ireland, as the name implies.——Town in Windham co., Vt., 27 ms. SW. from Windsor. ——Tp. in Chester co., Pa., on the E. side of Octorara creek, between Oxford and Nottingham. ——Tp. in Dauphin co., Pa., between Conewago and Swatara creeks, about 15 ms. from Harrisburg. Pop. in 1810, 2,411; in 1820, 1,100. ——SW. tp. of Lebanon co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 1,629. This and the preceding formed one tp. in Dauphin co. previous to the formation of Lebanon co.——SW. tp. of Bedford co., Pa., on Wills creek, between Wills and Little Alleghany mountains.——Tp. in Guernsey co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 902.

London Grove, town in Chester co., Pa., between New Garden and Oxford, about 40 ms. SW. from Philadelphia.

London Town, village of Anne Arundel co., Md., on the right bank of South river, 5 ms. SW. from Annapolis.

Longacoming, village in Gloucester co., N. J, 16 ms. SE. from Philadelphia.

Long bay, that part of the Atlantic coast of the U. S. between the mouths of the Pedee and Cape Fear rivers.

Long Beach, on the coast of Monmouth co., N. J., is a low, sandy island, extending from Barnegat inlet to Little Egg Harbor.

Longanico, town of the Morea, anciently called Olympia, famous for being the place where the Olympic games were celebrated, and for the temple of Jupiter Olympus, about a mile distant. It is now a small place, seated on the Alpheus, 10 ms. from its mouth, and 50 S. of Lepanto. Lon. 22 0 E., lat. 37 30 N.

Longavi, one of the Chilian peaks of the Andes, supposed to be 20,000 feet above the level of the ocean.

Long Bottom, post office in Athens co., Ohio, by post road 135 ms. SE. from Columbus.

Long Creek, post office in Caldwell co., Ky.

Longford, co. of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 25 ms. long and 16 broad, bounded on the E. and S. by West Meath, on the NW. by Leitrim, on the NE. by Cavan, and on the W. by the Shannon, which parts it from Roscommon. It is a rich and pleasant country, contains 24 parishes, and sends 10 members to Parliament.——Borough of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, 70 ms. WNW. of Dublin. Lon. 7 40 W., lat. 53 48 N.

Long Island, an island of N. Y., separated from Ct. by Long Island sound, and divided into 3 counties, King's, Queen's, and Suffolk. It extends from the Narrows E. 140 ms., but is not more than 10 broad on a medium. The produce of the middle and western parts of the island is carried to New York. This island, in 1810, contained 48,752 inhabitants; in 1820, 56,978; and in 1840, 110,406—very nearly doubling in 20 years. A ridge of hills extends along the N. side of Long island, with a declivity towards the sound. South of the hills, the descent is more gradual, and terminates in a flat border, sinking imperceptibly in approaching the Atlantic ocean. See the respective counties, for a more particular description of this island.——A name given to sundry unimportant islands in different parts of the world. One near the W. coast of Biliton; one on the SE. coast of Madura; one in Queen Charlotte's sound, on the coast of New Zealand, off the coast of New Guinea, in lat. 1° S.; one on the African coast, in the Indian ocean, lat. 10 25 S.; one in Penob-

scot bay, coast of Maine. For the latter, see *Isleborough*.

Long Island sound, kind of inland sea, 25 ms. broad and 140 long, extending the whole length of Long island, and dividing it from Ct. It communicates with the Atlantic at both ends of the island.

Longitude as a geographical term, expresses the distance on the earth's surface of any two or more places E. and W. of each other, without reference to their difference of latitude. Longitude is reckoned from given meridians, and it is to be regretted that the great civilized and scientific nations had not agreed on a common meridian.

Astronomical longitude means an arc of the ecliptic, comprised between the equinox or first point of Aries, and the place on the ecliptic to which the star or planet responds. Lon. is to the ecliptic what right ascension is in regard to the equator. Planetary lon. is of two kinds; heliocentric, the point on the ecliptic responding to the place of the planet seen from the sun; and geocentric, as seen from the earth.

Long Meadow, town in Hampden co., Mass., on the left side of Connecticut river, 6 ms. below Springfield.

Longmire's Store, post office in Edgefield district S. C., 75 ms. SW. by W. from Columbia. ——Post office in Conecuh co., Ala., 112 ms. S. from Cahaba.

Long point, or *North Foreland*, is a long, narrow peninsula of Walsingham tp., U. C., stretching in a direction nearly E., and lies nearly opposite the town of Erie, in Pa.

Long Prairie, village of Ark., 175 ms. from Little Rock.

Long Reach, a remarkable long and straight portion of the Ohio river, stretching 17 ms. along the NE. borders of Washington co., Ohio.

Long Saut, Isle au, in the river St. Lawrence, and in front of the tp. of Osnabruck, contains from 1,000 to 1,500 acres; the soil is good. It lies off the NE. angle of St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

Long's Mill, post office in Orange co., N. C., 74 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Long Swamp, town in Berks co., Pa., on the waters of Little Lehigh creek, 18 ms. NE. from Reading.

Longtown, town of Eng., in Cumberland, on the Esk, 12 ms. N. of Carlisle, and 307 NW. of London.——Village in Rowan co., N. C., by post road 150 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Longueville, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Seine, 23 ms. N. of Rouen.

Longuion, town of Fr., in the dep. of Moselle. Here is a considerable iron forge and cannon foundry. It is 10 ms. SW. of Longwy, and 36 NW. of Metz.

Longueil Township, in the county of Glengary, is the second in ascending the Ottowa river, U. C.

Longueil, seigniory, Kent co., L. C., extending from St. Lawrence to Richelieu river, and commencing immediately opposite Montreal.

Longuiel Barony, that part of the seigniory on the Sorel.

Longwy, town of Fr., in the dep. of Moselle, on an eminence, on the river Chiers, 36 ms. NW. of Metz, and 160 ENE. of Paris. Lon. 5 44 E., lat. 49 32 N.

Lonicera, village, Baldwin co., Ga., 11 ms. from Milledgeville.

Lons le Saunier, town of Fr., capital of the dep. of Jura. It derives its name from the salt springs in its vicinity, and is seated on the Solvan, 30 ms. SSW. of Dole. Lon. 5 30 E., lat. 46 37 N.

Loo, town of Holland, in Guelderland, 18 ms. N. of Arnheim.

Loochoo Islands, called recently by Mr. Macleod Lewchew, and by some others Liqueo, Lieikeou.—See *Lieikeou*. Great Loochoo is about 50 by 12 or 15 ms. The climate is represented as most delicious, and the manners of the people as highly civilized. The coasts are dangerous coral banks.

Looe, East and *West*, two decayed boroughs of Eng., in Cornwall, separated by a creek, over which is a narrow stone bridge. They are 16 ms. W. of Plymouth, and 231 W. by S. of London.

Lookout, cape, one of those remarkable promontories of N. C. It is the SW. point of Ocracoke bar, and the SW. outlet of Core sound. Lon. W. C. 0 23 E., lat. 34 22 N.——Cape, name of several capes of America: one south coast of Hudson's bay, lon. W. C. 7° W., lat. 56° N.; one in Hudson's bay, lon. W. C. 12° W., lat. 55 30 N.; one on the Atlantic coast of South America, lat. 48 24 S.; and one on the Pacific ocean of North America, 45 32 N.——Mountain, one of the Appalachian ridges, in the NW. part of Ga., terminating near the Suck, in Tennessee river.

Loop, village, Giles co., Va., 275 ms. W. from Richmond.

Looz, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 17 ms. W. by S. of Maestricht.

Lopatka, cape, the S. extremity of the peninsula of Kamtschatka.—See *Kuriles*.

Lora, town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Guadalquiver, 28 ms. NE. of Seville. Lon. 5 4 W., lat. 37 46 N.——Town of Upper Saxony, in the co. of Hohenstein, 30 ms. N. of Saxe-Gotha. Lon. 10 55 E., lat. 51 30 N.

Loramie, tp. of Shelby co., O.

Lorain, co. of O., bounded N. by Lake Erie, W. by Huron, S. by Richland and Wayne, and E. by Medina and Cuyahoga. Length 30 ms., mean width 23, and area 690 sq. ms. Vermilion and Black rivers rise within this co., and, flowing over it in a northerly direction, fall into Lake Erie. Pop. 1840, 18,467.

Lore, town of Spain, in Granada, 15 ms. N. of Malaga. Lon. 4 35 W., lat. 36 30 N.

Loredo, town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, seated on the Adige, 20 ms. E. of Rovigo. Lovurgana, Sar Vincente de.

Lorentz, store and post office, Lewis co., Va., 348 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Loretto, fortified town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. The cathedral contains the Casa Santa, or Holy House, in which it is pretended the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth. It is seated on a mountain, 3 ms. from the Gulf of Venice, 12 SE. of Ancona, and 112 NE. of Rome. Lon. 13 38 E., lat. 43 27 N.——Village, Essex co., Va.; by post road 77 ms. NE. from Richmond.

Lorgues, town of Fr., in the dep. of Var, seated on the Argens, 16 ms. W. of Frejus.

L'Orient, fine seaport of Fr., in Morbihan, on Port Louis. The harbor is deep, sufficient for ships of the first class. Pop. about 18,000; 340 ms. W. by S. from Paris. Lon. 3 21 W. from London, lat. 47 45 N.

Lorrach, town of Suabia, in the Brisgau, 6 ms. NE. of Basel, and 30 S. of Friburg.

Lorrain, late province of Fr., 100 ms. long and 75 broad, bounded on the N. by Luxemburg and Treves, E. by Alsace and Deux Ponts, S. by Franche Comte, and W. by Champagne and Bar. It abounds in all sorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, and rape seed. There are fine meadows and large forests, with mines of iron, silver, and copper, and salt pits. The principal rivers are the Maese, Moselle, Seille, Meurte, and Sare. This province now forms the deps. of Meurte, Moselle, and Vosges.

Lorraine, town, Jefferson co., N. Y., 20 ms. SSE. from Sackett's Harbor. Pop. 1820, 1,112.

Lossiemouth, town of Scotland, in Murrayshire, at the mouth of the river Lossie, 5 ms. NE. of Elgin, of which it is the port. The harbor will receive vessels of 80 tons, and hence much corn is exported.

Lost River, post office, Hardy co., Va.; by post road 215 ms. NNW. from Richmond.

Lot, river of Fr., which rises in the dep. of Lozere, passes by Mende, Cahors, and Agen, and enters the Garonne. It begins to be navigable at Cahors.——Dep. of Fr., including the late province of Quercy. It takes its name from the river Lot. Cahors is the capital.

Lot and Garonne, dep. of Fr., including part of the late province of Guienne. It is so called from two rivers. Agen is the capital.

Lotbiniere, seigniory, Buckingham co., L. C., on the S. side of St. Lawrence, 40 ms. above Quebec.

Lothian, district of Scotland, now divided into East, Middle, and West Lothian, or *Haddingtonshire, Edinburghshire, and Linlithgowshire.*

Lotzin, town of Prussia, with a castle, situated on a canal, which joins the Angersberg and Levantin lakes, 78 ms. SE. of Konigsberg.

Louans, small town of Fr., in the dep. of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, situated in a kind of island between the rivers Seilles, Salle, and Solnan, 18 ms. SE. of Chalons.

Louche, town of Fr.

Loudeac, town of Fr., in the dep. of Cotes du Nord, with an iron forge and a manufacture of thread, 20 ms. S. of St. Brieux.

Loudon, town, Rockingham co., N. H., on the E. side of Merrimack river, 45 ms. NW. of Portsmouth.——Village, Franklin co., Pa., 63 ms. SW. from Harrisburg.——Co., Va., bounded SE. by Fairfax, SW. by Prince William and Fauquier, NW. by Frederick and Jefferson, and NE. by the Potomac river. It is about 20 ms. square, with an area of 400 sq. ms. Surface delightfully variegated by hill, dale, and mountain. Soil excellent. Staples, grain and flour. Chief town, Leesburg. Pop. 1820, 22,702; and in 1840, 20,431. Cent. lat. 39 5, lon. W. C. 0 30 W.

Loudon village, post office, Merrimack co., N. H., 7 ms. from Concord.

Loudonville, town in the southeastern quarter of Richland co., O., 66 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Loudun, town of Fr., in the dep. of Vienne, 30 ms. NW. of Poictiers, and 155 SW. of Paris.

Loughborough, town of Eng., in Leicestershire. The chief manufactures are wool-combing and hosiery; and it has a trade in coal, &c., by means of a canal from the Trent. It is seated near the Soar, 18 ms. N. of Leicester, and 109 NNW. of London.——Tp. in the co. of Frontenac, U. C., lies in the rear and to the N. of Kingston.

Louisa, town of Finland, with a fortress, on a bay of the Gulf of Finland. The houses are all of wood, two stories high, and painted red.——Co. of Va., bounded by Hanover SE., Goochland and Fluvanna SW., Albemarle NW., and Orange and Spottsylvania N. Length 28 ms., mean width 20; area 560 sq. ms. Surface moderately hilly. Soil generally fertile. Chief staples, flour and tobacco. Pop. in 1820, 13,746; and in 1840, 15,433. Cent. lat. 38° N., lon. W. C. 1° W. ——Village, Lawrence co., Ky.; by post road 182 ms. E. from Frankfort.——Court-house and post office, Louisa co., Va., 63 ms. NW. from Richmond. Lat. 38° N., lon. W. C. 1 1 W.

Louisburgh, capital of the island of Cape Breton. It was taken by the English in 1758, and ceded to them in 1763, since which the fortifications have been destroyed. It has an excellent harbor, near four leagues in circumference. Lon. 59 48 W., lat. 45 54 N.

Louisburg, town and seat of justice, Franklin co., N. C., on the E. bank of Tar river, 23 ms. NE. of Raleigh, the capital of the State.

Louis de Ramsey, seigniory, Richelieu co., L. C., on the SE. side of St. Lawrence, near the head of Lake St. Peter's, 6 ms. E. from the mouth of Richelieu river. Lat. 36 4, lon. W. C. 1 18 W.

Louis, Fort, strongly fortified island in the Rhine, 12 ms. E. from Haguenau.

Louisiade, group of islands in Australasia, or Oceanica, lying SE. from New Guinea, in S. lat. 10°, lon. E. 150°. This archipelago is very imperfectly known. They have been rather seen than explored. The natives are black, and head covered with wool. The Malay language is here unknown.

Louisiana, village and seat of justice, Pike co., Mo., 96 ms. N. from St, Louis. It is situated on the Mississippi, at the mouth of Salt river. Lat. 39 28 N., lon. W. C. 13 38 W.

Louisiana, State of the United States, bounded by the Gulf of Mexico S. and SE., Mississippi NE., Arkansas N., or rather NW., and by Texas W.

	Miles.
Louisiana has an interior limit on the Gulf of Mexico, from the mouth of Sabine to that of Pearl river - - -	400
Up Pearl river to N. lat 31° - -	60
Thence along N. lat. 31° to the right bank of the Mississippi - - -	105
Thence up that river to N. lat. 33° -	220
Thence due W., along N. lat. 33°, to the NW. angle of the State - -	168
Thence due S., along 1° of lat., from the 33d to the 32d degree of N. lat. -	69½
Thence down the Sabine to its mouth, or to the SW. angle of the State - -	190
Having an entire outline of - -	1,212½

Area about 48,220 sq. ms., = 30,860,800 acres.

The longest line which can be drawn in Louisiana is from the mouth of Mississippi to the NW. angle of the State, 380 ms. Its width is very difficult to estimate; 120 ms. is, however, not far from an accurate mean. Extreme S. at N. lat. 28 56; extreme N. at N. lat. 33°.

The State of Louisiana contains, perhaps, as great diversity and extremes of soil as any country of the globe of equal extent. It is no misrepresentation to say that, in this State, every kind of land exists, from the most sterile to the most productive.

The very singular features of Louisiana, and its importance in our topography, will warrant a more widely extended range of descriptive remark than I have judged necessary with other sections more uniform in their interior, and more analogous in their exterior features to the contiguous countries.

The soil of Louisiana admits of five very distinct varieties: river alluvion, pine forest, prairie, river inundated land, and sea marshes. Of these, the most extensive is pine forest, but the most valuable, alluvion. In Louisiana, the sea sand alluvion is so limited in extent as not to merit a distinctive classification.

Commencing from the S., the first natural division which presents itself is the sea marsh. This tract is commensurate with the entire extent of the State, reaching from Pearl to Sabine river. It is almost destitute of timber. Its width inland varies from 20 to 30 ms., extending highest into the interior between the streams. All the rivers which communicate with the Mississippi, in a lesser or greater degree, protruding a narrow slip of arable land along their shores, far beyond the interior limit of the sea marsh; none, however, extending this elevated border to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Atchafalaya has but very little arable land on its shores. Its left bank is above ordinary inundation 4 or 5 ms. from its efflux, the right bank liable to annual submersion from the Mississippi. After flowing 5 ms., with the exception of a few spots of very limited extent, the shores of this river are rendered uninhabitable as far down as the mouth of the Teche. The arable shores of the latter river are continued about 5 ms. down the former, below their junction; the sea marsh then commences, and all further habitable land ceases. Three or four ms. below the mouth of Teche, on the opposite bank, the Atchafalaya receives Bayou Bœuf. This bayou is the drain of the space between the Fourche and Atchafalaya rivers, and has a narrow border of high land along its banks, over which the overflow of the Mississippi very seldom reaches; consequently, all the water which is brought down by the Atchafalaya is here confined to its own volume. This circumstance, though fact, is contrary to common opinion in the country itself. All the space between the Lower Teche and Lafourche is usually considered subject to annual inundation. It is so in fact, with the exception of the range we have noticed. A chain of lakes lies between the Atchafalaya and Lafourche, through which, by a ferry, is formed the route of communication between the settlements on the Mississippi and Lafourche and those in Lower Attacapas. The sunken flooded character of the shores of these lakes lead to the error we have corrected. In reality, Bayou Bœuf and its confluents separate in that quarter the inundated tract from the sea marsh.

In the angle between the bay of Atchafalaya and Lafourche river, a number of minor streams head near Bayou Bœuf, and flow S. into the Gulf of Mexico. These small creeks have all arable banks towards their sources, which gradually depress into the sea marsh.

The Lafourche has arable banks about 90 ms. from its efflux from the Mississippi, below which distance the sea marsh encroaches and prevents settlement.

Between the high banks of Lafourche and those of the Mississippi river, with the exception of a few small spots, the intermediate space is occupied by the sea marsh.

The Mississippi proper differs in ordinary phenomena, in no essential respect, except magnitude, from the Lafourche. The banks of both are the highest ground near their beds. The former carries its arable border, with varied width, to the lower end of Plaquemine bend, 3 ms. below Fort St. Philip, where the naked unwooded sea marsh reaches the river bank.

Northeast of the Mississippi, the sea marsh borders the river to Plaquemine bend, where the arable selvage commences, which, with a breadth of not more than 700 or 800 yards, intervenes between the river and marsh, to Terre aux Bœufs, 15 ms. below New Orleans. Terre aux Bœufs extends an arable border for about 15 ms., where the sea marsh reaches both its banks and terminates settlement.

Above Terre aux Bœufs the arable border is wider than below that stream, but is confined to the Mississippi banks as far up that stream as the higher parish of St. John Baptiste, opposite lake Maurepas. In the distance from Terre aux Bœufs to St. John Baptiste the marsh is only interrupted in one place. Ten ms. above New Orleans an ancient outlet of the Mississippi pursues a NE. direction, and, singular as it may seem, actually crosses Bayou St. John in the suburb of that name, and continues its original direction by the name of Bayou Gentilly, and falls into the pass of Chef Menteur. Its entire length, about 20 ms. On a small scale this outlet, in its natural state, had an elevated arable wooded border in all its course. With this very partial exemption the marsh reaches within a mean of half a mile from the Mississippi bank. The whole S. and SW. borders of Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas form one undivided marsh. This marsh, towards New river, imperceptibly changes to river inundated land.

The general interior boundary of the sea marsh, from what we have seen, proceeding from W. to E., extends from the head of the Sabine, Calcassieu, and Mermentau lakes; from the latter to the western bend of Vermilion, (the right shore of the latter river extending a narrow arable border about 20 ms. lower down,) a range of low hills or high ranges along the left side of the Vermilion, but sinks into the sea marsh 10 ms. above the southern extension of the cultivated opposing margin.

Leaving the Vermilion river, the marsh winds around the inflections of the bays of Vermilion, Côte Blanche, and Atchafalaya, leaving those bays to the SW. and the Teche river to the SE., ad-

vancing in many places to within one or two ms. of the latter. At the junction of Teche and Atchafalaya rivers, we have shown the sea marsh to be bounded inland by Bayou Bœuf, and its constituent branches, between the Atchalafaya and Lafourche rivers. Between the latter and Mississippi more than nine-tenths of the entire space is marsh. The same observation is applicable to all that part of the island of Orleans below the parish of St. John Baptiste.

It would be an interesting operation to determine the extent of the irreclaimable sea marsh. The solution of this problem is impracticable, however, to any great exactitude without extraordinary and unnecessary expense of time and labor. The following estimate will serve for every requisite purpose:

Between the Sabine and Lafourche rivers, is a distance of 180 ms. In this space the sea marsh and bays will averge at least 30 ms. in width, producing an area of 5,400 sq. ms., 3,456,000 acres, or near one-ninth part of the superfices of the State.

Northeast of the Lafourche, the sea marsh extends over at least 3,000 sq. ms., or 1,920,000 acres, which, added to 3,456,000, yields 5,376,000 acres, or nearly one-sixth part of all Louisiana.

The distinction between sea marsh and the contiguous soils, arises solely from relative height. There is no part of the maritime shores of the United States which rise so gradually from the surface of the sea as do those of Louisiana. This acclivity is in fact so gentle that the common surface of the country at Opelousas court-house, 70 ms. inland, is not more than 20 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. The very near advance of such a country to the curve of a real sphere will be conceived, when it is considered that 70 ms. contain 369,600 feet; or that, in round numbers, 400,000 feet has only gained an elevation of 20 feet; that is 1 of elevation for 20,000 in distance. It is the natural consequence of so gradual an ascent to render the gradations of soil almost imperceptible. Therefore the positive line which separates the sea marsh from the prairies or river inundation cannot be drawn.

The tides in the Gulf of Mexico do not exceed 3 feet, and yet they are perceptible in all the watercourses of Louisiana, Mississippi excepted, as high as N. lat. 30 20. From this arises the singular phenomenon that the tides in Plaquemine and Iberville, approach to within 10 ms. of contact, though upwards of 200 ms., above the head of tide water in Mississippi.

The prairie soil partakes of the quality of the adjacent lands. On the waters of Sabine, Calcassieu, and Mermentau, the prairies have generally a thin sterile soil, whilst on the Vermilion, Teche, and Courtableau, the prairies are almost uniformly fertile. Wherever the waters of Red or Mississippi have flowed, the soil is productive; and that both these streams have contributed to form the deposite which lines the Teche, Vermilion, and Courtableau, is evident from the texture and alternation of the strata. The evidences of the prevalence of these waters in places far remote from their present influence are seen in digging wells, where the pale blue sediment of the Mississippi is found in contact with the red ochreous earth brought down by Red river.

We have already alluded to the probability, that, at a former period, the Mississippi and Red rivers did not unite. The soundness of this hypothesis, is rendered obvious by the general physiognomy of the country at present. But to an eye which has viewed with careful attention the region between lower Red river, the prairies of Opelousas, and the Atchafalaya river, it must be demonstrable that the former river once entered the latter through the channel of the present Courtableau, and that a long narrow peninsula extended from the highlands N. of Red river towards the ancient junction. I have traversed this tract in all its extent, and formed the theory we are now reviewing from actual survey. The range of hills which now terminates at Red river, no doubt, was once united to the opposing high ground of Avoyelles. The intermediate space is not at this time more than 2 ms. wide.

The elevation of the platform of Avoyelles is about 20 or 25 feet above the circumjacent low lands; its length 15 or 16 ms. There exists a small wooded hill, of similar height and structure, about 5 ms. S. of Lake Pearl. The hill and prairie of Bayou Rouge is the last remaining fragment of the ridge which anciently I suppose contributed to turn Red river southeastwardly. What is at present Lake Pearl, and the Bayou le Mourir, and De Glaize, were once an outlet of Red river, according to the induction we have assumed. At high water, the overflow of Red river yet passes by that channel. I have myself passed from Red river to Opelousas through an outlet 15 ms. below Alexandria, into Bayou le Mourir, and thence up that stream into Bayou Bœuf, and down that stream to its junction with the Crocodile, or to the head of Courtableau river.

When Red river flowed in its ancient channel, the channel E. of the Avoyelles was then occupied by the Ouachitta and Catahoula rivers; consequently, the junction of Red and Ouachitta did not then exist. The latter, it is probable, united with the Mississippi as at present, and the higher parts of Atchafalaya was a counter channel between Red and Mississippi rivers.

Whatever may have been, however, the natural revolutions of those streams, the surplus water of Mississippi must, from the superior elevation of that river at time of high water, have found its way to the Gulf of Mexico, as at present.

The river Teche is also one of the ancient outlets of Red river. The Teche is a small, but a singular and very interesting stream. Its sources are in the Opelousas prairies, near the extreme N. extension. Draining the prairies, the Upper Teche, by the name of Bayou Grand Louis, reaches within 3 ms. of the court-house of that parish, where it forms the port of the higher part of Opelousas. Three-fourths of a mile below the port, or, as it is there designated, Carron's landing, the channel divides into two branches, one passing N. into Courtableau river by the name of Bayou Carron, and the other continuing SE. forms the river Teche. When the Mississippi is low, most of the water of Bayou Grand Louis flows into Courtableau, and by that stream into the Atchafalaya; on the contrary, when the Mississippi is even at moderate flood, part of the stream of Courtableau flows through the Carron, and is turned into the Teche. So that the water of Bayou Grand Louis,

and in part that of Bœuf and Crocodile, contribute to form the rivers Courtableau and Teche, alternately following the stage of the Mississippi tide of flood.

Below its efflux from Bayou Carron, the Teche flows 20 ms., following its windings, receives Bayou Fusillier from Opelousas, and enters Attacapas. Below this point the Teche receives no more tributary water; like the Mississippi, its banks are the highest adjacent ground; its course in Attacapas is about 115 ms., and, though not augmented by any confluent stream, its volume increases in width from 20 to 200 yards. The tide rises at all times to New Iberia, N. lat. 30 2, and at dry seasons it is perceptible at the mouth of Bayou Fusillier. The comparative length of Teche, in Attacapas, is only 75 ms. Its banks are the most perfectly uniform of any watercourse I ever examined. I have been along its entire channel from Bayou Carron to the mouth, and could never perceive a single instance of an abrupt bend, though so very remarkable for extensive curves, even comparatively more so than the Mississippi. It may be also noticed, amongst the peculiarities of the Teche river, that all its widely sweeping bends are turned towards the Mississippi, or rather Atchafalaya.

But the circumstance which is most worthy of attention in the natural history of the Teche is the structure of its bed. Commencing with the junction of Bayou Carron and Courtableau river, and following the latter to the head of Teche, and down the latter to its mouth, the immensity of the channel, when compared with the volume of water which enters and flows through it, is every where striking. From the apex of the banks to the surface of the highest water is at all places very considerable, and the distance between the opposing high banks four or five times greater than the most expansive breadth of the water. It is nevertheless obvious, on inspection, that, at some former period, the whole channel was filled to overflowing. If the waters of Red river were again turned into their ancient course, the Teche would also again resume its former magnitude. It is strikingly obvious, from actual examination, that the entire waters of Courtableau could be turned, with a very trifling expense, down the Teche. And it could be also shown that nature has afforded equal facility to permit art to turn the latter into Vermilion.

I have been thus particular in describing the rivers of this section of Louisiana, in order to enable the reader to comprehend more clearly the causes of the varieties of soil and facility of navigation so strikingly existing between the prairies and alluvial river lands, on the streams which have yet, or which once had, communication with the Red, Mississippi, and Atchafalaya rivers, and those watercourses which have not ever had connexion with those controlling waters.

We now proceed to examine the prairies of Louisiana in detail; but, before enumerating the prairies, we ought to review the rivers which drain or pass over their surface.

The Teche we have already examined. The next river W. of the Teche is the Vermilion. We have mentioned Bayou Fusillier as a branch of the Teche; it is, however, an outlet of the Vermilion, or perhaps, more correctly, an interlocking channel between the two rivers. The Vermilion rises at Opelousas court-house, and, by the name of Bayou Bourbée, flows S. 10 ms., divides into two branches, that to the right, continuing S., forms Vermilion; that to the left turns E. into Teche, and is the stream we have noticed as Bayou Fusillier. The Vermilion has a comparative course of 70 ms., receiving several small, but no considerable branches, and falls into the Bay of Vermilion. The woods are scanty on this stream in all its course; both its source and discharge are totally void of timber. Its banks are generally fertile, and, unlike those of Teche, are high, bold, broken, and diversified, above the termination of the timber and commencement of sea marsh.

The Mermentau is a much more considerable stream than either the Teche or Vermilion, and may not unaptly be viewed as the river of the prairies. It is formed by a number of branches, the principal of which are the Queue Tortue, Lacassine, Plaquemine-Brulé, Bayou Cane, and the Nezpique. The entire length of the Mermentau is about 100 ms., but the wide space over which its branches extend gives it a volume of more magnitude than its length would indicate. The tide rises in Mermentau, in a low state of its waters, above the junction of its principal branches. Below the mouth of Queue Tortue, the Mermentau expands into a long, narrow lake; timber ceases, the sea marsh commences. The river again contracts into a confined channel, and again opens into a lake of 20 ms. long and 10 ms. wide, connected with the gulf by two channels. On the higher branches of Mermentau, the first secondary rock in Opelousas is found; it is a sandstone, loosely compacted.

I have already remarked that the soil of the prairies, beyond the influence of the interlocking waters of Mississippi, becomes of very inferior quality. The correctness of this observation is seen on every branch of the Mermentau. A list of the prevalent timber on the Teche and Vermilion, contrasted with that on the Mermentau, will amply develop the respective quality of the soil.

On the two former streams are found, in abundance, hackberry, sycamore, willow, laurel, magnolia, the black oak, upland white oak, honey locust, mulberry, black walnut, hickory, (several species,) liriodendron tulipifera, sweet gum, cotton wood, dogwood, wild cherry, linden, ash, red flowering maple, sassafras, (two species,) laurier almond, elm, (two species,) &c. On the latter soil, sweet gum, linden, black walnut, honey locust, and black oak, quercus tinctoria, become rare; the liriodendron tulipifera entirely ceases. The prevalent timber trees are—water oak, Spanish oak, black jack, upland shellbark hickory, and pine. On the former space, the underwood is spice, Spanish mulberry, papaw, (morus scabra,) red elder, large reed cane, and a large muscadine grape vine; on the latter, whortleberry, (two species—vaccinium stamineum, and vaccinium arboreum,) &c. The trees and shrubs common to both, are dogwood, persimon, holly, (ilexopaca,) iron wood, horn bean, chincopin, laurier almond, and blackberry briar. Some reed cane is found on the waters of Mermentau, but of humble growth, and of very limited extent.

The live oak is common to both sections, but on the Teche this tree is found as high as Bayou Fusillier, whilst on the Vermilion and Mermentau it ceases 10 or 12 ms. further S.

The prairies of Louisiana have been overrated in extent, even including the sea marsh which we have noticed. Their irregular form renders an accurate estimate of their extent difficult. On a former occasion, I carefully calculated the proper prairie land in the State to amount to 3,000 sq. ms., equal to 1,920,000 acres. I am confident that 2,000,000 of acres is a more than sufficient estimate of all the prairie ground in the State; which, if added to the extent allowed for sea marsh, 5,376,000 acres, yields 7,376,000 as the naturally unwooded surface in the State of Louisiana. This is, indeed, a fearful expanse, amounting to almost one-fourth part of the whole area; and of this superficies, not more than one million and a half of acres can be reduced to culture without enormous expense.

We now proceed to examine river inundated alluvion, another species of soil, which, though often confounded with sea marsh, under the term swamp, differs in most respects from either marsh or swamp.

The alluvial banks of the Louisiana rivers are all, in their natural state, more or less subject to inundation; therefore, as used in this place, some explanation is necessary, to show the distinction between grounds casually submerged and those which are so annually, and between those which admit being reclaimed and those which are irremediably liable to be laid under water.

The distinction between the reclaimable and irreclaimable alluvion does not consist merely in more or less exemption or exposure to water; the respective soils are different in texture and composition. The reclaimable alluvion is an inclined plane, sloping in all cases from the rivers by a very gentle descent; the irreclaimable alluvion is generally a dead level, extending indefinitely into the spaces between the streams. The arable river border is usually composed of a fine, loose, rich soil; the interior plains are composed of a very hard, stiff, and less fertile soil than the river borders; what is vulgarly and very erroneously designated Mississippi swamp, becomes in most places, when laid dry, almost as solid as a stone. Except the sea marsh I have surveyed, very little swamp, in the true intent of the term, exists in Louisiana.

The natural vegetables found on the two varieties of alluvion are strikingly different. The trees ordinarily found most prevalent on the reclaimable river borders are—laurel magnolia, black oak, white oak, red elm, mucilaginous elm, sycamore, honey locust, sweet gum, ash, blackberry, poplar, black walnut, white oak, (two varieties,) white bitter nut hickory, (two species,) cotton wood tree, linden, red maple, box elder, iron wood, horn beam, red bud, wild cherry, sassafras, and laurier almond. The common undergrowth is the large reed cane, spice wood, many different kinds of grape vine and smilax, and a species of cornus called swamp dogwood, yet never found in swampy places, and very seldom on overflowed land.

Another very common, and yet very erroneous opinion, is current respecting the large reed cane of the Mississippi basin. This noble vegetable is supposed to flourish on the annually inundated soil. So far from this being the habitude of that grass, but few vegetables will more certainly or more rapidly perish, if its roots are laid under water; it is, perhaps, of all grasses, the one which would continue to vegetate longest without rain. In all my range of observation I never once witnessed cane of any size or quantity worthy notice on the annually flooded lands. I have also uniformly observed that, when the ground covered by a cane brake became exposed to submersion, the cane perished from the casualty.

In the rear of the river border, and after the cane has ceased, its place is usually supplied by what is designated in the country, by the English name, palmetto, in French, latania, a species of the chæmerops of botanists.

The palmetto is a true dwarf palm, and will resist the effects of water continuing over its roots for some time; but when the depth of the overflow exceeds 18 inches, or 2 feet, I have, in all cases, observed the disappearance of the palmetto. The soil in which the palmetto predominates is fertile, but of harsher texture than that commonly found covered with cane. Much of the sugar lands of Louisiana have been, in their natural state, covered by an undergrowth of latanis. It is very remarkable that, though in contact, and growing on grounds in many respects analagous, yet cane and palmetto very seldom admix to any considerable extent, and in most cases their line of contact is as distinct as if drawn by art.

The poke (phytolacca decandra) is also a vegetable which obtains the full development of its growth on the alluvial river border soil of Louisiana, and is very seldom found on either low inundated ground or in pine woods.

The two trees of Louisiana found on the greatest variety of soil is the sweet gum and persimon. I have seen those two species of trees on the lowest and highest parts of the country, admixed with every other kind of timber natural to the respective sections.

The live oak (quercus virens, or quercus sempervirens) may be considered also as a tree which grows only on border alluvion, and never on annually inundated land. I did not include the live oak in the general list, from the confined extent on which this tree is found.

In the basin of Mobile the live oak reaches to N. lat. 31° nearly. West of Mobile bay, it is only found on the sea coast and a few miles inland. This range is continued nearly to the Mississippi; here the live oak line is inflected to the S., and is not found on the Mississippi banks above N. lat. 30 10. It grows on the margin of Atchafalaya, where any spot of high alluvion suits its habitudes. On Teche, it reaches to N. lat. 30 23. This is the highest point of lat. attained by that tree W. of the Mississippi. On the Mermentau, under the shelter of the Placquemine woods, it reaches N. lat. 30 20. On Lacasine, a few trees only are found; beyond the latter bayou westward, on the waters of Sabine and Calcassieu, the live oak does not exist. I could never perceive a single stem of this tree on any branch of either of the two latter rivers, though in a situation to have detected so remarkable an object in the vegetable kingdom. When I made my voyage down the Sabine and along the Mexican gulf, I mistook an opening five ms. W. of Calcassieu for that river, and when I reached its real mouth I mistook it for the Mermentau. At that time I had never been down the latter

stream below its upper lake, and had been informed that the live oak continued long after the disappearance of every other tree; and had also received information that the live oak grew on the small ridges running parallel to the coast; but finding myself in a river without timber of any kind, 30 ms. inland, I distrusted the truth of report, until I found my mistake by arriving at the settlements on Calcassieu lake. Subsequently I ascertained the correctness of the statement respecting the live oak of Mermentau.

The causes which have operated to limit this valuable tree, and to so much inflect its line of termination, are to be sought for in the comparatively severe winters of Louisiana.

The trees which prevail upon the inundated grounds are swamp overcup white oak, red oak, willow oak, Spanish oak, large chestnut-leaved oak, tupeloo, cypress, swamp hickory, bastard paccan, single-seeded honey locust, ash, (two species,) and willow, (three species.) Three or four nondescript dwarf trees form the ordinary underwood, admixed with vines of various genera and species.

Many other trees are naturally produced on both species of soil; I have enumerated the principal, and those which more particularly serve to designate the texture of the land and vegetable association. Before quitting this part of our subject, I may observe that the timber trees of the river alluvion are in general the same genera and species found on the bluff lands, noticed in my survey of the State of Mississippi. It is a subject of real philosophical attention to behold the same vegetable families associating together on two places in many respects so different. To this statement the cotton wood may, from its rarity on the bluff land, be considered almost an exception.

No person can examine the timber trees of Louisiana and Mississippi without astonishment at their enormous trunks. Dr. Bartram, in his Travels in Florida, speaks in rapture of the majestic stems of the laurel magnolia. Where I have seen that tree, its column is humble, either in respect to elevation or girth, when compared to that of the quercus tinctoria, liriodendron tulipifera, cupressus disticha, plantanus occidentalis, or populus angulata. Indeed, every tree on the alluvion is far above the ordinary development of its species; not one I have mentioned, but the largest individuals I have seen, were on the soil in question. The gigantic mass of the black oak, poplar, sycamores, cypress, and cotton wood trees of Louisiana, are beyond the limits of easy credibility.

To determine the quantity of inundated land in Louisiana is attended with much difficulty, from the intricate involutions of the other species of soil. An allowance of one-half as much surface for inundated, as we have given to sea marsh and prairie, will not produce a result far removed from correctness. The amount estimated for those soils was 7,376,000 acres, one-half of which is 3,688,000; the entire surface of sea marsh prairie, and river inundated land, will consequently amount to the appalling extent of 11,064,000 acres, or within a trifle of 17,300 sq. ms., or nearly three times the surface of New Jersey.

It ought not to be understood that all this wide extent is equally useless to the purposes of human life. The irreclaimable sea marsh is, indeed, worse than useless—it is pernicious; but the prairie, as pasture grounds, and the wooded inundated land, as a resource for timber, permits a greater area of arable ground to be brought into culture. It is, however, a fact, that immense spaces of the superfices of Louisiana must remain uncultivated wastes, until the increase of population and consequent dearness of land will superinduce recurrence to operations of melioration far beyond either the means or the necessity of the present age.

We now proceed to examine the largest natural division of the soil of Louisiana—the pine forests. It ought not to be understood that, under the general term pine forests is meant places where that tree prevails, to the exclusion of all others; what is intended is, places where the greatest mass of the timber is pine.

The pine lands of Louisiana are divided into four grand sections: the first and most extensive, between Sabine river, Red river, and the prairies of Opelousas. This section embraces more than one-half of the parishes of Opelousas, Rapides and Natchitoches, and extends to the NW. extremity of the State; the second section lies between Red and Ouachitta rivers, and sweeps over more than seven-eighths of the whole surface of that part of Louisiana included between those two streams. A third pine tract stretches E. of Ouachitta, and near the boundary between Louisiana and Arkansas reaches within 8 or 10 miles of the banks of the Mississippi, and extends S. to near the junction of the rivers Bœuf and Ouachitta. The four parishes of Louisiana, E. of the Mississippi, W. of Pearl, and N. of Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas, and Amite river, contain upwards of 3,000,000 of acres, out of which at least 2,500,000 acres are covered with pine. With every due allowance, therefore, the pine lands of the State, taken together, exceed 16,000,000 acres; which, added to 11,064,000 acres, estimated for sea marsh, wet prairie, and pine woods, gives a grand total of 27,064,000, leaving only 3,804,000 for the surface of the arable river alluvion of the State. This limited surface does not include all the productive farming land; some of the intervals between the alluvial bottoms and pine woods have good second rate soil. About 45 miles in length from Bayou Iberville to N. lat. 31°, and 20 miles wide E. from the Mississippi, and a part of the prairie lands of Opelousas, are very productive; but we will soon perceive that five millions and a half are an ample allowance for all the soil of this State capable of advantageous cultivation. This statement will no doubt appear incredible, when compared with the common received opinion on that subject, but the following mathematically determined facts put the question at rest. The river lines in the State, measuring both banks where necessary, are, upon

	Miles.
The Mississippi - - -	946
Pearl river, one side - - -	60
Bogue Chitto, both banks - -	60
Chifuncte, both banks - - -	50
Tangipao, Tickfoha, Amite, and Comite, united - - - -	200
Lafourche - - - -	180
Teche - - - - -	200
Vermilion - - - -	150
Mermentau and its branches - -	250

Calcassieu - - - -	200
Sabine, one bank - - -	150
Red river, and bayous Bœuf and Robert -	640
Black Bodcau, Dacheet, and Saline rivers	400
Ouachitta and its confluents - -	600
Amounting in all to - -	4,086

This estimate embraces every stream of any consequence in the State, and includes many without any alluvial banks worthy of notice in a geographical point of view; and yet, if the width of half a mile is given to the whole aggregate, the result is 2,043 sq. ms., or 1,307,520 acres. If to this is added as much more for woodland, the result will be 2,615,040 acres; and this again doubled, for all other grounds capable of productive cultivation, the whole will only amount to 5,230,080 acres.

Of this surface, about one-fifth will admit the production of sugar; the residue remaining for all other objects of agriculture suitable to the climate, such as cotton, indigo, tobacco, and the cereal grains. Of the latter, however, rice and maize are the only species which will flourish on strong alluvial soil, and the former is restricted by a climate not much more severe than will arrest the advance of sugar cane. One pre-eminent advantage of rice arises from the circumstance of its growth on soils too moist for the beneficial cultivation of almost any other vegetable useful to man. Consequently, in the S. of China, along the large rivers of the hither and nether India, of an extensive surface in both Americas, rice has become an important aliment, and must continue to occupy a great part of the labor of mankind; this grain has added at least one-twentieth to the habitable earth, and permitted the increase of the human species in that ratio. Its beneficent results are no where more ample than on the delta of the Mississippi.

I have been more particular in the survey of the delta than would be requisite with a country less peculiar in its features, or whose relative importance in our Confederacy was less apparent.

It must be evident that, in all countries where the only arable land of consequence is river alluvion, settlements must be formed in lines corresponding to the curves of the streams. With the exception of the Mississippi bluff region, noticed in my review of that State, most of the settlements in the pine, sea sand, and sea marsh districts of the U. S., conform to this natural arrangement; of course, habitation becomes dense along the river margins, diminishes receding from their banks, and in a great number of instances leaves wide uninhabited intervals. These effects are, however, more apparent and influential in Louisiana than in any other part of the Southern or Southwestern States.

The settlements in Attacapas, Opelousas, Avoyelles, on Red, Ouachitta, Bœuf, Black, and Mississippi, are uniformly in lines upon the streams, or stretching along the wooded margin of the prairies. That part of Louisiana formed from the Mississippi bluff lands is the only spot in the State where human habitation assumes the scattered relative position to which they conform in the Northern, Eastern, and some of the Western States. It has been shown that Arkansas and Missouri are in these respects in a great degree similar to Louisiana.

The mere position of settlement would in itself be a matter beneath statistical review, but, in the instance before us, the mechanical arrangement of human location is connected with one of the most interesting subjects of inquiry that can occupy philosophical research; that is, the number of human beings which can be enabled to subsist on any given space. It may be assumed, *a priori*, that a dense or even moderately compact population can never exist upon any region where the asperities of nature, or moral causes, prevent the production of the greatest part of their aliment on or near their place of residence. If the truth of these propositions are acknowledged, the induction follows, that nature has opposed the concentration of as great numbers of people upon a given space of our Southern as upon an equal area of Northern territory. Many other natural causes might be adduced in aid of this assumption, but it would be needless to collect contingent causes to account for an effect whose production was so demonstratively and omnipotently established upon the durable, it might almost be said unchanging, laws of matter.

It may be enumerated as one of the peculiarities of the soil of the Southern and Southwestern States, to have but little mean between the best and the worst; the latter exceeding in extent even more than does the former in quality.

The principal staples of Louisiana are cotton, sugar and rice. Cotton is general, but sugar and rice confined, particularly the former, to the lower or southern parts of the State. The quantity of sugar made in Louisiana is rapidly increasing. In 1810, it was about 10,000,000 pounds; in 1814, 15,000,000 pounds; and in 1817, upwards of 20,000,000. In Darby's Louisiana, the relative sugar, rice, and cotton lands are estimated at 250,000 for sugar, 250,000 for rice, and 2,500,000 for cotton.

The civil and political subdivisions of Louisiana are into parishes. Counties do exist in the State, but are confined in their uses to a few judicial purposes, and are unknown in the ordinary municipal regulations of the country.

Parishes.	Inhabitants 1820.	Sq. ms.	To sq. m.
Natchitoches - -	7,486	10,600	¾
Ouachitta - -	2,609	4,000	½ nearly.
Catahoula - -	2,237	2,000	1
Concordia - -	2,626	2,100	1¼
Rapides - -	6,065	2,300	2½
Avoyelles - -	2,245	700	3
St. Landre, or Opelousas -	10,085	7,600	1½
St. Martin's, St. Mary, } Attacapas -	12,063	5,100	2½ nearly.
Point Coupee - -	4,912	600	8
West Baton Rouge -	2,335	850	2¾
Iberville - -	4,414	350	15
Ascension - -	3,728	350	10
Assumption - -	3,576	500	7
Interior of Lafourche -	3,755	2,500	1½
St. James - -	5,886	170	33
St. John - -	3,354	150	25
St. Charles - -	3,862	300	13 nearly.
St. Bernard - -	2,635	490	6½
City of New Orleans -	27,176		
Orleans - -	14,175	1,200	11 nearly.
Plaquemine - -	2,354	1,500	1½
East Baton Rouge -	5,220	500	10
New Feliciana - -	12,732	1,050	12
St. Helena - -	3,025	1,300	2½
St. Tammany - -	1,723	1,000	1¾
Washington - -	2,517	1,000	2½
Total - -	158,407	48,920	3

In Louisiana, more than in any other section of the U. S., population is extended in lines along

the watercourses. From the above table, it is seen that the twelve parishes along the Mississippi river, below the efflux of Atchafalaya, include upwards of 93,000 inhabitants, leaving only a small fraction more than 60,000 for the residue of the State. The line of settlement along Mississippi, below Atchafalaya, is about 200 ms. in length, and at the utmost, even embracing woodland, not averaging, below bayou Iberville, more than 3 ms. in width. Above Iberville, on the E. side of the river, settlements widen. The two parishes of New Feliciana and E. Baton Rouge are between lat. 31° and bayou Iberville, and extend over 1,500 sq. ms. If we allow for land actually employed in the purposes of agriculture, including tillage and woodland, 600 sq. ms. below Iberville, and 1,000 along and contiguous to the Mississippi, above Iberville and below Atchafalaya, the aggregate will rather exceed than fall below reality. And, if we then assume double that extent for all the actually employed agricultural land of the State, we have 3,200 sq. ms. inhabited by 153,407 persons, equal to 48 to the sq. m.; and leaving an uncultivated extent of 45,120 sq. ms.

By the census of 1820, the population of Louisiana were found composed of 73,867 whites, 60,064 slaves, and 10,476 free colored persons.

Of these, foreigners not naturalized -	3,062
Engaged in agriculture - -	50,045
Engaged in manufactures - -	5,797
Engaged in commerce - - -	6,168

The subjoined tables exhibit the population of Louisiana, by the census of 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	13,835	13,718
5 to 10	10,736	10,395
10 to 15	7,848	7,760
15 to 20	7,218	7,947
20 to 30	20,795	13,602
30 to 40	16,304	7,907
40 to 50	7,940	4,099
50 to 60	3,309	1,967
60 to 70	1,206	891
70 to 80	410	323
80 to 90	102	84
90 to 100	26	19
100 and upwards	18	1
	89,747	68,710
		89,747
Total whites	-	158,457

Ages.	Free colored.		Slaves.	
	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.
0 to 10	4,015	4,163	22,703	23,158
10 to 24	3,207	3,679	23,572	24,804
24 to 36	2,014	2,971	24,717	22,373
36 to 55	1,581	2,164	12,699	9,441
55 to 100	683	986	2,769	2,114
100 and upwards	26	13	69	33
	11,526	13,976	86,529	81,923
		11,526		86,529
Total	-	25,502	-	168,452

SUMMARY.

Whites	158,457
Free colored	25,502
Slaves	168,452
Total	352,411

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	14
Do. from 14 to 25	17
Do. above 25	11
Do. total deaf and dumb	42
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	6
Private charge	49
Total whites insane, &c.	55
Colored persons, free and slaves, who are—	
Deaf and dumb	17
Do. blind	36
Do. insane and idiots	45
Total of persons employed in—	
Agriculture	79,269
Commerce	8,549
Manufactures and trades	7,565
Navigation on the ocean	1,322
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	662
Learned professions	1,018
Pensioners, for revolutionary and military services	12
Universities or Colleges	12
Students in do	989
Academies and grammar schools	32
Students in do.	1,995
Primary and common schools	179
Scholars in do.	3,573
Scholars at public charge	1,190
Number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write	4,861

Population of Louisiana, by parishes, from the census of 1840.

Parishes.	Free white persons.		Free col. persons.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
E. LOUISIANA.							
Orleans	34,903	24,616	8438	10788	9,795	13,653	102,193
Plaquemine	833	518	179	145	1,966	1,420	5,060
St. Bernard	620	415	33	32	1,297	840	3,237
St. Charles	473	401	55	49	2,264	1,458	4,700
St. John Baptist	1,108	1,033	98	93	2,002	1,442	5,776
St. James	1,433	1,329	27	48	3,237	2,474	8,548
Ascension	1,209	1,046	63	80	2,519	2,034	6,951
Assumption	2,149	1,964	26	24	1,599	1,389	7,141
Lafourche Interior	2,072	1,914	30	41	1,736	1,510	7,303
Terrebonne	1,140	935	17	18	1,226	1,074	4,410
Iberville	1,353	1,170	44	41	3,099	2,788	8,495
W. Baton Rouge	765	606	47	73	1,695	1,452	4,638
E. Baton Rouge	2,095	1,655	75	107	2,099	2,107	8,138
Washington	992	864	2	–	391	400	2,649
Madison	755	455	3	6	2,002	1,921	5,142
Carroll	664	482	5	4	1,544	1,538	4,237
St. Tammany	1,315	1,038	153	152	1,121	819	4,598
Concordia	879	501	17	14	4,155	3,848	9,414
Point Coupee	1,171	916	174	207	2,869	2,561	7,898
West Feliciana	1,178	886	43	48	4,272	4,483	10,910
Jefferson	3,123	1,743	317	301	2,881	2,106	10,470
East Feliciana	2,234	1,758	15	15	3,953	3,918	11,893
St. Helena	1,046	899	6	1	773	800	3,525
Livingston	849	684	24	19	364	375	2,315
Total	64,359	47,818	9891	12306	58,858	56,409	249,641
W. LOUISIANA.							
Avoyelles	1,680	1,386	48	30	1,734	1,678	6,616
Caddo	1,418	998	12	17	1,479	1,368	5,292
Catahoula	1,608	1,327	12	10	1,004	994	4,955
Calcassieu	711	638	114	112	222	260	5,057
Caldwell	733	621	9	5	318	331	2,017
Claiborne	2,119	1,727	25	19	1,188	1,107	6,185
Lafayette	2,370	2,104	55	79	1,653	1,580	7,841
Natchitoches	3,963	3,079	302	355	3,418	3,233	14,350
Ouachitta	1,240	948	7	7	1,254	1,184	4,640
Rapides	1,821	1,422	180	190	5,364	5,147	14,132
St. Landry	3,828	3,351	465	460	3,710	3,419	15,233
St. Martin	1,955	1,594	241	243	2,529	2,112	8,674
St. Mary's	1,268	1,098	155	143	3,471	2,815	8,950
Union	674	599	2	–	267	296	1,838
Total	26,388	20,892	1635	1,670	27,671	25,514	102,770

Louisiana was admitted into the Union, as an independent State, at the session of Congress of 1811-'12, and changed its name from that of Territory of Orleans to what it now bears. The majority of the white inhabitants are the descendants of the early French colonists; the next most numerous class is Anglo-Americans, and the residue made up of various nations. Contrary to common belief, there are very few Spaniards in that State. During 34 years that it was held by Spain, it was occupied by the officers of that nation, but never became an object of colonization with the Spanish people.

The varieties in the shades of human society are, perhaps, in no civilized country more marked. Between New Orleans and Sabine river every variety can be seen, from the hunter state to that of the highest refinement of the mercantile and aristocratical. In New Orleans and its vicinity the merchants and planters vie with the most luxurious countries in Europe in their agriculture and manner of living. As the traveller advances westward, this glare gradually vanishes, and in Attacapas, Opelousas, Rapides, Ouachitta, and Natchitoches, the features of society bespeak substantial independence. Still further westward, and much intermingled with the latter settlements, the true pastoral state is seen in its simplest forms. Many of those shepherds are truly wealthy. Beef cattle forms in fact one of the principal interior staples of the SW. part of Louisiana.

This description of Louisiana, written upwards of 30 years past, and when residing in Louisiana, remains substantially correct.

Louisville, town and seat of justice, Jefferson co., Ky., stands on the left bank of the Ohio river, below the mouth of Bear Grass creek, and at the head of the Rapids. In 1810 it contained only 1,357 inhabitants, by the census of 1830, 10,196; and 21,210 by the census of 1840. This fine and flourishing city is situated at N. lat. 38 11, lon. 8 42 W. of W. C. A canal, to pass the rapids of Ohio, extends in front of this city, from Bear Grass creek to Shippingport, below the rapids. With its rapid yet steady growth, the foundations of commerce and manufactures have here been solidly placed.——Town, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., on the right bank of St. Lawrence river, 30 ms. below Ogdensburg. Pop. in 1820, 831.——Town and seat of justice, Jefferson co., Ga., on the Ogechee, 50 ms. SW. from Augusta, and about 50 SE. by E. from Milledgeville. Lat. 33 1 N., lon. W. C. 5 41 W.

Lewistown, village, Talbot co., Md., 10 ms. NE. from Easton.

Loui-tcheou-fou, city of China, in the province of Quang-tong, separated by a narrow strait from the isle of Hainan, where pearls are said to have been formerly fished up. It is 343 ms. SW of Canton.

Louitz, town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 55 ms. E. of Gnesna. Lon. 19° E., lat. 52 26 N.

Louken, river of Sweden, in the province of Aggerhuys, rises in the Dofrine mountains, to the southward of the sources of the Glommen, and, flowing about 150 ms. a little E. of S., falls into the bay of Christiana at that city. The triangular region drained by the Glommen, Louken, and other lesser rivers, and included in the province of Aggerhuys, extend in lat. from 58½° to 62° N., covered N. and W. by the Dofrines, and open to the S. to the Katgat and Skagerrac gulfs, is regarded as the warmest part of the earth in so high latitude.

Lou-nghan-fou, city of China, in the province of Chansi, agreeably situated near the source of the river Tso-tsang-ho. It is 375 ms. SW. of Peking.

Loung-Loch, great arm of the sea, in Argyleshire, Scotland, which communicates on the S. with the Frith of Clyde.

Lourdes, town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, and late province of Bigorre, 15 ms. S. of Tarbes. Lon. 5′ W., lat. 43 8 N.

Louth, co. of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 29 ms. long and 13 broad, bounded on the N. by Armagh and Carlinford bay, on the E. by the Irish sea, on the W. by Monaghan, and E. by Meath, from which it is parted by the Boyne. It is a small but fruitful co., and proper to feed cattle, contains 50 parishes, and sends ten members to Parliament. Drogheda is the capital.——Town of Ireland, in a co. of the same name, 19 ms. N. by W. of Drogheda.

Louth, corporate town of Eng., in Lincolnshire. It is a large well-built town, the market well frequented; here is a free school, founded by Edward VI. It has a new navigation, by means of its brook, the Lud, to the German ocean at Tetney creek. It is 28 ms. NE. of Lincoln, and 148 N. of London. Longitude 0 10 E., latitude 53 25 North.

Louth Township, in the co. of Lincoln, U. C., lies in the W. of Grantham, and fronts Lake Ontario.

Loutre, Pass a la, one of the outlets of the Mississippi river. It is small, and is the most northern.

Loutre, island and post office, Montgomery co., Mo., 68 ms. W. from St. Louis. Lat. 38 42 N. lon. W. C. 14° W. Loutre island is in the Mississippi river, opposite Gasconade co., and below the mouth of Gasconade river.——Village, Montgomery co., Mo.

Louvain, large and pleasant city of the kingdom of the Netherlands, Brabant, with a celebrated university. Its walls are nearly 7 ms. in circumference, but within them are many gardens and vineyards. The public buildings are magnificent, and the university consists of a great number of colleges; they formerly made here large quantities of cloth, but this trade is greatly decayed, and it is now chiefly remarkable for good beer, with which it serves the neighbouring towns. It is seated on the Dyle, 14 ms. E. by N. from Brussels, and 40 NE. of Mons. Lon. 4 31 E., lat. 50 53 N.

Louvenstein, fortress of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Holland, seated at the confluence of the rivers Waal and Maese, on the W. end of an island called Bommel waert. It is 16 ms. E. of Dort. Lon. 5 13 E., lat. 50 40 N.

Louviers, handsome town of France, in the dep. of Eure, and late province of Normandy, with a manufacture of cloth, seated on the Eure, 10 ms. N. of Evreux, and 55 NW. of Paris. Lon. 1 13 E., lat. 49° N.

Louvo, town of the kingdom of Siam, 50 ms. N. of the city of Siam. Lon. 100 50 E., lat. 15 8 N.

Lovell, village, Oxford co., Me., 62 ms. NW. from Portland.

Lovington, village, Nelson co., Va., 110 ms. W. from Richmond.

Lowdore, fine cataract of Eng., in Cumberland, on the E. side of the lake of Derwentwater, in the vale of Keswick.

Lowell, flourishing manufacturing town of Middlesex co., Mass., at and above the confluence of Merrimack and Concord rivers. The second factory was erected here in 1822, and prospered so rapidly that it contained, by the census of 1830, 6,474 inhabitants; and by that of 1840, 20,796. Lowell is connected with Boston by 25 ms. of railroad, which, with the ordinary rapidity of motion on this species of road, brings the two places virtually in the vicinity of each other. The falls of Merrimack river, opposite to which this manufacturing phenomenon has risen, afford unlimited power, which has been reduced to subjection, and affords one of the most striking proofs perhaps ever given to what rapid extent human genius can avail itself of the facilities prepared by nature.

Lowhill, tp., Lehigh co., Penn., on Jordan creek, 12 ms. NW. from Allentown. Pop. in 1820, 703.

Lower Addison, village, Steuben co., N. Y., about 20 ms. S. from Bath.

Lower Bartlett, village, Coos co., N. H., 76 ms. N. from Concord.

Lower Blue Lick, post office, Nicholas co., Ky., 69 ms. NE. by E. from Frankfort.

Lower Chancefford, post office, York co., Penn.

Lower Gilmanton, village, Strafford co., N. H., 24 ms. NNE. from Concord.

Lower Marlborough, village, Calvert co., Md., on the E. side of Patuxent river, 30 ms. SSW. of Annapolis, and 24 NW. of St. Leonard's.

Lower Saucon, extreme southern tp. of Northampton co., Penn., on Saucon creek, 4 ms. S. from Bethlehem.

Lower Sandusky, post office, Sandusky co., Ohio, on Sandusky river, 102 ms. N. from Columbus.

Lower Smithfield, village, Northampton co., Penn., about 15 ms. NNE. from Easton.

Lower Three Runs, post office, Barnwell district, S. C.

Lowicz, populous town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a strong fortress, seated on the Bzura, 21 ms. S. of Plocksko, and 30 N. of Rava. Lon. 19 29 E. lat. 52 24 N.

Low-Layton, village of Eng., in Essex, which, with that of Laytonstone, forms one parish. It is 6 ms. NE. of London.

Lowry's Mills, village, Chesterfield district, S. C., 123 ms. NE. from Columbia.

Lowthersville, village, Lewis co., Va., 365 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Lowville, fine village of Lewis co., N. Y., on a small creek, near the W. side of Black river, 57 ms. N. from Utica.

Loxa, considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, seated in a fertile country, on the river Xenil, 18 ms. W. of Granada. Lon. 3 52 W., lat. 37 15 N.——Town of Peru, in the province Quito, 200 ms. ENE. of Paita. Lon. W. C. 0 10 W. lat. 4 50 S.

Loyalsock, river of Lycoming co., Penn., rises on the southern borders of Bradford, and westward of Luzerne co., heading with the Towanda and Mahoopeny rivers, and, flowing SW. between Muncy and Lycoming creeks, falls into the W. Branch of Susquehannh, 4 ms. below Williamsport.

Loyalsock, town, Lycoming co., Penn., extending from the W. branch of Susquehannah, between Lycoming creek and Loyalsock river, and including the borough of Williamsport.

Loytz, town of Pomerania, in the co. of Gutzkow, seated on the Pene, 10 ms. above the city of Gutzkow.

Lozere, department of France, including the late province of Gevaudan. It is a mountainous, barren country, and receives its name from one of its principal mountains. Mende is the capital.

Luban, town of the Russian government of Livonia, 70 ms. E. of Riga. Lon. 26 36 E., lat. 56 55 N.

Lubensken Sea, or the *Lake of Luban*, lake of Livonia, toward the confines of Courland and Lithuania. The river Rositta falls into this lake.

Lubben, town of Germany, in Lower Lusatia, capital of a district of the same name, with a handsome castle. It belongs to the duke of Morsenburg, and is seated on the Spree, 60 ms. SE. of Berlin. Lon. 14 25 E., lat. 52° N.

Lubec, city of Germany, in Holstein, or rather enclosed within that duchy, situated on the Trave river, about 14 ms. above its mouth into the Baltic, and about 45 ms. NE. from Hamburg. This city, once the capital of the Hanseatic League, is still one of the imperial free cities. Its territory extends along the Trave about 30 ms.; area 114 sq. English ms. Entire pop. 41,000, of whom 22,000 reside in the city, and 1,000 in the port or village of Travemunde, at the mouth of the Trave. Though sunk, indeed, from its ancient splendor and power, Lubec is still respectable as a manufacturing and commercial city. The adjacent country is in most part a dead level, though the ground on which Lubec stands is something elevated. Lat. 53 51 N., lon. 10 48 E. London. It is probable that there is no other European city which unites ancient or middle age features and those of the present times so completely as Lubec. Hamburg has been more modernized.

Lubec, island in the Indian ocean, near the island of Madura. Lon. 112 22 E., lat. 5 50 S.

Lubeck, town, Washington co., Me., between the Atlantic ocean and Cobscook bay, contiguous to Eastport. The village was commenced in 1815, and, with an excellent harbor, a custom-house, and numerous other commercial advantages, is rapidly increasing. Pop. 1820, 1,430; and in in 1840, 2,307.

Luben, town of Germany, in Silesia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the principality of Lignitz, 22 ms. NW. of Breslaw. Lon. 16 28 E., lat. 51 20 N.

Lublin, city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, an academy, and a Jewish synagogue. It is seated on the Weiprz, 75 ms. SE. of Warsaw. Lon. 22 45 E., lat. 51 14 N.

Lubow, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 50 ms. SE. of Cracow. Lon. 20 36 E., lat. 49 36 N.

Luc, town of France, in the department of Var, and late province of Provence, 25 ms. NE. of Toulon. Lon. 6 25 E., lat. 43 28 N.——Town of France, in the department of Isere and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the river Drome, 32 ms. S. of Grenoble. Lon. 5 48 E., lat. 44 40 N.

Lucanas, town and district of Guancavelica, in Peru, remarkable for its silver mines. Lon. W. C. 3° E., lat. 15° S.

Lucar de Barameda, St., seaport of Spain, in Andalusia. It has a very large fine harbor, well defended, and is seated at the mouth of the Guadalquiver, 44 ms. S. by W. of Seville, and 270 of Madrid. Lon. 5 54 W., lat. 36 58 N.

Lucar de Guadiana, St., strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a small harbor on the river Guadiana, 39 ms. NE. of Faro. Lon. 8 16 W., lat. 37 18 N.

Lucar la Mayor, St., town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadiana, 10 ms. NW. of Seville. Lon. 5 33 W., lat. 37 36 N.

Lucayas.—See *Bahamas.*

Lucca, town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the the same name. It is about 3 ms. in circumference, and surrounded with a wall and other modern fortifications. It is an archbishop's see, and the churches are very handsome. They have also an academy, a university, and an academy of arts and sciences. The inhabitants have a considerable manufactory of silk and gold and silver stuffs. It is seated in the middle of a fruitful plain, surrounded with pleasant hills, near the river Serchio, over which there are two bridges. It is 10 ms. NE. of Pisa, 37 W. of Florence, and 155 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 10 35 E., lat. 45 50 N.

Lucca, formerly a republic of Italy, lying on the Tuscan sea, about 20 ms. in length, and 10 in breadth. The soil does not produce much corn, but there is plenty of wine, oil, silk, wool, and chestnuts; their oil in particular is in high esteem, and the common people usually eat chestnuts instead of bread. The usual revenues amount to about £30,000 per annum.

Luce, great bay of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, lying to the E. of Mull of Galloway.

Lucera, ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, 30 ms. SW. of Manfredonia, and 65 NE. of Naples. Lon. 15 34 E., lat. 41 28 N.

Lucern, one of the cantons of Switzerland, and the most considerable, except Zurich and Berne. It is 30 ms. in length, and 20 in breadth, bounded on the E. by the cantons of Underwalden, Schweitz, and Zug, and on all the other sides by the canton of Berne. The inhabitants of this canton are reckoned about 100,000, and are Roman Catholics. The government was formerly aristocratical, consisting of a Senate of 36, and a council of 64, in which some plebeian burghers were admitted every election; but the Helvetic confederacy, as well as the constitution of the several cantons, is now dissolved, the French having cruelly and unjustly enslaved this brave and virtuous people.

Lucern, capital of the canton of Lucern, in Switzerland. It is divided into two by a branch of the Reuss, which falls into the lake, on the NW. end of which the town is seated, and commands an extensive prospect. It scarcely contains 3,000 inhabitants, has no manufactures of consequence, and little commerce. The pope has always a nuncio resident here. In the cathedral is an organ of a fine tone, and an extraordinary size; the centre pipe is 40 feet in length, near 3 in breadth, and weighs 1,100 pounds. The bridges which skirt the town, round the edge of the lake, are the fashionable walk of the place, and remarkable for their length. They are decorated with coarse paintings, representing the histories of the Old Testament, the battles of the Swiss, and the Dance of Death. Lucern is 30 ms. SW. of Zurich, and 35, E. of Bern. Lon. 8 6 E., lat. 47,5 N.—See art. *Switzerland.*

Lucern, Lake of.—See *Waldstætter Sea.*

Lucerna, town of Italy, in Piedmont, 15 ms. SW. of Turin. Lon. 7 38 E., lat. 44 52 N.

Luchen, town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, 30 ms. S. of the city of that name. Lon. 10′ E., lat. 38 53 N.

Lucia, St., one of the windward Caribbee islands, in the W. Indies, 22 ms. in length, and 21 in breadth. It consists of plains well watered with rivulets, and hills furnished with timber, and has several good bays and commodious harbors. There are two high mountains, by which this island may be known at a considerable distance. It is 21 ms. S. of Martinico. Lon. 60 45 W., lat. 23 25 N.

Lucia, St., one of the Cape de Verd islands, about 450 ms. W. of the continent of Africa. Lon. 24 32 W., lat 16 45 N.

Lucignano, town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, 10 ms. S. of Sienna. Lon. 11 11 E., lat. 43° N.

Lucknow, ancient city of Hindoostan proper, capital of Oude. It is an extensive place, but meanly built; the houses are chiefly mud walls covered with thatch, and many consist entirely of mats and bamboos, and are thatched with leaves of the cocoanut, palm tree, and sometimes with straw. The palace of the Nabob is seated on a high bank near the Goomty, and commands an extensive view both of that river and the country on the eastern side. Those of the British residents stand in the vicinity. Lucknow is 650 ms. NW. of Calcutta. Lon. 81 25 E., lat. 26 35 N.

Lucko, considerable town of Poland, capital of Volhinia, with a citadel and a bishop's see, seated on the Ster, 75 ms. NE. of Lemburg, and 175 SE. of Warsaw. Lon. 25 30 E., lat. 51 13 N.

Luco, town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, seated on the Lake Celano.

Lucon, or *Luzon*, town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou, and lately an episcopal see, seated in an unwholesome morass, 17 ms. N. of Rochelle, and 50 S. of Nantes. Lon. 1 5 W., lat. 46 27 N.

Luconia, Luzon, or *Manilla*, the chief of the Philippine islands, in the N. Pacific ocean, lying between lat. 12 30 and 19° N., and between longitudes 120° and 124 30 E. London. The outline and form very irregular. Northwards of the city of Manilla it extends 300 ms., with a mean breadth of 100, area 30,000 sq. ms. From Manilla southwards it extends about 300 ms., in a di-

rection nearly SE.; outline very irregular, and mean breadth not exceeding 30 ms., or area 9,000 sq. ms. Entire surface of Luzon, about 40,000 sq. ms. It is separated from Samar by the straits of Bernardino. It is not so hot as may be expected, because it is well watered by large lakes and rivers and the periodical rains which inundate all the plains. There are several volcanoes in the mountains, which occasion earthquakes, and a variety of hot baths. The produce of this island is wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, sulphur, cocoanuts, rice, gold, horses, buffaloes, and game. Philip II, of Spain, formed a scheme of planting a colony in the Philippine islands, which had been neglected since the discovery of them by Magellan, in 1521. Manilla, in this island, was the station chosen for the capital of the new establishments. Hence an active commercial intercourse began with the Chinese, a considerable number of whom settled in the Philippine islands, under the Spanish protection. These supplied the colony so amply with all the valuable productions and manufactures of Asia as enabled it to open a trade with America, by a direct course of navigation. This trade, at first, was carried on with Callao, on the coast of Peru, but it was afterwards removed to Acapulco, on the coast of New Spain. From this port annually sail one or two ships, which are permitted to carry out silver to the amount of 500,000 crowns, in return for which, they bring back from Manilla spices, drugs, China and Japan wares, calicoes, chintz, muslins, silks, &c. The inhabitants are a mixture of several nations, besides Spaniards, and they all produce a mixed breed, distinct from any of the rest.—See *Manilla*.

Lucos, ancient Lixus, river of Morocco, falls into the Atlantic ocean at Larache.

Ludamar, region of central Africa, bounded on the S. by Kaarta and Bambara, and N. by the great desert. Benown is the capital.—See *Africa*, p. 24.

Ludersburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lawenburg, seated on the Elbe, 5 miles above the town of Lawenburg.

Ludgershall, borough of Eng., in Wiltshire, 15 ms. N. of Salisbury, and 72 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 45 W., lat. 51 17 N.

Ludlow, borough of Eng., in Shropshire, on the Tame, 29 ms. S. of Shrewsbury, and 138 NW. of London. Lon. 2 42 W., 52 23 N.——Town in Hampden co., Mass., on a branch of Chickapee river, 12 ms. NE. from Springfield.——Town in Windsor co., Vt., 16 ms. W. from Windsor.

Ludlowville, town in Tompkins co., N. Y., on the E. side of Cayuga lake, at the mouth of Salmon creek, 8 ms. below Ithaca.

Lugano, town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Tessin.—See articles *Tessin* and *Switzerland*. It is pretty populous, containing 8,000 inhabitants. It is 17 ms. NW. of Como. Lon. 8 48 E., lat. 45 54 N.

Lugano, lake of Switzerland, on the Italian side of the Alps, 25 ms. in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth. It lies between, and yet its surface is above 190 feet higher than the lakes Maggiore and Como; it is discharged by the little river Tresa into the former.

Lugo, ancient city of Spain, in Galicia. There are springs in this city boiling hot. It is seated on the Minho, 32 miles SE. of Mondonnedo, and 60 SW. of Oviedo. Lon. 8 52 W., lat. 42 46 N.

Luke, St., parish of S. C., situated in Beaufort district.

Lula, town of Swedish Lapland, seated at the mouth of the river Dula, on the W. side of the Gulf of Bothnia, 42 ms. SW. of Tornea. Lon. 21 0 E., lat. 64 30 N.

Lula Lapmark, province of Swedish Lapland, bounded on the N. by Tornea, on the E. by the Bothnia gulf, on the S. by Pithia, and on the W. by Norway.

Lumella, village in Italy, which gives name to the Lumellin, a small district lying on the river Po, belonging to the Duke of Savoy. Lon. 8 42 E., lat. 45 5 N.

Lumberland, tp. of Sullivan co., N. Y., on Delaware river.

Lumberton, village of Robeson co., N. C., on the E. side of Drowning creek, 25 ms. S. of Fayetteville, in Cumberland co.——Village in Burlington co., N. J., 1 m. SE. of Mount Holly.

Lumpkin, co. of Ga. This county has been recently formed out of that part of what was the territory of the Creek Indians, now called "the Gold Region;" it lies westward of Chestatee river, which separates it from Habersham, and occupies that elevated country giving source to the Coosa, Chattahoocho, and Hiwassee, branch of Tennessee river. N. lat. 34 30 and lon. W. C. 7 0 W. intersect in the eastern part of "the Gold Region," at about 150 ms. by the road NNW. of Milledgeville. Chief town, Auraria. Pop. in 1840, 5,671.

Lunar, from Latin, *Luna*, the Moon.—See art. *Astronomy*.

Lund, town of Sweden, in Gothland, and capital of Sconen, with an archbishopric and a university. It is an inconsiderable place, containing little more than 800 houses, and carries on but little trade. Charles XI. founded a university here, which is its chief support. The cathedral is an ancient irregular building. It is 20 miles SE. of Landscrona, and 225 SW. of Stockholm. Lon. 13 26 E., lat. 55 33 N.

Lunden, town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Eyder, 36 ms. NNW. of Gluckstadt. Lon. 9 20 E., lat. 54 26 N.

Lundy, island in the mouth of the Bristol channel, near the middle, between Devonshire and Pembrokeshire. Lon. 4 13 W., lat. 51 25 N.

Lundy's Lane, scene of a battle between the army of the United States and that of Great Britain, on the 25th of July, 1814. This is commonly called the battle of Bridgewater.

Lune.—See *Loyne*.

Lunel, town of Fr., in the dep. of Gard, near the river Ridourle. It has excellent muscadine wine, and is 16 ms. E. of Montpelier.

Lunon, town of Westphalia, in the co. of Marck, situated at the conflux of the Zezisk with the Lippe, 20 ms. S. by W. of Munster.

Lunenburg, duchy of Lower Saxony, and in the kingdom of Hanover, which, including Zell, is separated from Holstein and Lauenburg on the N. by the Elbe. It is about 100 ms. in length and 70 in breadth. It is watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, and Ilmenau, and part of it is full of heaths and

forests, but near the rivers pretty fertile. Lunenburg is the capital.

Lunenburg, large fortified town of Germany, capital of the duchy of its name. The chief public edifices are—the places for public worship, the ducal palace, three hospitals, the town-house, the salt magazine, the anatomical theatre, and the academy. The salt springs near this place produce great quantities of salt, which bring in a large revenue to the sovereign, and form the chief employment of the inhabitants. It is situated on the Ilmenau, 31 ms. SE. of Hamburg, and 60 N. of Brunswick.

Lunenburg, co. of Nova Scotia, on Mahone bay. ——Tp. in Lunenburg co., Nova Scotia.——Village and tp. in Essex co., Vt., on Connecticut river, nearly opposite Lancaster, in N. H.——NE. tp. and village in Worcester co., Mass., on a branch of Nashua river, 45 ms. NW. from Boston. Pop. in 1820, 1,209.

Lunenburg, co. of Va., between Nottaway and Meherin rivers, bounded by Brunswick SE., Mecklenburg SW., Charlotte W., Prince Edward NW., and Nottaway NE.; length 22 ms., mean width 10; area 220 sq. ms. Surface pleasantly diversified, and soil productive. Staples, cotton and tobacco. Chief town, Lewistown. Pop. in 1820, 10,662; and in 1840, 11,055. Central lat. 36 52 N., lon. W. C. 1 7 W.——C. H. and post office, Lunenburg co., Va.

Luneville, town of Fr., in the dep. of Meurte. Its castle, where the Dukes of Lorraine formerly kept their court, as did afterward King Stanislaus, is now converted into barracks. The church of the late regular canons is very handsome; and here Stanislaus founded a military school, a large library, and a fine hospital. Luneville is seated in a plain, between the rivers Vezouze and Meurte, 14 ms. ESE. of Nancy, and 62 W. of Strasburg. Lon. 6 30 E., lat. 48 36 N.

Lungro, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, chiefly inhabited by Greeks, 35 ms. NNW. of Cosenza.

Lupow, town of further Pomerania, on a river of the same name, 15 ms. E. of Stolpe.

Luray, village in Shenandoah co., Va., 131 ms. SW. by W. from W. C.

Lure, town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Saone, near the Ougnon, 30 ms. NE. of Besançon.

Lurgan, town of Ireland, in the co. of Armagh, with an extensive linen manufacture, 14 ms. NE. of Armagh, and 67 N. of Dublin.

Lusatia, marquisate of Germany, 90 ms. long and 60 broad, bounded on the N. by Brandenburg, E. by Silesia, S. by Bohemia, and W. by Misnia and Saxony proper. It is divided into upper and lower. Upper Lusatia abounds more in mountains and hills than the lower, in which are many boggy and moorish tracts, yet it is the most fruitful. The breeding of cattle is very considerable, and there is plenty of game; but the products of the country do not supply the necessities of the inhabitants. This want is compensated by its numerous manufactures, particularly those of cloths and linens. Bautzen and Luckau are the capitals.

Lusignan, town of Fr., in the dep. of Vienne, seated on the Vonne, 15 ms. SSW. of Poitiers.

Luso, river of Italy, which rises in the duchy of Urbino, crosses part of Romagno, and enters Venice 10 ms. W. of Rimini.

Lutange, town of Fr., in the dep. of Moselle, 8 ms. SE. of Thionville, and 11 NNE. of Metz.

Luton, town of Eng., in Bedfordshire. It is situated on the river Lea, 18 ms. S. of Bedford, and 31 0 N. by W. from London.

Luttenberg, town of Germany, in Styria, seated on the Stantz, 42 ms. E. by N. of Marchburg.

Lutter, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, 10 ms. NW. of Goslar.

Lutterberg, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, 20 ms. S. of Goslar.

Lutterworth, town of Eng., in Leicestershire. Lutterworth has an extensive cotton manufacture, and many hands are employed in the stocking trade. It is seated on the river Swift, 14 ms. S. of Leicester, and 88 NW. of London.

Lutzelstein, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Rhine, with a strong castle, seated on a mountain, 30 ms. NW. of Strasburg.

Lutzen, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. It is seated on the Elster, 7 ms. WSW. of Leipsic.

Luxemburg, province of the Netherlands, bounded on the E. by Treves, S. by Lorrain, W. by Champaigne and Liege, and N. by Liege and Limburg. It lies in the forest of Ardennes, and in some places is covered with mountains and woods, but, in general, is fertile in corn and wine, and has a great number of iron mines. The principal rivers are the Moselle, Sour, Ourte, and Semoy.

Rather more than one-third of both the provinces of Limburg and Luxembourg, with their two chief towns, Maestricht and Luxemburg, were confirmed to Holland on the final arrangements between the latter and Belgium. The city of Luxemburg is one of the federal fortresses of the Germanic Confederation, though the civil possession of the town and district has been assigned to the King of Holland, as Grand Duke of Luxemburg.

Luxemburg, strong city of the Netherlands, capital of the province of its name. It is divided by the Alsitz into the upper and lower towns, the former almost surrounded by rocks, but the lower seated in a plain. It is 22 ms. WSW. of Treves. Lon. 6 12, lat. 49 37 N.

Luxeuil, town of France, in the dep. of Saone. Near it are some mineral waters and warm baths; also an abbey, founded by St. Columban, an Irishman. It is seated at the foot of the Vosges, 14 ms. NE. of Vesoul.

Luzara, strong town of Italy, in the Mantuan, near the conflux of the Crostolo with the Po. It is 18 ms. SSW. of Mantua.

Luya and Chilayos, province of Peru, E. from the Tunguragua river, and nearly due S. from W. C., lat. 5° S.

Luzerne, county, Pennsylvania, bounded SE. by Pike and Northampton, S. by Schuylkill, SW. by Columbia, W. by Lycoming, NW. by Bradford, N. by Susquehannah, and E. by Wayne; length 45, breadth 40 miles, area 1,784 sq. miles. Luzerne county is in many respects a very interesting region, and merits a very particular notice in an elementary work.

Its soil and surface are perhaps more varied than any other county of Pennsylvania. The soil of the valleys is in some parts composed of the richest alluvion, but varies from that species to barren rock. The mountains are rugged and barren, and in general seem incapable of culture. The Sus-

quehannah river enters the county at its NW. angle, and flows to the SE. by comparative courses 35 miles, to the mouth of Lackawannock river; here it turns nearly at right angles, and flows SW. 35 miles by comparative courses to a little below Nescopeck, where it enters Columbia.

The following specific description was compiled from the manuscript notes of Isaac A. Chapman, Esq.:

The country is very mountainous, and the mountains consist principally of ridges running parallel to each other; and, like the other mountains of Pennsylvania, extending nearly parallel to the seacoast, in nearly a SW. and NE. direction. In the intervals between the mountain ridges are the fertile valleys, on which are placed the body of the population of the county. The principal mountains of Luzerne are the following: Wyoming mountains on each side of Susquehannah river, and forming the valley of Wyoming. The local names of those two ridges are Bullock mountain SE., and Shawaney mountain NW. The overheight of Bullock mountain 1,000, and that of Shawaney 850 feet above the Susquehannah river. From the summit of one mountain to that of the other opposite Wilkesbarre by the road 6½, but by an air line 5½ miles. At the foot of each mountain are the small hills; consequently, the broken ground occupies more space than the real bases of the mountain. At Wilkesbarre, the level plain on the W. side extends about 1½ mile from the river, but on the E. side only about a half mile. Upon the latter the town of Wilkesbarre is situated. The Nescopeck mountain, on the N. side of the Nescopeck creek, is a range nearly of similar height with those of Wyoming, and parallel to them. The Nescopeck forms a regular unbroken ridge, nearly destitute of timber on its summit, and reaches from the Susquehannah nearly to the Lehigh. Hell Kitchen mountain commences at the head of Nescopeck valley, and extends NE. towards the Lehigh. It is a high, rocky, and barren ridge, naked of timber on its summit, where only small shrubbery finds support. From the NW. slope of this mountain flows Hell Kitchen creek, a small branch of Nescopeck.

Sugar-loaf mountain is an isolated pyramidal peak, rising from Nescopeck valley. Mahoopeny mountain is a mere spur of Bowman's mountains. —See *Bowman's mountains* and *Lackawannock mountain.*

The Wyoming, Lackawannock, and Buck mountains, all produce mineral coal of the anthracite species. It forms an important article of commerce from Luzerne county.

The valleys of Luzerne are the following: Valley of Wyoming, about 20 ms. long and 5 wide, lying on both sides of the Susquehannah river, which enters it at its NE. extremity, through the precipitous gap in the Shawaneg range. The river traverses the valley in a serpentine course, and leaves it by a gap called Nantikoke falls. In this valley stand the towns of Wilkesbarre and Kingston, opposite to each other. This is the most populous valley in the county; the soil is exuberantly fertile.

Nescopeck valley lies on both sides of Nescopeck creek, and between Nescopeck and Buck mountains. It is about 20 miles long and 5 wide, and does not extend to the river. In point of soil, it stands next to Lackawannock valley; but the soil of Nescopeck is somewhat superior.—See *Lackawannock valley.*

Tunkhannock valley is very irregular and crooked, about a mile wide, lessening in some places to half a mile, and about 35 miles long, and reaches from the Susquehannah river into Susquehannah county. In proportion to its width, it is well cultivated and populous.

Mahoopeny valley lies along Mahoopeny creek. It is narrow, irregular, and thinly peopled. Its length about 20 miles from the river. Its opening to the river is in Braintrim township, in the NW. part of the county. All the streams of Luzerne are rapid, and supply, in an indefinite number of places, excellent sites for water works.

About one-fiftieth part of the whole county is already cleared and cultivated, and not more than one-third will admit of agriculture. For pastoral purposes, the proportion to the whole will be larger.

The mountain timber of Luzerne is various species of oak, thinly admixed with yellow, pitch, and white pine, of a small growth. On the hills timber becomes larger and more numerous in species, the oak and pine being mixed with hickory, wild cherry, beach, birch, and hemlock. In the northern parts of the county, 4 or 5 ms. from the Susquehannah, sugar maple is very abundant, and mixed with an immense quantity of beech and hemlock; the latter peculiarly abounding on the low lands. In the southern part of the county the low grounds or valleys generally produce yellow pine, white pine, oak, and hickory, and occasionally buttonwood. Black walnut is common to the dry rich soil of the whole county.

The only minerals yet found in any considerable quantity in Luzerne are iron and coal. Two forges for the manufacture of iron have been erected, one in Lackawannock, the other in Nanticoke valley. Staples of Luzerne—grain, flour, whiskey, lumber and coal. Chief towns, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, and Stoddartsville. Pop. in 1820, 20,027; and in 1840, 44,006.

Luzerne, tp., Warren co., N. Y., on Hudson river, 10 miles W. from Sandy Hill. Pop. in 1820, 1,430.——Tp., Fayette county, Pa., in the great bend of the Monongahela, opposite Ten-mile creek, 12 miles NW. from Union. Pop. in 1820, 1,610.

Luzzaro, strong town of Italy, on the confines of the duchies of Mantua and Gaustalla, near the confluence of the Crostola with the Po. It is 10 miles S. of Mantua. Lon. 10 50 E., lat. 45° N.

Luzzi, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the river Crate, 3 ms. S. of Bisignano.

Lybian Desert.—This immense sandy region of Africa is the eastern extension of the Sahara. Though but imperfectly explored, that part of interior Africa between the mountains of Fezzan and the Niger is, however, known not to be so absolutely sterile as even the desert of Barca. Rivers do flow southwardly from the Lybian sands, which must be confluents of the Niger. The Lybian desert is, nevertheless, only a shade less rude than the great western Sahara; barrenness and barbarism reign from the Nile to the Atlantic.—See *Africa*, p. 15, and sequel.

Lycham, town of England, in Norfolk. It is

24 miles W. by N. of Norwich, and 92 NNE. of London.

Lycoming, co., Pa., on the W. branch of the Susquehannah, bounded SE. by Columbia, S. by Northumberland, Union, and Centre, W. by Clearfield and McKean, N. by Potter, Tioga, and Bradford, and E. by Luzerne; length 92, width 25 miles, area 2,290 sq. miles. In many respects, a strong resemblance exists between Lycoming and Luzerne counties, though the former is less mountainous than the latter. Lycoming is traversed from W. to E. by the W. branch of Susquehannah, and drained by numerous large creeks or small rivers, flowing principally from the N. and NE., such as the Sinnamahoning, Kettle creek, Pine creek, Loyalsock, and Muney creeks. Soil, timber, productions, and staples, nearly the same as those noticed under the head of Luzerne. Chief town, Williamsport. Population in 1820, 13,517. This description includes what is now divided between Lycoming and Clinton; the latter (a new county) comprises western Lycoming. In 1840, the population of the two counties stood thus:

Lycoming - - - -	22,649
Clinton - - - -	8,323
Total - - - -	30,972

Lycoming, tp., Lycoming co, Pa, extending from the W. branch up Lycoming creek, and commencing at Newry, 2 ms. above Williamsport

Lycoming, small river of Lycoming co., Pa., rising in the southern border of Bradford, leading with the Towanda, and, flowing SW., falls into the W. branch 2 ms. above Williamsport.

Lydd, populous town of England, in Kent. It is a member of the Cinque port of Romney, and seated in Romney Marsh, 26 miles S. of Canterbury, and 71 SE. of London. Lon. 1 4 E., lat. 50 58 N.

Lydsing, village of England, in Kent, near Gravesend. In this village 600 young Normans, who came over with Alfred and Edward, the sons of Ethelred, after the death of Canute, to take possession of their father's throne, were massacred by Godwin, Earl of Kent.

Lyesse, town of Fr., in the dep. of the North, and late province of Hainault, 15 ms. E. of Landrecy. Lon. 4 10 E., lat. 50 6 N.

Lyman, tp., York co., Maine, 27 ms. N. from York.

Lyme, town, Grafton county, N. H., on the E. side of Connecticut river, between Hanover and Oxford, about 8 miles N. of Dartmouth College ——Town, New London co., Conn., on the E. bank of Connecticut river, and on Long Island sound, 18 miles SW. of New London, in the lat. of 41 25 N., and lon. 72 40 E.——Tp., Jefferson co, N. Y., on Lake Ontario.——Town in the western borders of Huron co., Ohio, about 100 ms. a little E. of N. from Columbus.

Lyme Regis, borough and seaport of Eng., in Dorsetshire. It is seated on the declivity of a craggy hill, on the river Lyme, which runs through it, at the head of a little inlet, and from which it takes its name; and its harbor is formed by a noble pier, called the Cobb. It is 28 ms. E. by S. of Exeter, and 143 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3° W., lat. 53 40 N.

Lymford, lake of Denmark, in Jutland, between the provinces of Ripen and Wiborg on the S., and Aalborg on the N., extending in a westerly direction from the Cattegat, towards the German ocean, and reaching so near the latter as to almost insulate Aalborg. This sheet of water is about 70 ms. long, but full of islands, and of very unequal breadth. It extends nearly along lat. 57° N.

Lymington, borough and seaport of Eng., in Hants. It is seated about a mile from the channel called the Needles, and the harbor will admit vessels of considerable burden. It is seated on a high hill, 12 ms. SSW. of Southampton, and 90 SW. of London. Lon. 1 42 W., lat. 50 45 N.

Lynchburg, town, Campbell co., Va., situated on the S. side of James river, 118 ms. W. of Richmond, and 128 W. by N. of Petersburg. Lon. W. C. 2 16 W., lat. 37 18 N. This town has advanced with great rapidity within the last twenty years. It was incorporated in 1805. It is an emporium for the trade of an extensive, fertile, and well-cultivated interior. James river being navigable for batteaux from here to Richmond, the tobacco, wheat, flour, hemp, whiskey, and beef, are embarked and sent down by water. Pop. by the census of 1840, 6,395. A marble manufactory has been also established—a circumstance very illustrative of wealth and taste.——Village, Oldham co, Ky., 54 ms. NW. by W. from Frankfort.——Village, Lincoln co., Tenn., 50 ms. SSW. from Murfreesborough.

Lynch's Creek, so called, river which rises in N. C., a few ms. W. of Sneadsborough, and, flowing S., enters S. C. between Lancaster and Chesterfield districts, and, assuming a SE. course, flows through S. C., and falls into the Great Pedee. The entire length of Lynch's creek, by comparative courses, exceeds 100 ms.

Lynch Lake, Williamsburg district, S. C.

Lyndeborough, town, Hillsborough co., N. H., 10 ms. NW. from Amherst. Pop. 1820, 1,168.

Lyndhurst, village of Eng., in Hants, in the New Forest. Here is a seat which belongs to the Duke of Gloucester, as lord warden of the New Forest. It is 7 ms. N. of Lymington.

Lyndon, town, Caledonia co., Vt., 33 ms. NE. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,100.

Lynesville, village, Granville co., N. C., 60 ms. N. from Raleigh.

Lynn, town, Essex co., Mass., famous for the manufacture of women's shoes, 10 ms. NE. of Boston, and 5 SW. of Salem, in the lat. of 42 28 N., and lon. of 70 52 W.——Western tp. of Lehigh co., Pa. It joins Berks and Schuylkill cos., and is situated between West Penns and Weissenberg tps.

Lynn Canal, or *Strait*, NW. coast of North America, winds in a northerly direction from the northern extremity of Chatham strait, of which it is in reality a continuance. Lon. W. C. 57 43 W., lat. of its entrance 58 12 N.

Lynn Creek, post office, Giles co., Tenn., about 70 ms. S. from Murfreesborough.

Lynnfield, tp., Essex co., Mass., 10 ms. W. from Salem, and 11 N. from Boston.

Lynnhaven Bay, a curve of the Chesapeake, at its southern extremity, between Hampton Roads and Cape Henry.

Lynn Regis, or *King's Linn*, borough and sea-

port of Eng., in Norfolk, 42 ms. WNW. of Norwich, and 106 N. by E. of London. Lon. 24′ E., lat. 52 48 N.

Lynn River, in the co. of Norfolk, U. C., rises in the tp. of Windham, and, running from thence southerly through the tp. of Woodhouse, empties itself into Lake Erie, where it has about three feet water on the bar. It is a good harbor for batteaux.

Lynnsville, village, in the western part of Lehigh co., Pa., by post road 80 ms. NE. by E. from Harrisburg.

Lyonnois, late province of Fr., which, with that of Forez, forms the dep. of Rhone and Loire.

Lyons, second city of Fr. for beauty, commerce, and opulence. It is the capital of the dep. of Rhone and Loire, and is seated at the confluence of the Rhone and Saone. It was founded about the year 42 B. C., by the Romans, who made it the centre of the commerce of the Gauls. About the year 145 it was totally destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt by the munificence of Nero. Many antiquities are still observed, that evince its Roman origin. Lyons is the see of an archbishop, and, before its recent calamities, contained 150,000 inhabitants, upwards of 30,000 of whom were employed in various manufactures, particularly of rich stuffs of the most exquisite workmanship, in silk, gold, silver, &c. The quays were adorned with magnificent structures. The Hotel de Ville vied with that of Amsterdam; and the theatre was not surpassed by any in Fr. The other principal public buildings were, the Hotel de Dieu, the Hospital of Charity, the Exchange, the Custom-house, the Palace of Justice, the Arsenal, a public library, and two colleges. The bridge, which unites the city with the suburbs de la Guillotiere, is 1,560 feet long; and there are three other principal suburbs, six gates, and several fine churches. No city of France suffered so much from the revolution as Lyons; its population was reduced to less than 80,000. It is again rapidly increasing, and contains, as may be seen in the tabular view of France, p. 329, 150,814 inhabitants. This city is 15 ms. N. of Vienne, and 220 SE. of Paris. Lon. 4 56 E., lat. 45 46 N.——Town and seat of justice, Wayne co., N. Y., 16 ms. N. from Geneva, 20 NE. from Canandaigua, and by the canal 117 ms. W. from Utica; lat. 43 5 N. and lon. W. C. 0°, being almost exactly on the meridian of that city. Lyons is elegantly situated on the Grand Western canal of N. Y., and rapidly improving. Pop. in 1820 of the tp., 3,972.

Lyon's Creek, in the co. of Lincoln, U. C., discharges itself into Chippewa river, in the tp. of Willoughby, not far above the mouth of that river.

Lyons, Gulf of, that curve of the Mediterranean sea between Catalonia and the Gulf of Genoa.

Lysander, town, Onondago co., N. Y., at the confluence of the Onondago or Oswego and Seneca rivers, 20 ms. NW. from Onondago.

M.

Maatea, one of the Society isles, in the South sea.—See *Society Isles*.

Mabra, town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the Gulf of Bona, W. of the town of Bona.

Mac Arthurstown, village in the southwestern part of Athens co., O., and in Elk tp., 25 ms. SW. from Athens, and 30 ms. nearly due E. of Chillicothe.

Mac Allister's Cross Roads, post office, Montgomery co., Tenn., 99 ms. NW. from Murfreesborough.

Macao, town of China, in the province of Canton, on an island at the entrance of the bay of Canton. It is defended by three forts. The Portuguese have been in possession of the harbor since 1640. They pay a tribute for the liberty of choosing their own magistrates, exercising their religion, and living according to their own laws; and here, accordingly, is a Portuguese governor, as well as a Chinese mandarin, to take care of the town and the neighboring country. The British and some other European nations have factories in this place. Lon. 113 46 E., lat. 22 12 N.

Mac Callan's Cross Roads, post office, Harrison co., Ia., 110 ms. S. from Indianapolis.

Macarsca, seaport of Dalmatia, with a pretty good harbor, seated on the Gulf of Venice, 25 ms. SE. of Spalatro. Lon. 18 7 E., lat. 43 49 N.

Macas.—See *Majas*.

Macassar, kingdom of Celebes, whence that island is called Macassar.—See *Celebes*.

Macassar, large town of the island of Celebes, capital of a kingdom of the same name. The houses are all of wood, supported by thick posts, and the roofs covered by very large leaves; they have ladders to ascend into them, which they draw up as soon as they have entered. It is seated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom from N. to S. Lon. 117 28 E., lat. 5° S.

Macassar, Straits of, between Borneo and Celebes.

Mac Cawley's, post office, Wayne co., Ill., by post road 131 ms. SE. from Vandalia.

Mac Clellansville, village, Camden co., Ga., 214 ms. SSE. from Milledgeville.

Macclesfield, corporate town of Eng., in Cheshire. It is seated at the edge of a forest of the same name, near the river Bolin. It has manufactories of mohair, twist, hat bands, buttons, and thread, and mills for the winding of silk. It is 36 ms. E. of Chester, and 171 NW. of London. Lon. 2 17 W., lat. 53 15 N.

Mac Connellsburg, or *Mac Connellstown*, village of Bedford co., Pa., 19 ms. W. from Chambersburg.

Mac Connellsville, village, Oneida co., N. Y. ——Village and seat of justice for Morgan co., Ohio, is situated on the left bank of the Muskingum river, 30 ms. NW. from Marietta, and 25 SSE. from Zanesville. Lat. 39 43 N., lon. W. C. 4 50 W. Pop. of tp. in 1840, 1,518.

Mac Culloh's, post office, Jefferson co., Ohio, 16 ms. from Steubenville.

Mac Cutchensville, village, Pickaway co., Ohio, 30 ms. SSE. from Columbus.

Mac Danielsville, village, Spartanburg district, S. C., 103 ms. NW. of Columbia.

Mac Donnell's, post office, Muskingum co., O., 72 ms. E. from Columbus.

Macdonough, tp., Chenango co., N. Y.

Macedonia, province of Turkey, in Europe, bounded on the N. by Servia and Bulgaria, on the E. by Romania and the Archipelago, on the S. by Livadia, and on the W. by that country

and Albania. Salonichi, ancient Thessalonia, is the capital.

Macedon, SW. tp. and village, Wayne co., N. Y. The tp. lies along both sides of the western canal, 12 W. from Lyons.

Mac Entire's, post office, Franklin co., Ga., 96 ms. NNE. from Milledgeville.

Macerata, handsome populous town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, near the mountain Chiento, 12 ms. SW. of Loretto. Lon. 13 27 E., lat. 43 20 N.

Mac Farland's, post office, Lunenburg co., Va., about 60 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Mac Gahey's, post office, Rockingham county, Virginia, by post road 139 miles NW. from Richmond.

Mac Grewsburg, village, Adams co., Pa., 32 ms. SE. from Harrisburg.

Machecou, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Loire, and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Tenn, 20 ms. SW. of Nantes. Lon. 1 11 W., lat. 47 2 N.

Macherry, town of Hindoostan proper, situated in the province of Mewat, about 72 ms. distant from Delhi.

Machian, one of the Molucca islands, 20 ms. in circumference, and the most fertile of them all. It produces the best cloves, and the Dutch have here 3 inaccessible forts. Lon. 126 55 E.

Machias, maritime tp. and village, Washington co., Maine, on the W. side of Machias river. Lat. 44 44 N., and lon. 67 34 W. The principal village, post office, and seat of justice for the co., is at the falls in Machias river. On the E. branch there is, however, another fine village with a post office. The principal export from this place is lumber. Pop. in 1810, 1,570; that of the tp. and port in 1840, 2,185.

Machicaco, promontory of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay. Lon. 3° W., lat. 43 37 N.

Machynleth, town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, on the Douay, over which is a stone bridge leading into Merionethshire. It is 57 ms. W. of Montgomery, and 198 NW. of London. Lon. 3 45, lat. 52 24 N.

Mac Intosh, co., Ga., bounded by the Atlantic ocean SE., Alatamaha river, or Glynn, and Wayne SW., and Liberty NW. and NE.; length 40, mean width 14 ms., area 560 sq. ms.; surface level, and soil in part sandy. Chief town, Darien. Staples, sugar and cotton. Pop. in 1820, 5,129; and in 1840, 5,360. Ctl. lat. 31 34 N., lon. W. C. 4 40 W.

Mac Intosh, C. H. and post office, Mac Intosh co., Ga.

Mac Kean, co., Pa., bounded by Clearfield S., Jefferson SW., Warren W., Cattaraugus and Alleghany cos. N., York N., Potter E., and Lycoming SE.; length 42, width 35 ms., area 1,442 sq. ms.; surface hilly, and soil generally of middling quality. Chief town, Smithport. Pop. in 1820, 728; and in 1840, 2,975. Ctl. lat. 41 45, lon. W. C. 1 35 W.

Mac Keansburg, post office, Schuylkill co., Pa., 4 ms. NE. from Orwiesburg.

Mac Keesport, village, Alleghany co., Pa., on the right banks of Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers, at their junction, 11 ms. SE. from Pittsburg.

Mackenzie's River, or *Unjigah River*, or *Peace River*, an immense stream of N. America, rising n the Chippewan mountains, lon. W. C. 40 W., and lat. 52½° N. This is the Elk river, which flows NE. to lat. 58°, enters the Athapescow lake, by which it receives from the NE. a very large accession of water. A short distance below the Athapescow discharge, the proper Peace enters from the SW. The united streams continue NNW. to about lat. 61 30, where the whole mass is lost in Great Slave lake, a body of water extending nearly E. and W. upwards of 300 ms. At the extreme NW. part of the lake Mackenzie's river is discharged, which, assuming a course a little W. of NW., enters the Arctic ocean at lat. 69° N., and 56° W. from Washington. The entire course of this great river passes through 17½° of lat., and with its difference of lon. and windings, exceeds 2,000 ms. in length.

Mackey's ville, village, Burke co., N. C.

Mac Leomsborough, village, Hamilton co., Ill., 60 ms. NE. from Vandalia.

Mac Leom's Mills, post office, Rutherford co., Tenn., 14 ms. from Murfreesborough.

Mac Minn, co., Tenn., bounded SE. by Monroe, SW. by Hiwassee river, NW by Rhea, and NE. by Roane and Blount. It is drained by the various branches of Hiwassee river.; length 30, mean width 20 ms., area 600 sq. ms.; surface hilly, and soil varied. Chief town, Calhoun. Pop. in 1820, 1,623; and in 1840, 12,719. Ctl. lat. 35 25 N., lon. W. C. 7 34 W.

Mac Minnville, town and seat of justice, Warren co., Tenn., 70 ms. SE. from Nashville. Lat. 35 43 N., lon. W. C. 8 42 W.

Mac Nairy, co., Tenn., position uncertain.

Macomb, co., Michigan, bounded E. by St. Clair river and lake, S. by Wayne co., SW. by Oakland co., NW. by Lapeer, and NE. by St. Clair; surface moderately hilly, and soil excellent. Pop. in 1820, 869; and in 1840, 9,716.

Mac Neil's Store, and post office, Moore co., N. C., by post road 90 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Macon, western co., N. C., bounded by the territory of the Cherokee Indians W. and NW., Haywood co., N. C., NE. and E., Pickens district, S. C., and Rabun co., Ga., S.; length from E. to W. 48 ms., mean breadth 18, area 864 sq. ms. Lat. 35 to 35 26, lon. W. C. 5 48 to 6 36 W. It is very nearly commensurate with the higher part of the valley of Tennessee proper, and slopes to NNW. Chief town, Franklin. Pop. in 1830, 5,833.

When Mr. H. S. Tanner published the first impressions of his map of the U. S., the two western cos. of N. C., Haywood and Macon, were delineated and colored so as to include the whole section of the State westward of Buncombe co. Subsequent documents enabled Mr. T. to rectify his map; from which it now appears that the extreme western part of the State is still in possession of the Creek Indians to the extent of 750 sq. ms. Haywood, Macon, and the adjacent Creek co., is an elevated region; the mean height must, without estimating that of the mountain chains, exceed 1,500 feet above the Atlantic tide. If, therefore, allowance is made for relative elevation, the winter temperature of Macon will be found as low as that on the Atlantic shore on N. lat. 39.°

——Village and seat of justice, Bibb co., Ga., situated on the right or west bank of Oakmulgee river, on the site of old Fort Hawkins. N. lat. 32 51, lon. W. C. 6 37 W., and 30 ms. SW. from Milledgeville.

Macon, town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy. It is remarkable for its good wine, and is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the Saone, 35 ms. N. of Lyons, and 188 SE. of Paris.

Maconsville, town, Northampton co., North Carolina.

Macran, or *Mekran*, extends along the Indian ocean, from Cape Jask, at the entrance of the Persian gulf, to the mouth of the Araba river, which separates it from Sinde, in a direction nearly E. and W. about 600 ms., along N. lat. 26 nearly. The position and extent corresponds in great part with the ancient Gedrosia, but may be placed in the list of countries with which we are very imperfectly acquainted.—See *Mecran*.

Macres, river of Africa, which runs across the kingdom of Tripoli, and falls into the Mediterranean, a little to the E. of Lebeda.

Macquarrie, river of New Holland, in New S. Wales, rises in and flows westerly from the Blue mountains, and is lost in inland marshes at S. lat. 30 11.

Mac Reynold's Store, and post office, Campbell co., Va., 132 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Macri, ancient town of Samos, in the Archipelago.

Macronissi, ancient Helen, small island of Greece, S. from Attica. This little island lies about 5 ms. E. from Cape Colonni, and is an oblong of 8 by 1 mile.

Maculæ. Dark spots on the face of the sun are so called. This class of phenomena are not permanent as are those seen on the Moon. The solar spots are changeable, and must arise from revolutions in the envelope of that luminary. They have been seen, though rarely, by the naked eye—such was the case in 1816.

Macungy, tp., Lehigh co., Pa., on the Little Lehigh river, between Upper Milford and Weissemburg, 5 ms. SW. from Allentown.

Mac Veytown, village, Mifflin co., Pa., 68 ms. NW. by W. from Harrisburg.

Mac Ville, Washington co., Ky.—See *Maxville*, Washington co., Ky.

Mac Williamstown, village, Chester co., Pa., 35 ms. from Philadelphia.

Maczua, small island on the Red sea, near the coast of Abex.

Madagascar, large island of Africa.—See *Africa*, p. 30.

Madalena, river.—See *Magdalena*.

Madawaska, river, settlement, and village of Maine, northward of St. John's river. The river Madawaska rises in the highland or mountains, within 15 ms. of the St. Lawrence, and opposite to the mouth of Saguenay river, and including several lakes, of which the largest is the Temiscouata, falls into St. John's river after a comparative course of SSE. 50 ms. The settlement of Madawaska, included in the co. of Aroostook, contained in 1840, 1,876 inhabitants. The village of Aroostook, as laid down on Bradford's Boston Atlas, is situated on the point between the St. John's and Green rivers. N. lat. 47 18, lon. W. C. 8 53 E.

Madberry, tp., Stafford co., N. H., 11 ms. NW. from Portsmouth.

Madensborough, tp. of Buckingham co., L. C., 12 ms. SE. from Three Rivers.

Madeira, island in the Atlantic ocean, 120 ms. in circumference, and 240 N. by E. of Teneriffe; the centre in lat. 32 48 N. The scorching heat of summer and the icy chill of winter are here equally unknown. Spring and autumn reign continually, and produce flowers and fruits throughout the year. Many brooks and small rivulets descend from the mountains in deep chasms or glens, which separate the various parts of the island. The water is conducted by wiers and channels in the vineyards, where each proprietor has the use of it for a certain time; some being allowed to keep a constant supply of it, some to use it thrice, others twice, and others only once a week. As the heat of the climate renders the supply of water to the vineyards absolutely necessary, it is not without great expense that a new vineyard can be planted; for the maintenance of which, the owners must purchase water, at a higher price, from those who are constantly supplied, and are thus enabled to spare some of it. The cedar tree is found in great abundance, and extremely beautiful; most of the ceilings and furniture at Madeira are made of that wood, which yields a very fragrant smell. The dragon tree is a native of this island. The hedges are mostly formed of the myrtle, rose, jessamine, and honeysuckle; while the larkspur, fleur-de-lis, lupin, &c., spring up spontaneously in the meadows. There are very few reptiles to be seen in the island; the lizard is the most common. Canary birds and goldfinches are found in the mountains; of the former, numbers are sent every year to England. This island is well watered and populous. Funchal is the capital.

Madera, river of South America, one of the great southern confluents of the Amazon, rises as far S. as lat. 20° S., interlocking sources with the Pilcomayo and Ucayale, flowing thence nearly due N. to S. lat. 10°; it thence turns to NE., and enters the Amazon at lat. 3° S. The Madera is one of the largest secondary rivers of the globe.—See art. *America*, p. 52.

Madia, or *Maggia*, town, river, valley, and bailiwick of Switzerland, in Upper Vallais. The valley is long and narrow, between high mountains, watered throughout its whole length by the river, and it is the fourth transalpine bailiwick. The town is 10 ms. NW. of Locarno.

Madison, town in Somerset co., Me., on the Kennebeck river, 10 ms. above Norridgewock. Pop. in 1820, 881.——Co. of N. York, bounded by Onondaga W., Oneida lake NW., Oneida co. NE., Otsego SE., and Chenango S. Length 28 ms., mean width 20; area 560 sq. ms. It occupies the dividing ground between the waters flowing into the Chenango and Unadilla branches of Susquehannah; the Chitinengo, Oneida, and Chnaserago creeks entering Oneida lake, and some creeks flowing into the Mohawk. The surface is generally hilly, but the soil highly fertile, and productive in grain, pasturage, and fruits. Chief towns, Hamilton, Madison, and Cazenovia. Pop. in 1820, 32,208; and in 1840, 40,008. Central

lat. 43 0 N., lon. W. C. 1 22 E.——Tp. in Madison co., N. Y., on the heads of Chenango river and Oriskany creek, 22 ms. SW. from Utica. ——Tp. in Columbia co., Pa., between Greenwood and Derry, 5 ms. N. from Danville.——Co. of Va., bounded SE., S., and SW., by Orange co., or the Rapid Ann river, NW. by the Blue ridge, or Shenandoah co., and NE. and E. by Culpeper. It is about 28 ms. square, and has an area of 784 sq. ms. It is drained entirely by various creeks of the Rapid Ann; the surface is moderately hilly, and soil of middling quality. Staples, flour and tobacco. Chief town, Madison. Pop. in 1820, 8,490; and in 1840, 8,107. Central lat. 38 20 N., lon. W. C. 1 10 W.——Village in Madison co., Va., on Robertson's river, branch of Rapid Ann, 45 ms. W. from Fredericksburg.——Village in Amherst co., Va., on the left bank of James river, opposite Lynchburg.——Co. of Ga., on Broad river, bounded S. by Oglethorpe, SW. by Clark, W. by Jackson, NW. and N. by Franklin, and NE. by Elbert. Length 30 ms., mean width 10; area 300 sq. ms. Surface hilly, but soil productive. Chief town, Danielsville. Pop. in 1840, 5,045.——Town and seat of justice for Morgan co., Ga., 50 ms. NNW. from Milledgeville. Lat. 38 38 N, lon. W. C. 6 43 W.——Co. of Ala., bounded N. by Ten., E. by Decatur, S. by Tennessee river, and W. by Limestone co., Ala. Length 30 ms., mean width 20; area 600 sq. ms. Surface diversified by hill and dale, and soil highly fertile. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Huntsville. Pop. in 1820, 17,481; and in 1840, 25,706. Central lat. 34 50 N., lon. W. C. 9 48 W.——Co. of Ten., bounded by Henderson co. on the E., and drained by the S. and middle forks of Forked Deer river. Ctl. lat. 35 37 N., lon. W. C. 11 50 W. Pop. in 1810, 16,530.——Co. of Ky., bounded by Clay, SE., Rockcastle S., Garrard W., Kentucky river, or Jessamine NW., Kentucky river, or Fayette and Clark N., and Estill E. Length 38 ms., mean width 15; area 570 sq. ms. Chief town, Richmond. Pop. in 1820, 15,954; and in 1840, 16,355. Central lat. 37 43 N., lon. W. C. 7 12 W. ——Co. of Ohio, bounded on the N. by Union, E. by Franklin, S. by Fayette, and W. by Clark and Champaign counties. It is about 28 miles long from N. to S., by 19 broad from E. to W., and contains 400 sq. ms. This county contains extensive bodies of fine land, well adapted to agriculture and grazing. One of the staples of the county is neat cattle, which are sent to Detroit, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and other places. Chief town, Loudon. Pop. in 1820, 4,799; and in 1840, 9,025. Central lat. 39 55 N., lon. W. C. 6 26 W.——Tp. in Columbiana co., Ohio.——Tp. in Muskingum co., Ohio, E. from Muskingum river, and containing the village of Haymarket.——Tp. in the NE. part of Highland co. ——Village and NE. tp. of Geauga co., Ohio. Grand river traverses through this tp.——Tp. in Richland co., Ohio, in which is situated the village of Mansfield. Pop. in 1820, 552.——Tp. in Licking co., O.——SE. tp. of Franklin co., O.——NE. tp. of Pickaway co., O.——Tp. in Guernsey co., Ohio.——Tp. in Jackson co., Ohio.——NE. tp. of Scioto co., O.——Tp. in Fairfield co., O. ——SE. tp. of Clark co., Ohio.——Tp. in Fayette co., Ohio.——Tp. in Montgomery co., Ohio, W. from Miami river, and adjoining to the co. of Preble.——Village in Hamilton co., Ohio, 123 ms, SW. from Columbus.——Tp. in Butler co., O. ——NE. tp. in Perry co. O.——Town and seat, of justice for Jefferson co., Ia., on the Ohio river, 75 ms. above Louisville, and 75 below Cincinnati. Pop. about 1,500. It has already one printing office, a bank, and three or four places of public worship. Lat. 38 44 N., lon. W. C. 8 16 W.——Co. of Ia., bounded by Hamilton, Marion, Shelby, Rush, and Henry.——C. H. and village in Madison co., Ia., 15 ms. E. from Indianapolis.——Co. of Ill., on the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, opposite the mouth of Missouri. Extent in sq. ms. uncertain. It is bounded S. by St. Clair and Washington, and E. by Bond. Surface in most part level; soil fertile. Chief town, Edwardsville. Pop. in 1820, 13,550; and in 1840, 14,433. Central lat. 38 50 N., lon. W. C. 12 50 W.——Co. of Mo., forms a square of 30 ms. each way; area 900 sq. ms.; mostly drained by the higher branches of St. Francis river. Central lat. 37 25 N., lon. 14 20 W. of W. C. Chief town, Frederickton. Pop. in 1840, 2,775.

Madison, East, town in Somerset co., Me., by post road 114 N. from Portland.

Madison's river, branch of Missouri, rises in the Chippewan mountains, between the Yellow Stone and Jefferson's river, and, flowing NE., joins Jefferson's and Gallatin's rivers, and forms the Missouri.

Madisonville, village and seat of justice, Hopkins co., Ky., on the dividing ground between the waters of Green and Tradewater rivers, 54 ms. SE. from Shawneetown, and 67 a little N. from Clarksville, in Tennessee. Lat. 37 20 N., lon. W. C. 10 22 W.——Village and seaport of the parish of St. Tammany, La., on Chifuncte river, 28 ms. nearly due N., and on the opposite side of Lake Pontchartrain, from New Orleans.

Madras, or *Fort St. George*, fort and town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is the principal settlement of the English East India Company on the E. side of the peninsula, and is a fortress of very great extent, including within it a regular well-built city. It is close on the margin of the Bay of Bengal, from which it has a rich and beautiful appearance; the houses being covered with a stucco called chunam, which in itself is nearly as compact as the finest marble, and, as it bears as high a polish, is equally splendid. They consist of long colonnades, with open porticos, and flat roofs; and the city contains many handsome and spacious streets. But the inner apartments of the houses are not much decorated, presenting to the eye only white walls; which, however, from the marble-like appearance of the stucco, give a freshness grateful in so hot a country. Ceilings are very uncommon in the rooms. Indeed, it is impossible to find any which will resist the ravages of that destructive insect, the white ant. There is a second city, called the Black Town, nearly 4 ms. in circuit, separated from Madras by the breadth of a proper esplanade only. Madras, in common with all the European settlements on this coast, has no port for shipping, the coast forming nearly a straight line; and it is incommoded also with a high and dangerous surf. Madras was taken by the French in 1746, but re-

stored by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is 100 ms. N. by E. of Pondicherry, 1,030 SW. by W. of Calcutta, and 758 SE. of Bombay. Lon. 80 25 E., lat. 13 5 N.

Madre de Dios, island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Patagonia, 180 ms. in circumference. Lon. 42° W., lat. 51° S. It is the Resolution of English sailors and geographers.

Madre de Popa, town of New Granada, on the Madelena, 50 ms. E. of Carthagena.

Madrid, capital of Spain, in New Castile. The houses are all built with brick, and the streets are long, broad, and straight, and adorned at proper distances with handsome fountains. There are above 100 towers or steeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the city. It is seated in a large plain, surrounded by high mountains. Madrid is seated on the river Manzanares, which, though small, is adorned with two magnificent bridges. It is 265 miles NE. of Lisbon, 790 S. by W. of London, and 625 SSW. of Paris. Lon. 3 20 W., lat. 40 25 N. It is the most elevated capital in Europe, standing on ground 1,977.84 feet above the level of the Atlantic ocean; consequently, the air in winter is keen and piercing. The atmosphere is, however, generally pure and serene. Pop. about 200,000. The learned institutions of Madrid are numerous and highly respectable. It is 850 miles W. by S. from Rome, but upwards of 1,000 by land.

Madrid, tp. and village, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., on St. Lawrence river, at Point Iroquois, 2 miles above Hamilton, and 12 below Ogdensburg. Pop. in 1820, 1,930.

Madrigal, town of Spain, in Old Castle, seated in a plain, fertile in excellent wine, 10 miles from Medina-del-Campo. Lon. 4 19 W., lat. 41 25 N. ——Town of South America, in the province of Popayan. Lon. 75 45 W., lat. 50′ N.

Madrisio, small town of Italy, in the State of Venice, 32 ms. from Venice.

Mad River, name of a tp. in Clark co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 734.

Mad River, large eastern branch of the Great Miami, rising in the northern parts of Logan co., Ohio, across which, and Clark, and the northwestwardly corner of Green county, it runs in a southwestwardly direction, above 50 ms., into the eastern part of Montgomery co., and falls into the Miami above the town of Dayton.

Madrogam, large town of Africa, capital of Monomotapa, with a spacious royal palace. The upper part of the house is in the shape of a bell. Lon. 31 40 E., lat. 18° S.

Madura, large town and capital of an island of the same name, in the Indian sea. Lon. 12 49 E., lat. 9 50 N.——Town of the Carnatic, capital of a province of the same name, on the coast of Coromandel, 130 miles N. by E. of Cape Comorin, and 303 SW. of Madras. Lon. 78 12 E., lat. 9 55 N.

Maeler, lake of Sweden, 80 miles long and 20 broad, between the provinces of Westmania and Sudermania.

Maelstrom, very extraordinary and dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Norway, in 68° N. lat., in the province of Nordland, and district of Lofoden, near the island of Moskoe, whence it is also named *Moskoestrom*. The mountains of Helseggen, in Lofoden, lie a league from the island of Moskoe, and between these two runs this large and dreadful stream, the depth of which is from 36 to 40 fathoms. When it is flood, the stream runs up the country between Lofoden and Moskoe with a boisterous rapidity; but the roar of its impetuous ebb to the sea is scarcely equalled by the loudest cataract. The whirlpool is of such an extent and depth, that if a ship comes within its attraction it is inevitably absorbed and beat to pieces against the rocks below; and when the water relaxes, the fragments come up again. The intervals of tranquillity are only at the turn of the ebb and flood, and calm weather; they last but a quarter of an hour, its violence gradually returning. When the stream is most boisterous, and its fury heightened by a storm, vessels have been reached by it at the distance of 5 miles.

Maerna, town of Germany, in Tyrol, 23 miles WSW. of Trent.

Maeseyk, town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, on the river Meuse, 10 ms. SSW. of Ruremonde.

Maeslandsluys, town of S. Holland, near the mouth of the Meuse, 10 ms. W. of Rotterdam.

Maes river.—See *Meuse*.

Maestricht, city of the kingdom of Holland, and capital of the province of Limburg, about 4 ms. in circumference, seated on the Meuse, opposite Wyck, with which it communicates by a stone bridge. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 18,000.—See article *Luxemburg*. The fortification and situation of Maestricht are such that it is deemed one of the strongest places in Europe. It is 14 ms. NNE. of Liege, and 58 E. of Brussels. Lon. 5 48 E., lat. 50 49 N.

Mafra, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a college, founded in 1772. The town is seated near the sea, 18 ms. NNW. of Lisbon.

Magadi, or *Maghery*, town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, seated in a hilly country, abounding in timber trees, stone, and iron, 24 ms. W. of Bangalore.

Magadoxo.—See article *Africa*, p. 29.

Magdalena, river of South America, formed by two large branches rising in the province of Popayan, and near the city of Popayan. Magdalena proper has its source in a small mountain lake about 70 ms. SE. from Popayan, at N. lat. 1 45, and about 45′ of lon. E. from W. C. The Canca, or Western branch, rises at the city of Popayan. The two branches, inclining a little to the E. of N., flow nearly parallel down two mountain valleys, to N. lat. 9 30, or upwards of 600 miles. Below their junction the united stream, inclining a little to the W. of N., is finally lost in the Caribbean sea at N. latitude 11°, after a comparative course of nearly 1,000 miles. A branch of the Andes extends from Popayan, between the two branches of this river, which only terminates a few miles above their junction. Neither branch receives any large tributaries, being augmented by mere mountain torrents.

The city of Popayan stands upwards of 5,900 feet above the level of the ocean; therefore, the Magdalena has a fall from its source to the point of discharge of more than 6,000 feet. When compared with length of course, the Magdalena is a very unnavigable stream. Though discharged into

the Atlantic, the extreme SW. sources of the Canca branch of Magdalena rise within 70 ms. of the Pacific ocean, at the bay of Choco.

Magdeburg, duchy of Germany, in Lower Saxony, bounded on the N. and E. by Brandenburg, S. by Anhalt and Halberstadt, and W. by Brunswick. It is divided into four circles—Holz, Saal, Jerich, and Ziesar. The country is in general level, and the parts which are not marshy and overgrown with wood are very fertile. The salt springs are of such richness that they are able to supply all Germany with salt. This duchy belongs to the king of Prussia.

Magdeburg, fortified city of Prussia, capital of the duchy of the same name. It has a handsome palace, a citadel with a fine arsenal, and a magnificent cathedral, which contains the superb mausoleum of Otho the Great. This city is happily situated for trade, having an easy communication with Hamburg by the Elbe; therefore, they carry on manufactures of cotton, linen, &c., to a great extent, but their principal merchandise is silk and woolen. It is the strongest place belonging to his Prussian majesty, where his principal magazines and foundries are established. It is 40 ms. W. of Brandenburg, and 125 SE. of Hamburg. Lon. 11 45 E., lat. 52 11 N.

Magellan, strait of South America, between the continent and island of Terra del Fuego, discovered in 1520 by Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, since which time it has been sailed through by several navigators; but, the passage being dangerous and troublesome, they now sail to the Pacific ocean round Cape Horn. The Spaniards call the country to the north of this strait Tierra Magallanica. Recent and more accurate information tends to show that the difficulties and dangers of the straits of Magellan have been greatly exaggerated.

Mageville, township, Sunbury county, New Brunswick, on the right side of Saint John's river.

Maggia.—See *Madia.*

Maggiore, or *Locarno*, lake of Italy, partly in the duchy of Milan, and partly in the country of the Grisons, being about 35 ms. in length and 6 in breadth.

Magindanao, lat. 7 6 N., lon. 124 30 E., town and capital of the island of the same name, situated on a deep bay, SW. side of the island. The island severally written Mindanao, Maginda, and Magindanao, is the southern, and, next to Luzon, the most extensive, of the Philippine group, lying between lat. 5½ and 10° N., lon. 125 E. of London, traverses it about 200 ms. The form of this island is very irregular. Extreme length and breadth nearly equal, and about 300 ms.; area 37,500 sq. ms.

Magliano, small but populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and district of Sabino, seated on a mountain near the river Tiber, 30 ms. SW. of Spoletto, and 30 N. of Rome. Lon. 12 35 E., lat. 42 25 N.

Magnavacca, town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, with a fort, seated at the mouth of the lake of Comachio, in the Gulf of Venice, 18 ms. N. of Ravenna. Lon. 12 4 E., lat. 44 52 N.

Magnesia.—See *Manachia.*

Magnissa, town of Asia Minor, ancient *Magnesia*. It is still a large, fine, and populous city. Lon. 27 18 E., lat. 38 44 N.

Magny, town of Fr., in the dep. of Seine and Ouse, and late province of the Isle of France, 32 ms. NW. of Paris. Lon. 1 54 E., lat. 49 10 N.

Magra, river of Italy, which rises in the Appennines, in the valley of Magra, washes Pont-Remoli and Sarzana, below which it falls into the Mediterranean.——Valley in the duchy of Tuscany, 27 ms. in length and 15 in breadth.

Magruder's, post office, Prince George's co., Md., 15 ms. from W. C., and 22 from Annapolis.

Maguelone, lake of Fr., in the dep. of Herault, near a town of the same name, which is seated on the coast of the Mediterranean, into which the lake enters by a canal, the beginning of the famous capital of Languedoc.

MAGYAROK, proper name of the Hungarians, though Hungary contains other nations, such as Germans, Slovacks, (Sclavonians,) Rousniacs, or Red Russians, &c. The Magyars are supposed to be of Turkish origin. United with some Sclavonians, (Slovacks,) they entered Hungary about A. D. 884, where they have since remained, and now form one of the many nations of civilized and Christian Europe. Their respective languages prove a common origin to the Magyars and Fins. In the ten centuries of war, migration, and confusion which followed the fall of the Roman empire. there arose a mixture of nations, defying all clear view of the various fortunes of any one people.

MAHA, *great*; hence *Maha-Rajah*, *Great Rajah*. This title was rendered of some notoriety, as being recently applied to the sovereign of Lahore and Moultan, who was styled "*The Maha-Rajah Runjeet-Singh.*"

Mahadia.—See *Elmadia.*

Mahalen, town of Egypt, capital of Garbia. It carries on a considerable trade in linen, cotton, and sal ammoniac, and the inhabitants have ovens to hatch chickens. Lon. 30 31 E., lat. 31 30 N.

Mahanoy, river of Pa., rises in the northern part of Schuylkill co., in the tp. of Rush, and, flowing WSW. about 50 ms., falls into the Susquehannah, 11 ms. below Sunbury. About one-half its course towards its mouth is in Northumberland co.

Mahanoy Mountains are one ridge between Mahanoy and Catawissa rivers, and another between Mahanoy river and Shamokin creeks.

Mahanoy, Little, tp., Northumberland co., Pa., between Line and Mahanoy mountains. Pop. in 1820, 447.

Mahanoy, Lower, tp., Northumberland co., Pa., along the Susquehannah, between Mahanoy and Mahantango rivers. Pop. in 1820, 1,214.

Mahanoy, Upper, tp., Northumberland co., Pa., enclosed by the Scire mountain, the NW. limit of Schuylkill co., Mahantango creek, and the tp. of Lower Mahanoy. Pop. 1820, 1,639.

Mahantango Creek, stream of Pa., rises in the NW. angle of Schuylkill co., and flows WSW., and falls into the Susquehannah, 35 ms. above Harrisburg. For about 12 ms. above its mouth, it separates Dauphin and Northumberland cos.

Mahantango, Lower, tp. in the NW. angle of Schuylkill co., Pa., on Long Pine creek, or main branch of Mahantango. Pop. 1820, 937.

Mahantango, Upper, tp. in the NW. angle of Schuylkill co., on Little Mahantango. Pop, in 1820, 863.

Mahanuddy, or *Mahanady*, river of Hindoostan, which takes its rise in the NW. part of Berar. It falls by several mouths into the bay of Bengal, at Cattack. These mouths form an assemblage of low woody islands. At the mouth of the principal channel, near False Point, is a fortified island, named Cajung or Codjung. The basin of the Mahanuddy is between that of the Ganges and Godavery. The sources of the Saone, a branch of the Ganges, and those of the Nerbuddah, Godavery, and Saone, between N. lat. 20° and the northern tropic.

Mahoning, river of Pa., rises by one large branch in the western part of Jefferson, and by another in the western part of Indiana. These branches interlock with the extreme western sources of the Susquehannah, and, flowing westward, unite at Nicholsburg, in the NW. angle of Indiana; and the united stream, continuing a little N. of W. about 20 ms., falls into the Alleghany river, 20 ms. above Kittaning. The entire length of the Mahoning is about 50 ms.

Mahoning, northern tp. of Indiana co., Penn. Pop. in 1820, 1,106.——NW. tp. of Mercer co., Penn., traversed by the Shenango and Mahoning creeks. Pop. in 1820, 1,647.——Large creek or small river rising in Columbiana, Stark, Portage, and Trumbull cos., Ohio, enters Penn. at the SE. angle of the latter, and joins the Shenango, to form Big Beaver, in Beaver co., Penn.——Tp. of Columbia co., Penn., on the right side of Susquehannh river, including the village of Danville. Pop. in 1820, 1,478.

Mahratta, name of one political division of the people of Indostan. In the ancient Hindoo geography, the term Maharashtra was given to a division of the Deccan, and from which has come Mahratta. Khandesh, Baglana, and part of Berar, were included in original Mahratta, extending northwest as far as Gujerat and the Nerbuddah, where the Grassias and Bheels commence. But, though their general name is thus derived, what has been known as Mahrattas in modern times is an aggregation of Mahometans, Hindoos, Rajepoots, Pindarees, and other barbarous tribes. From the reignof Aurungzebe until 1761, the Mahratta power increased, but in that year they suffered a most sanguinary defeat, at Paniput, by the Afghans, under their king, Ahmed Schah Abdallah. Under the title of Peshwa, the nominal sovereign of the Mahrattas had long established his residence at Poona, in Berar, but they were always a divided and ill-governed mass. The most military of the chiefs has always been the real sovereign for the time being. In 1802, the Peshwa was defeated and dethroned by Holcar, sought and obtained British protection, and was reinstated in Poona by General Wellesley, since duke of Wellington. Henceforth, to 1815, the Peshwa was alternately a dependent or open enemy to the British, and held his place, but in that year was finally dethroned, and sent into exile at Pithoor, in Allahabad. The greater part of his territories were taken under direct British rule.

The Mahratta power is, however, very far from being extinct in Indostan. They have still a nominal representative at Poona, and, under the Guicowar, the Mahrattas yet rule over much of Gujerat and Adjemere, and the Rajahpoots prevail in large sections of Malwa and southeastern Gujerat.

The British regard the Mahrattas and Seiks as counterpoising powers to each other, and have little difficulty in fomenting the disputes between two bodies so mutually inimical.

Mahrattas, two large and powerful States of India, which derive their name from Mahrat, an ancient province of the Deccan. They are called the Poonah, or western Mahrattas; and the Berar or eastern. Collectively, they occupy all the S. part of Hindoostan proper, with a large proportion of the Deccan. Malwa, Orissa, Candeish, and Visiapour, the principal parts of Berar, Guzerat, and Agimere, and a small part of Dowlatabad, Agra, and Allahabad, are comprised within their empire, which extends from sea to sea, across the widest part of the peninsula, and from the confines of Agra northward to the river Kishna southward, forming a tract of 1,000 ms. long and 700 broad. The western State, the capital of which is Poonah, is divided among a number of chiefs or princes, whose obedience to the paiswah, or head, like that of the German princes to the emperor, is merely nominal at any time; and in some instances an opposition of interests begets wars, not only between the members of the empire themselves, but also between the members and the head. Nagpour is the capital of the eastern Mahrattas. Their armies are principally composed of light horse.

Maiden Creek, large branch of Schuylkill river, rising in the NW. angle of Lehigh co., flows nearly S. through Lehigh and Reading, and falls into Schuylkill 6 ms. above Reading.——Tp. of Berks, co., Penn., along the Schuylkill, on both sides of Maiden creek.

Maidenhead, corporate town of Eng., in Berkshire. It carries on a pretty considerable trade in malt, meal, and timber. It is on the Thames, over which is a bridge, 12 ms. E. by N. of Reading, and 26 W. by N. of London. Lon. 0 40 W., lat. 51 32 N.——Tp. of Hunterdon co., N. J. It is situated on the post road, about 6 ms. NE. of Trenton.

Maidstone, borough of Eng., and the co. town of Kent. It is seated on the Medway, a branch of which runs through the town, over which there is a bridge, and enjoys a brisk trade in exporting the commodities of the co., particularly its hops, of which there are numerous plantations around it. Here are likewise paper mills, and a manufacture of linen thread. It is 20 ms. W. of Canterbury, and 35 ESE. of London. Lon. 0 38 E., lat. 31 16 N.

Maidstone Township, Essex co., U. C., lies between Sandwich and Rochester, upon Lake Erie.

Maidstone, tp., Essex co., Vt., 53 ms. N. from Montpelier.

Maina, district of the Morea, ancient Peloponnesus, which answers in part to the ancient Laconia. It is mountainous and barren, and inhabited by a poor, bold, and hardy race, who have never entirely submitted to the Turkish yoke. Maina, though sometimes so stated by authors, is not commensurate with ancient Laconia, but is

restricted to that mountainous and barren point of land, extending into the Mediterranean, between the Gulfs of Coron and Kolokythia. What may be the numbers of the brigands who inhabit this rude tract is unknown, but their territory does not exceed 30 ms. in length, with 10 ms. in width, or about 300 sq. ms. Maina is, except the point of Gibraltar, the most southern promontory of Europe.—See *Mainotes*.

Maine, river of Germany, which rises in the circle of Franconia, runs by Bamburg, Wurtzburg, Aschaffenburg, Hanau, and Frankfort, and falls into the Rhine at Mentz.

Maine, Upper and Lower, two circles of Bavaria; the former including the principalities of Upper Bamberg, Bareuth, with the northern part of the Upper Palatinate. Lower Maine contains the grand duchy of Wurtzeburg, principality of Fulda, with part of the dutchies of Hesse and Fulda. The two circles were in great part annexations made by the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, and extend over 6,700 sq. ms. ,and peopled by 860,000 inhabitants.

Maine, or *Mayenne*, dep. of Fr., which includes the late province of the same name. It takes its name from the river Maine, which, soon after its junction with the Sarte, falls into the Loire. Laval is the capital.

Maine, northeastern State of the U. S., bounded by the Atlantic ocean SE., N. H. SW., L. C. NW. and N., and New Brunswick E.

	Ms.
Maine has an external limit on the Atlantic ocean of	200
On Passamaquoddy bay and St. Croix river	100
A frontier curved limit on New Brunswick and Lower Canada	400
A limit in common with New Hampshire of	150
Having an entire outline of	850

Its area 35,000 sq. ms., or 22,400,000 acres.

Extreme south, N. lat. 43 4; extreme north, N. lat. 48°.

The greatest length of Maine is by a line drawn from its SW. to NE. angle, 350 ms. Greatest width, nearly on lat. 45° N., 200 miles.

Extending through 5° of lat., very serious difference of climate is experienced at the two extremities of Maine. The inhabited Atlantic border has a comparatively mild climate. The surface of the State, though not mountainous, may be viewed as rough and hilly. The soil, however, is generally well adapted to the purposes of agriculture, though varying very much in quality. The Atlantic border is indented and chequered more by peninsulas and islands than any other part of the coast of the U. S. This highly diversified zone is followed by another more elevated; the falls of the rivers marking the line of separation. The inhabited part of the State extends about 100 ms. inland, and is followed by a region abounding with lakes, and but imperfectly known.

Beside many of lesser note, Maine is drained by the three fine rivers, Androscoggin, Kennebec, and Penobscot. The two former, are, however in strictness, only one river. See the articles *Kennebec* and *Penobscot*. The sea border of this State, is in a peculiar manner remarkable for the number and excellence of its harbors; and the excessive rise and ebb of the tides tends to break the ice, and preserve the harbors of this and all other parts of the coast of the U. S., from Cape Cod more open in winter than could be expected in ordinary cases, from relative lat.

The principal productions of Maine are grain, such as wheat, rye, oats, maize and barley, meadow grasses, and flax. The immense interior forests supply large quantities of lumber. The latter may indeed be viewed as the primary staple of the State. Its principal ports are Portland, Hallowell, Penobscot, Bangor, and Eastport.

Politically Maine was subdivided into the cos. of—

	Pop. in 1820.
Cumberland	49,339
Hancock	31,071
Kennebec	42,632
Lincoln	52,953
Oxford	27,185
Penobscot	13,931
Somerset	21,698
Washington	12,746
York	46,284
Total	297,839

Of these—	
Foreigners not naturalized	1,680
Engaged in Agriculture	55,031
Engaged in Manufactures	7,643
Engaged in Commerce	4,297

Population of Maine by ages, 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	40,532	38,185
5 to 10	35,671	34,458
10 to 15	31,691	30,044
15 to 20	27,740	27,940
20 to 30	42,266	42,165
30 to 40	22,884	22,046
40 to 50	19,943	20,098
50 to 60	12,551	12,304
60 to 70	7,408	7,702
70 to 80	4,153	4,122
80 to 90	1,041	1,274
90 to 100	120	174
100 and upwards	5	10
	252,989	247,449
		252,989
Total whites	–	500,438

Free colored persons.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10	149	147
10 to 24	231	195
24 to 36	135	123
36 to 55	137	109
55 to 100	67	54
100 and upwards	1	2
	720	635
		720
Total free colored	–	1,355
Total whites	–	500,438
Aggregate	–	501,793

White persons of the foregoing, who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	47
Do. from 14 to 25	73
Do. above 25	102
Do. total deaf and dumb	222
Do. blind	160

White persons of the foregoing, who are—	
Insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	207
Private charge	330
Do. total insane and idiots	537
Colored persons in the foregoing, who are—	
Deaf and dumb	13
Blind	10
Idiots and insane at—	
Private charge	56
Public charge	38
Whole number of persons employed in—	
Mining	36
Agriculture	153,367
Commerce	2,985
Manufactures and trades	21,974
Navigation on the ocean	10,115
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	544
Learned professions	1,906
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services	1,429
Universities and colleges	4
Do. students in	366
Academies and grammar schools	86
Do. students in	8,477
Primary and common schools	3,385
Do. scholars in	164,477
Scholars at public charge	60,212
White persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write	3,241

Population of Maine, by counties, from the census of 1840.

Counties.	Free white persons.		Free col. persons.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
York	26,137	27,835	33	29	-	-	54,034
Cumberland	33,144	34,973	266	275	-	-	68,658
Oxford	19,400	18,944	5	2	-	-	38,351
Lincoln	32,019	31,263	130	105	-	-	63,517
Kennebec	27,924	27,700	111	88	-	-	55,823
Penobscot	23,749	21,826	76	54	-	-	45,705
Waldo	21,335	20,122	29	23	-	-	41,509
Hancock	14,628	13,953	12	12	-	-	28,605
Washington	14,559	13,708	31	29	-	-	28,327
Somerset	17,388	16,501	16	7	-	-	33,912
Piscataquis	6,850	6,287	1	-	-	-	13,138
Franklin	10,568	10,215	9	9	-	-	20,801
Aroostook	5,288	4,122	1	2	-	-	9,413
Total Maine	252,989	247,449	720	635	-	-	501,793

Progressive population of Maine:

1810	228,705
1820	297,839
1830	399,437
1840	501,793

Showing an increase exceeding, by a small fraction, 220 per cent. in 30 years.

This State has, like other sections of New England, paid early and steady attention to the interests of education. Amongst its principal literary institutions, may be enumerated, Bowdoin college in Brunswick. The Maine Charity School at Bangor, and the Literary and Theological school or institution at Waterville. Maine was admitted a State of the U. S., March 3, 1820.

Maine and *Loire*, department of France, which includes the late province of Anjou. It has its name from two rivers of the same name. Angers is the capital.

Maneville, town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy. Lon. 1 26 E., lat. 49 2 N.

Mainland, the principal of the Shetland isles, 60 ms. long from N. to S., but its breadth seldom exceeds six. The face of the country exhibits a prospect of black, craggy mountains, and marshy plains, interspersed with some verdant spots, which appear smooth and fertile. Neither tree nor shrub is to be seen, except the juniper and the heath. The inhabitants are a stout, well made, comely people, the lower sort of a swarthy complexion. The gentry are allowed, by all who have conversed with them, to be most of them polite, shrewd, sensible, lively, active, and intelligent persons; they manufacture a strong coarse cloth for their own use, as also linen. They make likewise, of their own wool, very fine stockings. They export some herrings and other fish, with a considerable quanity of butter and train oil, otter and seal skins, and no inconsiderable quantity of the fine stockings just mentioned. Their chief trade is to Leith, London, Hamburg, Spain, and to the Straits. Kirkwall is the capital.

Mainotes, a people of Greece, in the Morea, inhabiting the district of Maina. As early as the reign of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, during the latter part of the eighth century, the Eleuthero Laconians had acquired the name of Mainotes. From what nation or nations has sprung this race of savages is uncertain and unimportant, as Cape Tenærus, now Metapan, the most southern extremity of the Morea, has been, from remote antiquity, inhabited by savages, who have been pirates and murderers of all those so unfortunate as to fall into their power. The well known character of these ruffians has gained for them, from the Greeks of the Morea, the title of *Cacavounies*, "*villains of the mountains.*" The existence of a band of cutthroats on the European side of the Mediterranean, even under the Turkish Government, may well excite wonder. The Mainotes, before the late revolution in Greece, were considered sometimes as independent, and at other times as subjected to the Pacha of Tripolizza.—See *Maina*.

Maintenon, town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce, seated on the Eure, between two mountains. It is 5 ms. N. by E. of Chartres. Lon. 1 36 E., lat. 48 31 N.

Maire, Le, strait of S. America, between Staten island and Terra del Fuego, in lat. 55° S. Through this strait ships sometimes sail in their passage to Cape Horn.

Maissy, town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy. Lon. 1 2 W., lat. 49 24 N.

Maixant, St., ancient town of France, in the department of the two Sevres, and late province of Poitou. It carries on a trade in corn, stockings, and woolen stuffs, and is seated on the Sevre, 26 ms. SW. of Poitiers. Lon. 7′ W., lat. 46 24 N.

Majas, pronounced and written, but improperly, Macas, a district of the province of Majas, and Quijos, in Peru, now part of Colombia. It lies E. from the Andes, on the sources of the Napo, nearly on the meridian of Washington, and from the equator to lat. 2 30 S.

Majorca, island of Spain, 60 ms. long and 45 broad, situate in the Mediterranean sea, between Ivica and Minorca. The whole coast is lined with strong towers. The NW. part is mountainous, the rest produces good corn, olive trees, fine honey, and delicate wine. It has no rivers, though

there are a great many fine fountains and wells. The inhabitants are robust and lively, and make good sailors.

Majorca, strong city, capital of the the island of the same name. The public squares, the cathedral, and the royal palace, are magnificent. It contains 4,000 houses, built after the antique manner, a university, more ancient than celebrated, and 22 churches, besides the cathedral. The harbor is extremely good. It is seated on the SW. side of the island. Lon. 2 30 E., lat. 39 35 N.

Makefield, village, Bucks co., Pa.

Makefield, Lower, tp., Bucks co., Pa., on the Delaware, commencing opposite Trenton, in N. J.

Makefield, Upper, tp. of Bucks co., Pa., along the Delaware, above Lower Makefield.

Macarev, town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novogorod, situate on the Volga, 24 ms. ENE. of Niznei Novogorod.

Makarief, or *Makaren*, town of Russia, in the government of Kostroma. It is the capital of the province of Unza, and situate on the river Unza, 80 ms. E. of Kostroma. Lon. 44 14 E., lat. 58 50 N.

Maker, village of England, in Cornwall, 7 ms. SE. of St. Germains, on an eminence, forming the W. point of the Hamoaze, at Plymouth. The steeple of the church, called Maker Tower, is a noted sea mark. Lon. 4 10 W., lat. 50 21 N.

Makoonda, town of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad, 66 ms. S. of Allahabad, and 110 NNE. of Gurrah. Lon. 84 37 E., lat. 24 33 N.

Mackran.—See *Meeran.*

Malabar, western coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying between 9° and 14° N. lat. It is divided among several petty princes and States. The customs and manners of the inhabitants are very different, as well as the productions. The people are generally of a dark, olive complexion, with long black hair, and good features. In some places they are distinguished into tribes or castes, all of which are brought up to the same employments as their parents. These are the Gentoos, of whom see an account, under the article *Hindoostan.*

Malacca, or *Malaya*, peninsula of Asia, containing several petty kingdoms, bounded on the N. by Siam, E. by the ocean, and SW. by the strait of Malacca, which separates it from Sumatra. It is 560 ms. in length, and 150 in breadth. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin and elephant teeth, but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots, pepper, and other spices, with some precious gums and woods. The pine apples are the best in the world, and the cocoanuts have shells that will hold an English quart. The inhabitants are fond of navigation, war, plunder, emigration, adventures, and gallantry. They talk incessantly of their honor and bravery, and speak the softest language of Asia, yet they are deemed the most treacherous, ferocious people on the face of the globe. Their religion is a mixture of Mahometanism.

Malacca, seaport, and the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the peninsula of Malaya, seated on the strait of its name, 480 ms. SE. of Acheen. Lon. 102 5 E., lat. 2 12 N.

Maladetta, most elevated peak of the Pyrenean system of mountains. The crest, often called "*the Mount Blanc of the Pyrenees*," and named particularly Nethon, rises at N. lat. 42 36, and lon. 40′ E. of London, about 55 ms. a little E. of N. from Balbastro, 100 NE. from Saragossa, and 26 ms. NE. by E. of Venasque. From a notice in the National Intelligencer, April 5, 1843, the Nethon, hitherto regarded as inaccessible, has been ascended to its summit, on the 18th of July, 1843, by a Russian officer, M. de Tchitacheff, and found by him, from barometrical admeasurement, to be elevated 3,371 French metres, equal to 11,057 Eng. feet, to within a small fraction. From the masses of Maladetta flow northwards the higher sources of the Garonne, and southwards those of the Segra, a confluent of the Ebro.

Malafia.—See *Asia*, p. 83.

Malaga, seaport and episcopal town of Spain, in Granada, with two castles and a good harbor. Its commerce is principally in raisins and excellent wines; and it has a manufacture of cards. The inhabitants are about 40,000. It is seated on the Mediterranean, surrounded by hills, 70 ms. WSW. of Granada. Lon. 4 10 W., lat. 36 35 N.——Village, Gloucester co., N. J., 30 ms. S. from Philadelphia.——Village, Monroe co., Ohio, by post road 147 ms. SE. by E. from Columbus.

Malatia, town of Asiatic Turkey, in Aladulia, seated on the W. side of the Euphrates, 90 ms. WNW. of Diarbekar. Lon. 37 50 E., lat. 37 30 N.

Malawully, town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a large mud fort, separated into two parts by a transverse wall. Here is a fruit garden of great extent, planted by the late sultans. It is 27 ms. E. of Seringapatam.

Malchin, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Peene, where it forms the Lake Camrow, 22 miles ESE. of Gustrow.

Malcho, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, between the Lakes Calpin and Plau, 23 ms. ESE. of Gustrow.

Maldeghina, town of France, in the dep. of Lys, 10 ms. E. of Bruges.

Malden, borough of Eng., in Essex, seated on an eminence, on the river Blackwater. Vessels of a moderate burden come up to the town, but large ships are obliged to unload at a distance below, in Blackwater bay. This town carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, salt, coal, iron, deals, and wine. It is 10 ms. E. of Chelmsford, and 37 NE. of London.——Village of Eng., in Surry, 2 ms. SE. of Kingston, with some gunpowder mills, on a stream that flows from Ewel to Kingston.——Tp. in the co. of Essex, U. C., situated at the mouth of Detroit river, on the E. side of the strait, having Colchester to the E. and Huron to the N., and includes the village of Amherstsburg——Town, Middlesex co., Mass., situated between Medford and Lynn, 5 ms. NE. from Boston. It is united to Charlestown by Mystic bridge.

Maldives, a cluster of small islands in the Indian ocean, lying SW. of Cape Comorin. The northernmost, called Head of the Isles, or Kelly, is in lon. 73 4 E., lat. 7 5 N.; and Maldiva, in which the king resides, is in lon. 75 35 E., lat. 4 15 N. They are innumerable; but all low and sandy, and most of them uninhabited. They are divided into 13 antolons, or provinces, each having its separate governor, who rules with great oppression.

Malesherbes, town of Fr., in the dep. of Loire. Lon. 26° E., lat. 48 20 N.

Malestroit, town of Fr., in the dep. of Morbihan, and late province of Bretagne, seated on the Oust, 37 ms. E. of Port l'Orient. Lon. 2 23 W., lat. 47 45 N.

Maligne, Grand Pointe, U. C., on the river St. Lawrence, is opposite to the Grand Island of St. Regis.

Maligne, la Petit Ponte, U. C., on the N. shore of the river St. Lawrence, not far above the lower end of Grand Isle St. Regis.

Malio, Cape of, or *St. Angelo*, cape of the Morea, at the S. entrance of the Gulf of Napoli, 15 ms. E. of Malvasia.

Malicollo, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, lying in 16 15 S. lat., and 167 45 E. lon. It extends 20 leagues from N. to S. Its inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests.

Mallicola, as written in English geographical works, or, as written by Mr. D'Urville, *Vanicora*. It was on this island that the French discovery ships, under the lamented La Pérouse, were wrecked in 1788 or 1879. In 1791, the French Government sent out an expedition, under Entrecasteau, in search of La Pérouse, which, after losing its admiral, was abortive. The real place of the fatal accident was discovered by a Captain Dillon, who made it known to Europe. This discovery led the French Government to again, in 1827, send out M. Dumont D'Urville, in the corvette (sloop-of war) the Astrolabe, who, on the 14th February, 1828, reached and verified the place of the shipwreck, and erected a monument with the following inscription: "A la Memoire de La Pérouse et de ses compagnons l'Astrolabe, 14 Mars, 1828."

Malling West, town of Eng., in Kent, 6 ms. W. of Maidstone, and 30 E. by S. of London. Lon. 33' E., lat. 51 20 N.

Malloysville, village, Wilkes co., Ga., by post road 82 ms. NE. from Milledgeville.

Mallow, small town of Ireland, in the co. of Cork, and province of Munster, seated on the Blackwater, 17 ms. N. of Cork. Lon. 8 32 W., lat. 52 10 N.

Malmedy, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, on the Recht, 9 ms. S. of Limburg, and 40 N. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6 2 E., lat. 50 18 N.

Malmistra, town of Asia, in Natolia, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which divides it into the Old and New town. It is 30 ms. SE. of Terasso. Longitude 36 15 E., latitude 36 50 North.

Malmoe, seaport of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, seated on the sound, with a large harbor and strong citadel. It is 15 ms. SE. of Copenhagen. Lon. 13 7 E., lat. 53 38 N.

Malmsbury, borough of Eng., in Wiltshire. It is pleasantly seated on a hill, on the river Avon, which almost surrounds it, over which it has six bridges. It drives a trade in the woolen manufacture. It is 26 ms. E. by N. of Bristol, and 95 W. of London. Lon. 2° W., lat. 51 34 N.

Maloi-Jaraslowitz, town of Russia, in Kaluga, 100 ms. SW. from Moscow.

Malone, village, Franklin co., N. Y., 25 ms. NE. from St. Regis, and 50 NW. by W. from Plattsburg.

Malo, St., seaport of France.—See *St. Malo*.

Maloria, small island of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, 10 ms. W. of Leghorn. Lon. 10 4 E., lat. 43 43 N.

Malpartido, town of Spain, in Estramadura, 14 ms. S. of Placentia. Lon. 5 30 W., lat. 39 36 N.

Malpas, town of Eng., in Cheshire. It is seated on a high eminence, near the river Dee, 16 ms. SE. of Chester, and 166 NW. of London. Lon. 2 45 W., lat. 53 2 N.

Malplaquet, village of the kingdom of Belgium, in Hainault, 7 ms. from Mons.

Malta, an island in the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, 20 ms. long, and 12 broad. It was formerly reckoned a part of Africa, but now belongs to Europe. It was anciently little else than a barren rock; but such quantities of soil have been brought from Africa, that it is now become a fertile island. They sow, however, but little corn, because they can purchase it cheap in Sicily; but they cultivate large quantities of lemon, cotton trees, and vines, which produce excellent wine. The number of inhabitants is said to be about 90,000, who speak Arabic and Italian. After the taking of Rhodes, the emperor Charles V. gave this island to the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. By the treaty of Paris, in 1814, this island has been guarantied to Great Britain. Valette is the capital. It is about 60 ms. S. of Sicily, and 200 E. of Tunis, in Africa. ——Tp., Kennebec co., Me., 8 ms. E. from Augusta. Pop. in 1820, 1,054.——Tp., Saratoga co., N. Y.; the principal village 7 ms. W. from Saratoga, and 5 ms. SE. from Ballston Spa. Pop. in 1820, 1,518.

Malton, borough of Eng., in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge, and is composed of two towns, the New and the Old, containing three churches. It is a populous place, 20 ms. NE. of York, and 216 N. by W. of London. Lon. 40' W., lat. 54 9 N.

Malvasia, small island of Turkey in Europe, on the E. coast of the Morea, remarkable for its excellent wines that are called malmsey, being brought hence. The capital is Napoli-di-Malvasia.

Malvern, Great, village of Eng., in Worcestershire, 8 ms. W. by S. of Worcester. It had once an abbey, and here are two noted chalybeate springs recommended as excellent in scrofulous complaints.

Malvern, Little, village of Eng., in Worcestershire, seated in a cavity of Malvern Hills, 3 ms. from Great Malvern.

Malvern Chase, an extensive chase of Eng., in Worcestershire, containing 7,356 acres in that co., 619 in Hertfordshire, and 103 in Gloucestershire.

Malvern Hills, in the SW. of Worcestershire, Eng., dividing this part of the co. from Herefordshire. They rise one above another for about 7 ms., and run from N. to S.; the highest point is 1,313 feet above the surface of the Severn, and they appear to be of limestone and quartz.

Malung, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia. Lon. 15 20 E., lat. 60 30 N.

Malwa, province of Hindoostan proper, bounded on the W. by Guzerat, on the N. by Agimere, on the E. by Allahabad and Orissa, and on the S. by

Candeish. It is one of the most extensive, elevated, and highly diversified tracts in Hindoostan, and is divided among the chiefs of the Poonah Mahrattas. Ougein and Indore are the principal towns.

Mamars, an ancient town of Fr., in the dep. of Sarte, and late province of Maine, seated on the Dive.

Mamokating, town, Sullivan co., N. Y., containing the village of Bloomingburg, 23 ms. W. from Newburg. Pop. in 1820, 2,702.

Mamaroneck, town, Westchester co., N. Y., on Long Island sound, 23 ms. NE. from N. Y.

Mameluc, Arabic from Al-mamluch, *possessed by another*, or *paid slave*, and applied to a military order originally slaves from Circassia and other countries around the Black sea, formed into a body by the Sultans of Egypt, over which in process of time they became sovereigns. Early in the 16th century, they with Egypt fell under the power of Turkey. They were finally suppressed by Mehemet Ali Pacha of Egypt.

Man, island in the Irish sea, 30 ms. long and 12 broad. It contains 17 parishes; and the chief towns are Castletown, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsay. The air is healthy, and the soil produces more corn than is sufficient to maintain the inhabitants, who are a mixture of English, Scots, and Irish. They have a bishop, called the bishop of Sodor and Man; but he has no seat in the British Parliament. The commodities of this island are wool, hides, butter, tallow, black marble, slate, limestone, lead, and iron. Some manufactures of coarse hats, cotton goods, and linen cloth, are carried on in different parts; but its principal trade arises from the herring fishery. It is 12 ms. S. of Scot., 30 N. of Anglesey, in Wales, 35 W. of Cumberland, and 40 E. of Ireland.

Manachia, town of Natolia proper, anciently called Magnesia. It was formerly the capital of the Ottoman Empire, and is seated in a fertile country, at the foot of a mountain, on the river Sarabat, 22 ms. N. of Smyrna. Lon. 27 25 E., lat. 38 45 N.

Manahawkin, village in the southern angle of Monmouth co., N. J., about 55 ms. SE. by E. from Philadelphia.

Manallan, tp., Fayette co., Pa., between the tps. of Redstone and Union, and between Redstone and Dunlap's creeks. Pop. in 1820, 1,376.

Manaar, small island on the NW. side of the island of Ceylon, and forming a part of that chain of islands and shoals which is sometimes called Adam's Bridge, extending from Ceylon to the Carnatic coast, and separating the Gulf of Manaar from Palk strait.

Manaar, Gulf of, is bounded W. by the Carnatic coast, N. by Adam's Bridge, E. by Ceylon, and on the S. opens into the Indian ocean. If we limit the Manaar Gulf to the latitude of Cape Comorin, it would be about 150 ms. wide between that cape and the coast of Ceylon, with a nearly equal depth towards Adam's Bridge, though narrowing in that direction; area of the whole sheet of water about 12,000 sq. ms. Only vessels of very shallow draught can pass Adam's Bridge.

Manar, island of the N. W. Indies, on the E. coast of the island of Ceylon. The English took it from the Dutch in 1795. Lon. 80 45 E., lat. 9° N.

Manasquam, village, Monmouth co., N. J., on a small river of the same name, about 50 ms. NE. by E. from Philadelphia, and 10 ms. SE. from Monmouth or Freehold.

Manassy-gap, Loudon co., Va.

Manatou, or *Manatoulin Islands*, are a number of islands toward the northern shore of Lake Huron, stretching from the vicinity of Cabot's Head, northwesterly across the lake to Lake George, below the falls of St. Mary.

Manbed, small town of Persia, 160 ms. from Ispahan.

Manbone, city of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Siam, seated at the mouth of the channel of Mossambique. Lon. 32 19 E., lat. 20 55 N.

Mancester, village of Eng., in Warwickshire, near Atherstone and the river Anker.

Mancha, territory of Spain, in New Castile, between the river Guadiana and Andalusia. It is a mountainous country, and it was here that Cervantes made Don Quixote perform his chief exploits.

Manchac.—See *Iberville.*

Manche, or *Channel*, dep. of Fr., including part of the great province of Normandy. It is mostly surrounded by the English channel, and Coutances is the capital.

Manchester, large and populous town of Eng., Lancashire, between the rivers Irk and Irwell, and is a place of great antiquity. It has been long noted for various branches of the linen, silk, and cotton manufactures; and is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade, which has been much improved by the invention of dyeing and printing. The labors of a very populous neighborhood are collected at Manchester, whence they are sent to London, Liverpool, Hull, &c. These consist of a great variety of cotton and mixed goods, of which they export vast quantities, particularly to the West Indies and the coast of Guinea. The manufactures of tapes and other small wares, of silk goods, and of hats, are also carried on at Manchester, from which various sources of wealth it has obtained greater opulence than almost any of the trading towns in Eng. Its chief ornaments are the college, the exchange, the collegiate church, another large church, and a spacious market place. By the Irwell, over which is an ancient and lofty stone bridge, it has a communication with the Mersey, and all the late various extensions of inland navigation, particularly the duke of Bridgewater's canal, which is 7 ms. from it. It is 67 ms. WSW. of York, and 182 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 30 W., lat. 53 30 N.——Tp., Nova Scotia, 30 ms. NW. from Cape Canso.——Town Bennington co., Vt., 22 ms. N. of Bennington, and 44 NE. of Troy in N. York.——Town, Essex co , Mass., a few ms. NE. of Beverly.——Town, Niagara co., N. Y., at the cataract of Niagara. A bridge now connects this place with Goat island.——Village, Oneida co., N. Y., 8 ms. SW. by W. from Utica.——Town, Ontario co., N. Y., 10 ms. N. from Canandaigua, on the road to the Sulphur Springs, and on Canandaigua outlet.——Village, Baltimore co., Md., on the road from Baltimore to Carlisle, 38 ms. from the former and 42 from the latter.——Town, Chesterfield co., Va., on the S.

side of James river, opposite Richmond, and 33 ms. NW. of Williamsburg.——Village, Sumter district, S. C., on Wateree river, about 5 ms. above the mouth of Congaree.——Village and seat of justice, Clay co., Ky., about 120 ms. SE. from Frankfort. Lat. 37 13 N., lon. 6 34 W. ——Village, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Ohio, in Adams co., Ohio, about 25 houses, 100 ms. S. by W. from Columbus, and 73 in the same direction from Chilicothe.——Tp., Morgan co., Ohio.——Village, Dearborn co., Inda., 94 ms. SE. from Indianapolis.——Village, St. Louis co, Mo., 17 ms, from St. Louis.

Manchester, East, tp., York co., Pa., between Codones and Conewago creeks and Susquehannah river.

Manchester, West, tp., York co., Pa., between Codorus and Conewago creeks, and immediately W. from the borough of York.

Manchester Village, village on the Oriskany creek, where crossed by the great western road, Oneida co., N. Y., 9 ms. a little S. of W. from Utica,

Manciet, town of France, in the dep. of Gers, and late province of Gascony. Lon. 5′ W., lat. 43 38 N.

Mandal, seaport town of Christiansand, in Norway. Lon. 7 42 E., lat. 58 2 N.

Mandan, nation of Indians residing on both sides of Missouri river, at N. lat. 47°, and lon. W. C. 22 30 W. These geographical elements yield an intermediate distance of 1,284 statute ms., by a direction inflecting 63° from the meridian.

Mandarin, generally supposed a Chinese, but really a Portuguese term, from *mandare*, to *command*. The Chinese title answering to mandarin is Kouen, *public man*, pronounced quan.

Manderscheit, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, capital of a co. of the same name. It is 24 ms. N. of Treves. Lon. 6 50 E., lat. 50 10 N.

Manding, kingdom of Africa, situated N. from the Kong mountains, and occupying the table land from which flow to the SW. the Senegal, and to the NE. the Niger. It is from this country that a numerous nation of Africans have received their appellation of Mandingos. The centre of Manding is about N. lat. 12°, W. lon. 8 30, and 500 ms. NE. by E. from Sierra Leone. The Mandingos are found scattered along the coast of the Atlantic ocean, particularly between the Senegal and Gambia rivers.

Mandria, small desert island, in the Archipelago, between Samos and Langos. It gives name to the sea near it.

Mandshuria.—See *Mantshuria*.

Manebach, small village of Suabia, pleasantly seated near the lake of Constance.

Manfredonia, town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a castle, a good harbor, and an archbishop's see. It was burnt by the Turks in 1620; and is seated on a gulf of the same name, 50 ms. N. of Cirenza, and 100 NE. of Naples. Lon. 16 12 E., lat. 41 35 N.

Mangalore, seaport of Canara, on the coast of Malabar, with an excellent road for ships to anchor in while the rainy season lasts. It is inhabited by Gentoos and Mahometans. It is the most trading place in the kingdom, and the Portuguese have a factory here for rice, and a large church, frequented by black converts. The adjoining fields bear two crops of corn in a year, and the higher grounds produce pepper, betel nuts, sandal wood, iron, and steel. It is seated on a rising ground, 100 ms. N. by W. of of Tellicherry. Lon. 75 24 E., lat. 13 8 N.

Mangea, island in the S. Pacific ocean, about 5 leagues in circumference. Lon. 158 16 W., lat. 28 27 S.

Mangushlak, town of Turcomania, on the E. coast of the Caspian sea. Its commerce is considerable, the neighboring Tartars bringing hither the productions of their own country, and even of Bokharia; such as cotton, yarn, stuffs, furs, skins, and rhubarb. It is 37 ms. SW. of Astracan. Lon. 48 29 E., lat. 44 45 N.

Manhartzberg, the northern part of Lower Austria, separated from the southern by the river Danube, and bounded on the W. by Upper Austra, on the N. by Bohemia and Moravia, and on the E. by Hungary.

Manheim, strong and beautiful city of Germany, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. It is a very regularly built handsome city, containing about 22,000 inhabitants, the streets being all straight, intersecting each other at right angles. The fortifications are good, and the town is almost surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine. It is 166 ms. below Spire, and 10 W. of Heidleberg. Lon. 8 31 E., lat. 49 26 N.—See art. *Baden*, p. 120. ——Town, Herkimer co., N. Y., on the E. side of Mohawk river, above the mouth of East Canada creek. Pop. in 1820, 1,777.——Tp., York co., Pa. It is situated in the SW. corner of the co., adjoining Md. The chief town is Hanover. ——Town, Lancaster co., Pa., on the W. side of Conestoga creek, between Moravia and Little Conestoga creeks, immediately N. from the city of Lancaster.——Tp., Schuylkill co., Pa., along both sides of the SW. branch of Schuylkill, immediately S. from Onwicksburg.

Manica, inland kingdom of Africa. It has on the N. Monomatapa, on the E. Sofola, and on the S. and W. unknown regions. This country is little known to Europeans, but it is said to abound with mines of gold, and to have a great number of elephants.

Manichean, or Manichee, from the name *Manes*, its founder, a sect which rose in Persia, and which, however named, maintained the the doctrine of a good and evil principle, many ages more ancient than the period of the life of Manes. The good and evil of the Manicheans were no more than the Ahriman and Oromazes of Zoroaster. The Priscillianists, so called from Priscillian, bishop of Avila, in Spain, it is supposed adopted the doctrines of the Manichees.

Manickdurg, small town of Hindoostan, in the province of Berar of the Deccan.

Manickpour, town of Hindoostan proper, 66 ms. distant from Lucknow. Lon. 81 45 E., lat. 37 26 N.

Manicougan, river of L. C., rises in the recesses of Labrador, flows into, and again out of, Manicougan lake, and assuming a course of SSW., enters St. Lawrence river nearly opposite the pass of Matane, 200 ms. below Quebec. Its entire comparative course exceeds 300 ms.

Maniel, mountain of St. Domingo, 20 ms. in circumference, and so high and craggy that it is almost inaccessible.

Manilla.—See *Luconia.*

Manilla, large and populous city, capital of Luconia and the other Phillippine islands. Most of the public structures are built of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes, by one of which, in 1617, a mountain was levelled. In 1625, a third part of the city was overthrown by another, when 3,000 persons perished in the ruins; and the next year there was another less violent. This city is seated on the SE. side of the island, where a large river falls into the sea and forms a noble bay 30 leagues in compass, to which the Spaniards have given the name of Bahi, because the river runs out of the great Lake Bahi, which lies at the distance of six leagues behind it. On the S. it is washed by the sea, and on the N. and E. by the river; being also strongly fortified with walls, bastions, forts, and batteries. Manilla contains about 30,000 souls, who are a very motley race. Lon. 120 53 E., lat. 14 36 N.

Manlius, town, Onondaga co., N. Y., between the Salt lake and Lake Oneida, 42 ms. W. of Whitestown, on Mohawk river.

Manlius Centre, or *Manlius Square*, a very prosperous village, on the great western road, in Onondaga co., N. Y., 34 ms. NE. by E. from Auburn. Manlius Centre, though in the same tp., is a separate post office from that of Manlius village.

Mannahawkin, town, Stafford tp., Monmouth co., N. J., upon the Atlantic coast, containing about 30 dwelling-houses and a Baptist and Methodist meeting-house. It lies 8 ms. from Tuckerton. This is the same place already noticed under the name of Manahawkin.

Manningtree, town of Eng., in Essex, on the river Stour, which is here called Manning tree water. It is 11 ms. W. of Harwich, and 60 ENE. of London. Lon. 1 12 E., lat. 52° N.

Mannsville, village, Jefferson co., N. Y., 148 ms. NW. from Albany.

Manor, tp., Lancaster co., Penn., on the NE. side of Susquehannah river, about 10 ms. from the borough of Lancaster, and occupies the peninsula between the Susquehannah river and Conestogo creek, above the latter.

Manosque, populous town of Fr., in the dep. of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, with a castle. It had lately a commandery of the order of Malta, and is seated on the Durance, 10 ms. S. of Forcalquier, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 5 55 E., lat. 43 51 N.

Manresa, town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the confluence of the Cardonera and Lobbregat, 15 ms. SE. of Cardona, and 20 NW. of Barcelona. Lon. 1 56 E., lat. 41 36 N.

Mans, town of Fr., capital of the dep. of Maine. It is seated on a high hill, on the Sarte, near its confluence with the Huisne, 20 ms. S. of Alencon, and 75 W. by N. of Orleans. Lon. 0 14 E., lat. 41 58 N.

Mansaroar, lake of Thibet, from which (according to Major Rennel) issues the southernmost head of the Ganges. It is 115 ms. in circumference, and lies in about 79° E. lon., and 34° N. lat.

Mansfield, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the same name, 35 ms. SW. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12 5 E., lat. 51 41 N.——Town of Eng., in Nottinghamshire. It has a great trade, and is famous for corn and malt, and participates in the stocking manufacture. It is a pretty large place, and is seated on the edge of the forest of Sherwood, 12 ms. N. of Nottingham, and 140 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 9 W., lat. 53 10 N.——Town, Bristol co., Mass., 30 ms. SSW. from Boston. ——Town, Windham, co., Conn., between Willamantic and Mount Hope rivers, about 18 ms. E. of the city of Hartford. Pop. in 1810, 2,570, in 1820, 2,993.——Village, Tioga co., N. Y.——Tp., Burlington co., N. J. It is 8 ms. NE. of Burlington.——Town, Warren co., N. J., on the Musconecunk river, 10 ms. SE. from Oxford. ——Town and seat of justice for Richmond co., O., containing about 30 houses and 300 inhabitants. It stands 73 ms. NE. from Columbus. N. lat. 40 47 W., lon. 5 33 N.——Village, Amelia co., Va., 20 ms. by land above Petersburg.

Mansfield Centre, village, Windham co., Conn., 35 ms. NE. from Hartford.

Mansilla, town of Spain, in Leon, 15 ms. SW. of the city of Leon. Lon. 4 55 W., lat. 42 30 N.

Mansker's Creek, and post office, Davidson co., Tennessee.

Mantaca.—See *Mataca.*

Mantshuria, vast region in Asia, having China proper S., Mongolia W., the Russian Asiatic territories NW. and N., and the sea of Japan, and the channel of Tartary, or La Perouse straits, E. See *Asia*, p. 93, &c.

Mantes, town of Fr., in the dep. of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of Fr. It is famous for its wines, and is seated on the Seine, and over it is a bridge, the great arch of which, although elliptic, is 120 feet wide. It is 31 ms. NW. of Paris. Lon. 1 51 E., lat. 49 1 N.

Mantinæa.—See *Tripolizza.*

Mantua, or *Mantuan*, duchy of Italy, lying along the river Po., which divides it into two parts. It is bounded on the N. by the Veronese, on the S. by the duchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola, on the E. by the Ferrarese, and on the W. by the Cremonese. It is 50 ms. long and 27 broad, and fruitful in corn, pastures, flax, fruits, and excellent wine. The Mantuan comprehends the duchies of Mantua and Sabioneta; the principalities of Castiglione, Solferina, and Bozolo; likewise, the co. of Novellara. The principal rivers of this country are the Po, the Oglio, and the Minchio.

Mantua, capital of a duchy of the same name, in Italy, with a university, seated on an island in the middle of a lake. It has above 16,000 inhabitants. It was greatly noted for its silk and silk manufactures, which are now much decayed. The air in the summer is very unwholesome; and the lake is formed by the inundations of the Mincio. Virgil was born at a village near this city. It is 35 ms. NE. of Parma, 22 SW. of Verona, and 220 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 10 50 E., lat. 45 10 N.

Mantua, village on the Schuylkill, opposite the Philadelphia upper bridge, and in Blockley tp. It is strictly a suburb of Philadelphia; its situation is peculiarly eligible for a summer residence to the

wealthy inhabitants of the city. The site swells gradually from the Schuylkill, and gives a rich variety to the various buildings and gardens by which it is decorated.

Mantua, flourishing town, situated in the northern borders of Portage co., Ohio, and through the southeastern quarter of which runs the Cuyahoga river. Besides several common schools, here is a tolerably respectable grammar school. It contains about 93 families and 541 inhabitants.

Manungen, town of Franconia, capital of a small district belonging to the House of Saxe-Gotha. It is 8 ms. N. of Henneburg. Lon. 10 39 E., lat. 50 46 N.

Manzanillo, cape, is the salient point of the peninsula, between the bays of Porto Bello and Mandingo, in the province of Panama, of the Republic of Colombia. Lat. 9 13 N., lon. W. C. 2 20 W.

Maple's Store, and post office, Bibb co., Ala.

Maracaibo, considerable town of S. America, capital of the province of Maracaibo, in Colombia. It carries on a brisk trade in skins and chocolate, which is the best in America; and it has very fine tobacco. It is seated W. of the lake of the same name. Lon. W. C. 5 40 E., lat. 10° N.

Maracaibo, province of S. America, in Colombia; it lies around the Gulf of Maracaibo, and contains 48,700 inhabitants, sends two representatives, and, in conjunction with Coro, Truscilla, and Merida, elects 4 Senators to the Colombian Legislature.

Maracaibo, inland sea of Colombia, opens from the Caribbean sea, between Sword point and Cape Roman, and, extending S. about 100 ms. in the form of an ellipse, narrows to a strait opposite to the city of Maracaibo, and again widens to an extensive sheet of water of 100 ms. long, and 70 or 80 wide. The gulf reaches from lat. 8 30 to 12 N., and is the most extensive indenting of the coast of South America, except the rivers.

Maragal, town of Persia, 42 ms. from Tauris. Lon. 47 52 E., lat. 37 36 N.—*Marach*, See *Asia*, p. 83.

Maranda, fief of Buckingham co., L. C., on the right side of St. Lawrence, 20 ms. above Quebec, and opposite Pointe aux Trembles.

Maranham, captain generalship of Brazil, bounded NE. by the Atlantic ocean, E. and SE. by Seera, or the river Parnaiba, SW. by Goias, and W. by Para. It lies between lat. 1° and 9° S., and is watered by the various branches of the Parnaiba, Pinare, and other streams. Cotton, rice, and sugar, are its primary staples.——A fine and fertile island, from the name of which that of the captain generalship is derived, lies at the mouth of the Pinare, and is of an oval form, 30 ms. in length.——Town of Maranham, on the island of the same name, with a good harbor. Lon. W. C. 32 56 E.

Marano, town of Italy, in Friuli, in a marsh which renders it difficult of access, and at the bottom of the Gulf of Venice, 27 ms. S. by E. of Udina. Lon. 13 5 E., lat. 42 52 N.

Marans, rich town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Charente, and late province of Angoumois, seated among salt marshes, near the river Sevre. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is 12 ms. NE. of Rochelle. Lon. 0 55 W., lat. 46 20 N.

Marash, populous town of Natolia, encompassed by the mountains of Taurus and Antitaurus and the river Euphrates. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Marathon, village of Greece, in Attica, and by the road 20 ms. NE. from Athens, remarkable for a battle fought between the Athenians and Plateans and the Persians, on the 17th of August 494 years ante Christ, in which the Persians were utterly defeated.——Town and seat of justice for Lawrence co., Ala., on the left bank of Tennessee river, 35 ms. W. from Huntsville. Lat. 34 45 N., lon. W. C. 10 23 W.

Marawina, river of Guiana, which separates Surinam from the French colony of Cayenne. A curious pebble, known by the name of the Marawine diamond, is found here, which, when polished, is often set in rings, &c. It runs into the Atlantic in lon. 53 48 W., lat. 5 58 N.

Marbach, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar. It was burnt by the French in 1693. It is 12 ms. S. of Hailborn, and 13 N. of Stutgard. Lon. 9 25 E., lat. 48 59 N.

Marbella, town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the mouth of the Rio Verde, 24 ms. SW. of Malaga. Lon. 5 55 W., lat. 36 29 N.

Marblehead, considerable seaport and town of Essex co., Mass., 4 ms. SE. of Salem, and 19 NE. of Boston, in the lat. of 42 35 N., and lon. 69 50 E. The town contained 5,900 inhabitants in 1810; in 1820, 5,630; and in 1840, 5,575.

Marbletown, town in Ulster co., N. Y. It is situated on the S. side of Esopus creek, about 70 ms. SSW. of Albany.

Marburyville, village in Feliciana, La., 8 ms. E. from St. Francisville, and 83 NW. from New Orleans.

Marca, small island in the Gulf of Venice, 5 ms. from Ragusa, on which it depends. It had formerly a bishop's see; but the town is now in ruins.

Marcellin, St., town of Fr., in the dep. of Isere, and late province of Dauphiny. It is 5 ms. from St. Antoine, and 253 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 5 32 E., lat. 45 14 N.

Marcellino, small river of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, which falls into the sea 2 miles from Augusta.

Marcello, small town of Italy, in Naples, in the province of Bari.

Marcellus, town in Onondaga co., N. Y., 4 ms. NE. from Skeneatelas lake.

Marche, late province of Fr., bounded on the N. by Berry, E. by Auvergne, W. by Angoumois, and S. by Limosin. It is 55 ms. in length and 25 in breadth, and is pretty fertile in corn and wine. It now forms the dep. of Creuse.——Town of Fr., in the dep. of Vosges, situate near the source of the Mouzon, 20 ms. S. of Neufchateau, and 40 S. by W. of Toul.

Marcheck, town of Austria, on the March, on the frontiers of Hungary, 23 miles E. by N. of Vienna.

Marchiennes, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, seated on the Sambre, 4 ms. W. of Charleroy.——Town of Fr., in the dep. of Nord, seated in a morass, on the river Scarpe, 7 ms. ENE. of Douay.

Marciannisi, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, 13 ms. NNE. of Naples.

Marcigny, town of Fr., in the dep. of Saone and Loire, near the river Loire, 32 ms. W. of Macon, and 43 S. by W. of Autun.

Marckolsheim, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Rhine, 25 ms. S. of Strasburg.

Marco, St., seaport of E. Florida, on a river of the same name, at its entrance into Apalache bay, 180 ms. WNW. of St. Augustine. Lon. 84 38 W., lat. 30 18 N.——Town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, seated on the Senito, 22 miles N. of Cosenza.

Marcou, St., two small islands in the English channel, near the coast of France, 7 ms. SE. of Cape la Hogue.

Marcus Hook, village in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on the NW. side of the river Delaware, below Chester, and 20 ms. below Philadelphia.

Mardike, village of Fr., in the dep. of Nord, seated on a canal, to which it gives its name, 4 ms. W. by S. of Dunkirk.

Mardisville, county town of Talladega co., Ala., and seat of a United States land office, situated in the western part of the county. N. lat. 33 25, lon. 9 22 W. of W. C.

Mareb, town of Arabia, capital of a district, in the province of Yemen. It is 100 ms. SE. of Sanaa. Lon. 47 30 E., lat. 15 44 N.

Marechal, Marshal, from the Ger., *mar*, horse and, *schalk*, servant—minister, prefect, commander of horse, &c.; hence the various applications of the term marshal, from one of the highest military dignities in European armies to U. States marshals.

Maree, Loch, lake of Scotland, in Ross-shire, 18 ms. long, and, in some parts, 4 broad. It contains many small islands, and abounds with salmon, char, and trout.

Maremma, ancient Pontine marshes; literally, "*sea coast*," from *mar*, the sea, and from the same root as marshes. The term is applied in modern Italy to the seacoast, and is not exclusively applied to marshes, though the idea of surface overflown by the sea is usually connected with it. Very great attention has been given by the Tuscan Government, and with much success, to drain and render habitable and healthy the former deadly maremmes on the coast of that government. —See *Pontine Marshes*.

Marengo, village of Italy, in the Milanese, 3 ms. SE. of Alexandria.——Village in Seneca co., N. Y.——Co. of Ala., bounded W. by Tombigbee and Black Warrior rivers, N. by Tuscaloosa co., E. and SE. by Dallas, and S. by Clarke. Length 60 ms., mean width 20, and area 1,200 sq. ms. Surface hilly, and soil, except near the streams, barren, and covered generally with pine timber. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Eagleville. Pop. in 1820, 3,933; in 1840, 17,264. Central lat. 32 16 N., lon. W. C. 10 38 W.

Marennes, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Charente, remarkable for the green-finned oysters found near the coast, and the salt it sends to other places. It is 32 ms. NW. of Saintes, and 270 SW. of Paris.

Maretimo, island in the Mediterranean, on the W. coast of Sicily, 12 ms. in circumference. It has a castle, with a few farm-houses, and produces much honey. Lon. 12 35 E., lat. 38 5 N.

Margaretta, township of Huron county, Ohio.

Margaret's Islands, in the North Pacific ocean, were discoverad by Captain James Magee, in the ship Margaret, of Boston, in his voyage from Kamtchatka, in 1780. Lon. 141 12 E., lat. 24 40 N.

Margaretsville, or *Boonsborough*, village in Washington co., Md., 11 ms. SE. from Hagerstown.—See *Boonsborough*.

Margarita, island near the coast of Colombia, 40 ms. long and 15 broad, discovered by Columbus in 1498. The continual verdure renders it pleasant, but it has no fresh water. It was taken in 1626 by the Dutch, who demolished the castle; since which time, it has been in a manner abandoned by the Spaniards. Lon. 64 10 W., lat. 11 10 N.

Margate, town of Eng., in Kent, in the isle of Thanet. It stands on the side of a hill, has a stone pier, and is a member of the port of Dover. It has a great resort of company for sea bathing, and the buildings for their accommodation are numerous and handsome. Great quantities of corn are exported hence, and there are regular passage boats to and from London. It is 17 ms. ENE. of Canterbury, and 71 E. by S. of London. Lon. 1 22 E., lat 51 24 N.

Margozza, town of Italy, in the Milanese, near a small lake of its name, 40 ms. NW. of Milan.

Margrave, from the German, *marck*, a military frontier or border, and *graaf*, judge, or more literally, a military governor of a frontier province. From the same root there is little doubt comes marquis. The Marcomanni, so frequently mentioned in Roman history, were so called, as *men of the border*.—See *Landgrave*.

Maria, St., island in the Indian ocean, near the E. side of Madagascar. It is 45 ms. long and 7 broad, well watered, and surrounded by rocks. It produces rice, sugar cane, legumes, pine apples, tobacco, &c., and on the coasts are found white coral and ambergris. The inhabitants call it Ibrahim. Lon. 50 20 E., lat. 17 0 S.——The most southern island of the Azores, which produces plenty of wheat, and has about 5,000 inhabitants. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 25 9 W., lat. 36 57 N.——Considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadaleta, at the mouth of which is a tower and a battery, 18 ms. N. of Cadiz. Lon. 6 6 W., lat. 36 39 N.——Town of Terra Firma proper. It is seated at the bottom of the Gulf of St. Michael, at the mouth of a navigable river of the same name. Lon. 78 12 W., lat. 7 43 N.

Mariagalante, one of the Leeward Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, subject to the French, extending 16 ms. from N. to S., and 4 from E. to W. It is full of hills, and along the E. shore are lofty parpendicular rocks, that shelter vast numbers of tropical birds. It has several large caverns, with many little streams and ponds of fresh water. It is covered with trees, and particularly abounds with tobacco and the wild cinnamon tree. It is 30 ms. N. of Dominica, and 40 E. of Guadaloupe. Lon. 61 11 W., lat. 15 52 N.

Maria's River, branch of Missouri, which rises in the Rocky mountains at lon. W. C. 35° W., and near lat. 50° N. Its general course is SE.

into the Missouri, which it joins about 50 miles below the Great falls.

Mariaville, tp., Hancock co., Me., 40 ms. NE. from Castine. Pop. in 1820, uncertain.

Marie-aux-Mines, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Vosges, and late province of Lorraine, divided into two by the river Leber. It is famous for its silver mines, and is 25 ms. NW. of New Brisach. Lon. 7 24 E., lat. 48 16 N.

Marie, Cape Dame, W. point of St. Domingo.

Marienburg, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Misnia, remarkable for its rich silver mines. It is seated among the mountains, on the confines of Bohemia, 28 ms. SSW. of Dresden. Lon. 13 35 E., lat. 50 49 N.——Town of Poland, in western Prussia, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated on the Nóget, a branch of the Vistula, 30 miles SW. of Elbing, and 30 SE. of Dantzic. Lon. 19 15 E., lat. 54 9 N.——Town of Fr., in the dep. of the North, and late French Hainault, 10 miles SW. of Charlemont. Lon. 4 28 E., lat. 50 2 N.

Marienstadt, town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, seated on the Lake Wenner, 35 ms. SE. of Carlstadt, and 162 SW. of Stockholm. Lon. 14 25 E., lat. 58 28 N.

Marienwerder, town of western Prussia, in Pomerania, on the Vistula, 20 ms. SSW. of Marienburg. Lon. 19 5 E., lat. 53 49 N.

Marietta, village, Onondaga county, N. Y.——Borough and village, Lancaster co., Pa., on the left bank of the Susquehannah river, above the mouth of Little Chiques creek, 13 miles W. from the city of Lancaster. Pop. in 1820, 1,545; and in 1840, 1,428 in the borough.——Village and seat of justice, Washington county, Ohio, occupying the peninsula between and above the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, at their junction. The site of Marietta, Ohio, is peculiarly fine; the junction of the two rivers, the extensive bottoms, winding shores, and swelling hills in every direction, with the two villages, Marietta itself, and Harmar in the centre, all afford a picture seldom found surpassed in beauty. The extensive remains of ancient works here add greatly to the attractions of the place. It is distant 315 miles NW. by W. from Washington, and 109 SE. from Columbus. Lon. W. C. 4 23 W., lat. 39 25 N. Pop. in 1840, 1,814.

Marignano, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It is seated on the Lambro, 10 miles S. of Milan.

Marino, St., strong town of Italy, capital of a small republic, surrounded by the duchy of Urbino, under the protection of the Pope, with three castles. It chooses its own magistrates and officers, and is seated on a mountain, 10 miles SW. of Rimini, and 14 NW. of Urbino. Lon. 12 33 E., lat. 43 54 N.——Town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a castle, 10 ms. E. of Rome. Lon. 12 46 E., lat. 51 34 N.

Marion, district of South Carolina, bounded NE. by North Carolina, E. by Little Peedee or Horry district, SW. by Great Pedee and Lynch's creek, and NW. by Darlington and Marlborough; length 40, mean width 28 ms., area 1,120 sq. ms. Surface rather level than hilly. Soil sandy, though in many places highly productive. Chief town, Springville. Pop. in 1820, 10,201; and in 1840, 13,932. Central lat. 34 10 N., lon. W. C. 2 28 W.

Marion, town, Twiggs co., Ga., 35 miles SW. from Milledgeville.——Village, Marion co., Ohio, on the road from Columbus to Perryville, 48 miles NW. from Columbus.——Village, Cole co., Mo., 144 ms. W. from St. Louis.——C. H. and post office, Marion district, S. C., 124 ms. a little N. of E. from Columbia.

Marion, co., Alabama, bounded W. by Monroe co., in Mississippi, and the Chickasaw lands, N. by Franklin co., in Alabama, NE. by Lawrence, and E. by Blount and Jefferson; length 50, mean width 30 ms., area 1,500 sq. ms. It is chiefly drained by the Buttahatchee, branch of Tombigbee. Similar to most sections of the United States south of Tennessee and east from the Mississippi, the productive soil of this county is confined to the banks of streams. Lat. 34° N., and lon. W. C. 11° W. intersect in this county. Pop. in 1840, 5,847.

Marion, county, Mississippi, bounded by Hancock co., in Mississippi, SE., Washington parish, in Louisiana, S., Pike W., Lawrence N., and Perry E.; length 36, mean width 24 miles, area 864 sq. ms. Surface moderately hilly. Soil barren, except near the streams; the prevailing timber, pine. Staple, cotton. Chief town, New Columbia. Pop. in 1820, 3,116; and in 1840, 3,830. Central lat. 31 12, lon. W. C. 12 35 W.

Marion, co., Tennessee, bounded S. by Alabama and Georgia, W. and NW. by Franklin, N. by Bledsoe, and E. by Hamilton and the Cherokee lands; length 32, mean width 18 miles, area 756 sq. miles. Surface hilly, and in part mountainous. This county is drained by Sequatchie river, and occupies the valley between two ridges of the Cumberland mountains. Tennessee river traverses its SE. angle. Chief town, Jasper. Pop. in 1820, 3,888; and in 1840, 6,070. Central lat. 35 13 N., lon. W. C. 6 34 W.

Marion, county, Ohio, bounded on the N. by Crawford, E. by Richland, S. by Delaware and Union counties, and on the W. by Hardin county. It is 33 miles long from E. to W., and 18 broad from N. to S., containing about 530 square miles. This county comprises the height of land between the Sandusky and Scioto rivers. Much of it is open plain, or table land, composing the southernmost of what are called the Sandusky plains. Much of it is, however, heavily timbered, and of a very rich and fertile quality of soil. It is well watered by the Scioto, Little Scioto, and Whetstone rivers, besides numerous smaller streams. Marion county was constituted in January, 1820. In the census of 1820, this county was included in Delaware. Pop. in 1840, 14,765.

Marion, co. of Ky., having Green co. S. and Washington N. Lat. 37 35 N., and lon. 8 0 W. of Washington City intersect in this county. Seat of justice, Lebanon. Population in 1840, 11,032.

Mark, St., seaport in the W. side of St. Domingo, 45 ms. NNW. of Port-au-Prince. Lon. 72 40 W., lat. 19 20 N.

Markham, tp. in the East Riding of the county of York, Upper Canada, fronts Youngstreet, and lies to the northward of York and Scarborough. Here are good mills, and a thriving settlement of Germans.

Markle's Mills, post office, Vigo co., Indiana, by post road 87 ms. SW. by W. from Indianapolis.

Marksborough, village, Sussex, co., N. J., 70 ms. N. from Trenton.

Marksville, village, Avoyelles parish, Louisiana, by post road 340 miles from New Orleans, though in a direct line not quite 140, and can be actually passed in less than 160.

Marlborough, Fort, English factory on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, 3 miles E. of Bencoolen, and 300 NW. of Batavia. Lon. 102 9 E., lat. 3 49 N.

Marlborough, borough of Eng., in Wilts, on a chalky soil, on the Kennet, 43 miles E. of Bristol, and 74 W. of London. Lon. 1 26 W., lat. 51 28 N.——Tp. in the co. of Greenville, U. C., lies to the northward of Oxford, and is watered by the Rideau.——Tp., Middlesex co , U. C.——Town, Cheshire co., N. H., 11 ms. E. from Connecticut river, and 36 E. from Bennington, in Vermont. ——Town, Windham co., Vt., 9 ms. SW. from Brattleborough.——Tp., Middlesex co., Mass., 28 miles W. of Boston.——Town, Ulster co., N. Y., on the W. side of Hudson river, 90 ms. S. of Albany.

Marlborough, town and SE. tp. of Hartford co., Ct., 17 ms. SE. from Hartford. Pop. 1820, 839.——Tp., Montgomery co., Pa., on the SW. limit of Bucks, and in the forks of the Perkiomen, between Upper Salford and Hanover, 35 ms NW. from Philadelphia.——Village at the NW. angle of Calvert co., Md., on the Patuxent, 45 ms. S. from Baltimore.——District, S. C., bounded N. and NE. by N. C., SE. by Marion district, and SW. by the Great Pedee, or Darlington and Chesterfield districts. Length 30, mean width 15 ms.; area 450 sq. ms. It is washed along its entire SW. border by the Great Pedee, and drained by the various confluents of that river. Staples, cotton and tobacco. The soil sandy, but in many places very productive. Chief town, Bennetsville. Pop. 1820, 6,425; and in 1840, 8,408. Cent. lat. 34 35, lon. W. C. 2 41 W.——Tp. in the northern borders of Delaware co., O., which is situated in the village of Norton.——Court-house and village, Marlborough district, S. C., 94 ms. NE. from Columbia.

Marlborough, East, tp., Chester co., Pa., on the head of Red Clay creek, and enclosed by the tps. of Newlin, Pennsbury, Newgarden, 30 ms. SW. by W. from Philadelphia, and 8 SSW. from Downingstown.

Marlborough, West, tp., Chester co., Pa , W. from East Marlborough, and 10 ms. SW. from Downingstown.

Marlborough, Upper, village and seat of justice, Prince George's co., Md., on the western branch of Patuxent, 12 ms. SE. by E. from Washington, and 15 ms. a little W. of N. from Lower Marlborough.

Marlow, borough of Eng., in Buckinghamshire, on the Thames, over which is a bridge into Berkshire It has a manufacture of bonelace, and is 17 ms. S. of Ailesbury, and 31 W. of London. Lon. 45′ W., lat. 51 35 N.——Village on Ashmelot river, near the centre of Cheshire co., N. Hampshire, 46 miles a little S. of W. from Concord.

Marli, village of Fr., between Versailles and St. Germain. Here was a royal palace, noted for its fine gardens and water works, there being a curious machine on the Seine which not only supplied them with water, but also those of Versailles. It is 10 ms. NW. of Paris.

Marmande, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne. It carries on a great trade in corn, wine, and brandy, and is seated on the Garonne, 40 ms. SE. of Bordeaux, and 320 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 15′ E., lat. 44 20 N.

Marmora, sea between Europe and Asia, which communicates with the Archipelago by the strait of Gallipoli on the SW., and with the Black sea, by the strait of Constantinople, on the NE. It has two castles—one on the Asian and one on the European side. It is 120 ms. in length and 50 in breadth, and was anciently called the Propontis.

As the ancient name of the strait between the Archipelago and the Marmora sea is more used in common conversation in the United States than either Dardanelles or Gallipoli, the modern names, I have thought it necessary to be more particular with this article. There is some difficulty in fixing the limits which the ancients gave to the Hellespont, from the usual vagueness attending their descriptive writing. It is probable, in reality, that neither towards the Archipelago nor Mamora did ancient authors consider any particular point as where the strait and sea united. If we turn our eye to a map of that part of Asia and Europe, however, it is easy to fix the general boundaries of the strait in question. A line drawn from Cape Janissary, the side of Asia, to the nearest point of the Chersonesus of Thrace, seems the natural boundary towards the Ægean, and where the tranquil surface of the Marmora is changed to a current must decide the commencement of the Hellespont, on the side of Gallipoli. Strabo seems to have viewed the Hellespont as a sea, and not as a strait. With the limits I have stated, the Hellespont is from Cape Janissary to the opening of the Marmora, above Gallipoli, 36 ms. The current is not equal, but, as might be supposed, most violent at the most contracted points. The mean width, perhaps, falls short of two ms., and at the Dardanelles and Gallipoli less than one. At these narrows the current is rapid, particularly in the spring season, when the large confluents of the Black sea are overflowed. The winds, according to Hobhouse, blow great part of the year down the strait. This author, like many others, established, I cannot but think, a general theory on the phenomena which occurred during his own visit. The Salset frigate, in which Mr. Hobhouse passed the Hellespont, was wind-bound at Cape Janissary from the 14th to the 30th of April. The thermometer stood, according to his own account, between 60 and 70° during the stay of the frigate in the mouth of the Hellespont. With this heat increased, as it is in summer, to between 80 and 100°, the land must become more heated than the water, and of course an aerial current superinduced from the Mediterranean, towards the plains of Russia. If I was to form an opinion from geographical position, I should say that during winter and spring the wind must be down, but, on the contrary, during summer and autumn, up the Hellespont; and that the prevalent current must be down, though in not so great a proportion as two to one. The depth of the water between the

Ægean and Marmora admits the passage of the largest ships of the line.

The scenery of its shores, from the description given by Hobhouse, must bear a considerable resemblance to many places on St. Lawrence. Generally rising by acclivities more or less abrupt, the prospects are variegated and fine. From some places on the European side, and in clear weather, the summits of Ida are visible; but the climate of that country, from the prevalence of NE. winds, is not remarkable for serenity.

Marmora, four islands in the Marmora sea, the principal of which was the ancient Proconnesus; lie towards the outlet of Marmora into the Hellespont, and to the NW., off the ancient Cyzicus, now Artaki.——Celebrated cascade of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto, 3 ms. from Terni.

Marne, town of Persia, in the province of Corazin.——Dep. of Fr., including part of the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river which rises near Langres, and, flowing NW., joins the Seine a little above Paris. Rheims is the archiepiscopal see, but Chalons is the capital.

Marne, Upper, dep. of Fr., including part of the late province of Champagne. Chaumont is the capital.

Marnhull, village of Eng., in Dorsetshire, on the Stour. The church is an ancient lofty building, the tower of which fell down in 1710, in the time of divine service, but was handsomely rebuilt.

Maro, town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, in a valley of the same name, 8 ms. NW. of Oneiglia, and 48 WSW. of Genoa. Lon. 7 41 E., lat. 44 55 N.

Marogna, town of Romania, near the Mediterranean, 150 ms. SW. of Constantinople. Lon. 25 41 E., lat. 40 59 N.

Marosites.—See *Asia*, p. 81, 2d col.

Marotier, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, with a late Benedictine abbey, 18 ms. NW. of Strasburg. Lon. 7 33 E., lat. 48 38 N.

Marples, tp., Delaware co., Pa., between Darby and Crum creeks, 14 ms. W. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 700.

Marpurg, strong town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, with a university, a palace, a handsome square, and a magnificent town house. It is seated on the river Lahn, 15 ms. S. of Waldeck, and 47 SW. of Cassel. Lon. 9° E., lat. 50 35 N.

Marquesas, group of islands in the S. Pacific ocean, of which the most considerable are St. Christiana and St. Pedro. Captain Cook, in his second voyage, lay some time at the first of these, which is situated in lon. 139 9 W., and lat. 9 55 S. Mr. Foster says he never saw a single deformed or even ill-proportioned man among the natives; all were strong, tall, well-limbed, and active in the highest degree. The inhabitants of the Marquesas, Society, and Friendly islands, Easter island, and New Zealand, seem to have all the same origin—their language, manners, customs, &c., bearing a great affinity in many respects. This group is the northeasternmost of the numerous other groups of islands spreading on both sides of the equator from southeastern Asia, through 120° of lon. Nukahiva, the main island of the Marquesas, lies nearly W. from Truxillo, in S. America; distance about 60° of lon. The French Government has recently sent a colony, which has taken formal possession of the Marquesas in the name of the French nation.—See *Nukahiva*.

Marr's Bluff, post office, Marion district, S. C., 118 ms. NE. from Columbia.

Marsal, town of Fr., in Meurthe, 17 ms. NE. from Nancy.

Marsala, town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, at the W. part of the island, on the promontory of Lilybæum, 45 ms. SW. from Palermo.

Marsch.—See *Moraw*.

Marsden, village of Eng., in West Yorkshire, near the source of the Colne, 7 ms. SW. of Huddersfield. Here are some extensive cotton mills, and the Huddersfield canal passes this place.

Marseilles, flourishing seaport of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. The inhabitants are computed at 90,000. It was so celebrated in the time of the Romans, that Cicero styled it the Athens of the Gauls, and Pliny called it the Mistress of Education. It is situated on the Mediterranean, at the upper end of a gulf in which are many small islands, and is partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly in a plain. It is divided into the old town and the new. The first appears like an amphitheatre to the vessels which enter the port; but the houses are mean, and the streets dirty, narrow, and steep. In this part is the principal church, built by the Goths on the ruins of the temple of Diana. The new town is, in every respect, a perfect contrast to the city, with which it has a communication by one of the finest streets imaginable. The other streets and squares, as well as the public buildings in general, are very elegant. With respect to commerce, Marseilles has been eminent since the days of antiquity, and is now sometimes called Europe in miniature, on account of the variety of dresses and languages. The port is a basin of an oval form, 3,480 feet long, 960 broad at its widest part, with 18 or 20 feet depth of water. In the environs of Marseilles are near 5,000 little country boxes of the citizens, called Bastides. In 1640 the plague raged with great violence in Marseilles, and with still greater in 1720, when it carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. The late Lord Gadenstone mentions that Marseilles was a little republic within itself, that the citizens elected their own magistrates, and that the expense of a law suit never exceeded two pence half penny, which sum was lodged by each party with the clerks of the court, at the commencement of every process, after which no further expense was incurred. Marseilles is 15 ms. S. of Aix, 13 NW. of Toulon, and 362 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 5 27 E., lat. 43 18 N.

Marseilles, village, Halifax co., Va., 151 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Marshall's Mills, Huntingdon co., Pa.

Marshallsville, village, Mecklenburg co., Va., 65 ms. SW. of Petersburg.——Village, eastern part Baughman tp., Wayne co., Ohio, 14 ms. NE. from Wooster, and 19 ms. SSW. from Akron.

Marshalton, village, Chester co., Pa., about 30 ms. SW. by W. from Philadelphia.

Marshfield, town of Eng., in Gloucestershire, on Cotswold hills, 11 ms. E. of Bristol, and 103

W. of London.——Town, Washington co., Vt., 12 ms. E. from Montpelier.——Town, Plymouth co., Mass., near Marshfield Point, 36 ms. SE. of Boston.

Marshpee, tp., Barnstable co., Mass., on the seacoast, 17 ms. SW. from Barnstable.

Marscio Nuovo, town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 21 ms. NNE. of Policastro.

Marscio Vecchio, town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Acre, 23 ms. NE. of Policastro.

Marsilly, town of France, in the department of Marne, 10 ms. S. of Suzanne.

Marstrand, rocky island of Sweden, in the Cattegat, lying NW. of the mouth of the Gothe. It is 2 ms. in circumference, and, on account of its strength, is called the Gibraltar of Sweden. The town stands on the E. side, and the harbor is secure and commodious, but of difficult entrance. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by the herring fishery, by the number of ships which in bad weather take refuge in the harbor, and by a contraband trade. It is 23 ms. NW. of Gotheborg. Lon. 11 30 E., lat. 57 59 N.

Marta, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on a river of the same name, where it issues from the Lake Bolfena, 10 ms. E. of Castro.

Martaban, city of Pegu, capital of a province of the same name, fertile in rice, fruits, and wines of all kinds. It was a rich trading place before the King of Birmah conquered the country, who caused a number of vessels to be sunk at the mouth of the harbor, so that it is now only to be entered by small vessels. The chief trade is in earthen ware and fish. It is seated on the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Thaluan, 120 ms. SE. of Pegu. Lon. 97 56 E., lat. 16 30 N.

Martago, town of Spain, in Leon, 10 ms. SSE. of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Martapura.—See *Metapura*.

Martel, town of France, in the department of Lot, seated near the Dordogne, 18 ms. E. of Sarlat.

Marthalen, considerable town of Switzerland, in that part of the co. of Kyburg subject to Zurich. It is seated near the Rhine, 6 ms. S. of Shaffhausen.

Martha, St., for names thus written.—See *St. Martha*.

Marthasville, village, Montgomery co., Mo., 66 ms. W. from St. Louis.

Martic, tp., Lancaster co., Pa., on the NE. side of Susquehannah, and the SE. side of Piqua creek.

Marticville, village in the tp. of Martic, Lancaster co., Pa.

Martigues, seaport of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence, near a lake, 12 ms. long, and 5 broad, which is navigable throughout, and whence they get very fine fish and excellent salt. Martigues is 20 ms. NW. of Marseilles. Lon. 5 2 E., lat. 43 19 N.

Martin, Cape, promontory of Valencia, in Spain, which separates the Gulf of Valencia from that of Alicant. Lon. 0 36 E., lat. 38 54 N.

Martin, co., N. C., bounded by Beaufort SE., Pitt SW., Edgecombe W., Halifax NW., Roanoke river, or Bertie, N., and Washington E. Length 35 ms., mean width about 14, area 490 sq. ms. Surface level, and soil either marshy or sandy. Its chief town, Williamston, is on the Roanoke, 25 ms. N. from Washington. Staple, cotton. Pop. 1820, 6,320; and in 1840, 7,637. Central lat. 35 50 N., lon. W. C. 15 W.

Martin, co., Ia., bounded by Owen and Davies S., Sullivan and Vigo W., Wabash and Delaware NW., and Monroe and Lawrence E. Length 47 ms., width 24, area 920 sq. ms. The main W. branch of White river traverses this co. from NW. to SE, entering at the NE., and leaving it at the SW. angle. The 39th degree of N. lat. passes through the southern extremity. The surface is hilly, contiguous to the streams, but level in the interior. Much good soil. Pop. 1820, 1,032; and in 1840, 3,875. Central lat. 38 38 N., lon. W. C. 9 40 W.

Martinico, one of the windward Caribbee islands, in the W. Indies, 40 ms. in length, and 100 in circumference. There are many high mountains, covered with trees, as well as several rivers and fertile valleys, but they will not bear either wheat or vines; however, the former is not much wanted, for the natives prefer cassava to wheat bread. It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimiento, plantains, and other tropical fruits, and is extremely populous; some of the ancient inhabitants still remain. It has several safe and commodious harbors, well fortified. Fort St. Pierre, the principal place, is in lon. 61 20 W., lat. 14 14 N.

Martinsborough, now Jonesville, village, Surry co., N. C., on the right bank of Tar river, 20 ms. above Washington —See *Jonesville*.

Martinsburg, village and seat of justice, Lewis co, N. Y., near the W. side of Black river, 50 ms. a little W. of N. from Utica. Lat. 43 44 N., lon. W. C. 1 33 E ——Village, in the northern part of Bedford co., Pa., 27 ms. NNE. from Bedford.——Town and seat of justice in Berkley co., Va., 19 ms. SW. from Hagerstown, Md., and about 18 NW. of Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac. Lat. 39 27 N., lon. W. C. 1° W.——Village, Knox co., Ohio, by post road 54 ms. NE. from Columbus, and about 15 SE. of Mount Vernon, the county seat. In this village there are 2 high schools, one for males and the other for females.——Morgan county, Ia.—See *Martinsville*, Morgan co., Ia.——Village, Hopkins co., Ky.

Martin's Creek, village, Northampton co., Pa., 10 ms. N. from Easton.

Martin's Mills, and post office, Greene tp., eastern part of Richland co., Ohio, 13 ms. SE. by E. of Mansfield.

Martinsville, town, Henry co., Va., on Irvine river, 65 ms. S. from Fincastle, and about 150 ms. SW. by W. from Petersburg.——Village and seat of justice, Guilford co., N. C., on Buffalo creek, branch of Haw river. It stands 45 ms. NW. from Raleigh. Lat. 36 1 N., lon. 2 50 W.——Village, southern part of Clinton co., Ohio, 8½ ms. southward of Wilmington, the county seat, and 13 ms. NW. of Hillsborough, in Highland co.——Village and seat of justice, Morgan co., Ia., on the right bank of White river, 32 ms. SSE. from Indianapolis. Lat. 39 28 N., lon. W. C. 9 21 W.

Martinsville.—See *St. Martinsville, La.*

Marterano, town in Naples, in Calabria, Citeriore, 8 ms. from the sea, and 15 S. of Cosenza. Lon. 16 20 E., lat. 39 6 N.

Martorel, town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the confluence of the Noya and Lobragal, 18 ms. NW. of Barcelona. Lon. 1 56 E., lat. 41 36 N.

Martos, town of Spain, in Audalusia, with a fortress seated on a rock, 8 ms. S. of Anduxar.

Marvejols, commercial town of France, in the department of Lozere, and late province of Gevaudan, seated in a valley on the river Colange, 10 ms. NW. of Mende, and 300 S. of Paris. Lon. 2 28 E., lat. 44 36 N.

Marville, town of France, in the department of Meuse, and late duchy of Bar, seated on the Osheim, 3 ms. N. of Jametz.

Maryanna Forge, Somerset co., Pa., at the junction of the Quenemahoning and Shade creeks, 20 ms. NNE. from the borough of Somerset.

Maryborough, borough of Ireland, capital of Queen's co., 17 ms. S. of Philipstown. Lon. 7° W., lat. 53 2 N.

Maryland, village, Otsego co., N. Y., by post road 67 ms. W. from Albany.

Maryland, one of the States of the U. S, having the Atlantic ocean, Chesapeake bay, and part of Va., SE., other parts of Va. S., SW., and W., Pa. N., and Del. E.

	Miles.
Maryland has an exterior ocean limit from the SE. angle of Del. to the SE. angle of Maryland - - - -	35
The southern limit of the Eastern Shore, between the Atlantic ocean and Chesapeake or Pokomoke bay - -	15
Along Pokomoke bay from Redcliff's point to Watkin's point - - -	20
Across Chesapeake bay from Watkin's point to Cape Lookout, the N. side of the entrance of Potomac river - -	20
Up Potomac river to Washington City -	120
Up the residue of the Potomac river to its extreme source - - -	200
Thence due N. to the southern boundary of Pa. - - - -	36
Thence E. along the southern boundary of Pa. - - - - - -	200
Thence nearly S. along the western limit of Del. - - - - -	88
Thence E. to the Atlantic ocean and place of beginning - - - -	36
Having an entire outline of - -	770

Area, exclusive of water, about 11,000 sq. ms., 7,040,000 acres; mean length 150, and mean breadth about 75 ms. Between lat. 38° and 39 43 North.

Maryland is the most irregular in its form of any State of the U. S., and contains the least surface when compared with its outline. It is, also, in point of surface, soil, and climate, very much diversified. All those parts of Maryland lying E. from Chesapeake bay, and W. of that stream, to the head of tide water, may be considered as alluvial in their formation, and comparatively level and sandy. Above tide water the surface rises, though not very rapidly, into hills, which reach the foot of the mountains. The soil of this middle zone is the best in the State. The mountainous region includes the residue, and presents the common features of the Appalachian system.

Maryland is the first State of the U. S. SW. of the Delaware river which embraces the three great zones of soil: that of alluvion, hilly, and mountainous. In the annexed table the cos. are distinguished which occupy each zone, respectively.

The alluvial soil is generally level and sandy, but, where due attention has been paid to agriculture, produces good crops of grain, tobacco, and even cotton towards the S. The middle or hilly section, and some of the mountain valleys, are amongst the best parts of the U. S. for the production of grain, grass, and orchard fruit, tobacco, flax, and hemp. The flour and tobacco of some places on the higher waters of the Potomac are justly estimated for their excellence.

Commercially, Maryland is naturally connected with some of the best cultivated, most populous, and wealthy cos. of Pa.; good roads extend from Baltimore to W. C., Fredericktown, and Hagerstown. That to the latter extends up the Potomac to Cumberland, and from thence to Brownsville, Pa. Part of this road has been constructed by the U. S., and is toll free. The distance from Baltimore to Brownsville, by Frederick, Hagerstown, Hancock, and Cumberland, is 212 ms., being the shortest line of connexion between the Atlantic ports and the navigable waters of the Ohio.

Other roads intersect the State of Maryland, and connect it with the neighboring States, particularly Pennsylvania, and facilitate intercommunication with Baltimore. The trade of the Susquehannah is, however, that which enters most at Baltimore, and has contributed greatly to the rapid increase of that city.—See *Baltimore*. The Legislature and people of Maryland seem recently to have awakened to a full sense of the immense advantages naturally flowing down with the stream of the Susquehannah, and also to those to be derived from opening a water communication between Chesapeake and Delaware bays. It has been supposed that the produce already (October, 1822) brought down in the current year from the Susquehannah exceeds in value $1,000,000, and must annually increase. It is only necessary to examine the position of Baltimore, on a general map of the United States, to perceive its admirable situation as a commercial mart.

Maryland produces in itself iron ore and mineral coal, with inexhaustible masses of limestone and other building stone. Furnaces and forges have been long established in this State. Flour and tobacco are its most abundant and valuable staples. Its manufactures are numerous and increasing. In the value of its shipping, it ranks as the third State of the U. States. In 1815 the tonnage exceeded 156,000. For the interests of education in Md., see *Baltimore*.

In respect to pursuit or employment, the pop. of Maryland in 1820 were thus classed:

Engaged in agriculture - -	79,135
Engaged in manufactures - -	18,640
Engaged in commerce - - -	4,771

There were in the State 3,776 unnaturalized foreigners.

Pop. to the sq. m., 37.

Politically, Maryland is thus subdivided:

Counties.	Soil.	Pop. 1830.	Pop. 1840.
Alleghany	Mountainous	8,654	15,690
Anne Arundel	Hills & alluvion	27,165	29,532
Baltimore city	Do.	62,738	134,379
Baltimore co.	Do.	33,463	
Calvert	Alluvion	8,073	9,229
Caroline	Do.	10,041	7,806
Carroll	Do.	-	17,241
Cecil	Do.	16,048	17,232
Charles	Do.	16,500	16,023
Dorchester	Do.	17,755	18,843
Frederick	Hilly & m'tainous	40,459	36,405
Harford	Hills & alluvion	16,924	17,120
Kent	Alluvion	11,453	10,842
Montgomery	Hills & alluvion	16,400	14,669
Prince George's	Alluvion	20,216	19,539
Queen Anne	Do.	14,952	12,633
St. Mary's	Do.	12,974	13,224
Somerset	Do.	19,579	19,508
Talbot	Do.	14,389	12,090
Washington	Mountainous	23,075	28,850
Worcester	Alluvion	17,421	18,377
		407,350	470,019

Population of Maryland in 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	26,921	25,680
5 to 10	20,573	19,978
10 to 15	18,354	17,560
15 to 20	16,218	18,349
20 to 30	30,028	31,021
30 to 40	20,732	19,343
40 to 50	12,626	12,477
50 to 60	7,258	7,869
60 to 70	3,899	4,376
70 to 80	1,533	1,801
80 to 90	417	534
90 to 100	64	95
100 and upwards	16	8
	158,636	159,081
	159,081	
Total	317,717	

Free colored.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10	9,460	9,134
10 to 24	7,727	8,626
24 to 36	4,772	6,686
36 to 55	4,670	5,423
55 to 100	2,494	2,902
100 and upwards	50	76
	29,173	32,847
	32,847	
Total	62,020	
Slaves, male	45,959	
Slaves, female	43,536	
	151,515	

Slaves.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10	14,996	14,551
10 to 24	15,440	14,383
24 to 36	7,725	7,537
36 to 55	5,218	4,732
55 to 100	2,522	2,297
100 and upwards	58	36
	45,959	43,536
		45,959
		89,495

Aggregate	469,239
Whites, deaf and dumb	178
Whites, blind	165
Whites, idiots and insane	387
White persons of the foregoing who are deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	43
Do. 14 to 25	58
Do. above 25	77
Total do. deaf and dumb	178
Do. blind	165
Do. insane and idiots at public charge	133
Do. at private charge	254
Do. total	397
Colored persons deaf and dumb	66
Do. blind	91
Do. insane and idiots	141
Total number of persons employed in mining	313
Agriculture	69,851
Commerce	3,249
Manufactures and trades	21,325
Navigation on the ocean	721
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	1,519
Learned professions	1,647
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services	94
Universities or colleges	12
Do. students in	813
Academies and grammar schools	127
Do. students in	4,178
Primary and common schools	567
Do. scholars in	16,962
Scholars at public charge	6,566
Total number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read and write	11,605

Population of Maryland, by counties, from the census of 1840.

Counties.	Whites. Males.	Whites. Females.	Free col. Males.	Free col. Females.	Slaves. Males.	Slaves. Females.	Total.
Alleghany	8127	8536	113	102	374	438	15690
Washington	12668	12056	772	808	1288	1258	28850
Frederick	14415	14560	1443	1542	2361	2084	36405
Carroll	7533	7698	450	448	596	526	17244
Baltimore	50908	54423	8963	12490	8478	4122	134379
Harford	6154	5887	1257	1179	1364	1289	17120
Montgomery	4397	4369	646	667	2795	2578	15456
Prince George	3860	3963	585	495	5414	5222	19539
St. Mary's	3043	3027	699	694	2926	2835	13224
Calvert	1866	1719	722	752	2104	2066	9229
Charles	2968	3054	401	418	4615	4567	16023
Anne Arundel	7297	7333	2513	2570	5179	4640	29532
Cecil	6844	6485	1318	1233	708	644	17232
Kent	2880	2736	1275	1216	1517	1218	10842
Caroline	2694	2640	861	869	397	355	7806
Talbot	3095	2968	1170	1170	1907	1780	12090
Queen Anne	3175	2957	1308	1233	2068	1872	12633
Somerset	5654	5831	1240	1406	2863	2514	19508
Dorchester	5355	5274	1925	2062	2216	2011	18843
Worcester	5871	5694	1526	1547	1889	1650	18377
Total Maryland	158804	159400	29187	32891	46068	43669	470019

Population in 1820: whites, 260,222; free blacks, 39,730; slaves, 107,398.

Maryport, town in Cumberland, with a good harbor. In 1750 it was only a poor fishing town, but it has now upwards of 3,000 inhabitants, who employ many vessels, from 50 to 250 tons burden, in the coal or coasting trade. Here are two ship yards and a cotton manufactory, and close by is the Roman station, Virosidum, where several altars and statues have been dug up. Maryport is situate at the mouth of the Ellen, in the Irish sea, 27 ms. SW. of Carlisle, and 297 NNW. of London. Lon. 3 22 W., lat. 54 35 N.

Marysburg Township, in the co. of Prince Edward, U. C., is situated at the eastern end of the peninsula which forms the Bay of Quinte, and lies open to Lake Ontario on the S.

Maryville, village and seat of justice, Charlotte

co., Va., on Ward's fork of Little Roanoke, 35 ms. SE. from Lynchburg, and 60 SSW. from Richmond. Lat. 36 57 N., lon. W. C. 1 42 W.

Marysville, village, Campbell co., Va., by post road 160 ms. SSW. from Richmond.——Small town and seat of justice for Union co., Ohio, on Mill creek, 15 ms. SW. from Delaware, and 27 NW. from Columbus. Lat. 40 13 N., lon. W. C. 6 26 W.——Village, Harrison co., Ky., on the main NE. fork of Licking river, about 45 ms. by land above Newport, opposite Cincinnati, and 35 NNE. from Lexington. Lat. 38 33 N., lon. W. C. 6 58 W.——Village and seat of justice, Blount co., E. Tenn., 12 ms. a little W. of S. from Knoxville. Lat. 35 46 N., lon. W. C. 7 4 West.

Marza Siroco, gulf on the SE. side of the isle of Malta. The Turks landed here in 1565, when they went to besiege Valetta. It is now defended by three forts, two at the entrance of the gulf, and one at the point of land that advances into the middle of it.

Marzilla, town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, near the river Arragon, 30 ms. S. of Pamplona.

Mascarenhas Islands.—See *Africa*, p. 30, column 2d.

Mas d'Angenois, town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, on the river Garonne, 24 ms. NW. of Agen, and 50 SE. of Bourdeaux.

Mas d' Asil, town of France, in the department of Arriege, on the rivulet *Rise*, 8 ms. SW. of Pamiers.

Masafuero, island in the Pacific ocean, 80 ms. W. of Juan Fernandez. It is high and mountainous, but lowest to the N., and at a distance appears like one hill or rock. It is of a triangular form, about 25 ms. in circumference, and uninhabited, except by numerous seals and goats. There is also plenty of wood, but difficult to be got off, as the heavy surf allows of no good landing place. Lon. 81 40 W., lat. 33 40 S.

Masbate, one of the Philippine islands, almost in the centre of them. It is 80 ms. in circumference, and the natives are tributary to the Spaniards. Lon. 122 25 E., lat. 11 36 N.

Masbrough, village of Eng., in W. Yorkshire, on the river Don, adjoining the bridge of Rotherham. Here are considerable iron works, where all sorts of hammered and cast iron goods are made, from the most trifling article to a large cannon, of which great quantities are exported.

Mascara, the western province of the kingdom of Algiers, 370 ms. long and 130 broad. It is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N. side, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruit, and pastures. The S. parts are inhabited by independent wandering tribes, particularly the Angad tribe. ——Capital of the province of the same name, in the kingdom of Algiers, with a strong castle, in which the bey resides. In 1732 it was an inconsiderable place; but is now the only one in the kingdom, which, under the domination of the Turks, perceptibly increases in prosperity and extent. It is not so large as Tremesan, but surpasses it in beauty, having a great number of good houses and newly erected mosques. It stands in the centre of a fertile and populous district, 45 ms. ESE. of Oran, and 190 SW. of Algiers. Lon. 40′ E., lat. 35 54 N.

Mascat, seaport of Arabia Felix, and the chief town in the province of Omaun, and capital of the dominions of a Mahometan sovereign, to whom it gives the title of "Imaum of Mascat, or Muscat," with a good harbor. It has a castle on a rock, and is very strong both by nature and art, though the buildings are mean. It was taken, in 1508, by the Portuguese, who retained it for a century and a half. The cathedral, built by the Portuguese, is now the king's palace. There is no vegetation to be seen on the sea coast near it, and only a few date trees in a valley at the back of the town, though the inhabitants have all things in plenty. The bazars or market places are covered with the leaves of date trees, laid on beams which reach from the house tops on one side to those on the other. The products of the country are horses, dates, fine brimstone, coffee, and ruinous, a root that dies red. This city stands on the Gulf of Omaun, about 150 ms. NW. from Cape Rasalgad, and 250 SSE. from the straits of Musseldom. Lat. 23 40, lon. 58 25 E.—See articles *Africa*, p. 28, and *Muscat*, under its own head.

Mascoomy, river of N. H., which rises between Dorchester and Lyme, flows into and carries the water of Mascoomy Pond into Connecticut river, 5 ms. below Hanover.

Mask D'Asil, town of Fr., in the dep. of Arriege, and late co. of Foix, with a late rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the rivulet Rise, 8 ms. SW. of Pamiers.

Mask, lake of Ireland, partly in Galway and partly in Mayo, about 12 ms. in length and from 1 to 4 wide, and having no visible outlet. It lies N. from Lake Corril.

Maskelyne's Isles, group of small but beautiful islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, lying off the SE. point of Malicollo, one of the New Hebrides.

Maskinonge, river of L. C., flows from a pond of the same name, on the line between Warwick and St. Maurice cos., L. C., flows SE., and falls into the head of Lake St. Peter's.——SW. seigniory of St. Maurice county, Lower Canada, on Lake St. Peter's, on both sides of Maskinonge river.

Mason, tp., Hillsborough co., N. H., 36 ms. S. from Concord.——Co., Va., bounded by Ohio river W. and NW., by Wood NE., Kenawha SE. and Cabell SW.; length 40, mean width 20 ms.; area 800 sq. ms. This co. is washed in its entire length by Ohio, and traversed by Great Kenawha river. Surface very broken and hilly, though much of the soil near the streams is excellent. Considerable quantities of salt are made on Kenawha river, from salt water procured by deep digging. Staples of this co., grain and flour. Chief town, Mount Pleasant. Pop. in 1820, 4,868; and in 1840, 66,777. Lat. 39° N. and lon. W. C. 5° W. intersect in this co.——Co., Ky., bounded by the Ohio river NE., Lewis E., and Fleming SE. and S., Nicholas SW., and Bracken W.; length 18, mean width 14 ms.; area 250 sq. ms. Surface hilly, though very considerable tracts of excellent soil skirt the streams, particularly the Ohio. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, &c. Chief towns, Washington, and the seat of justice, Marysville. Pop. in 1820, 13,588; and in 1840, 15,719.

Central lat. 38 40 N., lon. W. C. 6 36 W.——Village, Pike co., Mo.

Mason, or *Mapon*, river of Louisiana, issues from Grand Lake, immediately N. of the N. boundary of Louisiana, and, flowing a little S. of W. through the annually overflown alluvion of the Mississippi, in a direct line 80 ms., but by the windings of the stream more than 150 ms., joins the Tensaw about 30 ms. above the junction of the latter with Ouachita.

Mason Hall, village, Orange co., N. C., by post road 52 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Masonville, town, Delaware co., N. Y., adjacent to the SE. angle of Chenango co., 26 ms. W. from Delhi. Pop. in 1820, 719.

Massa, populous town of Italy, in Tuscany, capital of a small territory of the same name. It is seated on a plain, 3 ms. from the sea, and 55 W. by N. of Florence. Lon. 10° E., lat. 44′ N.——Town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavora, with a bishop's see, seated near the sea, 20 ms. S. of Naples. Lon. 14 18 E., lat. 40 31 N.——Town of Italy, in the Siennese, on a mountain near the sea, 25 ms. SW. of Sienna. Lon. 10 48 E., lat. 42 40 N.

Massa, or *Mazzi*, town of the Veronese, in Italy, situated on the N. side of the Po, 40 ms. E. of Mantua. Lon. 11 50 E., lat. 45 20 N.

Massachusetts, State of the United States, having the Atlantic ocean E. and SE., Rhode Island and Connecticut S., New York W., and Vermont and Hew Hampshire N.

	Miles.
Massachusetts has an exterior boundary on the Atlantic ocean of - - -	200
Along Rhode Island - - -	70
Along Connecticut - - -	85
Along New York - - -	50
Along Vermont and New Hampshire -	135
	540

Area, 7,250 square miles, or 4,640,000 acres. Length 190, breadth 94 ms. Lying between lat. 41 31 and 42 52 N.

Massachusetts, in point of soil, is divisible into three distinct zones; mountainous in the west, hilly in the central, and low and sandy in the eastern, or rather southeastern sections. The State is traversed by three ranges of mountains; one along its western border, separating the basins of the Housatonick from the creeks flowing into the Hudson; a second separating the basins of the Housatonick and Connecticut; and a third between the Connecticut basin and the streams discharging E. and SE. into the Atlantic ocean. The last range is not, it is true, a compact ridge, but is nevertheless entitled to the distinction of a mountain, and produces, on the geographical features of the State, all the effect arising from mountain scenery.

East and SE. of this latter ridge, the soil of Massachusetts is comparatively of an inferior quality, and, receding from the mountains towards the sea, imperceptibly sinks from hills to plains, flat, sandy, and sterile. This level and sandy character is, however, in a great degree confined to the SE. cos. In Norfolk, Middlesex, and Essex cos., the hills approach the ocean, and the tide, from the rapid acclivity of the country, ascends but a very short distance inland. Beyond the eastern range of mountains, the valleys of Massachusetts possess a fine, deep, strong, and, in many places, an exuberantly fertile soil. The cos. of Berkshire, Franklin, Hampden, and Hampshire, are amongst the most diversified and best cultivated tracts in the U. S., producing grain, pasturage, and orchard fruits, in abundance.

Of mineral productions, iron and marble are the only substances of great value found plentifully in this State. Iron is found in Plymouth, and in several other parts of the State; marble is quarried and wrought to considerable extent near Stockbridge. The fine granite of Chelmsford and Teignmouth is brought to Boston by the Middlesex canal.

In a commercial point of view, Massachusetts is well situated. Its coast is indented by a number of fine bays, of which the harbors of Boston, Salem, and Plymouth, are the principal. Connecticut river traverses the State, and Merrimac enters the ocean in its NE. angle. From the latter stream to Boston harbor, a fine navigable canal conveys the lumber, stone, and other products of its shores, to a profitable market. The obstructions in Connecticut river have been so far removed, or remedied by short canals, as to open that stream to boat navigation above the northern limit of Massachusetts.

From the epoch of the first settlement of the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay, from which was formed the present Massachusetts, its inhabitants have been distinguished for their steady attention to the interests of education. Harvard University, at Cambridge holds the first rank in the literary institutions of the U. S. The theological seminary in Andover, Williams College in Williamstown, and Phillips Academy in Andover, are all highly respectable institutions. Academies have been established throughout the State, in all the principal towns, and common schools are universal. According to Mr. Morse, there were, in 1817, 401 religious congregations; of these, 366 were Congregationalists, 91 were Baptists, 32 were Friends, 14 were Episcopalians, and 8 Presbyterians.

The manufactures of Massachusetts are extensive and valuable. As early as 1810, their value amounted to near $22,000,000. With the political changes since that epoch, the manufactures of Massachusetts, like those of other States of the U. S., have fluctuated, but still remain flourishing and respectable. Boston, in respect to tonnage, is the first port and Massachusetts the first State in the Confederacy. With Maine, in 1815, the joint tonnage amounted to upwards of 452,000 tons. The citizens in the seaport towns of this State are very generally engaged in the fisheries.

The staple exports are lumber, whale oil, various manufactures, salted provisions, and ardent spirits. In 1820, the domestic produce exported amounted to $3,861,435.

Total population in 1820 - -	521,725
Of this mass were—	
Foreigners not naturalized - -	3,425
Persons engaged in agriculture - -	63,460
Persons engaged in manufactures -	33,404
Persons engaged in commerce - -	13,301

The amount in the year 1820 was subdivided into—

Free whites.	Males.	Females.
Under 10 years old	70,993	69,260
10 and under 16	38,573	38,303
Between 16 and 18	10,922	
18 and under 26	49,506	52,805
26 and under 45	54,414	57,721
45 and upwards	38,668	46,171
Total	252,154	264,265
Total of blacks	3,308	3,560

Free colored.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10	908	899
10 to 24	1,119	1,057
24 to 36	1,444	868
36 to 55	871	771
55 to 100	306	417
100 and upwards	6	2
	4,654	4,014
		4,654
Total		8,668
Slave		1
Aggregate		737,699

Population of Massachusetts, by counties, from the census of 1840.

Counties.	Free white persons. Males	Free white persons. Females.	Free col. persons. Males.	Free col. persons. Females.	Slaves. Males.	Slaves. Females.	Total.
Nantucket	4,362	4,071	423	156	-	-	9,012
Dukes	1,925	2,013	13	7	-	-	3,958
Barnstable	15,905	16,206	218	219	-	-	32,548
Bristol	28,898	30,036	626	604	-	-	60,164
Plymouth	23,182	23,838	161	192	-	-	47,373
Norfolk	25,991	26,989	63	97	-	-	53,140
Berkshire	20,464	20,003	654	624	-	-	41,745
Franklin	14,203	14,521	52	36	-	-	28,812
Hampshire	15,326	15,370	106	95	-	-	30,897
Worcester	46,699	48,041	261	312	-	-	95,313
Middlesex	50,121	55,997	285	208	-	-	106611
Essex	46,217	48,263	233	274	-	-	94,987
Hampden	18,348	18,706	152	160	-	-	37,366
Suffolk	49,038	44,297	1407	1031	-	-	95,773
Total	360679	368351	4654	4015	-	-	737699

Progressive population of Massachusetts, by counties, exclusive of Maine.

Counties.	Pop. 1820.	Pop. 1830.	Pop. 1840.
Barnstable	24,029	28,514	32,548
Berkshire	35,727	37,835	41,745
Bristol	39,998	49,592	60,164
Dukes	3,295	3,517	3,958
Essex	74,580	82,859	94,987
Franklin	29,289	29,501	28,812
Hampden	28,073	31,639	37,366
Hampshire	26,487	30,254	30,897
Middlesex	61,677	77,961	106,611
Nantucket	7,266	7,202	9,012
Norfolk	36,462	41,973	53,140
Plymouth	38,112	43,044	47,373
Suffolk	43,925	62,163	95,773
Worcester	73,605	84,355	95,313
Total	522,545	610,408	737,699

Population of Massachusetts, by the census of 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	47,313	45,313
5 to 10	40,296	40,115
10 to 15	37,971	36,832
15 to 20	37,069	40,360
20 to 30	76,265	74,230
30 to 40	52,283	49,324
40 to 50	30,161	33,109
50 to 60	19,270	22,654
60 to 70	11,432	14,645
70 to 80	6,473	8,387
80 to 90	1,914	2,955
90 to 100	195	375
100 and upwards	17	2
	360,679	368,351
		360,679
Total whites		729,030

SUMMARY.

Whites	729,030
Free colored	8,668
Slave	1
Total	737,699
White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	56
Do. from 14 to 25	63
Do. above 25	154
Do. total deaf and dumb	273
Do. blind	308
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	471
Private charge	600
Do. total insane, &c.	1,071
Colored persons who are—	
Deaf and dumb	17
Do. blind	22
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Private charge	27
Do. public charge	173
All persons of the foregoing who are employed in—	
Mining	499
Agriculture	87,337
Commerce	8,063
Manufactures and trades	85,176
Navigation on the ocean	27,153
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	372
Learned professions	3,804
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services	2,462
Universities or colleges	4
Do. students in	769
Academies and grammar schools	251
Do. students in	16,746
Primary and common schools	3,362
Do. scholars in	160,257
Number of scholars at public charge	158,351
Number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read and write	4,448

In summary, the population of Massachusetts was:

In 1790	378,787
1800	422,845
1810	472,040
1820	522,545
1830	610,408
1840	737,699

Ratio of increase in 50 years, from 1790 to 1840, inclusive, 1.947, within a small fraction; or, for every thousand at the beginning of the period of 50 years, the State contained 1,947 at its termination.

Massachusetts Bay is that part of the Atlantic ocean east from Mass., between Cape Cod, Cape Ann, and the coast.

Massacre Isle, island of Alabama, to the W. from Dauphin island.

Masserne Mountains, from *Mount Cerne*. This chain has but recently been introduced to public notice, though a very distinct system, and, though unequal in mass or elevation to the Alleghanies or

Appalachian, is very little, if any, less extensive as to range. The Masserne rises first into regular mountain ridges in Missouri, about 70 miles SW. from St. Louis, and, preserving a SW. direction through Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, is lost towards the Rio Grand del Norte. It is pierced by the Arkansas, Red, Brassos a Dios, and Colorado rivers. Its geological structure has never been scientifically examined, and the result published. There is a very remarkable parallelism between the Appalachian and Masserne systems, and the very singular curvature produced on its rivers by the former is also produced by the latter. The Masernes are called the Ozark mountains by Hall, as it probably was not known to this author that Ozark is the vulgarism for Arkansas, used by hunters, trappers, &c.

Massafra, strong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 16 ms. NW. of Tarento. Lon. 17 20 E., lat. 40 50 N.

Massena, village of St. Lawrence co., N. Y., on the river St. Lawrence. Pop. in 1820, 944.

Masserano, town of Italy, in Piedmont, capital of a small principality of the same name, held by its prince as a fief of the church. It is seated on a mountain, 40 ms. NE. of Turin. Lon. 8 14 E., lat. 45 38 N.

Mastico, or *Cape Mastico*, a cape on the S. side of Scio, one of the islands of the Archipelago.

Massuah, town of Abyssinia, on an island on the coast of the Red sea. The houses in general are built of poles and bent grass, as in the towns of Arabia; and a few are of stone, some of them two stories high. Lon. 39 36 E., lat. 15 35 N.

Masulipatam, seaport of Hindoostan, seated near the mouth of the Kirtna, on the coast of Coromandel. It is 200 ms. N. of Madras. Lon. 81 12 E., lat. 16 8 N.

Mataca, *Mantaca*, commodious bay on the N. coast of the island of Cuba, 35 ms. E. of Havana. Lon. 89 16 W., lat. 23 12 N.

Matagorda, fortress of Spain, seated near the entrance of the harbor of Cadiz.

Matalona, town of Italy, in Naples, and in Terra di Lavori, 8 ms. NW. of Capua, and 19 W. by S. of Benevento. Lon. 14 14 E., lat. 41 12 N.

Mataman, country of Africa, bounded on the N. by Benguela, on the E. by parts unknown, on the S. by the country of the Hottentots, and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean. There is no town in it, and the inhabitants live in miserable huts, it being a desert country, little visited by the Europeans.

Matamushett, village, Hyde co., N. C.

Matau, or *Mactan*, one of the Philippine islands, where Magellan was killed in 1521.

Matawuaschie River, U. C., runs into the Ottowa river above the river du Rideau.

Matapan Cape, the most southern promontory of the Morea, ancient Tenaerium, between the gulf of Coron and that of Colokythia. Lon. 22 40 E., lat. 36 25 N.

Matautoo Harbor.—See art. *Navigator's Islands*.

Matarm, large town of Asia, formerly the capital of an empire of that name, in the island of Java. It is strong by situation, and seated in a fertile and populous country, surrounded by mountains. Lon. 111 55 E., lat. 7 15 S.

Mataro, town of Spain, in Catalonia, remarkable for its glass works, seated on the Mediterranean, 15 ms. NE. of Barcelona. Lon. 2 23 E., lat. 41 36 N.

Matchedash, bay in the eastern part of Lake Huron, into which the river Severn empties and forms a communication with Lake Simcoe, U. C.

Matcowitz, strong town of Upper Hungary, in the co. of Scepus, seated on a mountain, 185 ms. NE. of Aresburg.

Matelica, town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 15 ms. S. of Jesi.

Mateowan, the Indian name of Fishkill creek, in Dutchess co., N. Y. It is an excellent mill stream, and near its mouth the Messrs. Schencks have erected, and for many years have kept in operation, a fine cotton factory, to which they have given the name of Mateowan.

Matera, considerable town of Italy, in Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, on the Canapro, 35 ms. NW. of Tarento. Lon. 16 54 E., lat. 40 59 N.

Mathematics, from the Gr., *Mathema*, *science*, derivative of *mathamo*, to *learn*; science par excellence, science of extension.

Matilda Township, in the co. of Dundas, U. C., is the sixth tp. in ascending the river St. Lawrence. It is opposite the Gallop islands, between Ogdensburg and Hamilton.

Matildaville, village, Fairfax co., Va., at the mouth of Difficult creek, 17 ms. above W. C.

Matlock, village of Eng., in Derbyshire, situated on the Derwent, 4 ms. N. of Wirksworth.

Matmia.—See *Jeso*.

Matogrosso.—See *Matto Grosso*.

Mattapony, river of Va., rises in Spottsylvania, crosses Caroline, thence separates King William from King and Queen, and joins the Pamunky at Delaware and forms York river.

Matheo, *St.*, town of Spain, in Arragon, 10 ms. from the Mediterranean and 55 N. of Valencia. Lon. 36 W., lat. 40 12 N.

Matthew, *St.*, island of Africa, 420 ms. S. by W. of Cape Palmas, on the coast of Guinea. It was planted by the Portuguese, but is now deserted. Lon. 6 10 W., lat. 1 24 S.——Small island in the Indian ocean. Lon. 123 51 E., lat. 5 23 S.

Matthews, co., Va., commencing 8 ms. S. from the mouth of the Potomac. It occupies an elliptical peninsula, between Piankatank and North rivers, having Gloucester co. to the W.; area about 80 sq. ms. There is a post office at the court-house. Pop. in 1820, 6,920; and in 1840, 7,442. Ctl. lat. 37 37 N., lon. W. C. 45′ E ——C. H. and post office, Matthews co., Va., by post road 108 ms. E. from Richmond.

Matto Grosso, captain generalship of Brazil, bounded by the territories of the United Provinces of La Plata S. and SW., Peru W., Amazonia or Para N, the river Araguay or province of Goias E., and the river Parana or province of St Paul's SE. It is an immense central province, occupying the country drained by the sources of Parana, Paraguay, Madeira, Xingua, and Araguay, extending from lat. 8 30 to 24° S. or upwards of 1,100 ms., and E. and W. from the Araguay to Madeira river, nearly 1,000 ms.

Mattapoisetts, village, Plymouth co., Mass., 20

ms. SSW. from Plymouth, and 66 a little E. of S. from Boston.

Mattison's post office, Otsego co., N. Y., 74 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Mattituck, post office, Suffolk co., N. Y., on Poconic bay, 8 ms. SW. from Southold, and 85 E. from New York.

Mattox Bridge, post office in the upper part of Westmoreland co., Va., 60 ms. by post road S. from W. C.

Matumay, seaport in the island of Jeso, capital of a province of the same name, tributary to Japan. Lon. 138 55 E., lat. 42° N.

Matura, seaport of Ceylon, with a small fort. The country round is exceeding wild, and abounds in elephants, which are here principally caught for exportation. It is situate on a river, nearly at the southernmost point of the island, 25 ms. ESE. of Galle. Lon. 80 28 E., lat 5 53 N.——Town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra, 22 ms. NE. of Agra, and 70 SSE. of Delhi.

Maubal, town and country of Candahar, 70 ms. NNE. of Candahar.

Maubeuge, fortified town of Fr., in the department of the Nord. In 1793 the Austrians formed the blockade of this place, but were soon driven from their position. It is seated on the Sambre, 15 ms. S. of Mons, and 22 ESE. of Valenciennes.

Mauchchunk, village, Northampton co., Pa., on the right bank of the Lehigh, 30 ms. by land above Bethlehem. It is the landing for the coal procured on a mountain of the same name. The mountain extends from the village SW., and rises about 1,000 feet above the Lehigh. See *Northampton county, Pennsylvania*. Population in 1840, 2,193.

Maugerville, town of New Brunswick, in Sunbury co., on St. John's river.

Mauldah, town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, situate on a river that communicates with the Ganges. It arose out of the ruins of Gour, which are in its neighborhood, and is a place of trade, particularly in silk, 170 ms. N. of Calcutta. Lon. 88 16 E., lat. 25 3 N.

Mauleon, town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, 20 ms. WNW. of Pau.——Town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, 28 ms. SE. of Tarbes.——Town of France, in the department of Vendee, with an ancient castle on a rock. It is seated near the river Oint, 52 ms. NE. of Rochelle, and 52 NW. of Poitiers.

Maumee, river, rises in Indiana, flows NE. into the NW. angle of Ohio, through which it continues NE., and falls into the extreme SW. extension of Lake Erie. About 18 ms. above its mouth it is impeded by shoals, occasioned by a series of ledges of rock, which cross the river for a distance of 18 ms. It is a fine navigable stream above and below these shoals. Its principal branches, which all unite above the shoals, are St. Mary's, St. Joseph's and Great and Little Auglaize.——Village and seat of justice for Wood co., Ohio, on the left bank of Maumee river, above its lower falls, and nearly opposite Fort Meigs. Lat. 41 33 N., lon. W. C. 6 44 W.

Maumee bay is an oval sheet of water, 5 ms. long and about 2 wide, and at the mouth of the Maumee river. It is united to Lake Erie by two channels, formed by a small island in the form of a crescent. The western channel has a depth of about seven feet.

Maura, St., island of the Mediterranean, about 50 ms. in circuit, which forms part of the republic of Seven Islands. It lies near the coast of Albania, 15 ms. N. of the island of Cephalonia. Lon. 20 46 E., lat 38 40 N.

Maurepas, lake of La. It is formed by a dilatation of the Amite river, and communicates with Lake Pontchartrain by a strait 7 ms. in length, called the pass of Manchac. It is of an oval figure, 12 ms. by 7. It receives from the S. the Acadian creek, from the W. New river and Amite river, and from the N. the Tickobah. Its depth about 12 feet, but the pass of Manchac admits of vessels of six feet draught only.

Mauriac, town of France, in the department of Cantal, famous for excellent horses, seated near the Dordogne, 29 ms. E. of Tulle, and 38 WNW. of St. Flour.

Maurice, St., river, L. C., which enters the St. Lawrence from the N., at the town of Three Rivers.——Town of Switzerland, in the Valais. It guards the entrance into the Lower Valais from Bern, and is situate on the Rhone, between two high mountains, 16 ms. NW. of Martigny.——Co., L. C., on both sides of St. Maurice river, and extends along the NE. shore of St. Lawrence river from 3 ms. above St. Anne river to 6 ms. above the Majkinonge, or about 58 ms. Its capital is the town of Three Rivers, the third in size in Canada.

Maurice, river, N. J., rising in Gloucester and Salem, and falling into Delaware bay in Cumberland co. It is navigable 18 or 20 ms. for vessels of 100 tons.——Village, Cumberland co., N. J., on Maurice river, about 12 ms. SE from Bridgetown, and 3 NW. from Port Elizabeth.——Tp., Cumberland co., N. J., on Maurice river.

Mauritius.—See *France, Isle of*.

Maurna, one of the Society islands, in the Pacific ocean, 14 ms. W. of Bolabola. Lon. 152 2 W., lat. 16 25 S.

Mautern, town of Austria, on the S. side of the Danube, opposite Stein, with which it is connected by a long wooden bridge. It is 11 ms. N. by W. of St. Polten.

Maury, co. of W. Ten., bounded by Giles S., Hickman W., Duck river, or Williamson N., Bedford E. Length 35 ms., mean width 20; area 700 sq. ms. Surface hilly; soil excellent. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Columbia, 40 ms. SSW. from Nashville. Pop. in 1820, 22,141; and in 1840, 28,186. Central lat. 35 30 N., lon. W. C. 10 0 W.

Maura-Mutex, near Mount Volcano, small town of Greece, in the Morea, standing on the site of the ancient Messene.

Maxfield, village in Penobscot co., Me., 141 ms. NE. from Portland.

Maxwell's Store, post office in Mecklenburg co., N. C., by post road 178 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Mawes, St., borough of Eng., in Cornwall, on the E. side of Falmouth haven, 12 ms. SSW. of Grampound, and 262 W. by S. of London.

Maxatawny, tp. in Berks co., Pa., on the border of Lehigh co., and on the Sacony, branch of

Maiden creek, 20 ms. NNE. from Reading. Pop. in 1820, 1,847.

May, Cape.—See *Cape May.*

Maxen, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, 10 ms. S. of Dresden.

Maximin, St., town of France, in the department of Var, seated on the Argens, 21 ms. N. of Toulon.

May, small island of Scotland, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, with a light-house, 6 ms. SE. of Anstruther, which is the nearest part of the coast.

May, Cape, cape of the U. S., in N. J., on the N. side of the mouth of the Delaware. Lon. 75 4 W., lat. 39 0 N.

Mayamba, or *Majamba*, town of the kingdom of Loango, capital of a district of the same name. The chief trade is in logwood. It stands at the mouth of the Banna, 110 ms. NW. of Loango. Lon. 9 50 E., lat. 3 20 S.

Maybole, town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a manufacture of blankets, seated on an eminence, surrounded by hills, 8 ms. S. of Ayr.

Mayrn, town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, with a castle and a collegiate church; seated on the Nettle, 20 ms. W. of Coblentz.

Mayence.—See *Mentz.*

Mayenne, dep. of Fr., including part of the late province of Maine. It takes its name from a river, which flows S., by the cities of Mayenne and Laval, to that of Angers, where it receives the Sarte, and soon after joins the Loire. Laval is the capital.——City of Fr., in the dep. of the same name, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the river Mayenne, 44 ms. WNW. of Mans. Lon. 0 43 W., lat. 48 18 N.

Mayenne and Loire, dep. of Fr., which includes the late province of Anjou. It has its name from two rivers. Angers is the capital.

Mayfield, town in Montgomery co., N. Y., 18 ms. NE. from Johnstown.——Eastern tp., Cuyahoga co., Ohio.——Village in Hickman co., Ky., 275 ms. SW. by W. from Hartford.

Maykiang river.—See *Mecon.*

Mayhew, new village, or missionary station in the Choctaw country, Ala., on a western branch of Tombigbee, about 60 ms. SSW. from Cottonginport.

Maynesborough, tp. in Coos co., N. H., 16 ms. E. from Lancaster.

Maynooth, town of Ireland, in the co. of Kildare. Here is a royal college for students intended for the Romish church, and a college for lay students of the same persuasion. It is 12 ms. W. of Dublin.

Mayo, co. of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 62 ms. long and 52 broad, bounded on the E. by Roscommon, on the S. by Galway, on the W. and N. by the Atlantic, and on the NE. by Sligo. It is a fertile country, and abounds in cattle, deer, hawks, and honey. It contains 75 parishes, and sends 4 members to Parliament. The principal town, of the same name, is much decayed. Lon. 9 39 W., lat. 53 40 N.

Mayo, or the *Isle of May*, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, in the Atlantic ocean, 300 ms. from Cape de Verd, in Africa, about 17 ms. in circumference. The soil in general is very barren, and water scarce. The inhabitants are negroes, who speak the Portuguese language, and many of them go naked. Lon. 23 0 W., lat. 15 10 N.

Mayo, village in Rockingham co., N. C., 97 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

May's Landing, village in Gloucester co., N. J., on the S. side of Great Egg Harbor river, 40 ms. SE. from Philadelphia.

Mayslick, village in Mason co., Ky., on a branch of the N. fork of Licking river, 9 ms. S. from Washington.

Maysville, formerly called *Limestone*, village and seat of justice for Mason co., Ky., 63 miles NE. from Lexington, and 74 SW. from Chillicothe. It contains the ordinary county buildings, 1 printing office, glass factory, and several mercantile stores. Lat. 38 44 N., lon. W. C. 6 32 W. Pop. in 1840, 2,741.

Maytown, Lancaster co., Pa.

Mayville, village and seat of justice for Chautauque co., N. Y., at the head of Chautauque lake, 8 miles from Portland, on Lake Erie, and 60 SW. from Buffalo. Lat. 42 16 N., lon. W. C. 2 25 W.

Mazagan, strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, seated near the Atlantic, 8 ms. W. of Azamor, and 120 N. of Morocco. Lon. 8 15 W., lat. 33 12 N.

Mazanderan, province of Persia, on the Caspian sea, bounded by Ghilan NW., Irac Adjemi S., and Khorasan SE. and E. It is a narrow border, between the Caspian sea and Elbouz mountains, of about 60 ms. mean width, and 250 in length, from the Ozen river to the bay of Asterabad. Exposed to the prevailing NW. wind from the Caspian, Mazanderan is generally an unhealthy country; but lying low, and tempered by sea air, it is on its latitude a remarkably warm region, admitting the successful cultivation of sugar cane. Its central lat. about 36 10 N. Chief towns, Ashraff and Balfroosh. It is the country of the ancient Taburi, and on coins the modern Persians still give it the name of Taburistan.—*Burnes.*

Mazara, town of Sicily, capital of a fertile valley of the same name, with a good harbor, 25 ms. SW. of Trapani. Lon. 12 30 E., lat. 37 53 N.

Meaco, city of the island of Niphon, in Japan, of which it was formerly the capital. It is the great magazine of all the manufactures in Japan, and the principal place of trade. The inhabitants are said to be 600,000. Lon. 134 25 E., lat. 35 30 N.

Media, town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswar, seated on the N. side of the Danube, 15 ms. E. of Belgrade. It was dismantled by the Turks in 1738. Lon. 12 0 E., lat. 45 0 N.

Mead, tp. in Crawford co., Pa., contiguous to Meadville. Pop. in 1820, 1,311.——Tp. in Belmont co., Ohio, on the Ohio river. Pop. in 1820, 1,072.

Meade, co., of Ky.

Mead's Creek, post office in Steuben co., N. Y.

Meadow Dale, post office in Greenbrier co., Va., 257 ms. a little N. of W. from Richmond.

Meadville, village, borough, and seat of justice for Crawford co., Pa., situated on the E. side of French creek, 25 ms. NW. from Franklin. It contains, beside county buildings, an arsenal, printing office, a college, and about 150 dwelling-houses. Alleghany college, in this town, is a very

prosperous institution, and, under the active agency of the Rev. Timothy Alden, its president, has one of the best libraries of any literary institution in the interior of the U. S. By grants from the State of Pennsylvania, and other sources, the college funds are ample. Pop. in 1820, 649; and in 1840, 1,319.

Meadville, village in Halifax co., Va., 153 ms. SW. from Richmond.——Village in Franklin co., Miss., 70 ms. SW. from Jackson, and 30 SSE. from Natchez.

Meansville, village in Bradford co., Pa.—See *Towanda*.

Meao, small island, one of the Moluccas, in the Indian ocean, with a good harbor. Lon. 127 5 E., lat. 1 12 N.

Mearns.—See *Kincardineshire*.

Measontown, (query, ought not this to be *Beasontown?*) village in Fayette co., Pa.

Meath, or *East Meath*, co. of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 36 ms. long and 35 broad, bounded on the N. by Cavan and Louth, on the E. by the Irish sea and Dublin, on the S. by that county and Kildare, and on the W. by West Meath. It contains 139 parishes, and sends 14 members to Parliament. Trim is the capital.

Meath, West, co. of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the N. by Cavan, on the NE. and E. by Meath, on the S. by King's co., on the W. by Roscommon, from which it is separated by the Shannon, and on the NW. by Longford. It is one of the most populous and fertile counties in Ireland, contains 62 parishes, and sends 10 members to Parliament. Mullenger is the county town.

Meaux, ancient and lately an episcopal town of Fr., in the dep. of Seine and Marne, and late province of the Isle of France, with a bishop's see, seated on the Marne, which divides it into two parts. It is 10 ms. NW. of Colomiers, and 25 NE. of Paris. Lon 2 58 E., lat. 48 58 N.

Mecan, large river of Thibet. It rises in that country, and, flowing SE. through Laos and Cambodia, falls by two mouths into the Eastern ocean, and forms an island below the city of Cambodia, which here gives name to the eastern branch.—See *Cambodia*, *Mecon*, and *May Kiang*.

Mecca, ancient and very famous town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, seated on a barren spot, in a valley, surrounded with little hills, about a day's journey from the Red sea. It is commonly, though erroneously, supposed that Mecca became an object of religious veneration to the Arabians, from being the birthplace and seat of Mahomet's mission. It was considered a holy city by that people many ages before the birth of Mahomet. Two miles from the town is the hill where they say Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac. Mecca is governed by a sheref, who is a temporal prince, and his revenue is increased by the donations of Mahometan sovereigns. It is 34 ms. ENE. of Jidda, the seaport of Mecca, and 220 S. by E. of Medina. Its present population about 18,000 or 20,000. Lon. 40 55 E., lat. 21 40 N.

Mechanic, village, Dutchess co., N. Y., 15½ miles NE. by E. from Poughkeepsie. In this village is a Friends boarding-school capable of accommodating 100 students.

Mechanicsburg, village, Cumberland co., Pa., on the southern or lower road from Carlisle to Harrisburg, 8 ms. from the latter.——Village, Champaign county, Ohio, in Goshen tp., head of Little Darby. Distance, 11 ms. E. from Urbanna, and 32 NW. from Columbus. It is a valuable situation for water works.——Village, Liberty tp., on the SE. quarter of Butler county, Ohio, and on the road from Hamilton to Cincinnati.

Mechanicstown, village, Frederick co., Md., 15 ms. N. from Fredericktown.

Mechanics Hill, village, Moore co., N. C., 69 ms SW. from Raleigh.

Mechanicsville, village, Montgomery co., Md., on the road from Washington city to Unity, 20 miles N. from Washington city, 30 NNW. from Baltimore, 25 SW. from Fredericktown, and 8 NE. from Rockville. The situation of this village is high and healthy. The site elevated about 500 feet above the level of tide water in the Atlantic ocean. Lat. 39 10 N., lon. W. C. 0 1 W.

Mechanicsville, village, Darlington district, S. Carolina.——Name of the post office at Adamsville, Muskingum co., Ohio.——Village, Saratoga co., New York.

Meched.—See *Meshid*.

Mechoacan, ancient province, now a State, of the Republic of Mexico. Whilst the Spanish power existed in Mexico, Mechoacan was known as the intendancy of Valladolid. It is situated on the western declivity of Anahuac, intersected with hills and charming valleys, which exhibit to the eye of the traveller, a very uncommon appearance under the torrid zone—extensive and well-watered meadows. Valladolid enjoys generally a mild and temperate climate, exceedingly conducive to the health of the inhabitants. It is only when we descend the table land of Aric, and approach the coast, that we find a climate in which the new colonists, and frequently even the old inhabitants, are subject to the scourge of intermittent and putrid fevers. The general level, independent of particular mountain summits, differs in relative elevation from the low shores of the Pacific to the fine plain between the hills of Aguasarco, and the villages of Teipa and Petatlan, 6,396 feet above the surface of the ocean.

In this fine country the fruits and grain of the temperate is followed and frequently intermixed with the plants of the torrid zone. Cotton and indigo are its most valuable vegetable staples.

Valladolid contains two cities of considerable magnitude—Valladolid, the capital, and Pascuaro. Tzintzontzan bears the name of a city, but is in reality a poor Indian village. It contains a part of the volcanic regions of Mexico.—See *Iuorilo*. Within its limits are the mines of Zitiquaro, Angangueo, Tlapuxahua, the Real del Oro, and Inguaron.

Mechoacan is from NE. to SW. about 250 ms., with a mean width of 100, area 25,000 sq. miles. It lies between lat. 18° and 20 40 N., and is in a peculiar manner devoid of rivers or harbors. It is bounded by the Pacific ocean W., Jalisco, or Guadalaxara NW., Guanaxuato N., Queretaro and Mexico E., and Mexico S. and SW.

Mechoacan, capital of the State of the same name, is elevated 6,396 feet above the level of the ocean, at lat. 19 42 N. Snow has been known to fall in its streets. The aqueduct which supplies this city with potable water cost upwards of

900,000 dollars.—See *Mechoacan* and *Valladolid de Mechoacan.*

McConnellsville, village and seat of justice for Morgan co., Ohio.—See *MacConnellsville.*

Mechlin, called by the French Malines, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, on the Dyle. It is a place of very extensive manufactures, producing fine lace, linen, silk, and woolen stuffs; also, leather and hats; 13 ms. S by E. from Antwerp, and 13 NE. from Brussels.

Meckenheim, town of Germany, in the territory of Cologne, situate on the Erfft, 8 miles SW. of Bone.

Mecklenburg, duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N. by the Baltic, E. by Pomerania, S. by Brandenburg, and W. by Holstein and Lunenburg. It extends 135 ms. in length, and 90 where broadest, and abounds in corn, pastures, and game. The country was for many centuries under the government of one prince, but on the death of the sovereign, in 1592, it was divided between his two sons; the eldest retaining the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which is considerably the largest share; and the younger obtained the duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Schwerin is the capital of the former, and New Strelitz of the latter.

Grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin comprises an area of 4,720 sq. English miles, with an aggregate population of 431,000, and contains the towns of—

	Population.
Schwerin	12,000
Parchim	4,000
Ludwigslust	4,000
Butzow	3,000
Gustrow	8,000
Boizenbourg	3,000
Wismar	9,000
Rostock	17,000

Grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz comprises an area of 760 sq. English ms., with an aggregate population of 77,000, and contains the towns of—

	Population.
New Strelitz	5,000
New Branburg	5,000
Friedland	4,000
Stargard	8,000

Mecklenburg, county, Virginia, bounded by N. Carolina S., by Halifax W., Charlotte NW., Lunenburg NE., and Brunswick E.; length 33 ms., mean width 20, area about 600 sq. miles. This county is traversed from NW. to SE. by the Roanoke. The surface is undulating, rather than hilly. The soil productive. Staples—cotton and tobacco. The chief town, Boydtown, is about 60 ms. SW. from Petersburg. Pop. in 1820, 19,786; and in 1840, 20,724. Central lat. 36 40 N., lon. W. C. 1 10 W.

Mecklenburg, county, North Carolina, bounded by South Carolina S. and SW., by Catawba river or Lincoln co., N. C., NW., Iredell N., Cabarras NE., and Anson SE.; length 45 ms., mean width 18, area about 800 sq. ms. Surface rather rolling than hilly. Soil near the streams excellent, but in the intervals sterile It is drained by innumerable creeks, flowing SW. into Catawba river. Staples—grain, cotton, and tobacco. Chief town, Charlotte, 130 miles SW. by W. from Raleigh. Population in 1820, 16,895; and in 1840, 18,273. Central lat. 35 15 N., lon. W. C. 3 42 W.

Meckley.—See *Cassay.*

Mecon, river, which rises in the NE. part of Thibet, and flows SSE. through the province of Yunan, in China, and the kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, into the China sea. At the city of Cambodia it divides into two branches, which run nearly parallel to each other for above 200 miles, to the sea, the eastern of which is called Cambodia, and the western Oubequeme. This is the same stream known as Maykiang. On the map of Birmah, in Black's Atlas, this river is marked as rising in eastern Thibet, N. lat 34°, with sources interlocking with those of the Blue river, and represented as flowing thence by a general course rather W. of SSE 2,000 miles, to N. lat. 10°. Near its source it is named Lat-hou, or Tchatchou, about N. lat. 20° the Hew-Lung-Kiang, and at the mouth of May-Kiang, or river of Cambodia.

Mucran, *Mekran*, or *Beloochistan*, bounded on the N. by Segestan and Candahar, E. by Hindoostan, S. by the Indian ocean, and W. by Kerman.—See *Asia*, p. 84, and article *Beloochistan.*

Mecrinos, town of Portugal, in Tralos Montes, 15 miles NNE. of Torre de Moncove, and 24 SE. of Mirandela.

Medal, *metallum*, metal, any piece of gold, silver, or brass, with two faces, struck to preserve the memory of a person or event. Any piece of money is really a medal, though not so usually regarded.

Medea, town of Algiers, in the province of Titri, seated in a country abounding in corn, fruit, and sheep, 35 ms. SW. of Algiers.

Medea, or *Mahdia*, town of Tunis, formerly a place of importance, seated on a peninsula on the gulf of Cabea, 100 ms. S. by E. of Tunis.

Medebach, town of the duchy of Westphalia, 9 ms. W. of Corbach.

Medelin, small town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated in a fertile country, on the river Guadiana, 22 ms. E. of Merida. Lon. 5 38 W., lat. 34 41 N.

Medelpadia, maritime province of Sweden, in Norland, and on the gulf of Bothnia. It is mountainous and woody, with fruitful valleys and fine pastures. Sundswall is the capital.

Media, now the province of Ghilan, in Persia, once the seat of a powerful empire.

Medemblick, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Holland, seated on the Zuyder Zee, with a good harbor. It is 9 miles N. of Hoorn, and 22 NE. of Amsterdam. Lon. 3° E., lat. 52 47 N.

Medfield, village, Norfolk co., Mass., 18 miles SW. from Boston.

Medford, village, Middlesex co., Mass., on the Mystic river, 5 miles NW. of Boston.——Village, Burlington co., N. J., by post road 46 miles SE. from Trenton.

Medina, town of Arabia Deserta, celebrated for being the burial place of Mahomet. It is a small, poor place, but walled round, and has a large mosque, but nothing like the temple at Mecca In one corner is a place 14 paces square, with great windows and brass gates, and in the middle the tomb of Mahomet. It is seated on a plain, abound-

ing in palm trees, 200 miles NW. from Mecca. Lon. 39 33 E., lat. 24 20 N.

Medina, county, Ohio, lying in the northern part of the State, bounded on the N. by Cuyahoga, E. by Portage, S. by Wayne, and W. by Huron counties. It is 38 miles long from E. to W., by 20 broad from N. to S., containing 760 sq. ms. County seat, Medina. The headwaters of Black and Rocky rivers are the principal streams. Pop. in 1820, 3,082; and in 1840, 18,352. Lat. 41 10 N. and lon. W. C. 5° W. intersect in this co.

Medina, C. H. and post office, Medina co., Ohio, 180 miles NNE. from Columbus.——Town and seat of justice for Medina co., Ohio, on the sources of Rocky river, 26 miles SW. from Cleveland. Lat. 41 9 N., lon. W. C. 5 6 W.

Medina Celi, ancient *Arcobriga*, town of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a duchy of the same name, seated near the Xalong, 10 ms. SE. of Siguenza, and 75 SW. of Saragossa. Lon. 2 24 W., lat. 41 42 N.

Medina de las Torres, ancient but small town of Spain, in Estramadura, with an old castle, seated at the foot of a mountain near Badajoz.

Medina del Compo, ancient Methymna Cum Irestris, rich and commercial town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. It has great privileges, and is seated in a country abounding with corn and wine, 37 ms. SE. from Zamora, and 75 NW. of Madrid. Lon. 4 24 W., lat. 41 20 N.

Medina del Rio Secco, ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated on a fertile plain, 35 ms. NW. of Valladolid, and 50 SE. of Leon. Lon. 4 32 E., lat. 42 6 N.

Medina Sidonia, ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, 36 ms. NNW. of Gibraltar, and 20 NE. of Cadiz. Lon. 5 36 E., lat. 36 40 N.

Mediterranean, sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, extending from the straits of Gibraltar to the coasts of Syria and Palestine, above 2,400 ms, but of unequal breadth. It communicates with the Atlantic ocean by the straits of Gibraltar, and with the Marmora by the strait of Gallipoli. There is no tide in this sea, and a constant current sets in from the Atlantic through the straits of Gibraltar. It contains many islands, several of them large, as Majorca, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Candia, and Cyprus. The eastern part of it, bordering upon Asia, is sometimes called the Levant sea. Lon. 6° W. to 37° E., lat. 31° to 44° N.

The Mediterranean is the lower valley of that immense basin which penetrates the eastern continent from W. to E. Under the articles *Black Sea*, *Danube*, *Dnieper*, &c., I have already discussed those parts of this region which are connected with the Black sea. If taken in its utmost extent, the Mediterranean basin extends from the sources of the Nile, about N. lat. 8°, to those of the Dnieper, N. lat. 55°, or through 43° of lat., equal to 2,988 English ms. Lat. 38° N. is about the mean parallel of the Mediterranean sea itself, though its extremes reach from lat. 31° to 46° N. This great inland sea is not alone a separating water between Europe and Africa, but also between two strongly contrasted land tracts, as respects their fitness for human residence. The European side is as remarkable for the number of rivers, deep gulfs, and fertility of soil, as is the coast of Africa for its dull uniformity of outline, general want of rivers, and aridity of soil. The Nile pours its far-drawn volume into the SE. angle, and a narrow strip of arable surface stretches along the African coast, opposite the western extremity of the Mediterranean; but except the delta of the Nile and the confined tract of Barbary, the far greater part of northern Africa is desert sands and rocks. The African, or, more correctly, the Arabian desert, is again protruded northwards between the Mediterranean and Euphrates. Thus from Tripoli to Cilicia, with very partial exceptions, the Mediterranean is skirted with a wide waste of sand and rocks, extending 1,400 ms. With Asia Minor, these harsh features disappear; and from Cilicia to the Atlantic ocean expand around the Euxine, Marmora, Ægean, Adriatic, and the western Mediterranean, one of the finest regions of the earth.

The Mediterranean is naturally divided into two unequal sections by the projecting coasts of Africa and Italy and the intervening island of Sicily. The western gulf lies in form of a triangle; base 1,200 ms. from the straits of Gibraltar to Calabria, and altitude 500 from the African to the French coast, with an area of 300,000 sq. ms. The eastern Mediterranean extends from the coast of Tunis and Tripoli to that of Syria 1,500 ms., and including the Archipelago and Gulf of Venice will average 500 in width, and comprise an area of 750,000 sq. ms. The whole surface of this sea will therefore exceed a million of sq. ms. The effect of the Mediterranean on the climate of Europe I have slightly noticed in the art. *Earth*.

The straits of Gibraltar have a constant current setting eastward into the Mediterranean. Evaporation on the recipient and the greatly superior area of the Atlantic satisfactorily accounts for this current. Though there is, it is probable, a small tide of attraction in the Mediterranean, it is rendered imperceptible by the constant fluctuating and unequal wind tides. In saltness there is not much difference between the water in the Atlantic ocean and Mediterranean. The surface of the latter has either lowered in the last 2,500 years, or the ancient harbors and coasts have been raised by alluvion. The admission of one of these revolutions is necessary to reconcile to truth the general facts of history.

Medniki, town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, with a bishop's see, seated on the Warwitz, 40 ms. E. of Memel. Lon. 22 49 E., lat. 55 42 N.

Medua, town in the kingdom of Algiers, seated in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and flocks of sheep. It is 175 ms. SW. of Algiers. Lon. 13′ E., lat. 34 45 N.

Medway, river of Eng., which rises in Ashdown Forest, in Sussex; entering Kent, it passes by Tunbridge and Maidstone. It is navigable to Rochester, below which it divides itself into two branches: the western one enters the Thames between the isles of Grain and Shepey, and is defended by the fort at Sheerness; in this branch at Chatham is a station for the royal navy. The eastern branch, called the E. Swale, runs to Milton and Feversham, below which it falls into the German ocean.

Medway, town, Norfolk co., Mass. about 25 ms. SW. of Boston, and about the same distance

NE. of Providence, Rhode Island Population in 1820, 1,523.

Medwi, town of Sweden, in the province of E. Gothland, called the Swedish Spa, on account of its waters, which are vitriolic and sulphureous. The lodging houses form one street of uniform wooden buildings, painted red. The walks and rides are delightful, particularly on the banks of the Wetter. It is 3 ms. from Wadstena.

Medziboz, town of Poland in the palatinate of Volhinia, seated on the river Bog, 20 ms. S. of Constantinow.

Megalapolis—See *Sinano*, village of Greece, in the Morea.

Megara, ancient town of Greece, formerly very large, but now inconsiderable. Here are some fine remains of antiquity, 20 ms. W. of Athens Lon. 23 30 E., lat. 38 6 N. Megara yet contains a thousand houses, though nearly half are deserted and in ruins. It is situated on two narrow ridges, of a low eminence. The surrounding plain is perhaps 20 ms. in circumference, being limited on the S. by the line of coast extending W. from the ancient port of Megara, Nisea, now Dodeca Ecclesias, to the N. by a long chain of circling mountains, now the Long mountains, Macriplayi, branching off northwestward from the hills of Keseta, towards the western extremity of Cithæron and the bay of Livadostro, and on the SW. by a very high range of hills, resting on the extremities of the Northern mountains, formerly the Gerania, and now Dervini Vouni, or the Mountain of the Guard.

Megaris, province of ancient Greece, bounded by Bœotia N., Attica E., the Saronic gulf S., and Corinthia W. The much celebrated Geranian mountains, separating the Megaris from Carinthia, are the true line of separation between the Morea and continental Greece. This district, and indeed all Megaris, is now generally called Dervini Choria, of which Megaris and Koundouri are the principal places. The Derviniotes, though generally Albanians, speak the Romaic or modern Greek language, and amount to perhaps 50,000.

Megen, town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the Maese, 15 ms. SW. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 26 E., lat. 51 49 N.

Megentheim, town of Wirtemburg, in Franconia, 19 ms. S. by W. from Wurtzburg. It appertains to, and is the residence of, the grand master of the Teutonic knights.

Megesvar, town of Transylvania, capital of a co. of the same name, remarkable for its good wines. It is seated on the river Kotel. Lon. 25 20 E., lat. 46 50 N.

Megiere, town of Transylvania, subject to Austria, 28 ms. N. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 41 E., lat. 46 53 N.

Meheren, river, Va., rises in Lunenburg and Mecklenburg cos., and, flowing SE. through Brunswick and Greensville, enters Hertford co., N. C., and 7 ms. below the line contributes to form the Chowan by its junction with Nottaway.

Mehran, principal of the channels into which the river Indus divides itself, near Tatta, in Hindoostan proper.

Mehun Sur Yevre, ancient town of France, in the department of Cher and late province of Berry. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Yevre, 10 ms. NW. of Bourges, and 105 S. of Paris. Lon. 2 17 E., lat. 47 19 N.

Mehun Sur Loire, town of France, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orleannois, seated on the Loire, 10 ms. SW. of Orleans. Lon. 1 48 E., lat. 47 50 N.

Meigs, co., Ohio, bounded E. and SE. by Ohio river, S. by Gallia and Athens, and N. by Athens. Length 30 ms., breadth very unequal, from 12 to 22, area 400 sq. ms. Surface broken, though some of the soil, particularly near the streams, is excellent Pop. 1820, 4,480; and in 1840, 11,-452. Central lat. 39 11 N., lon. W. C. 5 W. ——SE. tp., Muskingum co., Ohio.——Tp., Adams co., Ohio.

Meigsville, town, Morgan co., Ohio, 70 ms. SE. by E. from Columbus.——Village, Randolph co., Va., by post road 317 ms. NW. from Richmond.——Village, Jackson co., Tenn, by post road 84 ms. NE. by E. from Nashville.

Meillerie, village of the duchy of Chablais. It is seated on the S. side of the Lake of Geneva, in the recess of a small bay, at the foot of impending mountains of Savoy. This place is an interesting scene in the Eloisa of Rousseau.

Meinam, "*the Mother of Waters*," great river of Asia, in Siam. This stream which is discharged by numerous mouths into the head of the Gulf of Siam, has a rather extensive delta, similar to the Ganges, Nile, and Mississippi, with regular annual inundations, beginning in Sept., which abate in December, and early the ensuing year the river has retired to its lowest level. These phenomena prove a remote and mountainous origin, but the real source of the Meinam is yet undetermined with accuracy. "When we advert to the regular inundations, similar to those of the Nile and Ganges, which are rivers of long course, and other circumstances, we may infer that the Meinam is of a more distant and higher origin, than the mountains of Yunan, in the W. of China; and that the Thibetian Alps furnish its source, in that of Nou Kian of the Lamas. Keampper says that the inhabitants on its banks suppose it to rise in the same mountains with the Ganges, and that it branches through Cambodia and Pegu—an account somewhat confirmed by the discovery of the river of Anan, which connects the Meinam, with the rivers of Cambodia."—*Rees' Cylelopædia*, art. *Meinam*.

Meinau, island in the bay of the Bodmer sea, or middle Lake of Constance, one mile in circumference. It belongs to the Kights of the Teutonic order, and produces excellent wine, which forms the chief revenue of the commender. It is 5 ms. N. of Constance.

Meinder, ancient *Meander*, river of Asia Minor, having its sources in the Phrygian mountains. Its numerous branches unite near Laodicea, and form a stream of considerable magnitude, which, after a comparative western course of 200 ms., falls into the Archipelago, 20 ms. SE. from the island of Samos. The Meinder is the largest river in the Western part of Asia Minor.

Meinder, Little, or *Kutchuck Meinder*, is the ancient Caister, and falls into the Gulf of Scala Nova between Samos and the peninsula of Chismi, near the ruins of Ephesus. Historic reminiscence gives lustre to this little stream, of not more than 50 ms. comparative course.

Meissen, or *Misnia*, margravate of Germany, in Saxony, bounded on the N. by the duchy of Saxony, on the E. by Lusatia, on the S. by Bohemia, and on the W. by Thuringia. It is 100 ms. in length, and 80 in breadth; and is a very fine country, producing corn, wine, metals, and all things that contribute to the pleasure of life. The capital of Dresden.

Meissen, considerable town in the electorate of Saxony proper, and in the margravate of Meissen, with a castle, and a famous manufacture of porcelain. It is seated on the Elbe, 10 ms. NNW. of Dresden, and 37 ESE. of Leipsick. Lon. 13 33 E., lat. 51 15 N.

Mejerda, ancient Bagrada, river of northern Africa, in the province of Tunis. It is the ancient Bagrada, and derived by Hodgson *Bugurda*, a Mouse, Mouse river.

Melaena, now *Kara Burroun*, cape of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia. The whole of that projecting part of the continent of Asia which has been distinguished by the name of the peninsula of Erythrae is composed of two ranges of gigantic hills, the first of which, running NW. to the promontory of Melaena, is the mountain anciently Mimas; and the second, stretching westward from the continent, that formerly called Corycus. The whole of the mountainous tract is interspersed with thick forests, abounding with every description of game, and also with wild boars. The isthmus between the two ancient towns of Ceos without and Clazomen within the gulf of Smyrna, is comparatively low, fertile, and well cultivated. This is the same peninsula now called Chisme. See *Chisme* and *Myconnesus*.

Melazzo, ancient town of Natolia, on a bay of the Archipelago, 60 ms. S. of Smyrna. Lon. 27 25 E., lat. 37 28 N.

Melbourne, tp., Buckingham co., L. C., between Brompton and Durham, 50 ms. SE. from Three Rivers.

Melck, small fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Austria. Here is a celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on a hill, 47 ms. W. of Vienna. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 48 11 N.

Melcomb Regis, town of Eng., in Dorsetshire, united to Weymouth as a port, as a corporation, and as a market town, but is a distinct borough. It is seated on the N. side of an arm of the sea, and joined to Weymouth by a timber bridge, which has a drawbridge in the middle, to admit the passage of ships into the western part of the harbor. Melcomb has good streets and yards for merchandise, and is 127 ms. WSW. of London. See *Weymouth*.

Meldela, town of Italy, in Romagna, 8 ms. SW. of Ravenna.

Meldert, town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 10 ms. SE. of Lorraine.

Meldorf, town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, seated near the mouth of the Myla, 22 ms. NNW. of Gluckstadt.

Meldrum, town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 17 ms. NNW. of Aberdeen.

Melfi, town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a castle on a rock, 20 ms. NNW. of Acerenza.

Melgaza, town of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, with a strong castle, seated on the Minho, 27 ms. N. by E. of Braga.

Melida, island of Dalmatia, in the Gulf of Venice, and in the republic of Ragusa. It is 30 ms. in length, and abounds in oranges, citrons, wine, and fish. It has a Benedictine abbey, six villages, and several harbors.

Melilla, town of the kingdom of Fez on the coast of the Mediterranean. It was taken in 1496 by the Spaniards, who built a citadel; but it was restored to the Moors. It is 115 ms. NE. of Fez. Lon. 2 57 W., lat. 34 58 N.

Melinda, kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. It produces gold, slaves, elephants' teeth, ostriches' feathers, wax, aloes, senna, and other drugs; also plenty of rice, sugar, cocoa nuts, and other tropical fruits.

Melinda, capital of a kingdom of the same name on the E. of Zanguebar, and on the estuary of the Quilimancy river. It has a good harbor defended by a fort; but the entrance is dangerous, on account of the great number of shoals and rocks under water. The inhabitants are Christians and Negroes, which last have their own king and religion, and the number of both is said to amount to above 200,000. It is 470 ms. SW. of Magadoxa. Longitude 41 48 E, latitude 2 15 South

Melipilla, town of Chili, in a jurisdiction of the same name, 200 ms. N. of Conception. Lon. 71 39 W., lat. 33 28 S.

Melita.—See *Malta*.

Melitello, town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, 8 ms. W. of Leoniti.

Melitopol, town of Russia, in the province of Tauris, situate on a lake, 12 ms. from the sea of Asoph, and 108 S. of Catharineslaf. Lon. 83 10 E., lat. 46 22 N.

Melksham, town of Eng., in Wiltshire, with a manufacture of broadcloths, 11 ms. E. of Bath, and 96 W. of London.

Melk, town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, 15 ms. E. by S. of Osnaburg.

Meller.—See *Mæler*.

Mellingen, town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Baden, which, before their late subjugation depended on the cantons of Zuric, and Bern. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Reuss, 5 ms. S. by W. of Baden.

Mellville, tp, Cumberland co., N. J. Pop. 1820, 1,010.

Melton Mowbray, town of Eng., in Leicestershire, 18 ms. NE. from Leicester, and on the small river Wreak, a branch of the Trent, and at the western termination of the Oakham canal.

Meltonsville, village, Anson co., N. C., 132 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Memel, strong town of Eastern Prussia, with a castle. It has the finest harbor in the Baltic, and an extensive commerce. It is seated on the N. extremity of the Curische Haf, an inlet of the Baltic, 70 ms. in length, which is here joined to the sea by a narrow strait. On the NE. side of the entrance into the harbor is a light-house, erected in 1796. It is 76 ms. NNE. of Koningsberg, and 140 NE. of Dantzic. Lon. 21 40 E. lat., 55 46 N.

Memmingen, strong town of Suabia, near which the emigrants under the Prince of Conde were in August, 1795, defeated by the French republicans. It is seated in a fertile plain, 24 ms.

SE. of Ulm, and 35 SW. of Augsburg. Lon. 10 16 E., lat. 48 3 N.

Memphremagog, lake of N. America, situated partly in the State of Vermont and partly in Canada. It communicates with the river St. Lawrence by the river St. Francis.

Memphis, village, Shelby co., Tenn., on the Mississippi river. It is situated on the site of Old Fort Pickering, and at the mouth of Loosahatchie river.

Mena, a mine or fountain of pessaphalte, or mineral pitch, lying to the NE. of the Lake of Maracaibo.—*Brewster's Encyclopædia*, art. *Caraccas*, p. 231.

Menan, large river in the kingdom of Siam, which runs through it from N. to S., passes by the city of Siam, and falls into the Gulf of Siam below Bancock. There are several singular fishes in it, besides crocodiles, which are common in these parts.

Menancabo, town in the island of Sumatra. It is the capital of a small kingdom of the same name, and seated on the S. coast, opposite the isle of Nassau, 250 ms. from the strait of Sunda.

Menat, town of Fr., in Auvergne, and in the late diocess of Clermont.

Mende, town of Fr., capital of the dep of Lezere, and late province of Gervasidan. It is very populous; has manufactures of serges and other woolen stuffs; and is seated on the Lot, 35 ms. SW of Puy, and 210 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3 35 E., lat. 44 31 N.

Mendere, small river of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, supposed to be the Scamander of Homer. It rises about 25 ms. S. by E. from the mouth of the Hellespont, and flows from the highest peaks of Ida. From the geography of the Iliad, the eastern branch of this stream ought to be the least, but is found far the most considerable. They unite, however, and are lost in the marshes of the Hellespont, near Koum Kale.

Mendham, town, Morris co., N. J., 7 ms. W. from Morristown. Pop. in 1820, 1,326.

Mendip Hills, mountainous tract of Eng., in the NE. of Somersetshire, famous for its coal, calamine, and lead; the latter said to be of a harder quality than that of other counties. Copper, manganese, bole, and red ochre, are also found in these hills. On their summits are large swampy flats, dangerous to cross.

Mendlesham, small town of Eng, in Suffolk, 18 ms. E. of Bury St. Edmunds, and 82 NE. of London. Lon. 1 12 E., lat. 52 24 N.

Mendocino Cape, cape of N. America, on the Pacific coast. Lon. W. C. 48° W., lat. 40 N.

Mendon, town, Worcester co., Mass., 37 ms. S. W. of Boston, and 12 N. of Providence, R. I. Pop. in 1810, 1,819; in 1820, 2,254.——Tp., Monroe co., N. Y., 12 ms. S. from Rochester. Pop. in 1820, 2,012.

Mendoza, city of Cordova, in the United Provinces of La Plata, at the foot of the Andes, on one of the sources of the Colorado, about 120 ms. SSE. from Santiago in Chili. Lon. W. C. 9 0 E, lat. 33 50 S.

Mendrah, province of the kingdom of Fezzan, with a town of the same name, 60 ms. S. of Mourzook. Although much of the land in this province is a continued level of hard and barren soil, the quantity of trona, a species of fossil alkali that floats on the surface or settles on the banks of its numerous smoking lakes, has given it a higher importance than that of the most fertile districts.

Menehould, St., ancient and considerable town of Fr., in the dep. of Marne, and late province of Champagne. St. Menehould is 20 ms. NE. of Chalons, and 110 E. of Paris. Lon. 4 59 E., lat. 2 0 N.

Menia.—See *Munia*.

Menin, strongly fortified town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Lis. It is 8 ms. SE. of Ypres, and 10 N. of Lisle. Lon. 3 9 E., lat. 50 48 N.

Menomonie, river of Michigan, entering Green bay 50 ms. NNE. from Fort Brown. It is navigable for schooners to a considerable distance. Its entire comparative course, about 120 ms.

Mentor, town in Geauga co., Ohio, on Lake Erie, W. from Grand river, and opposite Painsville.

Mentz, late archbishopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, bounded on the N. by Hesse and Wetteravia, E. by Franconia, S. by the palatinate of the Rhine, and W. by the electorate of Treves. It produces much corn, fine garden fruits, and abundance of excellent wines. In 1798, this archbishopric and electorate, then the first State of the empire, was moved to Ratisbon, and all other bishoprics were secularized.

Mentz, or *Mayence*, city of Germany, formerly capital of the late electorate of Mentz, but now one of the four fortified cities of the German Confederation. It is commonly considered, though erroneously, a town of Hesse Darmstadt, because enclosed on the land side by that duchy. It is well fortified, and deemed to be a barrier fortress. The palace called Martinsburg, is a considerable building, partly ancient and partly modern; and opposite the mouth of the Maine is a castle called Favorita, with its fine gardens and water works. The university, founded in 1477, has lately received considerable improvements. Of the hospitals, that of St. Roch is worthy of notice for its printing office and manufactures of stuffs and stockings. The city is built in an irregular manner, and plentifully provided with churches. In the cathedral, which is a gloomy fabric, is what they call a treasury, containing a number of clumsy jewels, some relics, and a rich wardrobe of sacerdoral vestments. Mentz is one of the towns which claim the invention of printing. The city of Mentz is now a fortress belonging to the Germanic confederation. It is seated on the Rhine, just below the influx of the Maine, and on the opposite side is the town of Cassel, connected with it by a bridge of boats. It is 22 ms. WSW. of Frankfort on the Maine, and 70 E. by N. of Treves. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 49 58 N.

Mentz, tp. in Cayuga co., N. Y., on the great western canal. The village in Mentz is called Montezuma, 12 ms. NW. from Auburn.

Menuf, town of Egypt, situated in a well-cultivated country, near that branch of the Nile which flows to Rosetta, 40 ms. NNW. of Cairo.

Menzala, town of Egypt, situate near a lake of the same name, 60 ms. long, separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow slip of land. It is 20 ms. SSE. of Damietta, and 73 NNE. of Cairo. Lon. 32 2 E., lat. 31 3 N.

Mequinenza, town of Spain, in Arragon, at the conflux of the Segra with the Ebro, 58 ms. ESE. of Saragossa, and 180 ENE. of Madrid.

Mequinez, city of the kingdom of Fez, and a capital of the empire of Morocco. It is seated in a delightful plain, having a serene and clear air, for which reason the emperor resides in this place in preference to Fez. Mequinez is 58 ms. W. of Fez. Lon. 5 46 W., lat. 33 40 N.

Mer, town of Fr., in the dep. of Loire and Cher, 11 ms. NNW. of Blois.

Meran, handsome trading town of Germany, in the Tyrol, capital of Erschland, seated on the Adige, 12 ms. W. of Salisbury, and 100 W. by S. of Longon. Lon. 2 25 W., lat. 51 6 N.

Mercer, village in Somerset co., Me., by post road 94 ms. NNE. from Portland.

Mercer, co. of N. J., bounded NW by Hunterdon and Somerset, N. by Middlesex, SE. by Monmouth, S. by Burlington, and SW. by Delaware river, separating it from Bucks co., Pa. Length 17 ms., general breadth 12, and area about 200 sq. ms. Chief towns, Trenton and Princeton. Central lat. 40 18 N., lon. 2 10 E. of W. C. Pop. in 1840, 21,502.

This new county contains the towns or townships of—

Nottingham - - - -	5,109
West Windsor - - - -	1,536
East Windsor - - - -	1,989
Princeton - - - -	3,055
Lawrence - - - -	1,556
Hopewell - - - -	3,205
Ewing - - - -	1,017
Trenton - - - -	4,035
Total -	21,502

Mercer, co. of Pa , bounded by Trumbull co., Ohio, W., Crawford co., Pa., N., Venango E., Butler SE., and Beaver S. Length 32 miles, breadth 26; area 830 sq. ms. This county is drained by the Shenango and Neshanoc, branches of Big Beaver. Surface moderately hilly, and soil productive in grain, meadow grass, and orchard fruits. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, &c. Chief town, Mercer, 57 ms. a little W. of N. from Pittsburg. Pop. in 1820, 11,681; and in 1840, 32,873. Central lat. 41 15 N., lon. W. C. 3 15 W.

Mercer, village, borough, and seat of justice for Mercer co., Pa., on the W. side of Neshanoc creek, 57 ms. a little W. of N. from Pittsburg. Pop. in 1820, 506. Lat. 41 13 N., lon. W. C. 3 13 W.

Mercer, NW. tp. of Butler co., Pa., on the waters of Slippery Rock creek. Pop. in 1820, 641.

Mercer, co. of Ky., bounded by Lincoln SE., Casey S., Washington W., Franklin N., Kentucky river, or Woodford and Jessamine, NE., and Garrard, or Dick's river, E. Length 26 ms., mean width 14; area 350 sq. ms. Chief town, Harrodsburg. Pop. in 1820, 15,587; and in 1840, 18,720. Central lat. 37 47 N., lon. W. C. 7 32 W.

Mercer, co. of Ohio, bounded W. by Ia., N. by Vanwert, E. by Allen and Shelby, and S. by Darke Length 25 ms., breadth 24; area 560 sq. ms. The surface of this county is generally level, and in part marshy. An extensive inundated tract in its centre gives source to the Wabash and Miami rivers. The soil, where sufficiently dry for agricultural purposes, is excellent. Pop. in 1840, 8,277. Central lat. 40 34 N., lon. W. C. 7 32 West.

Mercersburg, village in Franklin co., Pa., on the W. branch of Conococheague, 16 ms. SW. from Chambersburg.

Merdin, town of Turkey, in Diarbeck. The country about it produces cotton. It is 45 ms. SE. from Diarbekar. Lon. 39 59 E., lat. 36 50 N.

Merecz, town of Poland, in Lithuania, seated at the confluence of the Berezino and Merecz, 30 ms. N. of Grodno. Lon. 24 10 E., lat. 50 0 N.

Meredith, tp. in Strafford co., N. H. It is about 72 ms. NW. of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1820, 2,416. ——Village in Delaware co., N. Y., 8 ms. N. from Delhi. Pop. in 1820, 1,375.

Meredith Village, village in Strafford co., N. H., 35 ms. N. from Concord.

Mergui, seaport town of the Birman empire, on Tannaserim river, 6 ms. above its mouth. Lon. 98 23 E., lat. 12 12 N.

Mergui Islands, a group lying off the western coast of Malacca; they extend from N to S. about 140 ms. along the Malay coast, with a strait intervening of from 12 to 20 ms. wide.

Merida, town of Spain, in Estramadura, said to have been built by the Romans before the birth of Christ. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch. It is seated in an extensive and fertile plain, 45 ms. S. by E. of Alcantara. Lon. 6 4 W., lat. 38 43 N.

Merida, formerly an intendency of Mexico, embracing the peninsula of Yucatan. By the recent political arrangements, the original name is restored, and Yucatan is now one of the States of the Mexican republic.—See *Yucatan*.——City of Mexico, in Yucatan, of which State it is the capital, about 70 ms. NE. from Campeachy. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 20 45 N., lon. W. C. 11 15 W.

Meriden, village in Cheshire co., N. H., 45 ms from Concord.——Village in New Haven co., Ct., 17 ms. N. from New Haven.

MERIDIAN, from Latin, meridies, for medi dies, medius dies, middle of the day. Great circle of the sphere supposed to pass through the zenith and nadir, and, extending to the heavens, forms a circle having the centre of earth for its centre, and radii infinitely extended, and, of course, dividing the earth into two hemispheres.—See *Longitude*.

Meridianville, village in Madison co., Ala., 8 ms. N. from Huntsville, and 75 a little W. of S. from Murfreesborough, Ten.

Meridien, village in Madison co., Mo.

Merion, Lower, tp. in Montgomery co. Pa., the lowest of the two tps. of that county, SW. from the Schuylkill. Its E. angle is 5 ms. above Philadelphia.

Merion, Upper, tp. in Montgomery co., Pa., above the preceding.

Merionethshire, co. of N. Wales, bounded on the N. by Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire, on the E. by the co. of Montgomery, on the S. by Cardiganshire, and on the W. by the Irish sea. It is 36 ms. long and 34 broad. The principal rivers are the Dee and Dovy, and it has a great mountain, the Cader Idris, one of the highest in Wales. The air is sharp, but the country feeds great herds

of cattle. Merionethshire contains 6 hundreds, 4 market towns, 37 parishes, and sends 1 member to Parliament. Harlech is the capital. Pop. in 1801, 29,506; in 1811, 30,924; and in 1821, 33,911.

Meritz, Meritch, or *Merrich,* an important fortress and city of the deccan of Hindoostan, situated near the N. bank of the river Kistna, 70 ms. SW. of Visiapour.

Meriwether, co. of Ga.

Merk, river of the Netherlands, which, running N. by Breda, afterwards turns W., and falls into the Maese opposite the island of Overflackee, in Holland.

Mermentau river, rises in the prairies of Opelousas, interlocking with the sources of the Calcasieu and Teche. The Mermentau is formed by the Nezpique, Cane, Plaquemine Brulé, and Queue Tortue. This stream may indeed be strictly called the river of Opelousas, as it drains the central parts of that district; and all the intermediate ground between the watercourses, except a very narrow strip of wood on their immediate banks, is prairie. The whole country watered by this river is flat, and totally without stone; not even a pebble is to be seen. The timber in the woods is oak, hickory, ash, sweet gum; in the swamps, cypress, and many other kinds of trees; pine is also found in more or less quantity on all the confluents of Mermentau, but towards the NW. sources of the Nezpique this tree is found in great abundance; oak is, however, the principal timber. Below the junction of the Plaquemine Brulé, Cane, and Nezpique, live oak begins to appear, and towards the seacoast is found in considerable quantity, growing upon low ridges, which run parallel to, and appear to have been, at some past time, isles in the gulf. The tide rises in the Mermentau above the junction of Nezpique, Cane, and Plaquemine Brulé; however, when the waters of the Sabine, Calcasieu, and Mermentau, are swelled by rain, and the NW., N., or NE. winds prevail, no tide passes their respective outlets. The soil on Mermentau is generally sterile, though superior in fertility to that on the Calcasieu and Sabine.

Mermentau lake is in every respect similar to those of the Sabine and Calcasieu, except in point of extent, being considerably less extensive than either of the two latter. Mermentau lake is less destitute of timber along its border than the other lakes westward, though the greatest part of the extent in its vicinity is a grassy morass. The outlet from the lake to the sea is about one-fourth of a mile wide, very winding, and in many parts dilated into small lakes. A bar at the mouth prevents the entrance of vessels drawing more than four feet water.

Merom, town and seat of justice, Sullivan co., In.—See *Miriam.*

Mero, strong town of Asia, in the peninsula beyond the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Pegu, 140 ms. SW. of the town of Pegu. Lon. 98 36 E., lat. 16° N.

Merou, town of Persia, in Korasan, seated in fertile country, which produces salt, 112 ms. SW. of Bockhara. Lon. 64 25 E., lat. 37 40 N.

Merrimack, river of the U. S., which rises in Grafton co., N. H., and, after running in a SE. direction through the State, enters Mass., near Dunstable. It then makes a sudden turn to the NE., and empties into the Atlantic ocean at Newburyport. Its course is very crooked, and the navigation interrupted by frequent falls and cataracts. The Merrimack basin is about 130 ms. in length, with a mean width of 36, and embraces an area of 4,350 sq. ms. The navigation of this stream has been more improved by art than any other stream of the U. S. Newburyport stands on the S. side of the bay, at its mouth; vessels of 100 tons ascend to Haverhill, 12 ms. to the head of tide water. From Haverhill to Concord the navigation of the Merrimack is artificially improved. The Middlesex canal was cut from Boston harbor to the banks of the Merrimack, at the falls above Chelmsford. The great feeder of this canal is Concord river, flowing N. out of Mass., and precipitated from the table land of Middlesex into the valley of the Merrimack, below Chelmsford. The canal commences above Patucket falls. It is carried over and on the level of Concord river 11 ms., and thence down the sloping intervening ground to Boston harbor. The whole length of this fine canal is 29¾ ms., an entire fall of 1,007 feet, by 13 locks. The canal is 24 feet wide, with a depth of four feet. The locks are 90 feet by 12 feet, and of excellent masonry. Another fall has been cut around Patucket falls, in order to connect the navigable water above, and the Middlesex canal with the tide water below. The Patucket canal does not reach tide water, but below the falls the stream, though rapid, is navigable, and in 45 ms. falls 36 feet, and reaches the tide at Haverhill. Above the outlet of the Middlesex canal are three other short cuts, at several places. The Bow canal occurs first below Concord; is followed 6 ms. still lower down by Hooksett canal; Amoskeag canal was made 8 ms. below Hooksett; and in 9 ms. below the latter six short cuts have been made round as many rapids or falls. Cromwell's falls have also been passed by a canal 14 ms. below Amoskeag; and 15 ms. still lower is the Wicasc canal, the last above that of Middlesex.—See *Massachusetts* and *New Hampshire.*

Merrimack, co. of N. H., formed recently from the tps. adjacent to and including the State capital, Concord. For central lat., see *Concord.*——Tp. of Hillsborough co., N. H.——River of Mo., rises in Franklin co., flows NE. through Franklin, and, separating Jefferson from St. Louis, falls into the Mississippi, 5 ms. below the town of St. Louis.——River of Mo.—See *Maramec.*

Merritstown, village, Fayette co., Pa., on Dunlap's creek, 5 ms. S. from Brownsville.

Merrittsville, village, Greenville district, S. C., 120 ms. NW. from Columbus.

Merryhill, post office, Bertie co., N. C., about 120 ms. NNE. from Raleigh.

Merrymeeting Bay, junction of the Kennebec and Androscoggin rivers, in Maine.

Mersburg, town of the circle of Saxony, in Misnia. It has a Lutheran bishopric, and is seated on the Sala, 10 ms. S. of Halle, and 56 NW. of Dresden. Lon. 12 6 E., lat. 51 28 N. It now gives name to a government of Prussia.

Mersea, town of Essex co., U. C., on Lake Erie.

Mersey, river of Eng., which rises in the north extremity of the peak in Derbyshire, passes by Warrington, and receives the Weaver at Frods-

ham, where it forms a broad estuary below Liverpool, and enters the Irish sea. This river not only affords salmon, but is visited by annual shoals of smelts, here called sparlings, of a remarkable size and flavor. It is connected by the Staffordshire canal with the Trent, and in course with the Irish sea and the German ocean.

Mersey Island, island of Eng., in Essex, between the mouth of the Coln and the entrance of Blackwater bay. It has two parishes called East and West Mersey.

Merspurg, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and bishopric of Constance, seated on the N. side of the lake of Constance. It is the bishop's usual place of residence, and is 11 ms. from the town of that name. Lon. 9 26 E., lat. 47 45 N.

Mertola, strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated near the Gandiana, 60 ms. S. of Evora, and 100 SE. of Lisbon. Lon. 7 40 W., lat. 37 30 N.

Merton, village of Eng., near Oxford, situated near two military ways. There were entrenchments in the neighboring woods, supposed to have been thrown up by King Ethelred, or the Danes, whom he defeated in 871.——Village of Eng., in Surry, seated on the Wandel, 7 ms. SW. of London. Nothing remains of its once famous abbey but the east window of a chapel; and the walls that surrounded the premises, which are built of flint, are nearly entire, and include about 60 acres. Upon the site of this abbey are two calico manufactures and a copper mill; and about 1,000 persons are now employed on a spot once the abode of monastic indolence. Merton is 7 ms. SW. of London.

Merve, the N. branch of the river Maese, on which the city of Rotterdam, in Holland, is seated.

Merville, town of Fr., in the dep. of the North, and late province of French Flanders, seated on the Lis, 10 ms. SE. of Cassel. Lon. 2 43 E., lat. 50 57 N.

Mervee, or *Moorghab*, river rising in the Hindoo Koosh mountains, between Balkh and Caubool, and, flowing thence northwardly by comparative courses about three hundred ms., is lost in a lake, and does not, as appears represented on some maps, unite with the Jihon. By a mistake of the opposite kind, it is made on some other maps the same with Tedjen, and carried into the Caspian. The Tedjend, according to Mr. Burnes, is a mere torrent, and is lost in the sands. "This is not," says that author, "the Herat river, nor is it the Ochus, for no such great river as appears in our maps has existence"—*in this region, he ought to have added.*—See *Meru*.

Meshed Ali, one of the sacred places of the Mohammedan sect of Ali, situated on the borders of the Great Desert, about 100 ms. a little W. of S. of Bagdad, and 40 a little E. of S. of Mesed Hosein. Here Ali, the son-in-law of Mohammed, was slain in battle.

Meshid, a prefix to many names of places in Western Asia, and means literally "*The Tomb.*"

Meteor, from *méteôros*, Greek, high, elevated, or, literally, a body which seems to raise itself into the air, from which come meteorology and its correlatives.

Method, from Greek, *meta*, by, and *hodos*, way or road, and means the manner to arrive at an end by the most suitable route. Though a common word, it is also a most comprehensive scientific term, and used to distinguish the two great processes of reason—*analysis*, advancing from simple elements to reach unknown truth, and *synthesis*, demonstrating a known truth. In the various sciences, *method* expresses the different classifications adopted by the higher classes of authors.

Metre, French measure of length, founded on measurements made of the meridian, and from supposing this new standard to be the one ten-millionth of the distance from the equator to the poles of the earth. The metre being 3.2809167 English feet, if multiplied by 10,000,000, gives the quadrant of the earth along its meridians 32,809,167 English feet, equal to 6213.8 ms.—See the article *Earth*.

Metropolis, from Greek, *meter*, mother, and *polis*, a city—mother city. Originally, this term meant a city from which colonies issued. It was afterwards adopted by the Romans for the principal city of a province. When the Christian Religion became dominant, and the ecclesiastical government was regulated by the civil, the higher episcopal seats, being fixed in the metropolitan cities, took title accordingly, and were henceforth called metropolitan churches.

Meuse, or *Maese*, river of Europe, having its remote sources in the Vosges mountains, and in the Fr. deps. of Upper Marne and Vosges, interlocking with those of the rivers Marne and Moselle, and, flowing thence a little W. of N. 150 ms., over the Fr. deps. of Upper Marne, Meuse, and Ardennes, enters Belgium at or near Charlemont, in the district of Namur, and continuing its northern course to the town of Namur, where it receives the Sambre from the west. In this upper course of about 200 ms., the Meuse passes Commercy, Verdun, and Meziers, in France. Below its junction with the Sambre, the Meuse turns to NE. 30 ms., passes Liege, and thence inclining to NNE. passes Maestricht, Stephensweard, and Venlo, to Lottum, in the province of Limbourg, and reaches to within 20 ms. of the Rhine. Below Lottom, the two rivers preserve a mean distance from each other of about 15 ms., and gradually curve to the NNW., and finally W., in a distance of 60 ms., to Heneden, on the Meuse and Vic, by Daerstede, on the Rhine. Below the latter, the name of the Rhine is lost in that of Leck, which inclining towards the Maese, both streams are lost in a maze of channels; but one, entering the German ocean between Briel and Rotterdam, is regarded their common mouth, under the name of Meuse. The entire length of this river is about 400 English ms. It is navigable before leaving France, and affords commercial facilities to a very dense population. The Meuse basin lies between N. lat. 48 and 52°.

Meuse, dep. of Fr., including the late duchy of Bar. It takes its name from the river Meuse, or Maese, which, in a NNW. course, traverses the dep. in its greatest length. Bar-le-Duc is the capital.

Mewari, considerable town of Japan, in the island of Niphon, with a royal palace, where the king sometimes resides. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of which are vast fields of wheat and rice, with fine orchards, full of excellent plums.

Mewat, hilly and woody tract of Hindoostan proper, lying on the SW. of Delhi, and on the W. of Agra, confining the low country, along the west bank of the Jumna, to a comparatively narrow slip, and extending westward about 130 miles in length. From north to south it is 90 miles.

Mexico, republic of, an immense region of N. America.

The country out of which this republic has been formed is peculiar as respects the features of its geography. It extends from lat. 15 50 to 42° N., the intermediate space embracing every variety of soil, from the most recent alluvion to mountain valleys, or rather plains, of near 8,000 feet above the contiguous oceans. These elevated plains are again broken and decorated by colossal summits, rising from 12,000 to upwards of 17,000 feet.

In one of those aerial valleys stands the city of Mexico, 7,400 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. From this difference of elevation, and from embracing such an extensive range within and without the tropics, Mexico may be considered as possessing every climate of the earth, and capable of producing every vegetable necessary to the wants or the luxuries of human life. Its metallic wealth is no less abundant than its vegetables. From its bowels are extracted many of the most useful and all the precious metals.

Mexico is perhaps better calculated than any other part of the earth to form a political community capable of producing within its own limits all that the necessities, the arts, or elegancies of society, can demand.

As a viceroyalty of Spain, Mexico was subdivided into the following intendancies:

TABLE No. 1.

Intendancies.	Sq. ms.	Pop.	To sq. m.
Merida or Yucatan -	46,000	466,000	10
Vera Cruz -	32,000	158,000	5
Oaxaca -	34,000	535,000	13 3-4
Puebla -	21,000	813,000	38 3-4
Mexico -	45,400	1,512,000	33 1-3
Valladolid -	26,400	376,000	14
Guadalaxara -	74,000	630,000	8 1 2
Guanaxuato -	6,900	517,000	74
Zacatecas -	18,000	153,000	8 1-2
San Louis Potosi -	263,000	335,000	1 1-3
Durango -	130,000	160,000	1 2 10
Sonora -	147,000	122,000	8-10
New Mexico -	44,000	40,000	9-10
Old California -	56,000	10,000	17-100
New California -	16,000	16,000	1
Total amount -	960,000	5,841,000	6

The above table was constructed from the data afforded by Humboldt, in his Political Essay on New Spain, Black's Translation, vol. ii, rejecting fractions. There is some confusion and contradiction in the statements of this author, which diminish their authority; but we may suppose that, in the aggregate, he was nearly correct. Humboldt's estimate is for 1803, or 28 years past. If the ratio of increase given by this author is adopted, Mexico must now contain 8,481,000 inhabitants. If we compare the two countries of the U. S. and Mexico, and allow for the former the advantage of better political institutions, and to the latter superior mildness of climate, we may reasonably concede that their respective rates of increase cannot be very widely different. In the middle of 1803, the population of the U. S. did not materially differ from 6,000,000; now, August, 1822, it amounts, it is probable, to very nearly 11,000,000, but with a small excess above that number. Therefore, if we compare the two masses together, by a simple statement of the rules of proportion, Mexico ought now to possess upwards of 10,700,000 inhabitants; and, making every allowance for the ravages of war, it is evident that, if the basis of the calculation given by Humboldt is admitted, Mexico must now contain at least eight and a half millions of inhabitants.

TABLE No. 2.

Spanish provincial subdivisions.	Recent divisions into States and territories.	Area in sq. ms.	Pop. in 1825.
Mexico	Mexico -	30,482	1,508,900
	Queretaro -	13,422	754,992
Puebla -	Puebla de los Angeles.	18,441	1,212,495
Guanaxuato -	Guanaxuato -	6,25[illegible]	813,150
Valladolid -	Mechoacan -	24,166	563,874
Guadalaxara -	Jalisco -	72,389	944,367
Zacatecas -	Zacatecas -	17,580	230,398
Oaxaca -	Oaxaca -	32,697	801,076
Yucatan -	Yucatan -	79,534	695,732
Tabasco -	Tabasco -	14,678	78,056
Chiapa -	Chiapa -	18,750	93,750
Vera Cruz -	Vera Cruz -	27,550	156,740
San Louis Potosi -	San Louis Potosi	19,017	174,957
Interior of the E.	Coahuila y Texas Tamaulipas - New Leon -	348,559	346,894
Interior of the N.	Durango - Chihuahua - New Mexico ter.	269,077	299,938
Interior of the W.	Sonora y Cinaloa	254,705	188,636
Old California -	California, Lower territory.	57,021	13,419
New California -	California, Upper territory.	376,244	25,400
Total amount -	-	1,670,835	8,902,994

It may be observed, that in this table (No. 2) are included the three small territories of Colima, in Jalisco; Tlascala, in Puebla; and New Mexico, or rather Santa Fe, of New Mexico. Table No. 1 expresses the area actually peopled, but No. 2 embraces the entire superficies of the Mexican republic. No. 2 is taken in great part from Tanner's map, and exhibits, if correct, how nearly accurate were the estimates appended to No. 1, as respects the progressive population of this country.

The following document is inserted, as we may regard it as the most recent and authentic in respect to what the Government of Mexico regards as the provincial divisions of that country.

The Diario del Gobierno of the 10th contains a manifesto of the provisional Supreme Executive (Santa Anna) to the nation, accompanied by a decree for the election of delegates to the new Congress which is to convene in the city of Mexico on the 1st of June next. The ratio of representation is one delegate for every 70,000 souls, agreeably to the census prepared by the National Institute of Geography and Statistics, as follows:

Departments.	*Population.*
Mexico - - - -	1,389,520
Jalisco - - - -	679,111
Puebla - - - -	661,902

Departments.	*Population.*
Yucatan	580,948
Guanaxuato	513,606
Oajaca	500,278
Michoacan	497,906
San Louis Potosi	321,840
Zacatecas	273,575
Vera Cruz	254,380
Durango	162,618
Chihuahua	147,600
Sinaloa	147,000
Chiapas	141,206
Sonora	124,000
Queretaro	120,560
Nuevo Leon	101,108
Tamaulipas	100,068
Coahuila	75,340
Aguascalientes	69,693
Tabasco	63,580
Nuevo Mexico	57,026
Californias	33,439
Texas	27,800
	7,044,140

About one-half the extent and population of Mexico is within the great river system of the Gulf of Mexico. It is in vain to attempt any specification of the Mexican population, as our data is too vague to admit decisive estimates. One circumstance is too striking, however, to be omitted. Mexico has no slaves worth notice in a general statistical survey; that class of its population not amounting, at the utmost, to more than 10,000; or as 1 to 584 of the entire body of the people. The civilized Indians form more than two-fifths of the whole, and are the laboring, productive, and efficient, though not the ruling people.

Few civilized regions of the earth are less known than Mexico. The following account of the manufactures of Mexico is an extract from an English work, and deserves very serious attention.

The two first of the Mexican manufactures are those of cotton and wool, which are established upon a very large scale in the cities of Queretaro, Pueblo, and St. Michael, in the immediate neighborhood of Mexico. The country itself furnishes the cotton and wool in great abundance, it being a mistake of English writers that no part of America can afford the ordinary and staple wool of manufactures. This wool is as easily raised in Mexico as in Lancashire or Lanarkshire. We are now translating from a French author who visited Queretaro, the Manchester of Mexico, sixteen years ago. "I visited Queretaro," he adds, "with the greatest interest, that I might inform myself of the extent of the wool and cotton manufactures, and I am therefore enabled to say that, except the principal towns in France and England, Queretaro is a manufacturing town of the first rate and magnitude. The establishments at this period (1803) were divided into factories and workshops, in the latter of which the workmen worked at home at the cost of their masters. There were cotton factories as large as any cotton factories in France, and more than 300 workshops. They had worked up that year about two millions worth (in dollars) of woolen cloths, bay, druggets, serges, and cotton stuffs."

The next fabric is that of leather, chiefly in tanning, which is carried to great perfection. It is unnecessary to add that the vast plains afford hides in abundance, and that the bark is equally plentiful. The Mexicans thus produce all the leather for their own consumption, and under general commerce might export much.

The linen and silk factories have not as yet attained to any extent, but from no other reason than because Spain, whilst they were dependent upon her, discouraged all linen fabrics, and clandestinely destroyed a most flourishing silk growth. Will it be credited by the people in England, that about forty years ago silk was nearly as plentiful in Mexico as in Asia and Italy; but that the Mexicans, on rising one morning, found all the mulberry trees in the empire cut down, and of course the silk universally destroyed? It seems that the Cadiz merchants, finding their commerce affected, had procured this secret order of the viceroy, who had contrived to execute it with the same secrecy. The history of the world does not furnish a more atrocious example of the true spirit of monopoly.

The manufactory next in order is that of tobacco, which is made into cigars, and in part supplies all Europe. This produce is very great, amounting to nearly $10,000,000 annually. An article of the first importance, when we consider the quantity consumed in England, and for the supply of which we now depend upon the Americans.

The next manufacture is that of gunpowder, which is equally as considerable as that of tobacco, and which, by the way, proves the nugatory nature of the recent proclamations in Europe against supplying the Independents with stores of war. Gunpowder is as plentiful in Mexico as in England; and all America may hereafter be supplied from that quarter.

Soap and soda are the manufactures next in order, both as to quantity and value; soda being particularly abundant, and so cheaply raised and worked as to become an article of vast future export. This soda very far exceeds in quality any that can be procured from any other quarter, and the French chemists and dyers most sanguinely anticipate that Europe may hereafter draw nearly the whole of her soda from S. America, as she imports her potash from the U. S. Oil, tallow, spermaceti, honey, and wax, abound likewise in every intendancy, and must greatly add to the future value of this immense empire to the general commerce of Europe. "In no part of the world," says the French author from whom we are translating, "is there such a variety and abundance of every thing necessary to every want of man as in this kingdom of Mexico; in no country is every thing raised so cheaply."

Besides the manufactures above enumerated, every town almost through this vast empire has its own manufacture, and particularly the large towns in the immediate vicinity of the capital. We have before had occasion to say that the country is in shape like a hat—the high main and table land of Mexico being the crown, and the narrow line of the coast being the rim. In the middle of this crown, or table land, is the city of Mexico, half way, or 300 ms. from Vera Cruz, the Atlantic port, and the same distance from Acapulco, the chief port of the Mexican empire on the Pacific ocean.

The country, as we have before said, is divided into fifteen intendancies, each of which has a sub-

ordinate governor and a bishop's see and cathedral of its own. In all these great cities are seated some manufacture peculiar to the places; some of them are celebrated for their pottery, some for their hats, some for their works in jewelry. Indeed, in this latter work the Mexicans so particularly excel as to rival any manufactory in Europe, not even excepting the establishments in Switzerland and the workmen of the Palais Royale.

In these interesting particulars the reader, we doubt not, will be strongly impressed with the same conclusion with ourselves; namely, how infinitely various and important is the produce, and must be the future exports, of Spanish America, in comparison with those of the U. States; and thence, by a necessary consequence, what a formidable rival the former will be to the latter. And let it not escape our attention, that in the rivalry Great Britain must be the gainer, as her magazine and market are proportionably extended.

See the different States, under their respective heads.

From its position, Mexico has a natural connexion with Asia, Europe, and with every part of North and South America. It is rather deficient in both oceans in good harbors, and, from the elevation of the interior country, it can never derive much benefit from the few rivers which flow from its mountain valleys. The interior and transport commerce is carried on with mules of burden. Goods to the value of upwards of $18,000,000 are thus annually transported from the Atlantic coast over the interior table land, whilst the flour, hides, and metals, descend from the central table land to Vera Cruz.

Humboldt has shown, that through the city of Mexico, if a canal was otherwise practicable, it would demand from 330 to 340 locks to unite the two oceans, and concludes rationally that land carriage is alone practicable, for useful commercial purposes, between that great city and the opposite oceans. The following condensed view of the rivers of the Mexican empire flowing into the Mexican gulf will close this article.

The following are the principal rivers of Mexico, which are discharged into the gulf of Mexico. No stream of any consequence exists on the western coast of Yucatan; and it is only when reaching the influence of the mountains of Guatemala and Mexico that rivers of much magnitude are found flowing from the interior country.

The Sumasinta is discharged into the bay or gulf Terminos, which is, indeed, rather an estuary of a number of rivers, than a mere bay.

The St. Pedro falls into the bay of Campeachy to the W. of the Sumasinta. Both of these streams rise in the mountainous table land of Guatimala, and are of considerable magnitude; but the interior country, or even the coast, is very imperfectly known.

The Guassacualco is a short but very important stream, falling into the gulf of Mexico at its extreme southern extension. This stream rises in Oaxaca, interlocking with the source of the Chimalapa, within 50 direct miles from its mouth. This is one of the channels of communication mentioned by Humboldt as suitable to unite the waters of the two American oceans. The entire distance from the gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean, by the valleys of the two rivers Chimalapa and Guassacualco, does not exceed 120 miles; but the nature of the intermediate country is too little known to admit the formation of any rational conclusion upon the practicability of an artificial connexion of the sources of these rivers.

The Alvarado follows the Guassacualco, and, like the Sumasinta, is poured into a spacious bay, the recipient of many streams precipitated from the high table land of Oaxaca. The Alvarado interlocks with the sources of the Chicometepec, and both roll down steeps forming an entire descent of upwards of 7,000 feet. We are now arrived upon the extensive mountain plains of Anahuac, and, though within the tropics, in a very temperate climate. The elevations are, however, such as to preclude not only much natural, but extensive improvements of the artificial navigation by water into the interior. In summer the rivers are nearly exhausted by evaporation, and in winter swelled to torrents. The main spine of the chain of Anahuac, also approaching so much nearer to the gulf of Mexico than to the Pacific ocean, renders the rivers in this region much more abridged in their length, which enter the former, than those falling into the latter recipient.

The Rio Blanco, the northwestern branch of the Alvarado, rises at the base of the enormous volcanic summit of Orizaba, the Citlaltepetl of the Aztecas. It is, I believe, from the Rio Blanco that the immense quantities of pumice stone, scattered along the shores of the Mexican gulf, have floated. I have seen this substance in great abundance upon the coasts of Louisiana and Texas.

From the Alvarado to the bay of Tampico, in a distance of 300 miles, not one deep indenting of the coast, except Tamiagua, exists. The city of Vera Cruz intervenes, but that entrepot of Mexican commerce and rendezvous of the Spanish navy is built upon a low sandy beach, without either a harbor or fresh water. The coast, indeed, entirely round the gulf of Mexico, with very partial exceptions, is low, sandy, or marshy, and in most places very unhealthy in summer and autumn.

The mouth of the Tampico bay is at N. lat. 22 20 W., lon. W. C. 21 15. The Tampico receives the united waters of the Rio Altamira from the intendancy of San Louis Potosi and the Tula, or Moctezuema, from the valley of Tenochtitlan, in which the city of Mexico is situated. The Tula, as it is called in the higher part of its course on the Moctezuema, is in many respects one of the most remarkable streams of the earth. The valley of Tenochtitlan, from which it flows, cannot be better represented than by a saucer turned bottom upwards; the rim representing the spines of the mountains, out of the intervening valley of which it flows. This valley, known by its Aztec name of Tenochtitlan, comprises about 1,700 square miles, of which one-tenth part is covered by lakes. In its natural state, only one narrow brook, between very high and precipitous banks, issued from this extraordinary valley, and carried its waters into the Tula.

There are, beside some smaller, five principal lakes—Zumpango, San Christobal, Chalco, Xochimilco, and Tezcuco. They do not lie upon a level; Zumpango is nearly 30 English feet above that of Tezcuco, and Xochimilco forms a mean between the two former.

The higher lakes are composed of fresh water, but the lowest, that of Tezcuco, is salt. Their proportions and extent, as given by Humboldt, by whom they were surveyed, are Xochimilco and Chalco, 50 sq. ms., the lake of Tezcuco 80 sq. ms., San Christobal 28, and Zumpango 10 sq. ms.

These lakes are supplied by a few small rivers and innumerable torrents poured down from the adjacent mountain slopes. The Tezcuco receives the rivers of Papolotla, Tezcuco, Teotihuacan, and Tepeyacac, (Guadaloupe;) and the Zumpango is supplied by the streams of the Pachuca and Guatitlan; the latter is the largest river of the Mexican valley.

It may be noted as a curious fact that the two cities of the great river system of the Atlantic, in North America, which occupy the extremes of elevation—New Orleans and Mexico—are both subject to partial inundation, and both stand indebted to artificial defence for preservation against the encroachments of water. Mexico stands 7,468 feet above New Orleans, and is, nevertheless, of the two cities, most liable to submersion.

In ordinary seasons the quantity of rain which falls at Mexico, according to Humboldt, is nearly 5 feet in perpendicular depth. This enormous mass of fluid falls also in a short period of time, and before any other outlet existed, except the inadequate channel of the brook (arroyo) Tequisquiac, the lower part of this elevated basin was liable to complete submersion.

The Aztec annals have noticed many instances of those destructive inundations, and some remains still are shown of very extensive works erected during the existence of the Aztec monarchy, to obviate their effects. One of the Aztec kings, Ahuitzotl, lost his life in attempting to escape from a flood of water he had himself contributed to augment by some injudicious embankments thrown up to prevent such a catastrophe.

Beside many of lesser magnitude, the Spanish historians mention 5 ruinous floods, which intervened in a little more than a century after the conquest of Mexico by Cortes. The first in 1583, under the viceroyalty of Don Louis de Velasco the elder; the second in 1580, during the viceroyalty of Don Martin Enrequez de Alamanza; the third in 1604, under the viceroy Montesclares; the fourth in 1607, under the viceroy Don Louis Velasco the second; and, fifthly, in 1629, whilst the Marquis de Ceralvo was viceroy.

The peculiar structure of the valley, and such alarming accidents aroused the attention of the Spaniards, and, as early as 1580, galleries or canals of evacuation were suggested, in order to carry the surplus floods through the gorges of the mountains near Nochistongo into the Tula; but no actual operation of that kind was effected until 1607, when the viceroy, the Marquis Salinas, employed an able engineer, Enrico Martinez, supposed to be a Dutchman, to make, in conjunction with some other mathematicians, an exact survey of the valley. This survey led to the commencement of the truly stupendous hydraulic work, the Desagae (drain) of Huehuetoca.

Like all great national undertakings, the advance of the Desague was slow and interrupted. It was commenced on the 28th of November, 1607, by the hand of the viceroy, in the presence of the Audiencia. It was in the first instance only a deep gallery, upwards of 4 ms. in length, nearly 14 feet in depth, and 11½ feet wide. The water first entered it on the 17th of September, 1608, in less than 10 months from the original undertaking. Could we abstract our minds from the melancholy fact that this stupendous execution was effected by the forced labor of the Indians, we must admire a work which, even now in the most populous nations, could not be considered other than extraordinary. Our admiration is enhanced also by the additional labor performed in the same time to carry the waters from the northern opening of the Desague to the Rio Tula. A dike, upwards of 5 ms. in length, was cut to effect the latter object, and led the superabundant waters of the valley of Tenochtitlan towards the Gulf of Mexico.

A regular and detailed history of this singular work is given by Humboldt, in his description of the Intendancy of Mexico, and forms one of the most instructive parts of his Political Essay on New Spain. From this account we find that the Desague, though still unfinished, has eventuated in an enormous open cut (tajo abierto) through the mountains. "The Desague," says Humboldt, "in its actual state, is undoubtedly one of the most gigantic hydraulic operations ever executed by man (from 262 to 328 feet wide, and from 161 to 196 feet deep.) We look upon it with a species of admiration, particularly when we consider the nature of the ground, and the enormous length, breadth, and depth of the aperture. If this cut was filled water 10 metres, (32.8 English feet,) the largest vessels of war could pass through the range of mountains which bound the plain of Mexico to the NE."

From its commencement within the valley to its discharge, (salto,) the Desague is 67,535 feet (12.8 ms.) in length, and in one point 196 feet deep, with a mean width at the top of about 320 feet. The head of the Desague, in the channel of the Rio Guatitlan, is 10¾ varas, or 29½ feet above, and below the Salto del Rio, or discharge, it is 107½ varas, or 295 feet below the level of the lake of Tezcuco, having an entire fall of 324½ feet. The expense, at various periods, nearly $6,000,000. Those who wish information more in detail than is in my power to give in this place upon the topography of this remarkable region, will do well to read the third book of the Political Essay. The reading of this valuable document will explain the cause of the unnavigable nature of the Mexican rivers.

The Altamira, or northern branch of the river of Tampico, rises on the arid elevated plains of Zacatecas and of San Louis Potosi more than 2° of lat. N. of the valley of Tenochtitlan. Near the sources of the latter river commences the N. American desert.—See *Coahuila y Texas Xacatecas.*

At the bar of Tamiqua, 50 or 60 ms. SE. from the mouth of the Tampico river, commences a range of long sandy islands, which extend parallel to the continent as far as the mouth of the Trinity. The general range of the coast from the Guasacualco to the Tampico, distant from each other upwards of 400 ms., is from SE. to NW.; but at the latter place turns to nearly N., and maintained that direction through nearly 7° of lat., or between 400 and 500 ms.

Having the parched surface of Zacatecas in the rear, the space of 250 ms. from the Tampico to Rio Grande, affords no rivers of any particular consequence. St. Ander and San Fernando are two mountain streams, which rise in Zacatecas and New Biscay, and flowing eastward carry comparatively little water into the Gulf of Mexico. The different structure of the two countries may be conceived from the fact that those two rivers have as great a length of course as have most of those of the Atlantic slope of the U. S., and yet the former hardly can be said to have mouths.

At N. lat. 25 55, W. lon. W. C. 20 30, the Rio Grande del Norte falls into the Gulf of Mexico. This is the first great river flowing from the Mexican interior provinces into the Gulf of Mexico. The Rio Grande, according to most of our maps of that part of America, rises at N. lat. 41 30, lon. 34° W. from W. C.; its mouth, as determined by Humboldt, is at N. lat 25 55, W. lon. of Paris 99 51; it flows through more than 15° of lat. and 13 30 of lon., having a comparative course of upwards of 1,400 ms., with a general course of nearly SE.

The extent of surface drained by this river, or the quantity of water it yields at its mouth, bears very inadequate proportion to its great length, which, on a comparative scale, would be only exceeded in N. America by the Missouri and Lower Mississippi, united by the St. Lawrence, Saskashawin, and Unjiga; it exceeds the length of both the Colorado and Columbia, though it is probable that either of the two latter streams carries to its respective recipient more than ten times the mass of water discharged by the Rio Grande. From its source, N. lat. 41 30, to the mouth of its first considerable branch, the Rio Conchos, from New Biscay, N. lat. 30 20, or above 10° of lat., it flows in a very narrow valley, not averaging 100 ms. wide. Below the mouth of the Conchos the river gradually turns to the E. and NE.; here the basin is the widest, being from NE. to SW. above 400 ms. Within this sweep the largest tributary of the Rio Grande, the Rio Puerco, enters from the N., and some distance below its junction, the main stream again resumes its SE. course, which it pursues to its final discharge into the Gulf of Mexico. The Rio Grande drains an area of about 150,000 sq. ms.

As we are now approaching the U. S., and as the phenomena of the climate of the regions watered by the Rio Grande, are necessary elements to determine many problems in the meteorological analysis of the seasons of the former, I here beg leave to quote the observations of Humboldt upon this river and the country it drains.

"It is sufficiently remarkable," says that author, "to see that, after the lapse of two centuries of colonization, the province of N. Mexico does not yet join the intendancy of New Biscay. The two provinces are separated by a desert. This desert extends from the Passo del Norte towards the town of Albuquerque, N. lat. 35 40. Before 1680, in which year there was a general revolt among the Indians of New Mexico, this extent of uncultivated and uninhabited country was much less considerable than it is now. There were then three villages, San Pascual, Semillette, and Socorro, which were situated between the marsh of Muerto and the town of Santa Fe. Bishop Tamaron perceived their ruins in 1760, and he found apricots growing wild in the fields—an indication of the former cultivation of the country.

"The desert of the Muerto is a plain 30 leagues (near 90 ms.) in length, destitute of water. The whole of this country is, in general, of an alarming degree of aridity, for the mountains *de los Manzos*, situated to the E. of the road from Durango to Santa Fe, do not give rise to a single brook. Notwithstanding the mildness of the climate and the progress of industry, a great part of this country, as well as Old California, and several districts of New Biscay, and of the intendancy of Guadalaxara, will never admit of any considerable population.

"New Mexico, though under the same latitude with Syria and Central Persia, has a remarkably cold climate. It freezes there in the middle of May. Near Santa Fe, and a little further N., under the parallel of the Morea, the Rio del Norte is sometimes covered, for a succession of several years, with ice thick enough to admit the passage of horses and carriages. We are ignorant of the elevation of the soil of the province of New Mexico; but I do not believe that, under the 37° of lat., the bed of the river is more than 700 or 800 metres (2,296 or 2,624 feet) of elevation above the elevation of the ocean. The mountains which bound the valley of the Rio del Norte, and even those at the foot of which the village of Taos is situated, lose their snow towards the beginning of June.

"The great river of the North rises in the Sierra Verd, which is the point of separation between the streams which flow into the Gulf of Mexico and those which flow into the South sea. It has its periodical rises like the Orinoco, the Mississippi, and a great number of rivers of both continents. The waters of the Rio del Norte begin to swell in the month of April; they are at their height in the beginning of May, and they fall towards the end of June. The inhabitants can only ford the river on horses of an extraordinary size during the drought of summer, when the strength of the current is greatly diminished.

"The water of the Rio del Norte, like that of the Orinoco and all the great rivers of South America, is extremely muddy. In New Biscay they consider a small river called Rio Puerco, the mouth of which lies S. from the town of Albuquerque, near Valentia, as the cause of this phenomenon; but M. Tamaron observed that its waters were muddy far above Santa Fe and the town of Taos. The inhabitants of the Passo del Norte have preserved the recollection of a very extraordinary event which took place in 1752. The whole bed of the river became dry all of a sudden for more than 30 leagues above and 20 below the Passo; and the water of the river precipitated itself into a newly formed chasm, and only made its reappearance near the Presidio de San Eleazario. This loss of the Rio del Norte remained for a considerable time. The fine plains which surround the Passo, and which are intersected with small canals of irrigation, remained without water, and the inhabitants dug wells in the sand, with which the bed of the river was filled. At length, after the lapse of several weeks, the water resumed its ancient course, no doubt because the chasm and subterraneous conductors were filled up.

The Rio Grande del Norte is the true American Nile, and, except flowing in an opposite direction, the two rivers have very strong traits of resemblance.

In the angle between the Rio Grande and Red river, rises a series of streams flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. The first of these, from the Rio Grande, is the Rio Neuces or Walnut river, rising in the plains of Texas at N. lat. 31°, W. lon. W. C. 23 30, flowing parallel to the Rio Grande 250 ms., it falls into the Laguna Madre N. lat. 27 20 W., lon. W. C. 21,° draining about 15,000 sq. ms.

The shore of the Gulf of Mexico, NE. from the Rio Grande, is as remarkable for the abundance as is that S. from that stream for the scarcity of its rivers. The Neuces is followed by the united streams of the St. Marco and Guadaloupe. It is probable from the phenomena of the rivers of these regions that the substrata are calcareous. The circumstance, quoted from Humboldt, of the sinking of the waters of the Rio Grande, almost superinduces the supposition of a calcareous base. The St. Marks (San Marco) rises in the mountains of St. Saba, and is remarkable for the number of excessively large fountains—another almost unerring mark of a calcareous formation. It may seem incredible, but it is nevertheless true, that few parts of this continent are more imperfectly known than the angle between Rio Grande and Red river, W. and NW. from the Sabine. The names of the rivers, as they follow in succession, were communicated to me by a number of persons who had travelled the country, and particularly by Mr. Davenport, who resided many years at Nacogdoches, and by a French gentleman of the name of Laforest, who also resided a considerable time in Texas. Neither the shores nor interior have ever been surveyed, or even visited, by any scientific traveller. The sources and courses of the river are very imperfectly known; their mere relative names were all I could procure beyond the extent of my own sphere of observation, which was limited by the waters of the Sabine, which I intersected at N. lat. 32°, and surveyed from thence to its mouth.—See art. *Texas.*

It is well known, however, that the rivers from the Rio Grande to Missouri, inclusive, have gained, from the configuration of the intermediate country, a very singular corresponding curve. These curves give to a map of the rivers of Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri, a regularity which appears artificial. It is from such a structure that the Colorado of the Gulf of Mexico presents so singular an aspect. With a comparative length of 700 ms., the basin of that river does not exceed 60 ms. in mean with. The basins of most rivers make more or less approach to the form of an ellipse, and the difference between the greatest breadth seldom amounts to so great a disproportion as three to one; in the case of the Colorado, the difference is double the ordinary scale of comparison.

That river rises at N. lat. 34° W., lon. W. C. 28°, and, flowing southeast by east 500 ms., turns 150 to the southeast, and about a similar distance to the S., falls into the Gulf of Mexico at N. lat. 29°, W. lon. W. C. 19 40. This stream has its regular spring and summer inundations similar to the Rio Grande, and about the same period. The parched and open nature of the country from which they both flow causes an excessive depression in the latter end of summer and in autumn. Indeed, the overwhelming rains that sometimes deluge, and the long droughts which occasionally parch the interior of Texas, and which extend their effects into La., Ark., and Mo., are amongst the most singular phenomena of physical geography. Whilst I was in La., there intervened near 3 years, I believe, 1800, 1801, and 1802, without rain at St. Antonio de Behar, and over an immense extent of the interior regions. During the 2 first years of that series, the Missisippi did not overflow its banks.

The basin of the Brassos a Dios follows that of the Colorado, and partakes of a similar structure. The sources of the latter are, however, in the mountains of San Saba, upwards of 300 ms. E. of those of the former. The Brassos rises at N. lat. 33° W., lon. W. C. 23°, and, flowing nearly parallel to the Colorado, falls into the Gulf of Mexico after a comparative course of 460 ms., with also a very narrow basin of less than 50 ms. mean width.

The Trinity is the last river of Texas beyond the Sabine. These two streams rise in the same plain S. of Red river, at about N. lat. 32 30, and both flow nearly parallel to each other, with a general course to the S., curving to the eastward by a semi-elliptical sweep; each having a comparative course of about 300 ms.

We may turn and cast a cursory retrospective glance upon the rivers of Texas. I may observe that by the name of Texas is designated all the country between Louisiana and New Mexico, and between the boundary of the U. S. and the Rio Grande and Gulf of Mexico.

Though the coast of Texas is amply indented with bays, many of which are of extent and depth to admit vessels of any draught, the rivers are extremely shallow, and, except during floods, unnavigable. No large falls, or even cataracts, are known to exist. The very slight tides in the Gulf of Mexico, give little aid to the commercial facilities in the confluent rivers.

Similar to the Atlantic coast SW. from New York, that of the Gulf of Mexico is every whese low, and either sandy or marshy. This gives a peculiar character to the rivers of both, which distinguish them from such as flow from a rocky or bold shore. Bars of sand or mud interrupt the navigation, more or less, of all the rivers of the world, but in a high degree those whose egress to their recipients is made through shores having but little declination above the water level.

Mexico, State of the Republic of Mexico, bounded by the Pacific ocean SW., by Mechoacan NW. and W., by Queretaro N., and by Puebla de los Angeles E.; length 220 ms., mean width 130, and area about 30,480 sq. ms. It extends from lat. 16 34 to 20 15 N. The state of Queretaro has been recently formed out of the northern part of the late intendancy of Mexico.—See *Queretaro.*

More than two-thirds of the former intendancy of Mexico are mountainous, in which there are immense plains elevated from 6,560 to 7,560 feet above the level of the ocean. From Chalco, Queretaro, are almost uninterrupted plains of 150

some of its waters approach so near those of the Auglaize, a southern branch of the Maumee, that a communication is effected between them by a portage of 5 ms. Its mouth is in N. lat. 39 4, and W. lon. W. C. 70 50.

Miami of the lake.—See *Maumee.*

Miami, co., Ohio, bounded on the N. by Shelby, E. by the cos. of Champaign and Clark, S. by Montgomery, and W. by Dark co. It is 21 ms. in extent from N. to S., by 20 from E. to W., and contains about 410 sq. ms. Troy, the county seat, and Piqua, are the principal towns. The principal waters are the Miami river, which runs across it from N. to S., the Southwest branch, and Spring, Honey, and Lost creeks. Soil fertile. Staples, grain and flour. Pop. 1840, 19,688. Central lat. 40 5 N., lon. W. C. 7 10 W.

Miami, tp., Hamilton co., Ohio.——Village, Hamilton co., Ohio, 15 ms. above the mouth of Great Miami river, and 16 W. from Cincinnati. ——Tp., Champaign co., Ohio.——Tp., Green co., O.——NW. tp., Clermont co., O.——Western tp., Logan co., Ohio.——Tp., Cooper co., Missouri.

Miamisberg, village, Montgomery co., Ohio, situated on the E. side of Miami river, about 8 ms. below and SSW. of Dayton. In 1840 Miami tp. contained a pop. of 3,359.

Miami University, Oxford tp., Butler county. Ohio.

Michaels, town and seat of justice for Madison co., Mo., on Little Black river, 80 ms. SW. from Cape Girardeau.

Michaels, St. For words under this head, see *St. Michaels.*

Michael de Ibarra, St., town of Peru, in the province of Quito, 60 ms. NE. of Quito.

Michael, Gulf of St., that part of the Pacific ocean which lies to the E. of Panama. It was first discovered by the Spaniards, after their march across the isthmus of Darien.

Michaelsville, village in Hartford co., Md.

Michelonia, country of Prussia, which is part of the circle of Culm, and separated from the other part by the river Dribents. It takes its name from the castle of Michelow.

Michigan, large lake of North America, whose NE. extremity communicates with the NW. end of Lake Huron by the strait of Michilimackinac. It is situated wholly within the limits of the U. S. It is about 340 ms. in length, including the straits of Michilimackinac. Its width varies from 20 to 70 ms. The area covered by this lake amounts to about 15,000 sq. ms. Green bay is connected with it to the NW., and Lake Huron NE. It is navigable for vessels drawing 12 feet water through the straits of Michilimackinac, and within the body of the lake for those of the largest class.

Michigan State. This expanse is composed of two parts, naturally divided or separated. The first is formed by the peninsula between the Lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan; the second, from the immense former NW. Territory, between the river Mississippi, N. lat. 49°, the river Rain, the Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, and the northern limits of the State of Illinois, on N. lat. 42 30.

The second part is merely annexed to the first for temporary purposes of civil government.

	Miles.
The peninsula of Michigan is bounded on Lake Michigan - - - -	260
On Lake Huron - - - -	250
River St. Clair, Lake St. Clair, Detroit river, and Lake Erie, to the N. boundary of Ohio - - - -	136
Along the N. boundary of the Ohio to the E. boundary of Indiana - - -	80
Thence due N. along E. boundary of Indiana to the NE. angle of that State -	10
Thence due W. along the N. boundary of Indiana to Lake Michigan - -	110
Having an outline of -	846

Area 34,000 sq. ms. = 21,760,000 acres.

Extreme south, N. lat. 41 35.

Extreme north, N. lat. 45 20.

Its greatest length is from N. to S., 260 ms., its mean breadth 130 ms.

That part of the State of Michigan northwestward of the lake of the same name is bounded NE. by Grand bay, Lake Michigan, and the straits of Michilimackinac, S. by Menomonie river, SW. and W. by Montreal river, N. by Lake Superior, and NE. by the straits of St. Mary. Greatest length in an E. and W. direction 330 ms., from the straits of St. Mary to the Montreal river; the mean width 80 ms., and area 26,400 sq. ms.

SUMMARY.

Peninsular Michigan - -	34,000 sq. ms.
NW. Michigan - -	26,400 "
Total -	60,400 sq. ms.

Population of Michigan, by ages, 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5 - - - -	19,484	18,401
5 to 10 - - - -	16,054	15,089
10 to 15 - - - -	12,839	11,736
15 to 20 - - - -	10,887	10,819
20 to 30 - - - -	22,759	18,706
30 to 40 - - - -	16,025	11,884
40 to 50 - - - -	8,276	6,109
50 to 60 - - - -	4,442	3,394
60 to 70 - - - -	1,903	1,441
70 to 80 - - - -	623	451
80 to 90 - - - -	88	80
90 to 100 - - - -	12	11
100 and upwards - - -	3	2
	113,395	98,165
		113,395
Total whites - - -	-	211,560

Free colored persons.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10 - - - -	93	80
10 to 24 - - - -	103	98
24 to 36 - - - -	119	76
36 to 55 - - - -	62	46
55 to 100 - - - -	16	13
100 and upwards - - -	-	1
	393	314
		393
Total free colored - -	-	707

SUMMARY.

Total whites	211,560
Do. free colored	707
Total	212,267

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	7
Do. from 14 to 25	9
Do. above 25	15
Do. total deaf and dumb	31
Do. blind	25
Free colored persons in the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb	2
Blind	4
Idiots and insane at—	
Private charge	21
Public charge	5
All persons in the foregoing employed in—	
Mining	40
Agriculture	56,521
Commerce	728
Manufactures and trades	6,890
Navigation on the ocean	24
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	166
Learned professions	904
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services	90
Universities or colleges	5
Do. students in	158
Academies and grammar schools	12
Do. students in	485
Primary and common schools	975
Do. scholars in	29,701
Scholars at public charge	998
White persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write	2,173

Population of Michigan, by counties, from the census of 1840.

Counties.	Free white persons.		Free col. persons.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Allegan	963	819	1	-			1,783
Barry	601	477	-	-			1,078
Berrian	2,679	2,293	23	16			5,011
Branch	3,022	2,688	5	-			5,715
Calhoun	5,595	4,981	14	9			10,599
Cass	3,040	2,662	4	4			5,710
Chippewa	357	172	3	2			534
Clinton	855	759	-	-			1,614
Eaton	1,273	1,106	-	-			2,379
Genesee	2,296	1,963	4	5			4,268
Hillsdale	3,876	3,348	11	5			7,240
Ingham	1,362	1,135	1	-			2,498
Ionia	1,079	843	1	-			1,923
Jackson	7,032	6,072	16	10			13,130
Kalamazoo	3,972	3,394	8	6			7,380
Kent	1,388	1,202	2	-			2,587
Lapeer	2,249	2,000	8	8			4,265
Lenawee	9,532	8,324	24	9			17,889
Livingston	3,991	3,435	2	2			7,430
Michilimackinac	561	361	1	-			923
Macomb	5,191	4,502	10	13			9,716
Monroe	5,188	4,679	28	27			9,922
Oakland	12,467	11,123	32	24			23,646
Ottowa	162	46	-	-			208
Oceana	318	176	1	1			496
Saginaw	494	398	-	-			892
Shiawassee	1,141	951	1	-			2,103
St. Clair	2,560	2,030	5	11			4,606
St. Joseph	3,804	3,260	3	1			7,068
Van Buren	1,038	871	1	-			1,910
Washtenaw	12,420	11,081	41	29			23,571
Wayne	12,594	11,004	143	132			24,173
Total	113,395	98,165	393	314			212,267

The State of Michigan extends from the southern side of the peninsular part, N. lat. 41 35, to Keweena point, N. lat. 47 35, or through 6° of lat. Including the breadth of Lake Michigan, the length of this State is about 500 ms., from the city of Detroit to the mouth of Montreal river.

Of this immense region much remains unknown, and of those parts which have been explored our information is generally imperfect. The peninsular section, though much more correctly delineated on our maps than the more remote and more inaccessible parts of the NW., remains still extremely defective in its representation. It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless a fact, that I was myself the first to publish the names and positions of several of the most important rivers in the very environs of the city of Detroit.

In general description, little will suffice on the whole of this region. It is less variegated than any section of the United States of equal extent. The surface is in a great measure flat, or gently rolling or waving. The peninsula contains some prairie, but is in much the greater part covered with a dense forest. On the trans-peninsular division the prairies are more expansive, and the forests, where they do occur, composed of more humble and less numerous specific material. The soil of the central and southern part of the peninsula is, perhaps, in proportion to extent, equal, if not superior, to any equal continuous area in the United States, the State of Illinois excepted

In point of climate, it must be obvious that very sensible extremes must be felt in a country stretching over 6½° of lat.; but these extremes are very little affected in Michigan by inequality of surface. On some maps, mountains are drawn near the sources of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, where no such elevations exist. The country is there hilly, but by no means mountainous, and towards either the lakes or Mississippi river becomes comparatively level. It is needless, however, to amplify on objects of remote importance, and concerning which our information is at once vague and of doubtful authority; we will, therefore, confine our observations respecting Michigan more particularly to the part contained in the peninsula.

I may merely observe, that this point of land is generally level in its interior, with a sloping border towards the circumscribing lakes and river. Its superstructure is in every respect analogous to the northern parts of Ohio and Indiana. A prolongation of the table land mentioned in my general view of those States passes through Michigan, and reaches to the straits of Michilimackinac. This plain is no doubt underlaid with the same secondary base, reaching from Ohio river; and a similar superstratum is found in Michigan, which spreads over the schist of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Almost all the rivers of Michigan are precipitated over ledges of either limestone or sandstone rock, a few miles before joining their respective recipients. Above these falls, the country gradually becomes flat and marshy; below it is dry, sloping, and very productive. In one respect, the features of Michigan very essentially differ from those of Ohio and Indiana. In the two latter sections, the mouths of the confluents of Ohio river, surrounded by hills, whose true character I have drawn; whilst in the former the approach to the discharge of its streams is made down a very gradual and but little broken plain. In one instance, the original inclined plain was gradually cut into ravines by the Ohio and

other streams. In the second instance, the original plain was simply refracted by the formation of a sloping border, whose inclination was greater than the interior and remaining fragment of the primitive level.

It has been seen that Lake Michigan was only elevated above the Atlantic tides about 600 feet. From any data yet procured, no part of the peninsula can be elevated above that lake 200 feet, or 800 feet above the ocean.

The straits of St. Mary, uniting Lake Huron with Lake Superior, has but little current, except at the rapid of St. Mary, a distance of two or three miles. Fifty feet is as much as can be allowed for all the depression from Lake Superior to Lake Huron; giving to the former an elevation above the Atlantic tides of 650 feet.

It will at once be seen, from the elements given, that a Canadian sea is a species of valley, reaching far into the interior of the continent, with an elevation, at its utmost extremity, not so great by 150 feet as the ground on which stands the city of Pittsburg.

I mention these facts in this place, as they present in a striking manner the peculiar structure of the widely-extended connexion between the two great basins of Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and in order to introduce some brief observations on a phenomenon which has excited considerable surprise and observation. It has been found, that in receding from the central parts of New York, and even Pennsylvania, that though advancing into a higher latitude, when proceeding to the margins of Lakes Erie and Ontario, that the seasons became more mild. The quantum of the change, as in all similar cases, has been, no doubt, very much exaggerated; but that such an effect is actually perceptible admits of no serious doubt. The cause remains to be explained. We have already repeatedly adverted to the elevated region which protrudes from New York and Pennsylvania into Ohio, and which gradually depresses, advancing SW., until it finally subsides into a level table land, in the NW. part of Ohio and NE. part of Indiana. In the region skirting the southeastern side of Lake Erie, we have found the summit level of the ridge in question about 1,200 feet in height, whilst that of Lake Erie was not half so much.

Pittsburg is upwards of 200 feet above Detroit, and about on a level with the table land of Michigan. It ought not, therefore, to excite surprise, that places elevated from 500 to 800 feet above others should be more exposed to the action of frost.

The peach tree flourishes on the S. shore of Ontario, whilst it languishes a degree of latitude more southwardly, for the very reasons I have assigned.

In 1818 (in September) I travelled from Buffalo to Albany, and found indications of approaching winter, in proportion to my recession from the level shores of Erie, and entrance on the hilly and broken tracts contained in Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Cortland, Madison, Chenango, Otsego, Schoharie, and Green counties. In my previous route from Buffalo to Detroit, the contrary aspect was very visible, though at a less advanced season. The time of harvest is more than a week earlier at Detroit than at Buffalo, though the difference of latitude is only about 30′. In the central and elevated parts of New York, due E. from Detroit, the seasons differ in length near a month—not, as has been supposed, from relative E. and W. position, but from relative height and proximity to water.

It may not be irrelevant to observe that causes remote and doubtful ought never to be resorted to, when those near and obvious will satisfactorily account for the phenomena under examination. The effects of the trade winds have been, by Volney and some others, stated to exist far beyond their possible actual sphere of influence. It demands but a very limited knowledge of the physical and chemical properties of air, to enable the mind to conceive that, every thing else equal, the cold mass of atmospheric air in the higher parts of the Mississippi basin was more liable, from its superior weight, to extend its effects towards the lower parts of the basin, than for the heated and buoyant mass at that lower part to not only resist, but actually force a heavier body to recede to the higher and superior section.

The progressive population of this fine and naturally favored country has been, from various causes, extremely slow, but is now, since the completion of the N. Y. canal, rapidly increasing. It is within the range of reasonable anticipation, that the completion of the N. Y. western canal will produce a flood of emigration to Michigan and to the NW. part of the State of Ohio. It is hardly within the powers of imagination to conceive a place better adapted for inland commerce than is the city of Detroit, nor a finer counrry for all the purposes of agriculture suitable to its climate than is the peninsula of Michigan. This paragraph was written in 1818, and retained in order to compare the anticipation with the results since produced.

Progressive population of Michigan.

1810	- - -	4,702	
			186 6-10
1820	- - -	8,896	
			31 4-10
1830	- - -	28,004	
			31 17-100
1834	- - -	87,273	
			21
1837	- - -	175,000	
			12 11 100
1840	- - -	212,267	

From these data we find that, in 30 years, for every 100 at the beginning of the period, there were 4,457 at its termination.

Detroit stands at lat. 42 25 N., and lon. W. C. 5 50 W. The site is a gently sloping bank, rising 30 or 40 feet into the centre of the city, and thence spreading into an extensive plain in its rear. The town is yet small, but has an active and prosperous aspect. It contained in 1820, 1,422 inhabitants; and in 1840, 9,102.

Michilimackinac, straits and island of, between Lakes Michigan and Huron. The straits extend about 40 ms. in length, but with very unequal breadth. A gentle current sets through it from Michigan into Huron, which, at the narrows near the island, where the strait is restricted to about 4 ms. width, is most sensibly felt. The island is

about 7 ms. in circumference.—See *Michilimackinaw* co.

Michilimackinac, co., State of Michigan, embracing the foregoing island and adjacent shores. The principal settlement is on the island, which contains a court-house, jail, and about 100 houses. The island rises to some considerable height in many places, one of which hills is elevated 300 feet above the level of the lake The name of this island is said to be derived from Michi Mackinaw, or Great Turtle, from its form. The town is, during summer, a place of very considerable resort, being a complete thoroughfare between the lower and higher parts of the Canadian sea. It has a regular custom-house, and is a port of entry.

Michilimackinac, village and seat of justice, Michilimackinac co., Mich., is situated on Michilimackinac island.

Michipicoten, river of U. C., falls into a bay of the same name, in the NE. part of Lake Superior. From the head of this river short portages lead to the navigable waters of Severn and Moose rivers, of James bay.

Middleborough, tp., Plymouth co., Mass., situated at the head of Buzzard's bay, in the lat. of 41 48, and lon. of 70 40 W., at the distance of 16 ms. NE. of New Bedford, and 40 S. of Boston. Great quantities of nails are made here. Smith iron made from ore found in the tp. Pop. 1820, 4,687.

Middleborough Four Corners, post office, Plymouth co., Mass., 45 ms. SSE. from Boston.

Middlebrook, village, Augusta co., Va., 10 ms. SW. from Staunton.——Post office, Montgomery co., Md., on Seneca creek, 35 ms. NW. from W. C.

Middleburg, strong city of Holland, capital of the island of Walcheren and of all Zealand. The squares, streets, and public buildings, are magnificent, particularly the town house, (formerly a celebrated abbey,) which is decorated with the statues of the ancient counts and countesses of Holland. The inhabitants are computed at 30,000. The harbor is commodious, and has a communication with Flushing by a canal which will bear the largest vessels. It is 30 ms. NNW. of Ghent, and 72 SW. of Amsterdam. Lon. 3 37 E., lat. 51 29 N.——Town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Flanders, 5 ms. SE. of Sluys.——Town, Schoharie co., N. Y., 10 ms. S. from Schoharie.——Post office, Union co., Pa., 61 ms. NNW. from Harrisburg.——Village, Frederick co., Md., 20 ms. NE. from Frederick.——Tp., Cuyahoga co., O.——Village, Loudon co., Va., on Goose creek, 12 ms. SSW. from Leesburg, and 45 NW. by W. from Alexandria.——Village, Nelson co., Ky.——Town, New Haven co., Ct., on a branch of Naugatuck river, 22 ms. NW. from New Haven.

Middlebury, town and seat of justice, Addison co., Vt., 33 ms. NNW. from Rutland, and 35 SSE. from Burlington. It stands on the right bank of Otter creek, near the falls, 13 ms. above Vergennes. It is a very manufacturing town, the operations of which are facilitated by the water power afforded by the falls of Otter. There are two cotton factories, one for nails, a number of grist and saw mills, and a machine for sawing marble, a fine quarry of which exists in the village. It is cut extensively into the various objects to which that fine stone is commonly applied. Beside the common county buildings, this town contains an academy, two printing offices, and a number of places of public worship. This account of Middlebury was written for a former edition of this treatise, and no doubt falls short of the actual advance of the place. Middlebury college has been incorporated since 1800, and, though entirely supported by private bounty, has extensive and elegant buildings. It has a president, 5 professors, 2 tutors, a respectable library of 1,200 volumes, and a philosophical apparatus. Students about 100. Pop. of the village in 1800, 2,138; in 1820, about 2,500; and in 1840, 3,182.——

Middleburg, Middlesex co., N. J.—See *Millstone*.

Middlebury, town, Genesee co., N. Y., between Allen's and Tonewanto creeks, 12 ms. S. from Batavia.——Village, Portage co., O., 187 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Middlebury Village, village on the eastern boundary of Genesee co., N. Y., and on Allen's creek, 15 ms. SSE. from Batavia. This post office is different from that of Middlebury, in the same tp.

Middlefield, town, Hampshire co., Mass., 25 ms. W. from Northampton. Pop. 1820, 755.——Town, Otsego co., N. Y., between Cherry Valley and Otsego Lake. Pop. 1820, 2,579.——Village, in Batavia tp., SE. part of Geauga co., O., about 15 ms. SE. of Chardon, the co. seat, and 30 ms. NE. of Ravenna.

Middle Granville, town, Hampshire co., Mass., 120 ms. W. from Boston.

Middle Haddam, town, Middlesex co., Ct., on the left side of Connecticut river. 10 ms. SE. from Middletown.

Middleham, town of Eng., in N. Yorkshire, on the Eure, 11 ms. S. by W. of Richmond, and 255 NNW. of London.

Middle Island, village, Suffolk co., Long Island, N. Y., about 60 ms. E. from the city of New York.

Middleport, village, Niagara co., N. Y.

Middlesex, co. of Eng., 22 ms. long and 17 broad, bounded on the N. by Hertfordshire, E. by Essex, S. by Surry and Kent, and W. by Buckinghamshire. It contains 179,200 acres; is divided into 6 hundreds and 98 parishes, beside those in London and Westminster; and has those two cities and six market towns. Besides the Thames, Lea, and Coln, which are its boundaries to the SE. and W., Middlesex is watered by several small streams, one of which, called the New river, is artificially brought from near Hertford, for the purpose of supplying London with water. Pop. 1801, 818,129; in 1811, 953,276; and in 1821, 1,144,531.

Middlesex, town, Washington co., Vt., 6 ms. N. from Montpelier.

Middlesex, co., Mass., bounded N. by Hillsborough co., in N. H., NE. by Essex co., in Mass., SE. by Suffolk, Norfolk, and Boston harbor, and SW. and W. by Worcester; length 40, mean width 20 ms., area 800 sq. ms. Surface delightfully variegated. Soil, though varied and rather sterile generally, yields, nevertheless, grain, pasturage, and orchard fruits, in considerable abun-

dance. The body of the county is drained by Concord river; the Nashua passes over its NW. and Charles river over its SE. angle. Chief towns, Cambridge and Charlestown. Pop. 1820, 61,476; and in 1840, 106,611. Central lat. 42 28 N., lon. W. C. 5 45 W.

Middlesex canal.—See *Merrimack river.*

Middlesex, co., Ct., bounded by Long Island sound SE., by New Haven SW., Hartford NW. and N., and New London E.; length 28 ms., mean width 12, area 336 sq. ms. Surface generally hilly; soil, like the surface, varied, but generally productive in grain, pasturage, and orchard fruit. Connecticut river intersects it, and separates it into two unequal sections, leaving about two-thirds SW. from Connecticut river. Chief town, Middletown. Pop. 1820, 22,408; and in 1840, 24,879. Central lat. 41 28 N., lon. W. C. 4 20 E.

Middlesex, town, Ontario co., N. Y., on the E. side of Canandaigua lake, and W. from Flint creek, 17 ms. SW. from Geneva. Pop. 1820, 2,718.

Middlesex, co., N. J., bounded E. by Staten Island kills and Raritan bay, SE. by Monmouth, co., SW. by Huntingdon and Burlington, W. by Somerset, and N. by Essex; length 32 ms., mean width 11, area 322 sq. ms. The southwestern part of this co., near Delaware river, is drained by Assampink creek, all the residue is watered by the Raritan and its confluents. Surface is generally uneven rather than hilly. Soil varied, but generally productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. Chief town, New Brunswick. Pop. in 1820, 21,470, and in 1840, 21,893. The apparent diminution of pop. of Middlesex was produced by the formation of Mercer co., into which latter the southwestern part of the former was incorporated. Central lat. 40 25 N., lon. W. C. 2 34 E.

Middlesex, co., Va., bounded SE. by Chesapeake bay, SW. by Piankatank river, or Gloucester and King and Queen cos., NW. by Essex, and NE. by Rappahannock river; length 35 ms., mean width 6, area 210 sq. ms. Soil sandy and barren. Chief town, Urbana. Pop. in 1820, 4,057, and in 1840, 4,392. Central lat. 37 35 N., lon. W. C. 30′ E.

Middle Lister, small island in Lake Erie, lying NW. from the Bass islands. It is one of the three called the Middle, East, and West Lister, though bearing from each other NE. and SW.

Middleton, town of Eng., in Lancashire; it has the cotton trade in all its branches, a large twist manufacture, and considerable bleaching works. It stands on the Rochdale canal, 6 ms. N. by E. of Manchester, and 189 NNW. of London.——Town, Strafford co., N. H., 28 ms. NE. from Concord. ——Town, Rutland co., Vt., 36 ms. W. from Windsor.——Tp., Essex co., Mass., 9 ms. NW. from Salem.——Town, Delaware co., N. Y., on Popachton, branch of Delaware river. Pop. 1820, 1,949.——Tp., Columbia co., O.

Middleton, North, tp., Cumberland co., Pa., including one-half of the borough of Carlisle, and extending on both sides of Connedogwinet from Carlisle to the Blue mountain.

Middleton, South, tp., Cumberland co., Pa., including one-half of the borough of Carlisle, and extending to the South mountain.

Middletown, tp., Rutland co., Vt., on Poultney river, 52 ms. N. from Bennington, and 12 ms. SW. from Rutland.——Tp., R. I., between Newport and Portsmouth.——City, port of entry, and seat of justice, Middlesex co., Ct., on the right bank of Ct. river, 31 ms. by water above its mouth, 15 by land below Hartford, and 25 NE. from New Haven. Beside the ordinary co. buildings and places of public worship, it contains an almshouse, 2 printing offices, and 2 insurance companies. Some very important and flourishing manufactories exist in this city and vicinity. Pop. 1810, including the tp., 5,382; in 1820, exclusive of the tp., 2,618; the tp., 3,861; and together, 6,681; and in 1840, 3,511.——Village, Orange co., N. Y.——Village, Saratoga co., N. Y., 3 ms. NW. from Waterford, and 14 N. from Albany.——Town, Monmouth co., N. J., on a small creek near Raritan bay, 20 ms. SE. by E. from New Brunswick. The tp. contains an academy, and includes Sandy Hook, Middletown point, and the Neversink hills. Pop. 1820, 4,369; and in 1840, 6,083.——Tp., Delaware co., Pa., between Ridley and Chester creeks, 15 ms. SW. by W. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 994.——Tp., Bucks co., Pa. Pop. 1820, 1,891.——Village, Dauphin co., Pa., on the point above the junction of Swatara creek with the Susquehannah river, 9 ms. below Harrisburg, and 27 NW. from Lancaster. It is an ancient village, chiefly inhabited by Germans. Pop. 1820, 567; and in 1840, 756. ——Village, Fayette co., Pa., 10 ms. E. from Brownsville, and 6 N. from Uniontown.——Village, Washington co., Pa., on a branch of Cross creek, 12 ms., NW. from Washington. This beautiful little borough is situated on the high ridge between the valleys of Cross and Buffalo creeks.——Village, Newcastle county, Del., on Apoquinimink creek, 21 ms. SSW. from Wilmington.——Town, Frederick co., Md., 9 ms. NW. by W. from Frederick.——Village, Dorchester co., Md., between Blackwater and Fearsquaking creeks, 9 ms. SW. from Cambridge.——Village, Frederick co., Va., on Cedar creek, 14 ms. SW. from Winchester.——Sullivan co., Tenn.——Village, Jefferson co., Ky., 11 ms. a little N. of E. from Louisville.——Tp. of considerable importance, Butler co., Ohio, on the E. side of the Miami river, 6 ms. below Franklin, and 14 above Hamilton.

Middletown, town, Delaware co., N. Y.—See *Middleton.*

Middletown Point, village, Monmouth co., N. J., 14 ms. NW. from Shrewsbury.

Middletown Upper Houses, post office, Middlesex county, Connecticut, immediately adjoining Middletown.

Middleville, village, Herkimer co., N. Y., by post road 90 ms. NW. by W. from Albany.

Middleway, village, Jefferson co., Va., by post road 85 ms. NW. from W. C.

Middlewich, town of Eng., in Cheshire, on the Croke, and noted for its salt pits and making fine salt. It is 24 ms. E. of Chester, and 167 NW. of London. Lon. 2 30 W., lat. 53 13 N.

Midhurst, town of Eng., in Sussex, on a small river which almost surrounds it, 11 ms. N. by E. of Chichester, and 50 W. by S. of London. Lon. 45′ W., lat. 51° N.

Midway, Liberty co., Ga., a settlement formed by emigrants from Dorchester, Mass.

Miechau, or *Miezawa*, handsome town of Poland, in Cujavia, seated on the Vistula river, 10 ms. S. by E. of Thorn. Lon. 18 46 E., lat. 52 28 N.

Mifflin, co., Pa., bounded S. and SE. by Juniata co., Huntingdon W. and SW., Centre N., and Union E. Length from SW. to NE. 40 ms., mean breadth 10, and area 400 sq. ms. N. lat. 40 22 to 40 52, W. lon. 22′ to 55′ W. C. This co. occupies a part of Juniata valley, and on the W. and SW. is bounded by that river, and is in the western section traversed by the Pa. canal. The surface is much broken by mountain chains, but contains good soil in the valleys Chief town, Lewistown. Since the census of 1830 was taken, Juniata co. was formed from the southern part of Mifflin. Joint pop. 21,960; pop. Mifflin 1840, 13,092.

Mifflin, tp., Alleghany co., Pa., W. from Monongahela river, and E. of the tp. of St. Clair, 7 ms. SE. from Pittsburg.——Tp., Cumberland co., Pa., between the Conedogwinet and Blue mountains, 14 ms. W. from Carlisle.——Tp., Lycoming co., Pa., on the N. side of the W. branch of Susquehannah, below the mouth of Pine creek, and 14 ms. above Williamsport.——Tp., Dauphin co., Pa., on Wiconisco creek, 25 ms. N. from Harrisburg.——Tp., Richland co., Ohio. ——Tp, Franklin co., Pa.——The westernmost tp. of Pike co., Ohio.

Mifflinburg, town, Union co., Pa., 5 ms. NW. from New Berlin.——Village in the eastern part of Columbia co., Pa., on the left bank of Susquehannah river, 17 ms. above Danville and 34 below Wilkesbarre.

Mifflintown, village, Mifflin co., Pa., on the left bank of the Juniata river, 44 ms. above Harrisburg.

Milan, city of Italy, capital of the duchy of the same name, and the see of an archbishop. It was the ancient capital of Lombardy, and also of the late kingdom of Italy, Napoleon Bonaparte being here crowned king of Italy on May 26, 1805. The city is 10 ms. in circumference; but the garden grounds are so extensive that it does not contain above 140,000 inhabitants. It stands in a delightful plain, between the rivers Adda and Tesin, which communicate with the city by means of two canals. The citadel, called Castello di Porta Zobis, is a place of great strength. Here are 22 gates, a university, several colleges, many fine palaces, 230 churches, of which 96 are parochial, 90 convents, 100 religious fraternities, and a great number of hospitals. The cathedral is in the centre of the city, and, next to St. Peter's, at Rome, is the most considerable in Italy. This vast fabric is built of white marble, supported by 50 columns, and adorned within and without by a prodigious number of marble statues. The college of St. Ambrose has a library which, beside a prodigious number of manuscripts, contains 60,000 printed books; and its superb gallery is adorned with rich paintings. Milan has considerable commerce in grain, especially rice, with cattle and cheese; and has manufactures of silk and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribbons, gold and silver lace, and embroideries, woolen and linen cloths, glass, porcelain, and curious works in steel, crystal, agate, hyacinths, and other gems. It has been many times taken in the wars that have desolated Italy. It is now the seat of an Austrian Viceroy, and capital of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom or Austrian Italy. It is 165 ms. NW. of Florence. Lon. 9 12 E., lat. 45 28 N.——Village in the NE. part of Dutchess co., N. Y.——Village, Huron co., Ohio, 123 ms. N. from Columbus.

Milan, or the *Milanese*, late duchy and considerable country of Italy, included in the late Italian republic. It was bounded on the N. by Switzerland and the country of the Grisons, on the E. by the republic of Venice and the duchies of Parma and Mantua, on the S. by the duchy of Parma and the territory of Genoa, and on the W. by Piedmont and Montferrat, being 150 ms. in length and 78 in breadth. The soil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruits, rice, and olives; and there are also plenty of cattle. The rivers are the Secchia, Tesin, Adda, and Oglio. There are likewise several lakes, the three principal of which are Maggiore, Como, and Lugano. It is a peculiarly fertile and productive region, and cultivated with the utmost skill and care. It is now a part of the empire of Austria; which see.

Milazzo, or *Melazzo*, seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona. It is divided into the upper and lower town. The upper is very strong, and the lower has a fine square, with a superb fountain. It stands on a rock on the W. side of a bay of the same name, 13 ms. W. of Messina. Lon. 15 34 E., lat. 38 12 N.

Milborn-port, borough of Eng., in Somersetshire. It has manufactures of woolen cloth, linen, and hosiery; and is seated on a branch of the Parret, 2 ms. E. by N. of Sherborn, and 114 W. by S. of London.

Milburn, village, Somerset co., Maine, 92 ms. NNE. from Portland.

Mildenhall, town of Eng., in Suffolk, 12 ms. NW. of Bury, and 70 NNE. of London.

Milesburg, or *Milesborough*, village, Centre co., Pa., on Bald Eagle creek, 2 ms. N. from Bellefont, through the mountain gap.

Mileto, town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 5 ms. from Nicotera.

Milford, town, Hillsborough co., N. H., 27 ms. S. from Concord.——Town, Worcester co., Mass., 18 ms. SE. from Worcester.——Village, New Haven co., Ct., on Long Island sound, 9 ms. SW. from New Haven. The village stands on an excellent harbor for vessels of 200 tons, and the amount of shipping owned there amounts to about 1,500 tons, chiefly engaged in the coasting trade. A fine quarry of marble exists within this tp. Pop. in 1820, 2,785; and in 1840, 2,455.——Town, Otsego co., N. Y., on Otsego creek, 10 ms. below or S. from Cooperstown.——Town, Hunterdon co., N. J., 34 ms. NW. from Trenton. ——Village and seat of justice in Upper Smithfield tp., Pike co., Pa., on the Delaware, 55 ms. above Easton. Lat. 41 18 N., lon. W. C. 2 12 E.——NW. tp. of Bucks co., Penn.——Tp., Mifflin co., Pa., on the Juniata, opposite Mifflintown, and on Tuscarora and Licking creeks.——Tp, Somerset co., Pa., on Castleman's river and Laurel Hill creek, 5 ms SW. from Somerset.——Town, Kent co., Delaware, on the left bank of Mispillion creek, 19 ms. S. by E. from Dover.

——Village, Greenville district, S. C., 95 ms. NNW. from Columbus——Tp., Ashtabula co., Ohio, adjoining the tp. of Jefferson on the SE. ——Small village near the southwestern corner of Union co., in Union tp., Ohio, on the western bank of Darby creek.——Tp., Butler co., Ohio. ——Village, Hamilton co., Ohio.——Village, Miami tp., Clermont co., Ohio, on the E. bank of Little Miami river, 12 ms. from its mouth, and 15 northwesterly from Williamsburg.

Milford, Upper, SE. tp of Lehigh co., Pa.

Milford Haven, deep inlet of the Irish sea, on the coast of Pembrokeshire, generally allowed to to be the safest and most capacious harbor in Great Britain. It branches off into 16 deep and safe creeks, 5 bays, and 13 roads, in which it is said 1,000 ships may ride in perfect security, and at a sufficient distance from one another. At the entrance on the W. point, called St. Ann's, is an old light house and a block-house. Here the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII, landed on his enterprise against Richard III. A packet boat sails from hence every day, except Tuesday, for Waterford in Ireland.

Milford Centre, village, Worcester co., Mass., 24 ms. SW. from Boston.

Milfordville, town Otsego co., N. Y., 40 ms W. from Albany.

Millhaud, town of France, in the department of Aveiron, seated on the Tarn, 50 ms. NW. of Montpelier and 142 S. of Paris. Lon. 3 11 E., lat. 44 3 N.

Millboro', village, Washington co., Pa.

Millborough, village, Bath co., Va, 172 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.——Village, Sussex co., Va., about 30 ms. SE. from Petersburg.

Millburg, town, Worcester co., Mass., 6 ms. S. from Worcester, on Blackstone river. It is one of the most eligible manufacturing establishments in the co., and manufactories have been established for paper, nails, black lead, woolen cloth, leather, fire arms, mill saws, scythes, &c.

Mill Creek, hundred, New Castle, co., Del.

Mill Creek, village, Berkley co., Va., 93 ms. NW. from W. C.——Large and valuable mill stream rising in the northern part of Logan co., Ohio, and running from thence in an E. by S. direction into the W. side of Scioto river, 6 ms. below Fulton's creek, Delaware co.——Large mill stream, Butler and Hamilton cos., Ohio, running S. by W. into the Ohio river, immediately below Cincinnati.——Tp., Hamilton co., Ohio, immediately N. from Cincinnati.——Tp., on a creek of the same name, in the eastern part of Union co., Ohio. Much of the soil is rich and fertile.

Milledgeville, town, Baldwin co., Georgia. It is the seat of justice for the co. and capital of the State, on the right bank of Oconee river, about 300 ms. above Darien, and 312 above the mouth of the Alatamaha, and on very uneven broken ground. Lon. W. C. 6 12 W., lat, 33 5 N. It contains the co. and State buildings, a State penitentiary, 2 or 3 printing offices, 2 or 3 places of public worship. Boats of 25 or 30 tons are navigated from this town to Darien. Pop. in 1840, 3,000.

Mille Isles, seigniory, York and Effingham cos., L. C., on the N. of St. John's channel, 20 ms. NW. from Montreal.

Miller, co., Arkansas. Situation and extent uncertain.—See *Addenda*, art. *Arkansaw*.

Millersburg, village, Holmes co., Ohio, 103 ms. from Columbus.——Village, Ripley co., Ia., 72 ms. SE. from Indianapolis.——Village, Bourbon co., Ky., on Hinkston's river, 10 ms. NE. from Paris and 56 E. from Frankfort.

Millers Creek, post office, Estil county, Kentucky, 75 ms. SE. from Frankfort and 10 E. from Irvine.

Miller's Inn, post office, Nelson co., Ky., 59 ms. SW. from Frankfort.

Miller's Place, post office, Suffolk county, N. Y., on Long Island, 70 miles E. from the city of New York.

Miller's Tavern, post office, Prince Edward co., Va., 46 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Miller's River, branch of Connecticut river, rises in Worcester co., flows W., and enters Connecticut in Franklin co., Mass.

Millerstown, village, Lebanon co., Pa., 5 miles W. from Lebanon.——Village, Perry co., Pa., on the left bank of the Juniata river, 29 ms. above Harrisburg.

Millersville, village, Lehigh co., Pa.

Millesimo, town of the Sardinian States, 30 ms. W. from Genoa.

Mille Vaches, seigniory, Northumberland co., L. C., 130 ms. below Quebec.

Millfarm, post office, Caroline co, Va., 30 ms. N. from Richmond.

Mill Grove, post office, Mecklenburg co., Va., by post road 134 miles SW. from Richmond.——Post office, Sumter district, S. C., 51 miles from Columbia.

Mill Hall, post office, Centre, co., Pa., by post road 132 ms. from Harrisburg.

Millheim, post office, Centre co., Pa., 13 miles E. from Bellefonte.

Millington, village, Morris co., N. J., 53 miles NNE. from Trenton.

Millport, post office, Erie co., N. Y.——Post office, Perry co., Ia., by post road 160 ms. SSW. from Indianapolis.

Millsay, village, Bullock co., Ga., 70 ms. SE. from Milledgeville.

Millsborough, village, Sussex co., Del., on Indian river, 10 ms. SE. from Georgetown.

Millsfield, tp., Coos co., New Hampshire, about midway between Connecticut river and Umbagog lake, 120 miles N. from Concord.

Millstone, river, N. J., SE. branch of the Raritan, rises in Monmouth, flows NW. across Middlesex, and enters Raritan river in Somerset co. This stream is peculiarly remarkable, as being the only one in the United States which rises on the sea sand alluvial formation and flows from it over the primitive, in an inverted order.

Millstone, or *Middleburg*, village, Somerset co., New Jersey, on Millstone river, 14 miles NNE. from Princeton, and 10 W. from New Brunswick.

Milthorp, town of England, in Westmoreland, on the Betha, near the mouth of the Ken. As the navigation of the Ken is obstructed by a cataract near its mouth, Milthorp is the only port in the co.; and hence the fine Westmoreland slates and other commodities are exported. It is 8 ms. S. of Kendal, and 255 NNW. of London.

Millville, village, Cumberland county, N. J.,

on Maurice river, 12 miles E. from Bridgetown. ——Village, Genesee county, N. Y.——Village, King George's co., Va., by post road 90 miles S. from Washington city.——Village, Butler county, Ohio, 25 ms. NW. from Cincinnati, and 7 a little N. of W. from Hamilton.

Millwood, village on Shenandoah river, Frederick county, Va., 11 ms. SE. from Winchester, and 61 NW. by W. from Washington city.

Milo, ancient *Melos*, island of the Archipelago, 50 ms. in circumference, with one of the best and largest harbors in the Mediterranean. It produces excellent fruits and delicate wine, abounds in very good cattle, especially in goats; and has mines of iron and sulphur. It is 60 miles N. of Candia. Lon. 26 6 E., lat. 36 41 N.

Milo, village, Penobscot co., Me., 145 ms. NE. from Portland.

Miltenberg, town of Franconia, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the Maine, 20 ms. SE. of Aschaffenburg. Lon. 9 19 E., lat. 49 46 N.

Milton Abbey, town of Eng., in Dorsetshire, 14 miles NE. of Dorchester, and 112 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2 32 W., lat. 50 50 N.

Milton, town of England, in Kent, on the E. branch of the Medway, and noted for excellent oysters. It is 14 miles NE. of Maidstone, and 42 E. of London. Lon. 52' E., lat. 51 22 N.——Town of Eng., in Kent, incorporated with Graves end, from which it is one mile distant.——Town of Richelieu county, L. C., in the great bend of the riviere a la Tortue, 35 ms. E. from Montreal.——Town, Strafford county, N. H., on the Piscataqua, 27 ms. above Portsmouth.——Town, Chittenden county, Vt., on Lake Champlain, at the mouth of Lamoille river, 12 miles N. from Burlington.——Town, Norfolk co., Mass., opposite Dorchester, or Neponset river, 7 miles S. from Boston. Vessels of 150 tons ascend thus far. It contains several manufactories and an academy.——Large village, Litchfield co., Conn., 5 miles W. of Litchfield. In this village there is an elegant Gothic church, belonging to the Episcopalians, built after the draught of Trinity church, in New York.——Tp., Saratoga co., N. Y., containing the village and springs of Ballston Spa.——Village on Hudson river, in the SE. part of Ulster co., N. Y., 11 miles above Newburg.——Village, Morris co., N. J., 68 miles N. from Trenton.——Town, Northumberland county, Pa., on the left bank of the W. branch of the Susquehannah river, 12 miles above Northumberland.——Village, Albemarle co., Va., on the Rivanna river, 5 ms. below Charlottesville ——Village, Rockingham co., N. C.——Village, Laurens district, S. C., 65 miles NW. from Columbia.——Village, Trumbull co., Ohio, by post road 192 ms. NE. from Columbus.——Township, Wayne county, Ohio, 12 ms. NE. from Wooster ——Tp., Richland county, Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 544.——Town, Miami county, Ohio, 8 ms. SW. from Troy, and by post road 106 NW. by W. from Columbus.——Tp., Jackson co., Ohio.——Village, Wayne co., Ia.——Village, Gallatin co., Ky., 52 miles northwardly of Frankfort.——Village, Rutherford co., Tenn., 10 miles from Murfreesborough.——Village, Lincoln co., Tenn., 56 ms. S. from Murfreesborough.

Milton, or *King's Ferry*, over Cayuga lake, Cayuga co., N. Y., 20 miles NNW. from Ithaca.

Milton, or *Broadkill*, village, Sussex co., Delaware, on Broadkill creek, 15 ms. SE. by E. from Milford.

Milton's Bluff.—See *Marathon*, Alabama.

Mina, village, Chautauque co., N. Y., by post road 374 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Minas Bay is a small gulf extending from the head of the bay of Fundy eastward into the peninsula of Nova Scotia.

Minas Geraes, captain generalship of Brazil, bounded by the Atlantic ocean E., Rio Janeiro SE., St. Paul's SW., Goias W., and Bahia, or St. Salvador, N.; length 600, breadth 300 miles. It is drained by the Parana, St. Francisco, and Doce rivers, and traversed from N. to S. by a chain of mountains. It produces gold, diamonds, and other minerals, with an immense variety of the most precious vegetables. Between lat. 14 30 and 22 30 S. Pop. 360,000.

Minasville, village, Montgomery co., N. Y., 35 ms. NW. from Albany.

Minch, great sound, or channel, on the W. coast of Scotland. It is bounded on the W. by the islands of Lewis and Harris, N. and S. by Uist, and Bara on the W., and on the E. by the Isle of Skye.

Mincio, river of Italy, flowing from the lake of Garda, by Mantua, into the Po, 8 miles below that fortress.

Mindanao, the largest of the Philippine islands, next to Luconia. It is 180 miles long and 120 broad, and is governed by a sultan, who is absolute. It is a mountainous country, full of hills and valleys; and the mould is generally deep, black, and fruitful. The principal town, of the same name, is pretty large, and is situated on the eastern coast.

Mindelheim, town of Bavaria, with a castle on a mountain. It is the capital of a lordship between the rivers Iller and Lech, and is 23 miles SW. of Augsburg.

Minden, fortified town of Prussia, in Westphalia, capital of a principality of the same name. Its convenient situation for trade and navigation, its breweries, sugar-houses, and wax manufacture, are great advantages to the inhabitants. It is seated on the Weser, 43 miles E. of Osnaburg. Lon. 8 56 E., lat. 52 19 N.

Minden, western tp. and village, Montgomery county, N. Y., on the right bank of the Mohawk. ——Tp., Monroe co., N. Y., in the NE. part of the county.—See *Mendow*.

Mindoro Sea, a sheet of water, having the island of Borneo SW., Magindanao E., Palawan W., and the Philippines NE. and N.; in extent, about 400 ms. from NE. to SW., with a breadth between Magindanao and Palawan of about 350 ms. Lat. from 5° to 12° N., lon. 117° to 123° E. London.

Mindoro, one of the Philippine islands, 50 ms. in circumference, separated from Luconia by a narrow channel. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm trees and all sorts of fruits. The inhabitants are Pagans, and pay tribute to the Spaniards.

Minehead, borough and seaport of England, in Somersetshire. It is a good harbor on the Bristol channel for ships of large burden, and carries on a trade in wool, coal, and herrings. It is 31 miles

N. of Exeter, and 163 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3 34 W., lat. 51 12 N.

Minerva, tp., Essex co., N. Y., near the centre of the county.——Village, Mason county, Ky., 77 ms. NE. by E. from Frankfort.

Mine Shibboleth, village and lead mine, Washington co., Mo., about 55 ms. SSW. from St. Louis. Mine Shibboleth, according to Schoolcraft, is one of the most productive lead mines of Mo. The ore of this mine averages 62½ lbs. of metal.

Mingan, group of islands along the northern shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Mingrelia, province of Asia, which makes part of Ga.; bounded on the W. by the Black sea, E. by Imeritia, S. by a part of Ga., and N. by Circassia. It is governed by a prince, who was tributary to the sovereign of Imeritia, but in 1783 he put himself under the protection of Russia. The face of this country, its products, and the customs and manners of the inhabitants, are similar to those of Ga.

Minho, river of Spain, which has its source in Galicia, near Castro del Rey, and, passing by Lugo, Ortense, and Tey, it then divides Galicia from Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic ocean at Caminha.

Miniato, St., episcopal town of Tuscany, seated on the Arno, 20 ms. SW. of Florence. Lon. 10 45 E., lat. 43 40 N.

Minisink, town, Orange co., N. Y. It is situated on the NE. side of the river Delaware, and joining to N. J. Pop. in 1810, 4,005; in 1820, 5,053.

Minerbino, small town of Naples, in Italy, in Terra di Bari, 26 ms. N. of Cirenza. Lon. 16 19 E., lat. 41 8 N.

Minnesaengers, the most ancient school of German poets; name from an old German word, *minne*, (love.) The verses of these poets are in the old Swabian dialect of the high German, which, under the line of Hohenstaufen, of Swabia, from A. D. 1127 to 1266, was the court language. The most ancient now known (Minnesaenger) was Henry, of Valdeck, about 1170. The fine old German epic poem Niebelungen Lied comes from this school.

Minorca, one of the Balearic group, an island of the Mediterranean, lying 50 ms. to the NE. of Majorca. It is 30 ms. in length and 12 in breadth, and is a mountainous country, with some fruitful valleys, where there are excellent mules. Cittadella is the capital; but greater consequence is attached to the town of Mahon on account of its excellent harbor, which is defended by Fort St. Philip, one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and on the fate of which the whole island depends. Lon. 3 48 E., lat. 39 50 N.

Minori, town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, on the Gulf of Salerno, between the town of that name and Amalsi.

Minot, town, Cumberland co., Me., 35 ms. from Portland. Pop. 1824, 2,524.

Minsingen, town of Swabia, in the duchy of Wurtemburg, with a handsome castle. Lon. 9 35 E., lat. 48 32 N.

Minski, town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with two citadels, one of which is seated in a morass. The country is pretty fertile, and has forests containing vast numbers of bees, whose honey makes part of its riches. Minski is 65 ms. N. of Slueck, and 100 SE. of Wilna. Lon. 26 48 E., lat. 54 11 N.

Minsk, government of European Russia, between the Dwina and Volhynia. Area 37,000 sq. ms., with a pop. of 957,000

Miolans, fortress of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and late province of Provence, seated on a craggy rock, in the valley of Barcelonetta. Lon. 6 20 E., lat. 45 35 N.

Miosa, lake of Norway, in the province of Hedemarke, 80 ms. in circumference. It is divided by a large peninsula, and is from 12 to 18 ms. broad. It contains one island, about 10 ms. in circumference, fertile in corn, pastures, and wood, and sprinkled with several farm houses.

Miquelon, small desert island, SW. of Cape May, in Newfoundland, ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fish. It was taken by the English in 1793. Lon. W. C. 20 50 E., lat. 46 42 N.

Miramichi, bay and river of the E. coast of New Brunswick, 60 ms. S. from Chaleur bay. The river rises about 120 ms. inland, interlocking with the sources of the Shicatahoch branch of St. John's river.

Miranda de Douero, fortified town of Portugal, capital of the province of Tra los Montes, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a rock, near the confluence of the Douero and Fresna, 208 ms. N. by E. of Lisbon. Lon. 6° W., lat. 41 40 N.

Miranda de Ebro, town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a strong castle, seated in a country that produces excellent wine, on the river Ebro, over which is is a handsome bridge. It is 34 ms. S. of Bilboa, and 160 N. of Madrid. Lon. 3 13 W., lat. 42 49 N.

Mirande, town of France, in the department of Gers, and late province of Gascony, seated on a mountain near the river Baise. Its principal articles of commerce are wool, down, and geese feathers. It is 15 ms. SW. of Auch, and 340 SW. of Paris. Lon. 26' E., lat. 43 30 N.

Mirandola, town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is a well fortified place, subject to the house of Austria, and 20 ms. NE. of Modena. Lon. 11 19 E., lat. 44 52 N.

Mirebeau, town of France, in the department of Vienne. Its asses have long been famous for their beauty and strength. It is 16 ms. N. of Poitiers, and 175 SW. of Paris.

Mirecourt, town of France, in the department of Vosges, famous for its violins and fine laces. It is seated on the river Modon, 27 ms. S. of Nanci, and 30 SE. of Toul. Lon. 6 4 E., lat 48 15 North.

Miremont, town of France, in the department of Dordogne. Near it is a remarkable cavern, called Cluseau. It is seated near the river Vizere, 15 ms E. of Bergerac.

Mirepoix, town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennees. It was lately an episcopal town, and is seated on the Cers, 15 ms. N. of Foix.

Mirza, Arabic, a chief or very prominent person. In the early Mahomedan history, the Khalifs took the title of *Emir al Mumenin*, or *Chief of Chiefs*. *Emir*, or *Mirza*, mean essentially the

same thing—a prince or distinguished person in command. Webster derives *emir* from the Arabic, but its root spreads far beyond the Arabic; *mir* is as often a prefix as a suffix, and particularly in the Sclavonic dialects; hence *Vladimir* and similar names. From the same original root evidently comes *miracle, mirror, mirth*, the original sense being some thing or person standing forth prominent, or some event out of the ordinary course—a bursting forth, &c.—See *Hadge*, or *Hadgi*.

Miseno, cape of Italy, in the Terre di Lavori, between Puzzoli and Cuma. On it are the ruins of the ancient Misenum.

Miserden, village of Eng., in Gloucestershire, 6 ms. NW. of Cirencester, famous for a park, in a valley of which is a mount of a circular form, now overgrown with trees. This was the site of an ancient castle, built in the reign of King John; and part of the moat which encompassed the building is still to be seen.

Misitra, town of Greece, in the Morea. It is seated on the Vasilipotamo, ancient Eurotas, 2 ms. from the ruins of Sparta, 28 ms. SE. from Tripolizza, 100 ms. SW. of Athens, and 99 N. by E. of Lepanto. Lon. 22 30 E., lat. 37 6 N.

Missassaga, river of U. C., runs into Lake Huron between Le Serpent and Thessalon rivers, on the N. shore.

Missassaga Point, U. C., in the tp. of Newark, lies on the W. side of the entrance of the river Niagara, and opposite the fortress of Niagara.

Missassaga Island, U. C., lies opposite the mouth of the Trent, and about the same distance from the portage at the head of the bay of Quinte.

Missassagaigon.—See *Rum River*.

Missiscoui, or *Missiski*, river rising in Canada, enters Vermont in Franklin co., whence it flows nearly in a western course to Michiscou or Missiscoui bay, a branch of Lake Champlain.

Mississippi River. From the magnitude and importance of this great stream, the following comprehensive view is taken, not alone of its confluents properly so called, but also those in the vicinity of its delta which enter the Gulf of Mexico in the U. S.

The most southwestern stream of the U. S. is that of the Sabine. This river has its source in the province of Texas, N. lat. 32 30. It flows in a general course nearly S., but curves to the eastward about mid-distance between its source and mouth. At N. lat. 30° it expands into a large lake of 30 ms. in length, and from 5 to 8 wide, which, at its lower extremity, again contracts into a river, and discharges into the Gulf of Mexico at N. lat. 29 28, W. lon from W. C. 15 45.

The Sabine affords no navigation of consequence, having only 3 feet water on the bar at its mouth; the Sabine lake is also shallow, not having more than 4 or 5.

The Calcasieu is the next stream E. of the Sabine. The former rises in the angle between the latter and Red river, flows nearly S. about 120 ms., and falls into the Gulf of Mexico 30 ms. E. of the mouth of the Sabine. The Calcasieu, similar to the Sabine, expands into a lake, and again contracts into a river channel before its final discharge. The former is also similar to the latter in its navigation, being impeded by a bar and by the shallowness of its large lake. The mouth of the Calcasieu river is at N. lat. 29 20.

Following the coast of the Gulf of Mexico 12 ms. E. from the discharge of the Calcasieu, is found the entrance of the Mermentau. This latter stream is formed by a number of branches, having their sources in the prairies of Opelousas. The general course of the Mermentau is from NE. to SW., about 100 ms. It is remarkable as possessing similar features to the Calcasieu and Sabine rivers, and similar also in a defective navigation, arising from a bar at the entrance, and by the shallowness of its large lake, neither affording more than 3 or 4 feet water.

An interval of near 60 ms. stretches E. of the mouth of the Mermentau to that of the Vermilion, a fine but small stream, rising in Opelousas, but flowing through Attacapas into the Gulf of Mexico, after an entire course of about 80 ms. The lands along the Vermilion river are of the first quality, producing cotton, and towards the mouth some plantations of sugar cane have been successfully attempted; but vessels drawing more than 5 feet water cannot enter. The Vermilion enters the Gulf of Mexico at N. lat. 29 45.

The united streams of Atchafalaya, Teche, and Courtableau, form a river of much greater importance and magnitude than any other in the U. S. W. of the Mississippi.

The Atchafalaya is the upper mouth of the Mississippi, and leaves the latter at N. lat. 31°. and W. lon. from W. C. 14 47, by a stream 110 yards wide; its course is a little E. of S., and by its windings 48 ms., where it receives the Courtableau from the NW. Below the Courtableau the Atchafalaya flows 80 ms., and is again augmented by the Teche, also from the NW. After receiving the Teche, the Atchafalaya flows 20 ms., where it is lost in a large bay, known by the same name. The Atchafalaya bay is about 23 ms. long and 13 wide. It is enclosed on the SW. by two long narrow points of land, Point Chevreuil and Point au Fer. Between those two points extends a bar, over which there is 9 feet water, and within the bay and river sufficient depth to permit the passage of any vessel to the mouth of the Teche which can pass the bar. The mouth of Atchafalaya is at N. lat. 29 21, W. lon. from W. C. 14 22.

The Teche rises in Opelousas, and, flowing 30 ms., enters Attacapas, where it receives a creek from the W., and assumes the form of a river. After entering Attacapas, the Teche continues, by a very winding course of 80 ms., a little E. of S., to New Iberia, N. lat. 30 2. The town of New Iberia stands upon the right bank of the Teche, at the head of schooner or sloop navigation. Vessels, however, drawing 5 feet water, can ascend to this place at all seasons. The Teche, below New Iberia, gradually widens from about 30 to 100 yards, and deepens from 5 to 30 or 40 feet. Its stream now turns ESE., and continues 90 ms., where it mingles its waters with the Atchafalaya.

The Teche is a small but very singular and important stream. In all its length, of about 130 ms., it drains one of the most fertile tracts in the U. S. On its upper waters cotton, and towards its mouth sugar and molasses, are the staples produced for market.

New Iberia is a port of entry, and vessels are

frequently cleared out from that place, but the general commercial communication is with the city of New Orleans, through the Atchafalaya, Plaquemine, and Mississippi, or by the Lakes Palourde and Veret, and the Lafourche and Mississippi rivers.

The Plaquemine is an outlet of the Mississippi, 117 ms. above New Orleans. It is only during the seasons of flood that water is discharged into the Plaquemine, which, after a very circuitous course of 15 ms, joins the Atchafalaya. Through the Plaquemine is, however, transported most of the merchandise for the supply of the very flourishing settlements of Attacapas and Opelousas, and by this route is also sent to market the valuable staples of those places.

Boats from 15 or 20 to 50 or 60 tons ascend from New Orleans, and, entering the Plaquemine, pass into the Atchafalaya. Those destined to the lower parts of Attacapas descend the latter river, and enter by the mouth of Teche. Those bound to the central part of Attacapas ascend the Atchafalaya about 20 ms., and thence, by an outlet and Lake Chetimaches, proceed to the Faube Point landing. Here is a portage of 10 or 12 ms., to St. Martinsville, the chief town of Attacapas. Another outlet and a chain of small lakes and bayous (creeks) enable vessels to be conveyed to the upper part of Attacapas and the lower part of Opelousas. Vessels destined for the higher and central parts of Opelousas ascend the Atchafalaya to the mouth of Courtableau, and thence up the latter river to Lemell's landing, 6 ms., or into bayou Carron, within 4 ms. from St. Landry, seat of justice and chief town of Opelousas.

The Courtableau is a fine little river, formed by the united streams of Crocodile and Bœuf. The two latter creeks unite at N. lat. 30 34. The general course of the Courtableau is SE., about 30 ms. in length. It affords, during high water, part of a very eligible channel of communication between the settlements of Opelousas and the lower part of Rapides with the banks of the Mississippi.

The navigation of the Atchafalaya is entirely obstructed by rafts of timber, above the mouth of the Courtableau. These extraordinary masses of trees commence 26 ms. below the efflux of the Atchafalaya from the Mississippi, and extend by intervals to within 5 ms. of its junction with the Courtableau.

Advancing along the Gulf of Mexico, eastward from the mouth of Atchafalaya, the Lafourche is the first inlet of consequence, in a commercial point of view. In the intermediate distance of 60 ms., several small creeks enter the gulf, but, from their very abridged length, of course, are unimportant.

The Lafourche (the Fork, as its name imports) is an outlet of the Mississippi, and the second from the right in descending from the Atchafalaya, the Plaquemine being the first. The outlet of the Lafourche is at N. lat. 30 6, W. lon. from W. C. 14 1. After leaving the Mississippi, the general course of the Lafourche is SE. by S. 90 ms. It enters the Gulf of Mexico at N. lat. 28 57, W. lon. from W. C. 13 30.

The Lafourche is one of the most important inlets of Louisiana, having 9 feet water on its bar, and admitting vessels drawing 4 or 5 feet to within 30 ms. of its efflux. An arable border of extremely productive soil skirts both banks of the Lafourche for 60 or 70 ms. from the Mississippi. Cotton and sugar are the principal staples. Most of the produce and merchandise of the settlements along its banks are transported by the Mississippi to and from New Orleans.

Between the mouth of the Lafourche and that of the Mississippi, several inlets admit a boat navigation to New Orleans. The principal of these bays is that of Barataria, by which, and a number of lakes and interlocking streams, a direct communication exists from the Gulf of Mexico to the Mississippi at New Orleans.

The Mississippi itself has three main and three lesser passes or outlets, the most frequented of which is that of the SE., upon the bar of which there are 12 feet water at low tides. Next to that of the SE., that of the SW. is the best entrance. The latter has indeed as great a depth of water as the former. Upon the south pass there are 8 feet water. These three are the chief outlets of this great stream. The West, North, and Pass à la Loutre, have from 5 to 8 feet water on their respective bars.

Between New Orleans and Mobile bay a very interesting inland navigation exists, through Lake Pontchartrain, the Rigolets, Lake Borgne, Pass au Christian, and Pass au Heron, This channel is formed by a chain of islands, the low marshy expanse NE. of the Mississippi river, and the main shore of La. and Miss. Vessels above five feet draught cannot make this passage, as, over either the shoals of the Pass au Christian or Heron, that is the ordinary depth.

The interior channel is continued to the NW. of New Orleans, by Lake Pontchartrain, Pass au Manchac, Lake Maurepas, Amite river, and Bayou Iberville, to the Mississippi river, 125 ms. by water above that city. Schooners drawing 5 feet water go up as far as Galveztou, at the confluence of Bayou Iberville and Amite river. From the efflux of the Iberville to the Pass of Heron is about 200 ms., 80 of which are to the NW., and 120 to the NE. by E. of New Orleans. Into this extensive channel are discharged, exclusive of the Amite and Mobile rivers, the Tickfoha, into Lake Maurepas; the Tangipao and Chifuncte, into Lake Pontchartrain; Pearl river, into the Rigolets; and the Pascagoula, opposite Horn island. Each of these minor streams afford less or more facilities to navigation, but do not admit vessels of more than 5 feet draught but a very short distance from the sea. Schooners are most commonly used in the commerce of these inlets and shallow rivers. A steamboat plies, however, between New Orleans and Mobile and Blakely.

Mobile bay is a fine sheet of water, of 30 ms. in length, with a mean width of 11 ms. Dauphin island and Mobile point land-lock Mobile bay. The main entrance, with 18 feet of water, lies between the island and point. Pass au Heron, with 5 feet, lies between Dauphin island and the main shore of Alabama. A bar, with only 10 feet of water, crosses Mobile bay, about 5 ms. below the town of Mobile.

Above Mobile town, the bay gradually ceases, and is succeeded by a low sunken tract of 30 ms.

in length, and from 3 to 5 ms. wide. Through this occasionally inundated tract, beside many minor streams, meander the Mobile and Tensau rivers—the former being the continuation of the Tombigbee, and the latter of the Alabama river. Vessels drawing 5 feet water are taken as high in the Tombigbee as Fort St. Stephens, and in the Alabama to Fort Claiborne. At each of those two latter places shoals impede the further navigation of the rivers, respectively, with vessels propelled by sails, though boats ascend and descend, in the Tombigbee, to Cotton Gin port, and in the Alabama to its head, at the junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa.

East of Mobile, Pensacola is the first harbor of any consequence. The Perdido intervenes, but, having but little water, and terminating in a barren uninteresting country, merits no particular notice. Pensacola, to its depth of water, is one of the finest havens of the world. Its entrance is at N. lat. 30 23, W. lon. from W. C 10 20. The entrance between Rose island and Carancas point is over a bar having 22 feet water, upon a fine sandy bottom. The bay is about 20 ms. in length, with a mean width of about 3 ms. The anchorage is in every part a soft mud or sand. No rocky banks or dangerous shoals environ this noble sheet of water. The bay, above the town of Pensacola, is divided into two arms: one, stretching N., receives the Escambia, and the other, to the NE., the Yellow Water river.

The basin of the Appalachicola is remarkable as forming the connecting link between the waters which flow into the Gulf of Mexico from those which enter the Atlantic ocean. The Appalachicola is formed by two streams, the Chatahooche and Flint rivers. The former rises in the Appalachian mountains, at N. lat. 35°, interlocking with the sources of Tennessee, Oakmulgee, Oconee, and Savannah rivers, and, flowing SW. by S., through 2° of lat., turns thence nearly due S. to N. lat. 30 45, where it receives the Flint. The latter, an inferior stream to the former, has its sources in the angle between the Oakmulgee and Chatahooche rivers, at N. lat. 33 40, and, flowing SW. by S. 200 ms., unites with the Chatahooche, and forms the Appalachicola.

This latter fine river flows a little W. of S. to N. lat. 29 50, having an entire course of about 70 ms.; its mouth is into St. George's sound.

The basin of the Appalachicola affords an inland navigable expanse of 400 ms. in length, with a mean width of 150, and having an area of about 20,000 sq. ms. Though interrupted by some falls and many shoals, the rivers of Chatahooche and Flint are navigable almost to their sources, and schooners of considerable size ascend the Appalachicola to its head.

Cotton, tobacco, grain, tar, and lumber, are the common staples of this basin.

In all the immense distance from Pensacola to the Bay of Espiritu Santo, except the mouth of the Appalachicola, there is no inlet of any commercial consequence in a general view.

The fine bay of Espiritu Santo is situated upon the W. coast of the peninsula of East Florida, at N. lat. 27 40, W. lon. from W. C. 6 20. There is about 2 feet more water on the bar of Espiritu Santo than upon that of Pensacola, but the country round the latter remains so imperfectly known that its commercial value cannot be estimated with any certainty at present.

Having followed in regular order the minor streams flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, we now turn to a review of the basin of the Mississippi.

This great stream, forming a river of the first order, deserves particular notice in an elementary work. Under the general term Mississippi, we include not only that river properly so called, but every secondary or confluent body of water which enters into or contributes to augment the mass of the main recipient.

Following this plan, the basin of the Mississippi may be naturally divided into four grand sections: first, advancing from E. to W., the valley of Ohio and its tributary waters; that of Mississippi and its branches; that of Missouri and its branches; and that of the lower Mississippi, below the mouth of Missouri. Of these sections in order.

Ohio valley.—This very important region embraces about 200,000 sq. ms. of area, equal to 128,000,000 of U. S. acres. Its greatest length is from the NE. sources of the Alleghany river to the head of Bear creek, a branch of Tennessee river, 750 ms. Its greatest breadth, from the sources of the French Broad to those of the Wabash river, 500 ms. In point of climate, it extends from N. lat. 34 0 to 42 30, or through 7½° of lat. affording a very considerable difference of seasons and temperature.

It has been long the opinion of the author of this article, an opinion formed from the fruits of many years' observation, that the Ohio basin once formed an immense inclined plane, and that the beds of all the rivers have been formed by abrasion of water. This theory is supported by Mr. A. Bourne, author of a large and valuable map of the State of Ohio. The following is a quotation from a manuscript letter from that gentleman on the subject: "The hills are generally found near the rivers or large creeks, and parallel to them on each side, having between them the alluvial valley, through which the stream meanders, usually near the middle, but sometimes washes the foot of either hill alternately. Perhaps the best idea of the topography of this State may be obtained by conceiving the State to be one vast elevated plain, near the centre of which the streams rise, and in their course wearing down a bed or valley, whose depth is in proportion to their size, or the density of the earth over which they flow. So that our hills, with some few exceptions, are nothing more or less than cliffs or banks, made by the action of the streams; and although these cliffs or banks, on the rivers and larger creeks approach the size of mountains, yet their tops are generally level, being the remains of the ancient plain. In the eastern part of the State some few hills are found, in sharp ridges, similar to those in the Eastern States. The base of the hills is generally composed of limestone, freestone, or sandstone, slate, and gravel, admixed mineral coal, ochre, &c."—*Bourne*.

The author of this article surveyed, in 1815, Pittsburg and its environs, and found the rocks there, as in every other part of the Ohio valley, perfectly parallel to the horizon—of course, speaking technically, floetz formation. The circumstance most conclusive of the fact that the hills

and valleys of this region were formed by abrasion, is the uniformity of elevation and similar material of corresponding strata on the opposing banks of the streams—phenomena every where visible, where the nature of the country will admit accurate observation. The coal strata near Pittsburg are in every place found about 340 feet above low-water level in the rivers of that vicinity.

Embracing the whole Ohio valley in one perspective, it is found divided into two very unequal portions by that river; leaving 120,000 sq. ms. to the SE., and 80,000 on the NW. The Ohio, forming a common recipient for the water of the minor streams of both slopes, flows in a very deep ravine, S. 64° W., 478 geographical, or 548 ms., in a direct line from Pittsburg to the junction of this river with the Mississippi. The entire length of the Ohio, by its meanders, is, by actual admeasurement, 948 ms.

The peculiar features of this river, and its immediate banks, have led to most of the gross misrepresentations respecting the valley in general. The low-water surface of the Monongahela, at Brownsville, has been found to amount to 850 feet above high tide in the Chesapeake bay. Estimating the fall in the Monongahela to be 20 feet from the borough of Brownsville to the city of Pittsburg, would produce 830 feet as the elevation of the latter place above the Atlantic ocean. The apex of the hills in the vicinity of Pittsburg are within a small fraction of 460 feet above the low-water level of the Monongahela, Alleghany, and Ohio rivers. By these elements we have 460 added to 830, or 1,290 feet as the extreme elevation of the hills near Pittsburg above the Atlantic tides. We may therefore, if the correctness of our previous theory is admitted, suppose that the latter elevation was that of this part of the original plain from which the valley has been formed. This elevation evidently declined towards the now mouth of the Ohio, leaving a descent for the waters.

The actual elevation of the present surface of the country adjacent to the great central junction of the Mississippi with its confluents is not determined with the same precision with that of Pittsburg; but, from the length of the Mississippi below the mouth of Ohio, a near approximation may be obtained. From the mouth of Ohio to that of the Mississippi, the distance is within a small fraction of 11,000 ms., which, at 3½ in hes to the mile, yields 3,850 inches, 320.8 feet, as the entire depression of the Mississippi river from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico.

The fall in the Ohio river exceeds that of the Mississippi, and has been estimated at about five inches to the mile; consequently, if we multiply 948 ms., the entire length of Ohio, by 5, we have 4,740 inches, or 395 feet, as the amount of descent in that stream; and, adding 395 to 320.8 feet, we find 715.8 feet as the declivity of the waters from the confluence of the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers, at the city of Pittsburg, to the Gulf of Mexico.

A very remarkable difference is perceptible between the different elevations of Pittsburg above the Chesapeake bay and Gulf of Mexico, the excess of elevation in favor of the latter sheet of water. This apparent phenomenon is explicable on the simplest laws of hydrostatics. The Gulf stream flows from the Gulf of Mexico towards that part of the Atlantic ocean adjacent to the Chesapeake bay, demonstrating that a difference of level must exist between the extremes, sufficiently great to admit a current of considerable velocity. That velocity has never been very accurately determined; but, if we allow only 1½ inch per mile, would yield in 900 ms. 11½ feet. That the actual fall from Florida channel to the mouth of Chesapeake bay considerably exceeds 100 feet, there can be no rational doubt, when the necessary geographical phenomena are duly examined.

We may, from the data given, consider the valley of the Ohio composed of an inclined plane, chequered by the deep channels of the rivers, hills, and extensive flats, the whole resting upon a base of secondary formation. In many parts of this interesting region, as in the State of Kentucky, the beds of the rivers are vast chasms, rather than valleys, in the true acceptation of the latter term. The two opposing slopes exhibit some very curious contrasts. Though considerably most extensive, the southeastern slope has few extensive remains of the ancient plain; the northwestern slope, on the contrary, contains immense remains of the former plain. The rivers which enter the main recipient from the former, rising in or near the northwestern ridge of the Appalachian mountains, are precipitous from their sources, flowing, as already observed, in very deep channels, whilst those streams which enter from the northwestern slope rise out of a level, continuous plain, in many places morass, as in part of the States of Ohio and Indiana. The latter rivers are sluggish towards their sources, gaining velocity in their advance towards the Ohio river.

The secondary rivers of the southeastern slope are the Monongahela, Little Kenawha, Great Kenawha, Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Green, Cumberland, and Tennessee. Those flowing from the northwestern slopes are the Alleghany, Beaver, Muskingum, Hockhocking, Scioto, Miami, and Wabash. Of these streams, the Alleghany rises in Pennsylvania, flows into N. York, and, winding from NW. to W. and SW., again enters Pennsylvania, forming the northwestern, or rather northern constituent of the Ohio. No branch of the Alleghany flows from the high table land; the region it waters is in some parts mountainous, and every where hilly; the sources of the Alleghany flow, however, from the highest point of the valley of Ohio. Advancing westward from the region watered by the Alleghany, the sources of the Beaver exhibit the commencement of the great central plain which separates the two great basins of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence. This plain stretches westward, and, widening in extent through the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, reaches the Mississippi river. In its natural state, the valley of Ohio was, in the greatest part of its extent, covered by a dense forest, but the central plain presented a very remarkable exception. As far E. as the sources of the Muskingum, commenced open savannahs, covered with grass, and devoid of timber. Similar to the plain itself, those savannahs expanded to the westward, and on the waters of Illinois river opened into immense natural meadows, generally known under the denomination of prairies.

We have dwelt with more minuteness on this central plain than we would otherwise have done, from a conviction that it affords phenomena highly illustrative of the peculiar structure of that part of North America. It has been shown in this article that the surface of Ohio, at the city of Pittsburg, was 830 feet above the nearest tide water of the Atlantic ocean, and 715.8 feet above the surface of the gulf of Mexico. Lake Erie has been found by actual admeasurement 565 feet above the tide water of the Hudson at Albany; consequently, the Ohio at Pittsburg is 265 feet above the surface of Lake Erie; the intermediate distance, in a direct line, 105 ms. Therefore, if a channel was opened from the Ohio river at Pittsburg to Lake Erie, as deep as the bottom of the river, and sloping towards the lake by gradual descent to its surface, the waters of Alleghany and Monongahela would, in place of flowing down Ohio, rush into Lake Erie with the enormous velocity arising from a fall of 265 feet in 105 miles; or upwards of 2½ feet per mile. When these mathematically established facts are contrasted with the circumstance, that the extreme northwestern waters of Alleghany, those of Lake Chautauque, rise within three miles of Lake Erie, the singular but real construction of the country becomes apparent. Nothing but actual measurement could render credible that Pittsburg, situated at the confluence of two streams, each of which, following their meanders, have flown above 200 miles, and one of which, (Alleghany,) having part of its sources so near the very margin of Lake Erie, and yet, that the city of Pittsburg should be elevated two hundred and sixty-five feet above the surface of the lake.

But by far the most remarkable feature of the Ohio valley is, that its real slope does not correspond to the courses of its rivers. It is a fact not well known, that loaded boats at high water can pass from Lake Michigan into Illinois river, and *vice versa*. We have seen that Lake Erie was 565 feet above the level of the Atlantic tides. The elevation of Lake Michigan above Lake Erie cannot, from the shortness and gentle currents of Detroit river, St Clair river, and straits of Michilimackinac, exceed 35 feet. We may therefore assume 600 feet as the level of Lake Michigan. This would correspond very nearly with that of the Ohio river, between the mouths of Miami and Kentucky rivers. Illinois river, we will see, presents much more the aspect of a canal than that of a river, whilst the central table land we have reviewed is so elevated as to produce watercourses whose descent is rapid, and those flowing into Lake Erie are all precipitated over falls before reaching their recipient. During the continuance of spring flood, loaded boats of large tonnage may be navigated from the rapids of Ohio by that river, the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and through the Canadian sea, to the cataract of Niagara, without meeting a single rapid, whilst the direct line between the extremes of this navigation would pass over an elevated ridge. When due attention is paid to the real phenomena of the connected basins of Mississippi and St. Lawrence, the true causes of the apparent anomalies we have noticed are developed. It is at once rendered apparent, that the true slope of the Ohio valley is nearly at right angles to the range of the Appalachian mountains, and that its lowest line of depression is the channels of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.

Soil, climate, and productions.—The soil of this interesting section of the earth is by no means so uniform as is generally supposed, though, taken as a whole, it may be considered fertile. The alluvial bottoms of the streams, great and small, are generally a deep loam, exuberantly productive. This rich vegetable earth in many places reaches the apex of the highest hills. Those hills present, however, great variety of soil; always clothed with timber, though often precipitous, rocky, and sterile. The extreme southeastern part, from the sources of Alleghany to the most southern part of the valley in the State of Alabama, presents a mountainous, or very broken, hilly, tract of country, upwards of 700 miles in length, with a mean width of about 100. The soil is on this region extremely varied; and as it contains at its extremities nearly the greatest contrast of latitude of the valley of which it forms a part, the vegetable productions, natural and artificial, are here also most varied. There are few timber trees known on this continent between N. latitude 34° and 42°, but which are here found. The most prominent and valuable of which are ten or twelve species of oak, hemlock, pine, the liriodendron tulipifera; five or six species of hickory and walnut, three species of maple, one of which (the acer saccharinum) is amongst the most singular and valuable trees known on this globe; three or four species of ash, with an immense variety of useful trees and shrubs not enumerated. The flora is also highly varied and elegant. Medical plants abound. Spring water is abundant and excellent.

Of naturalized plants, trees, and shrubs, the number and variety preclude a complete specification. Extending through eight degrees of latitude, and presenting a considerable difference of level, the climates admit the cultivation of plants whose powers of resisting the inclemencies, or of profiting by the changes of seasons, are very different. The cereal gramina—wheat, rye, oats, barley, and Indian corn, or maize—are every where cultivated. Meadow grasses flourish best in an advance to the north. In the southern part, even where extensive settlements have been made, meadows are rare, but towards the northward form a large part of rural economy. This observation, though in a more limited extent, may be applied to orchards, and even gardens. Where the crops become very valuable, horticulture is every where neglected, as are orchards, except in the vicinity of cities or large towns. In the region before us, below N. lat. 36 30, cotton commences to be cultivated as a valuable crop. Some culture of this vegetable extends N. of the assumed limit, but rather for domestic use than as an article of commerce. The quantity and quality of this vegetable is enhanced, soil and exposure being equal in a very near ratio with advance to the south. As we will have more occasion to dilate on this vegetable in the sequel of this article, it would be irrelevant to touch further on the subject in this place.

The orchard trees generally cultivated in the region before us are the apple, pear, peach, plum, nectarine, &c.

The mineral treasures of this region compose a large share of its most valuable productions. Iron,

salt, and mineral coal, are the most valuable and abundant. Iron ore is found in almost every section of this extensive line. The immense masses of mineral coal are very extensive; those near Pittsburg are only the most abundant and best known. It is amongst the most remarkable features in the natural history of the United States, that, from Onondaga, in the State of New York, to the SW. angle of Virginia, the earth appears in every place, at a certain depth, to afford water saturated with *muriate of soda*, (common salt.) This indispensable mineral is found where, if wanting, it could not be obtained without very great expense. Salt is now made at Onondaga, in New York; Conemaugh, in Pennsylvania; and on the Kenawha and other places in Virginia—all in the same range.

The Ohio river bounds the tract we have reviewed as far southward as the mouth of the Great Sandy. Here the former turns almost at right angles, and, pursuing a course something N. of W. to the mouth of the Great Miami, again inflects about SW. by W. to its junction with the Mississippi. This wide curve, in conjunction with a part of the Mississippi, bounds the geat limestone expanse of Kentucky and W. Tennessee. This latter region, though adjoining the former, presents features essentially different. The base of the Kentucky section appears to be in great part flœtz, or secondary limestone; the face of the earth becomes more monotonous; the rivers flow in many places in chasms, walled on both banks by precipices of limestone. Fresh water, in many places, scarce. Minerals rare, if limestone is excepted. In point of climate and vegetable production, no very material difference appears between the contiguous parts of the two sections under review, except that which arises from soil. In respect to extent and fertility, the soil of Kentucky and W. Tennessee is generally productive, and in a variety of places highly fertile. Vegetables, either indigenous or exotic, are very nearly similar on both sections on the same line of latitude, and of equal exposure and elevation. From a lower surface, cotton and other tender vegetables are cultivated further north, near the Ohio, than towards the northwestern ridges of the Appalachian mountains. The climate of both will be more amply noticed in the sequel of this article.

Respecting the northwestern section of the Ohio valley, a few observations will suffice, after what has preceded respecting that of the SE., and on the review of the whole valley in general. Similar latitudes present in great part similar climate, phenomena, and vegetable products. From the peculiar structure of the northwestern section already delineated, it must be evident that mineral products are rare; and such is the fact. Iron ore is found, though not abundantly, in the NW. part of Pennsylvania and NE. part of Ohio. Mineral coal abounds along the Ohio, and on some other streams, as far down the valley as Cincinnati, and might, it is probable, be obtained in other places, if the earth were perforated to sufficient depth. Indications of muriate of soda, and some trifling fragments of sulphate of lime (gypsum) have been discovered, but neither to any considerable extent. In the far greater part, however, of this section of the Ohio valley, few or no indications of minerals appear. The flatness and peculiar structure of two-thirds of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, preclude the exposure of mineral bodies, if such existed. It has been by the action of water in wearing deep channels in the earth's surface, that mineral bodies have, in most cases, been exposed to human view and use.

In point of soil, climate, and vegetable production, the southwestern section of the Ohio valley has been too highly colored, though favorable in many respects to human residence. The range of country within 100 ms. of the Ohio river being broken into hill and dale, good wholesome water is abundant, but receding to the central table land, is in many places wanting. In most essential circumstances, as respects natural phenomena and human economy, strong analogies exist between the contiguous parts of the two great sections of Ohio valley, whilst their extremes present a total contrast. It would be mere repetition to dilate further, after what has been given on this subject; the foregoing observation was made in order to draw the reader's attention to features so strongly traced and illustrative of the subject on which we are treating. It has been too generally prevalent, with authors as well as travellers, to represent the Ohio valley as a monotonous surface, uniform in aspect, climate, and fertility; whilst, in all these respects, perhaps no equal region of the earth presents, in all these points, more marked or more abrupt contrasts, if some very mountainous tracts are excepted.

Valley of the Mississippi Proper.—Before entering upon the physical survey of the particular valley of the Mississippi above its junction with Missouri, it is necessary to take a view of the entire stream which now designates the whole basin.

In our defective state of information, it is impracticable to determine which is the most remote branch of the Mississippi, nor is it, perhaps, an object of much consequence. The latitude and longitude of its source are also undefined. Authorities on that subject differ so much that no great confidence is due to any. It is probable that, like other rivers, no real certainty of the main source or latitude is attainable without extraordinary pains and skill. We may, however, assume N. lat. 48°, and W. lon. W. C. 18°, as the source of that great river. Its general course is about SW. 300 ms. to the mouth of the Corbeau, which comes in from the right. Below the Corbeau the Mississippi assumes a southeastern course of 200 ms. to St. Anthony's falls, at the foot of which it receives the St. Peter's, a large tributary stream from the NW. Below the mouth of St. Peter's, the Mississippi continues SE. 80 ms., and in that distance receives from the left the St. Croix, Chippeway, and Black rivers. Between the two former occurs Lake Pepin, a mere dilatation of the river. After receiving Black river, the Mississippi curves more to the S., and 80 ms. below the former receives from the left a large branch of the Wisconsin, thence again turning to SE. 100 ms., is joined by Rock river, a stream of considerable size, flowing from NE. to SW., and rising near Lake Michigan. Below Rock river the Mississippi turns to a little W. of S. 100 ms. to its junction with the Lemoine river, a very considerable tributary stream from the NW. One hundred and

twenty miles in a southeastern course, below the Lemoine, the Illinois unites with the Mississippi, and 15 ms. lower the latter and Missouri form their junction. the entire length of the Mississippi, above the mouth of the Missouri is, by comparative estimate, 995 ms. The country drained by this river is generally rather level than hilly—much of its surface prairie. Except towards its source, no lakes of any considerable consequence are found on any of its confluents. Its waters are tolerably limpid, and its current gentle. Though from from accidental circumstances the Mississippi has gained the pre-eminence in giving name to the general recipient, it is, nevertheless, a mere branch, and by no means the principal one of Missouri. Below their junction the united stream flows 198 ms. SE., where it receives an immense accession of water through the channel of Ohio, below which the congregated mass turns a little W. of S., and flows in that direction 316 ms., receives the White river, and 14 ms. lower the Arkansas, both from the right. The Yazoo enters from the left, 187 ms. below the mouth of Arkansas, and 211 ms. below the mouth of Yazoo the Mississippi receives its last tributary stream of consequence, the Red river, from the right. Two ms. below Red river the Atchafalaya flows out to the S. From the mouth of Arkansas to the efflux of Atchafalaya the general course of the Mississippi is nearly from N. to S. Below the former the latter assumes a southeast course, which it pursues 347 ms. to its final exit into the Gulf of Mexico. The entire length of the Mississippi, below the mouth of Missouri, is 1,273 miles by the windings of the stream. If one-third is added to its comparative length above Missouri, for its particular meanders, the result will give 1,327 ms., which, added to 1,273, yields 2,600 ms. as the entire length of the Mississippi, following the bends.

Like all rivers of great length, the Mississippi is exempt from sudden overflowings, but subject to an annual rise and fall. The periods of these floods are tolerably regular, but the quantity and elevation of the water differ continually, and often to many feet in two succeeding seasons. The river commences its swell generally in March or the beginning of April. The increase of water, at first rapid, gradually becomes more slow, until the supply beginning to exhaust, the volume commences its fall or decrease, which, at Natchez, is in a long series of years, from the 15th to the 20th of June, and at New Orleans in the first week in July. There is, however, in most years, a lesser and earlier flood, which varies in time much more than that of the spring and summer. In October, November, or December, this lesser flood intervenes; generally in the last days of December and first of January. This lesser flood seldom rises so high as to overflow the banks; and it has been observed that when the earlier flood is more than commonly high, the later flood is in proportion lower than common. The efflux of Plaquemine is the common scale in the delta of the excess and period of both floods.

The velocity of the current of the Mississippi has been greatly mistaken. Taking the motion of its swells, the only safe criterion, it is found that, below Ohio, the entire mass does not move as much as one mile per hour. The line of upper current moves more rapidly than the mass, but even the former does not move by any means with the rapidity usually supposed.

The depth of water in the Mississippi varies of course with the increase and decrease of its floods; but this difference of elevation is more perceptible above than in the delta. At Natchez it is from 30 to 40 feet, at Lafourche about 23 feet, and at New Orleans about 9 feet. There is usually about 12 feet water on the bars of the Northeast and Southwest Passes, in the South and West Passes 9 feet, and in those of the North and Pass à la Loutre 8 feet. Above the Passes the river deepens to upwards of 100 feet. At New Orleans it is upwards of 120; and at the Lafourche 153 feet at high water. There is no place below the mouth of the Ohio where the channel is ever less than 12 feet in depth.

Valley of the Mississippi Proper above the mouth of the Missouri.—In point of area the valley of the Mississippi Proper is not so extensive as that of Ohio, the former only extending over a surface of 180,000 sq. ms. Its greatest length is from the sources of the Mississippi river to the junction of that stream with the Missouri, 650 ms.; and its greatest breadth, from the sources of the Wisconsin to those of Lemoine river, 350 ms.

Before proceeding further, however, with the descriptive geographical detail, it may not be considered irrelevant to review one of those great natural features of North America, without attention to which, no correct conception of its peculiar topography can be obtained. This feature is the great natural meadows known by the name of prairie. In a state of nature, with but very partial exceptions, a dense forest covered all those parts of the continent of North America contained in the Atlantic slope; the lower part of the basin of St. Lawrence, below the head of Lake Erie, and two-thirds of that basin to its extreme northwestern point; N. of the St. Lawrence basin to the 55th degree of N. lat.; four-fifths of the valley of Ohio; the residue of the continent E. of the Mississippi river to the Gulf of Mexico; and W. of that stream from 50 to 100 ms. This enormous forest, one of the largest on the globe, remains yet 19 parts in 20, the efforts of man having made but partial inroads on either its mass or extent. This great forest is bounded on its western limit by another region of much greater area, but with a very different character. The second may be strictly called the grassy section of the continent of N. America, which, from all that is correctly known, stretches from the forest region indefinitely westward, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the furthest Arctic limits of the continent. The two regions are not divided by a determinate limit. In passing from one to the other, the features respectively are so blended that the change is in most places imperceptible, though in some instances extremely abrupt.

In general the prairie region is less hilly, mountainous, or rocky, than that of the forest, but exceptions in both cases are frequent. Plains of great extent exist in the latter, and mountains of no trifling elevation and mass chequer the former section. We are now to approach the survey of regions in which prairie forms no small part of the entire surface, and will, in the sequel, reach oth-

ers, where those seas of grass extend over almost the whole superfices.

The extreme northern source of the Mississippi, strange as it may appear, continues unknown. The nature of the country, indeed, renders precision on this point difficult, without extreme expense of labor and time. We have assumed N. lat. 48° as the source of this great river; its junction with Missouri being at N. lat. 38 56, it flows consequently through 9° of lat, within a trifling faction. The length of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Missouri is still less accurately known than the position of its source, every authority differing from each other on the former subject. That nearly all estimates of its length are overrated, there are many weighty reasons to believe. Compared with the Ohio, on most maps, no essential difference appears when the Alleghany is added to the latter. The actual length of the Ohio, by its meanders, we have shown to be 948 ms., that of the Alleghany is about 250; the two distances united amount to 1,198, say 1,200 ms. For a long period the Ohio itself was estimated at 1,188; more correct information corrected the error. On all maps, and from every information we have seen, the sinuosities of the Ohio are at least as great as those of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Missouri; we may therefore, without much risk of material error, give 1,327 ms. as the maximum length of the Upper Mississippi.

The confluent rivers of the Mississippi, advancing from its source along its right bank, are Leech Lake river, Vermilion, Pine river, Riviere de Corbeau, Elk, Sac, and Crow rivers; these enter above the falls of St. Anthony; below that point are St. Peter's, Upper Iowa, Turkey, Little Maquauquetois, Galena, Great Maquauquetois, Lower Iowa, Lemoine, and a few other streams of little note between the mouth of Lemoine and that of Missouri. From the left the Mississippi receives, advancing from its source, Thornbury river, Round Lake river, Turtle, Portage river, Chevreuil, Prairie, Trout, Sandy Lake river, St. Francis, and Rum rivers. These streams enter above the falls of St. Anthony. Below that point are St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Prairie, Le Crosse, Wisconsin, Sissinawa, Riviere au Fevre, Rock, Henderson's, and the Illinois. These streams are given, in most part, from the authority of Mr. Schoolcraft, and are also more minutely detailed, from the circumstances that the valley of the Mississippi proper is yet imperfectly known, of great importance in the geography of the U. S., and that the source of intelligence is recent and respectable.

Mr. Schoolcraft estimates the elevation of the sources of the Mississippi at 1,330 feet above the Atlantic. From comparison with our calculations respecting the descent of the Ohio, a very remarkable coincidence appears, though founded upon totally independent data.

The valley of the Mississippi, though contiguous to that of Ohio, exhibits an aspect essentially different. The sources of the latter we have found issuing from an elevated, mountainous, hilly, and broken country; those of the former, on the contrary, flow from an immense marshy plain, in great part devoid of timber. The humble elevation of the region from which the sources of the Mississippi are drawn accounts for the adjacent country remaining in its primitive state, and fully corroborates the correctness of the theory assumed respecting the valley of Ohio.

One of the first observations which strikes the mind, on a survey of this extensive tract, is its general monotony. No chains of mountains of note, or even lofty hills, rise to vary the perspective. Some elevations there are towards the sources of the largest confluents, and a few solitary hills, dignified, for want of contrast, by the title of mountains. The Mississippi is traversed by several falls, such as those of Pecagama, about midway between Sandy and Winnipec lakes, at N. lat. 47 30, the Little falls, at N. lat. 45°, the Big falls, below the mouth of the Sac river and those of St. Anthony, at N. lat. 44°, immediately above the mouth of St. Peter's river. The view of extensive prairies, when first seen, has an awful and imposing effect upon the mind; but that impression is soon lost, and a dreary void obtrudes in its place. Many parts of the Mississippi banks are high, broken, and precipitous; but, taken as a whole, this great valley presents few objects upon which those can dwell with interest who pass from the rich, ever-varying scenery of Ohio, particularly that of its banks and southeastern slope.

Had the head waters of the Mississippi descended from a mountainous, or even a very high table land, similar to that from which flows the Ohio, with a slope of sufficient inclination, the general face of the country drained by the former river would have now assumed an aspect similar to that from which flow the head waters of the latter. But in reality, though on a much larger scale, the Mississippi resembles those of the NW. slope of the Ohio valley, in the circumstance of flowing from a flat table land, and in gaining ascent and depth of channel in their progress towards their respective recipients. It is a feature peculiar, perhaps, to the Mississippi, that the country adjacent to its source, and that near its final discharge, are in so great a degree similar in their general physiognomy. A difference of lat. of 19° precludes much resemblance in vegetable or stationary animal production. But according to Mr. Schoolcraft, who visited its sources in the month of July, the migratory water fowl found there at that time of the year are very nearly specifically the same found at its mouth in the months of December, January, February, and March. "It is also deserving of remark," says that writer, "that its sources lie in a region of almost continual winter, while it enters the ocean under the lat. of perpetual verdure."

Climate, soil, and production.—Extending through 9° of lat., the change of climate in the valley of the Mississippi proper is greater than found in any other valley in the basin of which it forms a part, except the more northern parts of that of Missouri. So defective is our information respecting the larger tributaries which enter the Mississippi above Missouri, that little more need be added respecting the Mississippi valley in general. Suffice to say, that in point of soil, vegetable and mineral productions, lead excepted, this valley is in every respect inferior to that of Ohio. The ordinary timber in similar latitudes is nearly the same in both valleys, but towards the sources of the Mississippi, pine, spruce, cedar, maple, and white birch;

are the prevalent timber trees. In fact, the far greater part of the upper, and much of the lower part of the valley, is composed of prairie, low swamp, or lakes. Much good alluvial land, particularly on the Illinois, borders the streams, but in no moderate proportion to what is found in the valley of Ohio.

In the lower part of the Mississippi valley the exotic vegetables cultivated are, in most part, the same found in our middle States generally. The climate being rather more severe in a given latitude in the Mississippi basin than on the SE. side of the Appalachian mountains, some small difference of vegetable location may exist, but not to any very great amount.

Towards the sources of the Mississippi, the wild rice (zizania aquatica) abounds in the swamp and along the low margins of the rivers and lakes, and constitutes no small part of the food of the natives. Perhaps, in an advanced state of society, this species of cerealia, which can be cultivated in places unsuitable to any other vegetable, may become the resource of civilized man, and, under skilful culture, attain a development similar to what has taken place with other grains, such as wheat, rye, oats, barley, and maize. In fine, in the valley of the Mississippi we find every object denoting our approach to the wide-spreading waste on which we are now to enter.

Valley of Missouri, above its junction with the Mississippi.—The Mississippi, having been first discovered, has by prescription given name to the whole basin; but the Missouri, above their junction, is a stream which has drained a country of more than 2¾ times the extent of the valley of the former. The error is now without remedy: therefore, though of so much greater magnitude, it must, in a geographical point of view, be considered as a tributary stream to the Mississippi.

Missouri river rises in the Chippewan, or, as they are absurdly called, Rocky mountains. What is by pre-eminence called Missouri is not the main stream, if our maps are even tolerably correct. The Yellow Stone river is longer than its rival above their junction, and receives larger and longer tributary streams. Assuming, however, Jefferson's river as the extreme source of Missouri, the latter will rise at N. lat. 44 20 W., lon. from W. C. 35°. The general course for about 120 ms. is NE., receiving in that distance several tributary streams. It thence turns N. 120 ms., and about N. lat. 46 20 is augmented by Dearborne's river from the NW. It thence curves to the NE. 80 ms., to the entrance of Maria's river from the NW. Below its junction with the Maria's river, the Missouri pursues an eastern course 150 ms., and thence a northeastern course of 150 ms., to the mouth of Yellow Stone river. Estimating the distance from its source by either branch along the streams, the Missouri has flowed, at its junction with the Yellow Stone river, more than 1,000 ms., and has drained above 150,000 sq. ms. of surface, mostly prairie. Its volume is here, perhaps, as wide and deep as at its junction with the Mississippi. After receiving the Yellow Stone, the Missouri curves first NE., and thence SE. 200 ms., to the Mandan villages, at N. lat. 47 25. Between the mouth of Yellow Stone river and the Mandan villages, the volume of Missouri has gained its extreme N. bend at N. lat. 48 20, and has, besides many lesser tributaries, received the Little Missouri from the right, flowing from SW. to NE. Nearly opposite to the mouth of the latter, the Moose river, branch of Assiniboin, rises within less than one mile from the bank of the Missouri. At the Mandan villages, the Missouri turns directly S., and flows in that course through 4 20 of lat., or near 300 ms. In this distance it has received a few unimportant tributaries from the left, and from the right the large streams of Cannon Ball, Wetarhoo, Sawarcarna, Chayenne, Teton, and White rivers. Below the mouth of the latter, the Missouri turns to the SE., E., and S., 300 ms., to its junction with the La Platte, an immense body of water flowing from the W., and heading with the Arkansas, Lewis's, and Yellow Stone rivers. In the latter course, the Missouri has also received from the left the Jacques and Great and Little Sioux rivers. Below its junction with the Platte, the Missouri flows 200 ms. SE., to the mouth of the Kansas river, a large tributary flowing from the W., and heading between the Arkansas and Platte rivers. The Missouri has now gained nearly the 39° of N. lat., and, turning to a little S. of E., 250 ms., joins its vast volume to that of the Mississippi, after an entire comparative course of about 1,870 miles, and particular course of 3,000 ms. Between the mouths of the Kansas and Mississippi rivers, the Osage, a large branch, enters Missouri from the SW. The Osage is a considerable stream, rising in the angle between the Kansas, White, and Arkansas rivers.

Our geographical knowledge of the various branches of Missouri is still more limited than that respecting the Mississippi. Of the main stream, as high as the Mandan villages, our notices are tolerably ample. Lewis and Clarke, Stoddard, Brackenridge, Bradbury, and others, have enlarged the public stock of information on this interesting topic; but, with all that has yet been published, a feeble light has been thrown upon those immense regions.

The greatest length of the basin of Missouri is from the mouth of that stream to the head of Maria's river, 1,200 ms.; its greatest breadth from the sources of the Platte to a few ms. SE. of the Mandan villages, 700 ms. The outline is too vaguely known to admit precision as to the area of this vast extent; it must, however, equal, if not exceed, 500,000 sq. ms., equal to 320,000,000 U. States acres.

General features.—Engrasping the whole valley of Missouri in one view, two remarkable features must command pre-eminence—the turbid muddy appearance of the water, and the very great difference in length and volume of the confluent streams from the right bank, when compared with those from the left bank of the main recipient. Whilst from the right the Missouri receives such vast branches as the Yellow Stone, Chayenne, Quicouree, Platte, Kansas, and Osage, from the left all the branches are of minor importance. This characteristic continues to distinguish the valley of the lower Mississippi below the mouth of Ohio, where, to the great volumes of the White, Arkansas, and Red rivers, are opposed the very inferior streams of the Yazoo, Big Black, and Homochitto.

It would appear that the Mississippi basin is di-

vided into two immense inclined planes, falling from the two opposing chains of mountains, that of the Chippewan and the Appalachian, and that the two planes are in a very near ratio to the respective magnitude and elevation of the chains from which they decline. The line of contact between those planes is formed by the Illinois, and thence by the Mississippi, below the mouth of the former; and if we extend our views beyond the Mississippi basin, Lake Michigan is evidently the continuation of this line of depression to the N., whilst to the SE. the rivers entering the Gulf of Mexico, as far as the Appalachicola, inclusive, belong to the Appalachian plane; and to the SW., all streams flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, as far as the Rio Grande del Norte, or even to the Sumsainta, appertain to the plane of Chippewan.

But to return to our particular subject—that of the Missouri valley. It would be useless to give a list of the smaller rivers of this tract, the names of which are hardly known. A general outline is all that ought to be attempted. The Missouri valley is bounded on the W. by the enormous chain of the Chippewan or Rocky mountains, from which flow the sources of the Missouri and most of its largest branches. The exact elevation of the Chippewan, or indeed any of its peaks within the domain of the U. S., have never been determined, and the result made public. The general table land upon which those ridges rest must, from the great length of the Missouri, exceed 3,000 feet. Perhaps about 5,000 feet would be a safe estimate for the general elevation of the whole chain, particular peaks excepted.

The Chippewan partakes, with the adjacent country, the character of nakedness, timber being rare and of stunted growth. Like the Appalachian and most other American mountains, the Chippewan is formed in collateral ridges, with deep intervening valleys. The rivers rise in these valleys, and pierce the ridges in their course. The sources of Missouri extend along the chain through near 8° of lat., or upwards of 500 ms. In this region the main stream and most of its tributaries flow to NE. The sources of Big Horn, a branch of the Yellow Stone river, rise at N. lat. 41 30, whilst Maria's river has its most northern source above N. lat. 48 30. Some of the northern confluents of Missouri probably lie as far as N. lat. 50°.

Missouri leaves the Chippewan by falling over continued ledges of rocks, in a distance of 18 ms., after which this overwhelming mass of water is augmented every few ms. by large tributary waters, without falls or even shoals to its mouth. The channel is deep, and bounded by enormous precipices of rock. The immediate margin of the streams only excepted, this almost interminable expanse is prairie, devoid of timber, and, except the deserts of Arabia, no part of the earth presents an equal surface less inviting to civilized man than the far greater part of the valley of Missouri. Its asperities become more apparent as information respecting its real features expands. The general character of this extensive valley may be completed in few words: that, with some very partial exceptions, it is a wide and arid waste in summer, and over which, in winter, the piercing winds of the N. sweep without impediment, and on which a dense civilized population can never exist.

Climate, soil, and productions.—In so wide an extent a very great diversity of climate must necessarily exist. From the considerable elevation of some parts, northern position of others, and the open exposure of nearly the whole extent, the winters are extremely severe. The whole of the valley, a small part of the southeastern extremity excepted, has an aspect and climate with a striking resemblance to the steppes of central Asia, and, like those steppes, must forever be thinly peopled.

With the exception of the alluvial banks of the streams, the soil is, as far as correct information has been obtained, dry and sterile, which, added to the want of timber, and in many places of great extent water, settlement of an agricultural people is rendered not only difficult but impossible.

The State of Missouri, embracing about 63,000 sq. ms., it is probable, if the advantages of climate are superadded to soil, possesses one-fourth part of the productive surface of this entire valley.

Of the indigenous vegetables of the Missouri valley little can be said. Mr. Bradbury was the only naturalist of sufficient skill to investigate the subject of its botony who ever reached the interior of the valley as far as the Mandan villages, and his opportunities of observation were so limited as to preclude extensive research.

It is probable that the mineral treasures of this extensive valley may, in some measure, compensate for its many other disadvantages. Of the quantity of iron ore and mineral coal laid open to the day along the banks of Missouri, Mr. Bradbury expresses himself in raptures. So small a part has been examined, and that so hastily, even by Mr. Bradbury himself, that no conclusive deductions can be made on any branch of the natural history of the valley of Missouri at present.

Valley of the Mississippi below the mouth of the Missouri.—We now approach what may be strictly designated as the tropical region of the U. S., though the entire surface of the section under review is not included under that Government. The common recipient, the Mississippi, has been noticed under the head of that river in general; we may therefore observe, that the section under review extends in its greatest length from the mouth of the Mississippi to the sources of the Arkansas, 1,400 ms.; the greatest width of the valley is from the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri to the mouth of the Atchafalaya, 600 ms. The area of ne section of the Mississippi basin can be determined with more difficulty than that under review. The sources and length of the two most considerable confluents remain uncertain to a very serious extent. In this article we have assumed 330,000 sq. ms., equal to 211,200,000 acres.

In respect to climate, the lower valley of the Mississippi extends from N. lat. 29°, that of the mouth of the Mississippi, to N. lat. 42°, the sources of the Arkansas river, or through 18° of lat., with a difference of elevation from the level of the Gulf of Mexico, to at least 5,000 feet. These extremes, when due allowance is made for the difference of elevation, amount to 28° of lat.

The principal confluents of this valley, which enter the main recipient from the right, are, commencing below the mouth of Missouri—Merrimack, St. Francis, White, Arkansas, and Red rivers; those from the left are, commencing below the

mouth of Ohio—Kaskaspa, Redfoot, Obian, Chickasaw, Forked Deer, Yazoo, Big Black, Homechitto, and Buffalo rivers.

Features.—The lower valley of the Mississippi is the most diversified section of the U. S. Every variety of landscape, every trait of natural physiognomy, and an exhaustless source of metallic and vegetable production, is here found. This expanse is limited on the E. by a dense forest, and on the W. by the lofty but naked spines of the Chippewan mountains.

After receding about 100 ms. from the banks of the Mississippi to the W., and in many places a less distance, prairies commence, which, gradually encroaching on the forests, finally spread one wide waste of grass, as on the higher branches of the general basin. The open plains of Arkansas and Red rivers are merely a continuation of those of the valley of Missouri, and with similar features. Those immeasurable plains of grass seem destined to be, in all future, as they have been in all former ages, the empire of ruminant animals, such as the buffalo, deer, wild goat, or antelope, and wild sheep. Following this apparent law of nature, if those prairies should ever become the residence of civilized inhabitants, those inhabitants must be herdsmen, and not cultivators of the earth. As far as settlements have been made on one side of this grassy desert by the Spanish Americans, and on the other by the people of the U. S., in western Louisiana and elsewhere, effects have followed natural causes, and the traveller finds a rude habitation on the banks of a brook or river, with a small field or two, in which a little maize and sweet potatoes are cultivated; and from thence the eye ranges over a shoreless sea of grass, on which cattle and horses are seen grazing in all directions. This is not the fiction of a sportive imagination—it is a reality which the eye that directs the pen that records the fact hath seen innumerable times. And it is here noted as illustrative of how much man is influenced in his modes of existence, his manners, and political condition, by the soil, climate, and other natural phenomena around him; and to the operations of which, as he cannot control, he must submit. And such is the flexibility of human nature, that what was necessity becomes, by habit, pleasure, and the mounted herdsmen of New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, would not change condition with any other people on earth. Free as the plains on which they rove are wide, these horsemen know no luxury beyond their herds, sigh for no distinction but that of managing their steeds with most adroitness.

Such is the germ of a people which, in the short lapse of two centuries, will inhabit a surface more than equal to two-thirds of all Europe. The mind cannot detach itself from this truly interesting subject without reflecting, that to the physical similitude between the deserts of Arabia and the steppes of central Asia, with the interminable plains of interior North America, a strong moral resemblance does, and ever must continue to exist between the respective inhabitants of those distant regions.

To the many other features in common between the prairies of Red and Arkansas rivers and the steppes of central Asia, is the prevalence of muriate of soda, (common salt,) which, as has been observed, renders the water of those rivers brackish.

When we turn our eye to the entire surface of the valley under review, we find it divided into two very unequal portions. The grand recipient, the Mississippi, is seen rolling almost at one extremity; a narrow strip of land, with rivers of very small comparative magnitude, skirt its left bank. This confined border, of about 500 ms. in length, by a mean width of 50 ms., amounting to 25,000 sq. ms., is opposed by an extent of 305,000 sq. ms., watered by the great volumes of White, Arkansas, and Red rivers. Consequently, the valley is divided into two sections, the proportions of which exceed 16 to 1.

Next to the Mississippi itself, the Arkansas river would appear the most prominent object on this almost interminable landscape. When the Missouri is assumed as the principal stream, the Arkansas, in point of length, ranks as its second confluent, being longer than either the Platte, Mississippi proper, or Ohio, which follow in order. The sources of the Arkansas remain unknown, to any precision, but are generally supposed to extend to N. lat. 42°, and W. lon. from W. C. 34°; the position of its mouth has long been sufficiently well known; it enters the Missouri at N. lat. 33 56, and W. lon. from W. C. 14 10. This stream, therefore, winds through upwards of 8° of lat. and 20° of lon. Its length, by comparative course, is about 1,400 ms.; but, by its meanders, must exceed 2,000 ms.

The geography of the Arkansas has now become an object of the first importance, as its channel forms, from the 100th degree of lon. W. of London, to its source, if those sources are S. of N. lat. 42°, part of the limit between the U. S. and the Spanish dominions in America.

From the discoveries recently made by Captain Long, the magnitude of the Arkansas has been hitherto underrated. A large body of water, formerly made to enter Red river, is now found to flow into the Arkansas by the Canadian fork. The Arkansas is more impeded by falls and cataracts than any river of the great inclined plane we have noticed. Issuing from an elevated and mountainous region, the bed of this stream is unnavigable with large boats, except about 660 ms. above its mouth. From thence it flows in a deep and rapid channel, of about 600 yards wide, to its junction with the Mississippi. The particular tributary streams of the Arkansas remain, in great part, imperfectly known. This river now gives name to a State of the U. S.

Next in magnitude of volume and length of course to Arkansas, is Red river. Like its rival, Red river flows from that spine of mountains which, ranging from Mexico northward, assumes local appellations in different places: in Mexico this chain retains the native Aztec name of Anahuac; near the sources of Red and Arkansas rivers it is known as the mountains of New Mexico; and further N. as the Rocky mountains, or the Chippewan.

Red river enters the Mississippi at N. lat. 31 1, and W. lon. from W. C. 14 40.

Great uncertainty reigns over the sources of Red river; but if the information given by Captain Long be correct, and it is entitled to great credit, those waters which originate from N. lat. 32° to 35°, and W. lon. from W. C. from 25° to 28°, which in all our maps are represented as flowing

into the Gulf of Mexico by the Colorado and other streams, on the contrary, are the sources of Red river. By comparative courses, this stream is about 1,000 ms. in length; but, following it by its meanders, is probably 1,500 ms.

Both the Arkansas and Red rivers have their regular periodical inundations, similar to the Mississippi, and enter their recipient at the season of flood, respectively, with an immense body of water, which in no small degree contributes to supply that enormous mass of fluid which annually rolls over Louisiana into the gulf of Mexico. Arising from the saline and ochreous earths through which they flow, the waters of these two great rivers are in a considerable degree brackish; that of Red river so much so, that at Natchitoches, and from thence to its entrance into the Mississippi, it cannot be used either for drinking or for culinary purposes.

The next confluent of the Mississippi in point of magnitude, which enters the from right bank below the mouth of the Ohio, is White river. This latter river, though of greatly inferior length or volume to the two former, is of great importance, from the extent of excellent land it drains. White river rises in the angle between Arkansas and Osage rivers, and has its source mingled with those of both; the latter, also, with those of the Merrimack and St. Francis. White river, after a comparative course of about 400 miles, falls into the Mississippi a few miles above the mouth of the Arkansas.

St. Francis and Merrimack would neither deserve particular notice amid the description of rivers such as we have been surveying, except as flowing from one of the most interesting metallic regions of this globe.

St. Francis rises in the counties of Washington and St. Genevieve, in the State of Missouri, and, flowing S. by comparative course 250 miles, enters the Mississippi about 100 miles by water above the White river.

The Merrimack rises in the highlands between the sources of the St. Francis and those of the Gasconade, a branch of Missouri, flows E. by comparative course 100 miles, enters the Mississippi 18 miles below St. Louis.

It is unnecessary here to notice the soil, climate, or productions of the lower Mississippi valley, as these subjects will come more appropriately under the respective heads of the States of Mississippi and Missouri. A reference is also made to the article of Mississippi State, as respects the confluents of the Mississippi river from its left bank below the mouth of Ohio.

SUMMARY.

	Sq. miles.
Valley of the Ohio - - -	200,000
Valley of the Mississippi proper -	180,000
Valley of the Missouri - - -	500,000
Valley of the lower Mississippi -	330,000
Total area of the Mississippi basin	1,310,000

We may here remark, that, including the basin of Columbia, the trans-Mississippian territory of the United States amounts to 1,144,843 sq. ms.—equal to 732,699,520 United States acres.

To close the survey of the Mississippi basin, it only remains to examine the general laws by which the annual floods of the Mississippi are regulated and determined. In order to elucidate this subject, it is necessary to combine under one view the entire surface of the basin. This investigation embraces one of the most important questions in physical geography; it is to examine one of the most stupendous operations of nature, performed on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the effect.

In our review of the valley of the Ohio, 320.8 feet was given as the elevation of the waters at the junction of Ohio and Mississippi rivers. From want of correct data as to the real length or general fall of its waters, no satisfactory calculation can be made as to the absolute elevation of the sources of Missouri. We have assumed in this article 3,000 feet as the probable height above the respective oceans of the sources of that stream. In an analysis similar to that on which we are engaged, relative elevation is one of the elements most necessary to a correct result. We may remark in this place, with sincere regret, that during all the time in which our citizens have visited the sources of Missouri, the elevation of not one peak or pass has been determined and published. We have, however, some facts which enable us, by analogy, to approach an accurate estimate of the height of the sources of the Missouri. From the extreme cold, and from the late continuance of snow at N. lat. 45 or 46°, we cannot suppose the base of the Chippewan mountains to be in that region less than 2,800 or 3,000 feet. At the first glance, when is known the great length of the stream, from its discharge into the gulf of Mexico to its remotest sources, so moderate an elevation of the latter may appear too limited; but 3,000 feet would demand very nearly a foot per mile—an enormous descent, much more than double that ordinarily found in rivers. In the foregoing estimate, the absolute height of peaks, or even ridges, is not taken into account.

It has often excited astonishment in those who knew the extent, without duly attending to the structure of the Mississippi basin, that the entire delta is not annually submerged.

We now proceed to investigate the causes of the long continuance, and, in common years, the moderate elevation of the Mississippi floods. Recurrence to a good map will render intelligible what is to follow, and obvious that the peculiar structure and relative position of the respective valleys which compose this great basin are the true causes which prolong the duration and mitigate the height of the annual inundation.

In conducting this review, we may consider the basin subdivided into the four valleys already noticed—that of Ohio, Mississippi proper, Missouri, and lower Mississippi. The relative extent of each has been determined, and the principal streams noticed. If we were to turn an attentive eye to a map of those four sections, and, unaided by a single fact drawn from actual observation, it would follow from theory, from its more southern position, and from its length extending E. and W. that the valley of the lower Mississippi must first discharge its waters, the Ohio valley would follow, upper Mississippi would succeed to Ohio, and, lastly, would issue the discharge of Missouri, or largest subdivision of the basin; such are, indeed, the facts.

It would also be evident, from inspection, that of every valley taken separately, nature opposes insurmountable obstacles to a simultaneous discharge. Red and Arkansas rivers flow nearly parallel through 14 degrees of longitude, and yet, in every year the discharge of the former precedes that of the latter nearly a month. Red river is the true North American Nile, though on a smaller scale. That title has been bestowed on the Mississippi with unparalleled absurdity, except in the single circumstance of each protruding a delta at their respective mouths, no two rivers could possibly present more contrasted features than does the Mississippi and Nile. In fact, except in one circumstance, very little resemblance exists even between the Nile, and Red river; the Nile, in common years, has only one flood, Red river has often two; but the floods of the Nile are discharged by regular rise, and as regular depression, which is eminently the case with Red river—a circumstance which in a very striking manner distinguishes both from the Mississippi river, which rises and falls by pulsation, if such a term is admissible.

Near the NW. angle of Louisiana, a chain of lakes commences on both shores of Red river, which continue to skirt that stream upwards of 100 miles. The writer of this article examined these lakes, and found them to be evidently formed in the ancient channels and adjacent low grounds of considerable watercourses, the discharge of which into Red river has been gradually impeded by natural embankment, formed by the sediment brought down by that river. These lakes, as they now exist, are from four or five to thirty miles in length, and from one quarter to three miles wide, and are filled and emptied alternately, as the floods of Red river rise and fall; they are, in fact, real reservoirs, which in the rise of Red river receive great part of its surplus water, and as the river depresses, discharge that surplus slowly, tending very greatly to mitigate the rapid emission of the Red river flood on the delta. As far as the writer is informed, this feature is peculiar to Red river, and distinguishes that stream from every other.

Red river, like the Mississippi, has a flood in autumn; but what may be denominated the annual inundation of that river reaches the delta in February, and continues through March and April.

The efflux of Arkansas uniformly succeeds that of Red river, but, from its greater length of course, extent it drains, and also from the more northerly and mountainous country from which its remote sources are drawn, the volume of the former very greatly exceeds that of the latter; though, from different causes, both rivers are alike in yielding their waters by slow and regular discharge. The great mass of the flood of Arkansas reaches the delta in March and April, and is therefore simultaneous with the latter part of that of Red river. White river, in strictness, forms part of the Arkansaw tide, and flows out with the first flux of the latter stream.

We may here observe, that all the rivers of the Mississippi basin above N. lat. 37° are liable to be annually frozen. The Mississippi, at St. Louis, is three years in five passable on the ice with loaded carriages by the first week in January. The Ohio, in an equal latitude, is not so soon frozen, though the cold is equally intense on the latter, as on the former river. The causes which produce this apparent anomaly are obvious. The waters of the Mississippi flowing from high latitude are cooled almost to the point of congelation when they arrive at the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri, whilst those of Ohio, in the latitude of St. Louis, flowing nearly from E. to W., demand a longer exposure to frost to become frozen. The gradual melting of the ice and snow above the latitude assumed, (that of 37°,) is another very controlling cause of the slow emission of the general flood.

The Ohio valley, from its compact form, greater comparative descent, and from the medium climate in which it is situated, emits its waters with more irregularity than any stream in the Mississippi basin. The Ohio tide of flood occurs from November until March, inclusive, though perhaps, four years in five, this river yields the principal discharge in the latter month. The floods of this valley are more sudden in their rise, and impetuous in their discharge, than that of any other section of the Mississippi basin. The main tide of Ohio reaches the delta in May. The various streams are, however, so relatively placed, as to render a simultaneous discharge impossible. The effect, therefore, of this river, in producing an augmentation of the floods which inundate the delta, is much lessened in its operation.

The Mississippi proper is still more disadvantageously situated to admit a rapid emission of its waters than the Ohio. Flowing nearly in a N. and S. direction, and through so great a range as 9° of latitude, the more southern confluents must be very much exhausted before those towards the source are relieved from fetters of ice. The great body of the Mississippi tide is, however, coeval with that of Ohio.

It is the accumulation of the waters of the three valleys we have surveyed, and those of the Kansas and Osage branches of the Missouri, which produce what is known as the annual Mississippi inundation. This flood, nine years in ten, reaches the highest point of its elevation at Natchez, between the 10th and 20th of June. Few instances occur, in a long succession of years, in which the waters at that city have not commenced their depression by the first week of July. And yet the heaviest mass afforded by the largest natural section has not yet reached the delta.

Powerful as are the causes which combine to prolong the discharge of the enormous body of waters contained in the three sections of the Mississippi basin we have examined, none contain such controlling impediments to an aggregated and sudden emission as does the Missouri valley above the Platte inclusive.

The Yellow Stone and Missouri spread their sources through 7° of latitude, and, assuming a general course of NE., unite their waters above N. lat. 48°, turn to the E. and SE., and finally assume, at the Mandan villages, a southern course, after having flown through 11° of lon. The Platte pursues a general course from W, to E. above N. lat. 40°, and flows through 14° of lon. It must be obvious, from what has been shown in this article, or by inspection of a good map, that the higher branches of Missouri must remain frozen long after those more southward have commenced their rise,

and nearly as late as the period of high tide on the delta. The mean motion of the entire mass of water, in any of the confluents of the Mississippi, does not much, if any, exceed one mile per hour; therefore, between three and four months are necessary for the passage of water from the extrême sources of the Missouri to the delta of the Mississippi; consequently, though those waters commence their rise in May, they do not frequently reach the delta until late in July, or early in August; of course, at a period when the main spring and summer inundation is very greatly abated, and the water retired within the banks of the Mississippi river.

Though the period of flood is well known to the inhabitants of the delta, and in common years can be calculated within a few days, such is the inequality of the seasons over the whole basin, that no length of experience gives the probable elevation or quantity. In 1800, and in 1801, the waters of the Mississippi, at Natchez, did not attain the height of the banks.

The delta commences at the mouth of Red river, or more correctly at the efflux of the Atchafalaya. At this place is a gorge, through which the overwhelming mass of surplus water is confined to within 3 ms.; but, by the channel of the Atchafalaya, a very large quantity flows out to the right from the main stream, never again to return. One hundred and twenty miles lower flows from the left the Manchac or Iberville. Those two streams, the Atchafalaya and Iberville, bound the delta, and below their efflux, respectively, no water which flows from the Mississippi ever returns; nor are there any bodies of arable land, except upon the immediate banks of the water courses; all beyond is either liable to annual overflow or morass.

We have now included as much of general observation upon the Mississippi basin as is compatible with the necessary brevity of this treatise, and will therefore conclude our review of that subject with a few reflections upon the delta.

It is evident, from either actual view or inspection on a map, that all the space I have designated as within the delta, must have been formed by alluvial deposite; but from that physical fact many conclusions have been drawn, unsupported by the laws of nature, or by the geographical physiognomy of the country.

It is a common belief that the Mississippi frequently changes its bed, and that it flows upon a comparative ridge. Neither of those opinions are correct; the bed of the Mississippi, like that of all rivers, is the deepest valley of the country through which it flows. As high up as the efflux of La Fourche, it is 130 feet deep at low water, and 75 or 80 at Natchez. At New Orleans, the depth exceeds 100 feet. The deepest lakes, in the whole adjacent country, do not exceed 18 or 20 feet, and the very small depression of their surface below that of the Mississippi, shown by the tides, will leave the bottom of the river upwards of 100 feet below that of any other watercourse or lake in the delta. When the Mississippi is reduced to its lowest point of depression, water ceases to flow into the Atchafalaya, Iberville, and Plaquemine; and instances have occurred when the same circumstances took place with the Fourche; and yet, as I before remarked, at the very lowest point of its depression the Mississippi water, even as high as La Fourche, is 120 feet deep; therefore, to desert its channel, that great river must quit a bed of upwards of 2,600 feet wide, and 120 feet in depth below the lowest of its outlets, and about 140 feet below the general level of the delta.

It remains for me to show the causes of the ordinary misconception that the Mississippi does desert its channel. A glance of the eye, upon a good map, will exhibit the sweeping bends of that great river. In an alluvial soil the current, where it strikes against one side of the river, wears away a portion of the bank, and deposites it upon the opposite shore. This enlarged section shows the nature of those currents, which are thrown by the points into the bends, or more correctly from the convex to the concave side of the stream. The consequence is, that the decrement of the banks is from the bends, and the increment to the points, or rather a little below. If by a large curve of the river two bends approach each other, the intervening isthmus or neck may be worn through by the current, and the river thrown into the new channel. This was the case in three places, since Louisiana was settled by the French; at the mouth of the Yazoo, at that of the Homochitto, and at Point Coupee. The latter name is derived from the circumstance. The former bed of the river, now lakes, has in every other respect, except current, a perfect resemblance to the curves of the Mississippi. Besides those lakes, thus formed within the reach of history, several others exist near the Mississippi to attest the still more ancient revolutions of that stream. Such are Lake Concordia, opposite Natchez, Lake St. John, a few ms. above; Lake St. Joseph, opposite the mouth of Big Black river; Lake Providence, opposite Stack Island; and Grand Lake immediately above the N. line of Louisiana, upon N. lat. 33°.—See *Red River*.

Of these eight lakes, all are on the right side, except one at the mouth of the Yazoo, and one at that of the Homochitto, and all have, as I before observed, the most exact resemblance to sections of the Mississippi.

Receding from that stream beyond the limits of these, the other lakes, within or above the delta, assume a totally different appearance, and have the irregular form of similar bodies of water in other places. Those near the present bed of the Mississippi are monuments attesting the antiquity of that bed. Combining, therefore, the depth of the main river with the general features of the delta, and other alluvial tracts above, the conclusion is inevitable that this great river flows in a channel, from which, with the exceptions stated, its waters cannot find another outlet to their general recipient, more easily than any other given river, the Hudson, Delaware, or Susquehannah, for instance.

We must close these already lengthened observations on the delta of the Mississippi, by a few general remarks upon that stream.

I have already expressed my opinion, that the velocity of the water of that river and of its confluents are overrated. I have formed that conclusion from actual observation, but it may be supported by collateral facts. If any vessel is put in motion, say a steamboat, in stagnant water, and its rate of going ascertained, that rate must, as a matter of course, exactly counterbalance a current of

equal rapidity. Therefore, if a steamboat could move 6 ms. per hour in still water, it would move 1 mile per hour in a current having a velocity of 5 ms. per hour. It is very commonly and very confidently asserted, that the Mississippi moves 4 or 5 ms per hour during the time of high water, and yet steamboats are known to be propelled against its current 3 or 4 ms. per hour. If these two motions are added together, we have 9, 10, or 12 ms. per hour in still water for these vessels. I have been much in steamboats in the most favorable situations, and when aided by wind, tide, and steam, 10 ms. was the greatest distance I ever knew performed in one hour by any of these vessels. Six is, I believe, in calm weather, and stagnant water, very nearly their mean rate of motion.

If this latter supposition is correct, and steamboats are propelled up the Mississippi at the rate of 4 ms. per hour, it will leave 2 ms. per hour for the mean motion of the upper current or surface of the Mississippi river, coinciding very nearly with what I have before stated. These 2 ms. per hour must, however, be considered as the velocity of the upper part of the volume of water, and is, I have no doubt, more than double that of the entire mass.

Mississippi, State of the U. S., having the Mississippi and Pearl rivers on the W., the 35th degree of N. lat. or the State of Tenn. N., the State of Ala. on the E., and the Gulf of Mexico and N. lat. 31°, or La., on the S. The outlines of this State are:

	Miles.
From the mouth of Pearl river, along the Gulf of Mexico, to the SW. angle of Ala. - - - - -	80
Along the western boundary of Ala., to the NW. angle of that State, on the southern boundary of Tenn. - -	320
Thence W., along the southern boundary of Tenn., to the SW. angle of that State, on the left bank of the Mississippi river - - - - - -	90
Thence down that stream to N. lat 31° -	530
Thence due E., along N. lat. 31° and the State of La., to the right bank of Pearl river - - - - - -	105
Thence down Pearl river to the place of beginning - - - -	60
Having an entire outline of - -	1,185

Area 45,760 sq. ms., equal to 29,286,400 acres. Extreme S., N. lat. 30 8; extreme N., N. lat. 35°. Length from S. to N. 338 ms.; mean width about 135 ms.

The remarkable resemblance in form and geographical position between the States of Ala. and Miss. is obvious on a first glance of their connected maps. In addition to every other point of similitude, both have a prolongation towards the Gulf of Mexico, below N. lat. 31°, of nearly equal area and extent on that gulf.

Of the rivers of the State of Miss., that stream from which the name of the State is derived claims the first rank.

The Mississippi washes the State from N. lat. 31 to 35°, a distance, following the stream, of 530 ms. The features of the Mississippi have been so amply noticed under the preceding head, that no further notice respecting it is necessary in this place.

Next in magnitude and importance amongst the rivers of this State is the Pearl. This stream rises in the State, about N. lat. 33°, and, flowing in a general course nearly S., flows into the Rigolets between Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain, at N. lat. 30 10, after an entire comparative course of about 200 ms. From N. lat. 31° to its mouth, the Pearl forms part of the boundary between the States of La. and Miss.

The Pascagoula rises in the State of Miss., about N. lat. 32 40, flows in a southern course to N. lat. 30 20, and falls into the Gulf of Mexico after a comparative course of about 150 ms. The main branch of Pascagoula is known by the name of Chickasawhay, as far down as 5 ms. S. of N. lat. 31°, where it forms a junction with the NW. branch, the Leaf river, and from thence to the final discharge takes the name of Pascagoula.

Some streams, but of small note, enter the bay of St. Louis between the Pearl and Pascagoula rivers.

The sources of the Amite, Tickfoha, Tangipao, and Bogue Chito rivers, are in the State of Miss.

Flowing into the Mississippi are the Buffalo, Homochitto, Big Black, and Yazoo rivers. Of these latter streams, in point of magnitude, the first rank is due to the latter. This river has its source near the southern boundary of Tenn., interlocking with the head waters of Tombigbee. The Yazoo enters the Mississippi at N. lat. 32 30, after a comparative course of about 200 ms.

Big Black river rises about N. lat. 33°, between the sources of the Pearl and the Yazoo, flows SW. 150 ms., and falls into the Mississippi at the Grand Gulf, N. lat. 32 5.

Between the Big Black and Homochitto, the Mississippi river receives the water of Bayou Pierre, Cole's creek, and St. Catherine creek. These creeks are comparatively small, but important from their position and the excellence of the land they drain. The city of Natchez, though so near the bank of the Mississippi, is situated on a branch of St. Catherine creek, which has its discharge 15 ms. below.

The Homochitto river rises about 50 ms. NE. from Natchez, flows SW. about 100 ms., and enters the Mississippi at N. lat. 31 12.

The Buffalo is rather a creek than a river, not having a course of more than 25 or 30 ms. This stream rises in Amite, and flows W. through Wilkinson co., and falls into the Mississippi two ms. above Loftus Heights.

The Tennessee river forms a part of the boundary of the State of Miss., from the mouth of Bear creek to the Tenn. line, at N. lat. 35°, about 20 ms., and ought consequently to be classed as one of the rivers of the State.

We have already observed that the sources of the Tombigbee were in the State of Mississippi. The sources of Tombigbee rise near the Tennessee line, flow to the SE., and enter the State of Ala. at about N. lat. 33 30.

The State of Miss. has a very confined and incommodious seacoast, of 80 ms. in extent. In this distance the Pascagoula is the only inlet by which vessels of the smallest size can enter, and in that only schooners of small draught, at high water,

can reach the junction of Chickasawhay and Leaf rivers. The Pearl admits no navigation worth mention; and the bay of St. Louis is a mere indentation of the coast, of no practical use in a commercial point of view.

The Mississippi river is the great harbor and outlet of the State.

The State of Mississippi is naturally divided into four grand divisions of soil—the islands in Lake Borgne and the Gulf of Mexico, Pine Forest, Mississippi and other river alluvion, and the Mississippi bluffs.

Advancing from S. to N., first occurs a chain of low sandy islands, lying about 6 or 7 ms. from the main shore. Their names are, ranging from W. to E, the group of the Malheureux (unfortunate) islands, Mary Anne, Cat, Ship, Dog, Horn, and Petite Bois islands.

The opposing shore, once a part of W. Florida, is a level pine forest to the water edge, constituting the second and by far the most extensive superficies of soil in the State. Receding from the shores of the gulf inland, the face of the country imperceptibly swells into hills; and though no part of the State rises into elevations that can be designated mountains, much of its surface is extremely broken.

Next in extent to the pine forest land is the range called the Mississippi bluffs, and, lastly, the more confined but greatly most valuable land—where found above annual overflow, river alluvion. Of these three latter divisions of soil in order.

As we have already observed, the pine forests reach the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and, we may add, extend, in the intervals between the streams, to the northern extremity of the State. This species of soil, deriving its title from the principal timber it produces, in most places gradually mingles with the river alluvion or Mississippi bluffs, and produces an intermediate soil partaking of the qualities of both, and on which oak, ash, hickory, dogwood, sweet gum, and other trees, intermingle with the pine. This mixed soil and timber is known in the country by the name of interval land, and is often found very productive. The pine lands have hitherto been considered extremely sterile. How far future modes of culture or artificial means may tend to meliorate this species of soil remains an undecided problem.

In the northern parts of the State of Miss., towards Tenn., the pine woods are frequently interrupted by a species of prairie, or rather barrens, on which grow shrub oak and other dwarf bushes, but the soil continues to exhibit the unproductive character of that of the pine woods.

It would not be hazarding much to estimate the extent of these barren tracts at two thirds of the entire area of the State.

In all the length of the State of Miss., from N. lat. 31 to 35°, a range of bluffs extends. These bluffs reach and are washed by the Mississippi in a few places only. Immediately above N. lat. 31° rises the highest of these bluffs, known by the name of Loftus heights, which skirt the river 4 or 5 ms. A very large curve of the Mississippi to the W. leaves an extensive overflown tract along the right bank as high as Ellis's cliffs, where, by an eastern curve of the river, the bluffs are again washed by the stream, which is also the case at the city of Natchez. Above the latter place, the bluffs and river do not again come in contact, below the Grand Gulf at the mouth of the Big Black river. The bluffs again reach the stream at Walnut Hills, below the mouth of the Yazoo, and at the Chickasaw bluffs, immediately at the NW. angle of the State.

These bluffs are the mere extension of the comparatively elevated surface of the State of Mississippi over the low grounds of the river of the same name.

When the waters are low, it is found that the bluffs are underlaid by a crude concrete of sand and pebbles, held in mass by an oxide of iron, the whole, no doubt, resting on a secondary base.

The elevation of the bluffs vary, but about 100 feet mean height would not be a serious departure from fact. They are cut into hills by the abrasion of water of the numerous streams which flow from the pine woods in the interior.

What renders these bluffs and hills objects of peculiar interest is the quality of the soil, which is, in almost all places, good, and in many exuberantly fertile. Receding from the bluffs, the pine forests imperceptibly encroach, and in some places, at a more or less distance from the river, say in a direct line from 15 to 20 ms., closes the productive border.

The foregoing limit is taken in general; many of the water courses have fertile tracts on their banks, further into the interior of the State, but the latter description of land belongs more particularly to river alluvion than to the soil of the bluffs or hills.

The soil of the bluffs and hills is a rich loam, resting on clay; and digging wells has disclosed the fact that the general substratum to the clay is loose sand.

The whole of this fine border of soil, in a state of nature, is covered with a dense forest, with an underwood of reed cane, the arundo gigantea, many species of vitis, smilax, and other climbers, and an infinite variety of more humble vegetables.

A mere list of the most prevalent timber trees will serve to demonstrate the fertility of this tract; these are black oak, white oak, Spanish oak, black jack oak, willow oak, wild cherry, sweet gum, poplar, large laurel, beech, fagus pumila, (here a tree often 40 feet in height, and 8 or ten inches in diameter,) black locust, mulberry, persimon, honey locust, black gum, cotton wood, linden, mucilaginous elm, sassafras, sycamore, ash, black walnut, bitternut hickory, nutmeg hickory, and red flowering maple.

Of the more humble trees and shrubs, and other vegetables, the following are most indicative of fertility of soil: papaw, dogwood, spicewood, Spanish mulberry, buckeye, poke, blackberry, muscadine, and reed cane.

It would swell this article to too great a length to give a mere list of the most interesting vegetable productions of the fine tract under review; the foregoing are inserted as illustrative of its natural fertility.

When compared with the entire area of the State, the productive tract before us is confined in extent; but when we turn our attention to the ex-

otic vegetables which are or can be produced within its limits, the intrinsic value of the land is rendered apparent.

Indigo, tobacco, and cotton, have in turn been cultivated as staples, and produced in great abundance; the latter has for more than 25 years past superseded the two former, and will, in all human probability, continue the great staple of this part of the U. S.

Much speculation has been made upon the quantity of cotton which is or can be produced per acre upon the bluff lands. The writer of this article, from some personal experience, will undertake to assume 250 pounds of clean cotton as about an average crop.

To cotton, indigo, and tobacco, may be added, as the exotic plants cultivated in the State of Mississippi, Indian corn, (zea maize,) oats, and, where the inhabitants choose, wheat may be produced, but the culture of that grain is seldom attempted. Most garden plants grow luxuriantly, though good gardens are rare. That species of potato, the tuberous rooted solanum, commonly called Irish potato, is cultivated, but does not succeed so well, either as to quantity or quality, as the same vegetable does further northward. The sweet potato (convolvus batatas of Muhlenberg) is produced in the utmost abundance.

Of cultivated fruits, the principal are the apple, peach, and fig; the latter, below N. lat. 32°, seems to flourish as if natural to the climate. The plum, nectarine, apricot, &c., are cultivated, but not extensively.

Like all the Southern States of the U. S., meadows cannot be correctly said to exist in the State of Mississippi.

Though the winters are in general mild, the seasons are extremely variable. Frequently frosts occur of sufficient severity to destroy cotton, indigo, tobacco, and other tender plants, as early as the first week of October, whilst perhaps in the next season the flowers of the same vegetables will be found blooming in December, and even in January, as was the case in the year eighteen hundred and five.

No winter, however, passes without frost, and very few without snow, at Natchez. In December, 1800, the thermometer of Fahrenheit fell to 12° 5 ms. S. of Natchez, and often, since that period, the cold has been nearly, if not altogether, as intense. This casual severity prevents, to the utmost southern extremity of the State, the cultivation of either sugar cane or the orange tree, vegetables which are, in fact, confined in the delta of the Mississippi to a latitude S. of most parts of the State of Mississippi.

The bluff lands are followed by the river alluvion, which, though less in quantity, is still more productive, where above annual or casual overflow. From the bluffs confining, and of consequence causing the accumulation of the surplus water of the Mississippi in the spring and summer, there exists less arable soil on the left bank of the Mississippi river, in the State of that name, than on the right bank in Arkansas Territory and in Louisiana. Some very wealthy settlements on the left bank do, however, exist, with a soil possessing the usual fertility of the Mississippi banks. The arable border varies from half a mile to 200 yards, and is every where terminated in the rear by overflown grounds, submerged annually from 1 to 10 or 12 feet.

The natural growth of the river arable border is, in general, sweet gum, different species of oak, ash, and hickory, hackberry, sycamore, &c., with an undergrowth of reed cane, and below N. lat. 31 30, the palmetto. In the overflown swamps, the principal timber is cypress, tupelo, different species of oak and hickory, maple sweet gum, and ash. On all other water courses in the State, more or less alluvion occurs; but in all places is confined in extent, and on the streams in the interior, often merges into the interval land or pine forests.

Taken together, the bluff lands and river alluvion amount to about 5,560 sq. ms., equal to 3,558,400 acres. The bluff lands extend from N. lat. 31° to 35°, with more or less width, as the rivers intervene.

Confined as the two foregoing tracts of land are, when compared to the area of the State, of which they form a part, they nevertheless form, in the aggregate, the most extensive continuous tract of productive soil in the United States S. of N. lat. 35, and when its fertility and local advantages are taken into view, it is hazarding no violence to truth to estimate this region as one of the most valuable in the U. S.

The country near Natchez was settled by the French in 1718, and Fort Rosalie built on the bluff, within the now incorporated limits of that city. The first French colony was massacred by the savages, in 1729, and the country remained uninhabited by the whites many years afterwards.

In 1763, Natchez, then considered a part of West Florida, was ceded by Spain to Great Britain, who retained possession until 1781, when that place and all West Florida was conquered by the Spaniards under Governor Bernardo Galvez, and, by the treaty of Paris, West Florida was confirmed to Spain. As the limits of the British and French colonies, and afterward those between the British and Spanish colonies, had never been fixed, the Spanish authorities held Natchez and the adjacent county as an appendage of Florida until 1798, when the city and country were evacuated by the officers and troops of Spain, and the U. S. commissioners took full possession. In 1799 the line of demarcation was completed, and the boundary fixed, which now separates the States of Louisiana and Mississippi between the Mississippi and Pearl rivers.

April 7th, 1798, an act of Congress was passed authorizing the President of the U. S. to appoint commissioners to adjust the limits of the territory W. of the Chattahoochee river.

May 10th, an act was passed for the organization of a government, and the territory named "the Mississippi Territory."

June 9th, 1808, an act passed admitting a delegate from the Mississippi Territory in Congress.

June 17th, the assent of Georgia demanded, for the formation of two States out of the Mississippi Territory. This demand was subsequently acceded to by Georgia.

January 21st, 1815, a petition from the Legislature of the Mississippi Territory laid before Congress, praying admission into the Union on the

same footing with the original States. A committee of Congress reported on this petition favorably, December, 1816.

A law was passed in consequence, March 1st, 1817, authorizing the call of a convention, which was called, and met July, 1817, accepted the terms proposed by Congress, framed a constitution, August 15th, which was accepted by Congress in December following; and the State of Mississippi assumed her station as a member of the United States. Since the period of admission, no event of consequence, in a general view, has taken place in this State.

The appropriated and inhabited part of Mississippi, at the epoch of taking the census of 1820, was subdivided into the following counties; and which, as they may serve to show progressive advance, we insert the data:

Counties.	Inhabitants.	Sq. ms.	To sq. m.
Adams	12,073	480	26
Amite	6,853	960	7
Claiborne	5,963	380	12
Copiah			
Covington	2,230	750	3
Franklin	3,821	720	5
Greene	1,445	1,080	1¼
Hancock	1,594	900	1¾
Hinds			
Jackson	1,682	1,250	1
Jefferson	6,822	560	12
Lawrence	4,916	600	8
Marion	3,116	830	3¾
Monroe	2,721	600	4½
Perry	2,037	900	2
Pike	4,438	800	5½
Simpson			
Warren	2,693	360	8 nearly.
Wilkinson	9,718	609	10
Wayne	3,323	950	3½
Yazoo			
Total	75,448	12,720	5

By the census of 1820, the population of Mississippi was found composed of 42,176 whites, 32,814 slaves, and 458 colored persons, and classed thus:

Engaged in agriculture	22,033
Engaged in manufactures	650
Engaged in commerce	294

Mississippi was admitted into the Union as a State, December, 1817.

Population of Mississippi by the census of 1840.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	9,970	9,097
5 to 10	7,155	6,790
10 to 15	6,038	5,745
15 to 20	4,641	4,806
20 to 30	11,376	7,701
30 to 40	6,672	4,135
40 to 50	3,332	2,377
50 to 60	1,882	1,270
60 to 70	843	610
70 to 80	250	217
80 to 90	76	43
90 to 100	5	15
100 and upwards	2	4
	52,162	42,810
		54,162
Total whites	-	94,972

Ages.	Free colored. Males.	Free colored. Fem's.	Slaves. Males.	Slaves. Fem's.
0 to 10	158	127	20,857	21,097
10 to 24	118	104	20,539	21,591
24 to 36	84	100	15,908	13,660
36 to 55	85	97	7,372	6,448
55 to 100	63	47	1,819	1,542
100 and upwards	4	5	27	16
	512	480	66,523	66,344
		512		66,523
Total	-	992	-	132,867

SUMMARY.

Whites	94,972
Free colored	992
Slaves	132,867
Total	223,831

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	14
Do. from 14 to 25	10
Do. above 25	11
Do. total deaf and dumb	35
Do. blind	27
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	9
Private charge	61
Total whites insane, &c.	70
Colored persons, free and slaves, who are—	
Deaf and dumb	19
Do. blind	50
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	11
Private charge	46
Total of persons employed in—	
Mining	10
Agriculture	87,958
Commerce	973
Manufactures and trades	2,597
Navigation on the ocean	33
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	67
Learned professions	897
Pensioners, for revolutionary and military services	27
Universities or Colleges	4
Students in do	307
Academies and grammar schools	49
Students in do.	1,521
Primary and common schools	196
Scholars in do.	4,127
Scholars at public charge	107
Number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write	5,431

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	9,672	9,138
5 to 10	7,009	6,538
10 to 15	5,417	5,174
15 to 20	4,021	4,103
20 to 30	8,708	6,763
30 to 40	5,323	3,712
40 to 50	2,669	1,907
50 to 60	1,407	980
60 to 70	587	465
70 to 80	216	164
80 to 90	51	53
90 to 100	9	7
100 and upwards	2	2
	45,094	39,008
		45,094
Total	-	84,102

Ages.	Free colored.		Slaves.	
	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.
0 to 10	70	54	10,879	10,875
10 to 24	50	47	11,025	10,787
24 to 36	41	33	6,099	6,029
36 to 55	29	25	2,748	2,571
55 to 100	13	12	718	620
100 and upwards	0	0	11	11
	203	171	31,480	30,864
		203		31,480
Total	-	374	-	62,344

SUMMARY.

Whites	84,102
Free colored	374
Slaves	62,344
Total	146,820

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	11
Do. from 14 to 25	6
Do. above 25	12
Do. total deaf and dumb	29
Do. blind	16
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	5
Private charge	41
Do. total insane, &c.	46
Colored persons, free and slaves, who are—	
Deaf and dumb	9
Do. blind	19
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Private charge	20
Do. public charge	5
All persons of the foregoing who are employed in—	
Mining	4
Agriculture	51,756
Commerce	330
Manufactures and trades	1,454
Navigation on the ocean	0
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	33
Learned professions	609
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services	36
Universities or colleges	3
Do. students in	147
Academies and grammar schools	31
Do. students in	1,032
Primary and common schools	186
Do. scholars in	4,109
Number of scholars at public charge	0
Number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write	2,926

WHOLE STATE.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	19,542	18,235
5 to 10	14,164	13,328
10 to 15	11,475	10,919
15 to 20	8,662	8,911
20 to 30	20,084	14,464
30 to 40	11,995	7,847
40 to 50	6,101	4,284
50 to 60	3,989	2,950
60 to 70	1,430	1,075
70 to 80	466	381
80 to 90	120	96
90 to 100	14	22
100 and upwards	4	6
	97,256	81,818
		97,256
Total whites	-	179,074

Ages.	Free colored.		Slaves.	
	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.
0 to 10	228	181	31,736	31,972
10 to 24	168	151	31,564	32,358
24 to 36	125	133	22,008	21,670
36 to 55	114	122	10,120	9,019
55 to 100	76	59	2,537	2,162
100 and upwards	4	5	38	27
	715	651	98,003	97,208
		715		98,003
Total	-	1,366	-	195,211

SUMMARY.

Whites	179,074
Free colored	1,366
Slaves	195,211
Total	375,651

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	25
Do. 14 to 25	16
Do. above 25	23
Total do. deaf and dumb	64
Do. blind	43
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	14
Do. private charge	102
Do. total	116
Colored persons, free and slaves, who are—	
Deaf and dumb	28
Do. blind	69
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	16
Private charge	66
Total number of persons employed in—	
Mining	14
Agriculture	139,724
Commerce	1,303
Manufactures and trades	4,151
Navigation on the ocean	32
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	100
Learned professions	1,506
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services	63
Universities or colleges	7
Do. students in	454
Academies and grammar schools	71
Do. students in	2,553
Primary and common schools	382
Do. scholars in	8,236
Scholars at public charge	107
Total number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read and write	8,360

Population of Mississippi, by counties, from the census of 1840.

Counties.	Free white persons.		Free col. persons.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
N. MISSISSIPPI.							
Attala	1,583	1,372	136	120	538	544	4,303
Bolivar	227	157	1	-	521	450	1,356
Carroll	2,813	2,323	1	-	2,689	2,655	10,481
Chickasaw	1,159	989	1	-	403	403	2,955
Choctaw	2,347	2,096	3	-	766	798	6,010
Coahoma	476	290	-	-	273	251	1,290
De Soto	2,161	1 814	4	2	1,503	1,518	7,002
Itawamba	2,407	2,245	3	-	342	378	5,375
Lafayette	2,018	1,658	7	6	1,412	1,430	6,531
Lowndes	3,134	2,596	5	7	4,381	4,387	14,513
Marshall	4,937	4,321	5	3	4,164	4,096	17,526
Monroe	2,673	2,473	12	9	2,073	2,010	9,250
Noxubee	2,043	1,774	-	1	3,170	2,987	9,975
Oktibbeha	1,126	938	9	6	1,068	1,129	4,276
Panola	1,246	991	4	1	1,311	1,104	4,657

TABLE—*Continued.*

Counties.	Free white persons.		Free col. persons		Slaves.		Total.
	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	
N. MISSISSIPPI.							
Pontotoc	1,528	1,367	2	1	787	805	4,491
Tallahatchie	772	620	2	-	842	749	2,985
Tippah	3,770	3,539	1	-	1,043	1,091	9,444
Tishamingo	3,079	2,773	1	-	389	439	6,681
Tunica	331	235	2	2	128	123	821
Winston	1,598	1,463	-	-	811	778	4,650
Yalobusha	3,666	2,974	4	3	2,853	2,738	12,248
Total	45,094	39,008	203	171	31,480	30,864	146830
S. MISSISSIPPI.							
Adams	2,909	2,001	141	142	7,131	7,110	19,434
Amite	2,000	1,741	20	9	2,927	2,814	9,511
Claiborne	1,839	1,393	56	37	4,938	4,815	13,078
Copiah	2,698	2,463	6	1	1,844	1,942	8,954
Clarke	1,109	967	1	-	448	461	2,986
Covington	981	880	1	-	408	447	2,717
Franklin	1,137	926	6	7	1,319	1,380	4,775
Greene	653	554	-	-	195	234	1,636
Hinds	3,892	2,886	24	21	6,317	5,958	19,098
Hancock	1,248	989	41	33	556	500	3,367
Holmes	2,170	1,682	18	16	2,839	2,727	9,452
Jasper	1,483	1,218	-	2	631	624	3,958
Jackson	809	650	38	44	214	210	1,965
Jefferson	1,326	1,063	38	47	4,606	4,570	11,650
Jones	573	521	-	-	85	79	1,258
Kemper	2,500	2,112	5	6	1,532	1,508	7,663
Leake	863	751	6	-	254	288	2,162
Lauderdale	2,136	1,856	9	4	609	744	5,358
Lawrence	1,916	1,732	-	-	1,159	1,113	5,920
Madison	2,269	1,717	6	5	5,801	5,732	15,530
Marion	1,138	983	-	-	862	847	3,830
Neshoba	895	798	-	-	350	394	2,437
Newton	1,016	964	1	-	263	283	2,527
Pike	1,964	1,792	9	12	1,160	1,214	6,151
Perry	742	683	3	7	218	236	1,889
Rankin	1,509	1,258	3	-	899	952	4,631
Scott	632	557	2	-	225	237	1,653
Simpson	1,304	1,169	-	-	433	474	3,380
Smith	802	740	-	-	202	217	1,961
Wayne	588	553	-	-	508	471	2,120
Washington	421	233	1	5	3,466	3,161	7,287
Warren	3,063	2,160	50	54	5,170	5,323	15,820
Wilkinson	1,743	1,526	12	18	5,341	5,553	14,193
Yazoo	1,834	1,282	15	10	3,613	3,726	10,480
Total	52,162	42,810	512	480	66,523	66,344	228331

Missolonghi, or more correctly *Mezzalonga*, is or was a town of Greece, in the Turkish province of Xeromenes, ancient Ætolia. This city, not unaptly called the Venice of Greece, is situated on the SE. side of the salt marsh or shallow which extends between 2 and 3 ms. into the land below Natolico, and still 6 ms. beyond Missolonghi, into the Gulf of Lepanto. Missolonghi is distant about 20 ms. from and nearly opposite Patras in the Morea, and about an equal distance NE. from the islands of Carzolari. Lat. 38 26 N., lon. 21 34 E. Though a port of much consequence, the bay or shallow harbor of Missolonghi admits vessels of only 6 feet draught. The entrance is defended, or rather obstructed, by a small fort called Bosillids, 5 ms. distant from the town. The rows of stakes, placed by the fishermen along the outer line of the shallows, towards deep water, give the appearance of a double coast to Missolonghi and its environs, when seen from the Gulf of Lepanto. After a siege of 4 months, this devoted place was blown up by its desperate inhabitants on the 23d of April, 1826. The inhabitants preferred death to Turkish mercy. The Turks offered terms, which the inhabitants refused, and mixed their blood and bones with the ruins of their native city.

Missolonghi, or *Mezalonghi*, a town of Greece, in the Morea, about 1½ leagues from the Gulf of Chiarenza, ancient Cyllene, 12 ms. SE. from Gastouni, ancient Elis, and 40 ms. nearly SSE. from Missolonghi, in Roumelia; lat. 38 2 N., lon. 21 50 E. Missolonghi of the Morea contains about 200 houses, scattered along the slope of a mountain, with a well cultivated vicinity. The names of these towns are taken from the Italian, and ought to be written Mezzolonghi, and pronounced Mettzolongee; the g hard.

Missouri River.—See article *Mississippi River*; section, valley of Missouri, above its junction with the Mississippi.

Missouri, State, one of the U. S, bounded S. by the State of Arkansas, SE. by Mississippi river, separating it from Tennessee and Kentucky, E. and NE. by the Mississippi river, separating it from Illinois, N. by Iowa, and W. by the unappropriated territory of the U. S.

	Miles.
Beginning on the right bank of the Mississippi river, at the mouth of Lemoine river, thence down the former stream to N. lat. 36° - - - -	500
Due W., on N. lat. 36°, to St. Francis river - - - - -	35
Up St. Francis river to N. lat. 36 30 -	55
Due W., in common with the State of Arkansas, to a point where a meridian line from the junction of Missouri and Kansas rivers will intersect at N. lat. 36 30	250
Due N. along said meridian to the mouth of Kansas river - - -	180
Thence up Missouri river to a point where that stream is intersected by a line drawn due W. from the Old Sac Village on Lemoine river - - - -	150
Thence due E. to the Sac Village on Lemoine river. - - - -	215
Thence down Lemoine river to point of beginning - - - -	25
Aggregate outline - - -	1,390

Area within an inconsiderable fraction of 65,000 sq. ms.—41,600,000 statute acres. Lying in lat. between 36° and 40 33, and lon. 12 5 and 18 30 W. from W. C. Length from S. to N. very near 300 ms., and mean breadth 220 ms.

Missouri in point of extent is the third State of the United States, and only falls below Virginia and Georgia.

Though part of this State is hilly, and some of the hills approach in elevation the dignity of mountains, yet, strictly speaking, no mountains, either in detached grounds or chains, exist within the limits of the State.

For every object of human affairs, rivers are the most important features of an inland country; and few regions of the earth of equal extent can compare with Missouri in the magnitude, number, and navigable facilities of its rivers.

Of these, the first in order is the Mississippi and Missouri, both of which have been so amply noticed in our description of the Mississippi basin, that no further account of them is necessary in this place.

The Lemoine river, though for a few miles forming part of the boundary, can scarcely be called a river of Missouri. The Osage, rising in the Territory of Arkansas, and flowing NE. into the Missouri, is the most important confluent of that river in the State of Missouri. The Osage has its mouth near the centre of the State, where the future seat of government is intended to be placed. The Osage is a large navigable stream in all its length in the State, and waters some excellent and much good land.

Besides the foregoing large streams, the Missouri receives from the right, below the mouth of the Kansas, Blue Water, Gasconade, and some smaller streams; and from the left, Grande, Charlaton, Good-Woman's, Great Manitou, Otter, and Charette rivers. The Merrimack enters the Mississippi 18 ms. below St. Louis, but has been noticed, as have been White and St. Francis rivers, which closes the list of the streams of the State of Missouri.

The position of Missouri is in a high degree favorable to commerce, population, and wealth. Extending 4½° of lat., its temperature must vary considerably if uninfluenced by any other cause than mere geographic extent. This is not, however, the case, as will soon appear.

In conducting this general survey, I have endeavored, in a particular manner, to delineate those features which influence the meteorological phenomena and the temperature of the seasons, and also to point out the great outlines of soil. In respect to Missouri, it will be necessary to deviate from the strict observance of the plan pursued in describing the State of Mississippi. Instead, therefore, of dividing the former State into its natural sections, in relation to soil, we will take each of its river districts by itself.

We have seen that the river Mississippi washes Missouri on its NE. and SE. frontier, 550 ms. following the meanders, though, by comparative course, the distance along the Mississippi would not exceed 350 ms. Though the mere banks of the Mississippi preserve a nearly uniform character in all their extent along the front of Missouri, yet, from difference of climate, the vegetable productions are very different at the two extremes. So much has already been said on the features and quality of the alluvial margins of the Mississippi, that it is needless to amplify on the subject.

Ascending the Mississippi from its mouth, no eminence is to be found on its western bank in a distance of upwards of 1,000 ms. Twenty eight ms. above the junction of Mississippi and Ohio, occurs the first rocky bluff on the right bank. It is composed of an enormous projecting precipice of limestone, whose real height above the water has never been very satisfactorily determined. This ledge is, no doubt, a continuation of the great limestone formation of the Ohio valley. In Missouri it is a part of the ridge of hills which continues from this point westward, through the State, and ranges between the waters of Arkansas and those of Osage and Kansas rivers; perhaps to the Chippewan mountains. This ridge divides Missouri into two very distinct climates. In the southeastern part of the State, along the Mississippi river, the cotton plant is cultivated, though only for family use; as an object of commerce it offers no great advantage; but above the ridge in question that plant ceases, and a region commences favorable to the production of the cereal gramina.

Near the Mississippi, below the limestone ridge, the banks are in every respect similar to what they have been described in Louisiana. The rear lands, as far as the St. Francis, are analogous to grounds similarly placed in all the distance from the limestone range to the sea marsh.

The St. Francis rises partly in the hills of the limestone ridge, and in part from the drain of the Mississippi. The northeastern branch of that stream appears to have been formed from an ancient outlet of the Mississippi, and to have contained a volume of water much larger than passes by its channel at present. The ordinary distance between the two rivers is about 50 ms., flowing nearly parallel from N. lat. 37° to N. lat. 43-30, where the St. Francis, by a gradual curve towards the lower part of its course, joins the Mississippi. The northwestern branch rises near N. lat. 38°, in a very hilly, broken, rocky, and barren tract of country. There are some good lands, but in no quantity commensurate with the extent drained by this river, whose whole length, by comparative course, is 250 ms., one-half in Missouri and the other in Arkansas. Extensive settlements have been made on the sources of the St. Francis and its tributaries.

Black river, the N. fork of White river, rises in the southwestern part of Missouri by a number of branches, of which Strawberry river, Spring river, and Current's river, are the principal. The sources of Black river are in the ridge of hills, or rather mountains, which have been already noticed. The base of country drained by Black river is calcareous, consequently the soil is very productive. The climate, as to temperature, is in no respect essentially different from that of St. Francis. The former, from superior elevation and more exemption from stagnant water, is no doubt much more salubrious than the latter. Like all calcareous regions, that of Black river affords some very large fountains of water, from one of which Spring river takes its name. The surface watered by Black river is about 8,000 sq. ms.

The Merrimack rises near the centre of the State; has its source in the dividing ridge, though its course is nearly E. along its northern slope. The length of the Merrimack is not above 120 ms., comparative course. Its sources are in a sterile pine forest, and most of its banks partake the character of the soil from which it flows. It is an unimportant stream, in either a geographical or agricultural point of view, though in respect to mineral wealth, one of the most remarkable in the United States.

The mine tract, according to Mr. Schoolcraft, (the best authority on the subject,) extends in length from the head waters of the St. Francis, in a NW. direction, to the Merrimack, a distance of 70 ms., and from the Mississippi, in a SW. direction, to the Fourche à Courtois, a distance of about 45 ms., and covering an area of 3,150 sq. ms. The same author remarks, that it is not in every section of it that lead is to be traced, and he describes the mineral character of the soil, rocks, and other fossil bodies of this tract, as subject to so much variety as to render indications of ore diffi-

cult to reduce to any safe result. The aspect of the country is sterile, hilly, and, in many places, precipitous. Many highland barrens, level but sterile, chequer the main district. The soil, in general, is a reddish colored, hard, stiff clay, admixed with much siliceous gravel. Nodules of iron ore and pyrites are frequent. The mineral hills are covered in most places by a stunted growth of oaks, principally the post oak, the quercus obtusiloba of Michaux. A line of pine separates the sources of St. Francis from those of Merrimack, and passes through the mine tract in a direction from NW. to SE. Though in general the soil of this tract is productive, the banks of some of its streams are very favorable exceptions. This fact is elucidated by the forest trees found on this alluvial soil; which are—sycamore, elm, cotton wood, walnut, maple, buckeye, hackberry, ash, papaw, spice wood, and other trees and shrubbery, indicative of fertile land. Mr. Schoolcraft mentions the fact, of which, from the accompanying remarks, he seems not to have understood the cause. He observes, that, around many of the mines, the earth thrown out and raised from great depth, produce trees and shrubs which are not peculiar to the surface, and instances the cotton wood, or poplar, and beech grapes, the vitis riparia, I presume. He states that he frequently saw those vegetables growing near old diggings, where the earth had been raised 30 or 40 feet, and where, previous to those diggings, no such trees or vines existed. It is well known to botanists that the seeds of many, perhaps most plants, if buried at great depths in the earth, will retain their vegetable organization for countless ages. The indestructibility of the seeds of plants is, indeed, one of the most curious subjects of philosophical reflection and research. Mr. Schoolcraft ascribes the cause of the phenomenon to that opprobrium of science, equivocal generation—a supposition at variance with all the laws of analogy, as applied to organized beings. The fact proves, unequivocally, that the country has underwent great changes in its external crust, since the vegetables cited deposited their seeds in the soil, now covered by extraneous and very different bodies

Here, as in every other place, where silica forms a large part of the soil, the spring water is clear, cool, and, of course, wholesome; and being exempt from the causes that produce disease—stagnant water and decaying vegetables—the mine country is possessed of an atmosphere of the utmost salubrity,

The Osage rises about N. lat. 37°, W. lon. from W. C. 21°, and flows E. a little N., having a comparative course of 400 ms., one-third of which is in Missouri. This river rises in the great western prairies, and, like every stream of that region, exhibits some very productive and a large proportion of sterile land. Its meanders are in the lower part of its course very winding, consequently it contains much alluvial soil in proportion to its length, estimated comparatively.

The banks of the Missouri and Mississippi are uniformly in a high degree productive, and contain, perhaps, one-third of all the valuable arable land of the State. The right shore of the Mississippi is, from Tewapaty bottom to the mouth of the Missouri, in most places, an enormous limestone wall. This distance is about 179 ms. This limestone is merely the buttress of the underlaying strata of the interior country. The Mississippi flows in a deep channel, whose sides are elevated near 200 feet above its highest surface. Those precipitous banks are continued in the Missouri. The rich alluvial bottoms are at the base of this limestone precipice, and no doubt derive much of their fertility from the calcareous *debris* that the abrasion of the waters, in past ages, has worn away and deposited below.

About one-third part of Missouri lies N. of Missouri river and W. of Mississippi river. This, in point of soil, is much the best part of the State. It is more uniformly fertile, though less diversified in surface, than the section S. of Missouri and SW. of the Mississippi river. The northern section is also much chequered by small rivers, which generally flow S. into Missouri, and, though mostly forest land, some extensive and very productive prairies occur. South of Missouri, there exists no medium between the best and worst lands, and, similar to all those parts of the United States below the Missouri and W. of the Mississippi, the good soil extends in lines mostly upon the alluvial banks of rivers, or along the margin of prairies, and, consequently, can never admit a dense and scattered population. This is not so much the case with the northern section; the farms will assume in that quarter something of the promiscuous extension over the face of the country which is characteristic of settlements in the Northern and Eastern States.

Taken as a whole, Missouri, like most new countries in the United States, has been, as a body of arable land, greatly overrated. As a commercial position, if due allowance is made for its internal situation, the value of this section of our country has never yet been duly appreciated. The truly astonishing assemblage of rivers, which seem to have sought a common centre of union, would indicate St. Louis, or some other place in its vicinity, as the future *entrepôt* between the widely extended and far distant portions of our empire. If the pursuits of mankind, and their individual means of subsistence, were exclusively agricultural, Missouri could never, in proportion to territorial extent, possess a population equally dense with New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois; but in the complex admixture of employment, and the illimitable transmission of the products of human labor, arising from the improvement of modern manners and arts, population does not depend for its entire subsistence upon the quality of the soil inhabited by any portion of mankind. Commerce and the plastic arts demand, perhaps, as many hands as agriculture. There is, indeed, no employment of human labor where so great a surplus is produced as that of agriculture; and none in which the industry of a few will so effectually supply the wants of many. It is for this reason that the density of population must, particularly in such places as Missouri, depend as much, if not more, upon commercial, mining, and manufacturing pursuits, as upon the operations or resources of agriculture. In addition to the apparently inexhaustible stores of lead ore, some of the most abundant iron mines in the world exist on the Missouri river, and in the interior of the State. In

Washington county, Belvue settlement, in addition to the lead, says Mr. Schoolcraft, "in the richness of the ore and extent of the beds or mines, is no where paralleled. The most noted plane is the iron mountain, where the ore is piled in such enormous masses as to constitute the entire southern extremity of a lofty ridge, which is elevated 500 or 600 feet above the plain." Water-power to work this mass abounds in all directions. It is, however, only one of a number of mines of this really most precious of all metallic bodies, which lie scattered over the sources of St. Francis and Merrimack rivers.

In the same vicinity, and in fact over the entire lead tract, ores of zinc abound; a very interesting fact in the mineralogy of Missouri. Zinc is, when is can be cheaply procured, one of the most useful metals, answering nearly all the purposes, without the destructive qualities of copper. Zinc has been hitherto considered a scarce ore, and, should it be found in large bodies in the Mississippi basin, will add a very important article to the resources of that fine region.

The most singular circumstance in the mineralogical history of the interior of N. America is the abundance and extent of the stores of muriate of soda—common salt. Amongst the revolutions effected in the last forty years on the condition of society, there is none more salutary to private convenience than the change in the price of salt in the interior of this continent. I remember when the supply for W. Pennsylvania and W. Virginia was procured by transportation from the Atlantic slope. At a period when money was at least 100 per cent. above its present value, salt cost in those places five dollars per bushel, at a *minimum* price. It is now manufactured in a great variety of places, where the face of the earth gave few indications of its existence.

There is good reason to believe that at certain depths the whole basin of the Mississippi is saturated with salt water—a fact which, combined with the abundant existence of limpid fresh water at the surface, is highly consolatory.

Where muriate of soda prevails to such excess, as in some parts of the Spanish internal provinces, the earth becomes uninhabitable, cold, and sterile. This is also the case with part of central Asia. In Europe, salt is procured generally from the sea, or found in substance in mines, as at Gaudaloupe, in Spain, and, more particularly, Wielitzka, near Cracow, in Austrian Poland. In North America, this mineral has not been found in solid imbedded masses, though no reasonable doubt can be entertained but that the bowels of the earth must contain prodigious bodies of that fossil in its crystalized state, in places where it is so very extensively held in solution by water. It may be safely expected that in some future day muriate of soda will be quarried in the Mississippi basin, as in Spain and Poland.

Coal has been mentioned amongst the mineral products of Missouri, but I am unacquainted with any extensive body of that fossil yet brought into use in that State. Mr. Bradbury speaks with enthusiasm of the enormous strata of both coals and iron which lines many parts of the banks of Missouri; but the coal spoken of by this author is generally above the limits of Missouri.

Many other mineral substances, of less value, have been discovered in Missouri; but so much of the area of the State remains unsettled, that its mineral and vegetable wealth have only commenced their development. From what is known, much may be expected. Few sections of the earth, of equal superficies and of so recent civilized colonization, have exhibited so rich a variety of mineral resources as southern Missouri.

This State is in a peculiar degree remarkable, as forming the connecting link between the forest and meadow or prairie sections of North America. That enormous forest, which may be remarked as covering the entire Atlantic slope, nine-tenths of St. Lawrence basin, all the basins of Appalachicola and Mobile, and the delta of the Mississippi, and most parts of the left side of its basin, reaches into Missouri, and covers nearly all its southern and southeastern sections. This great body of woods is indented in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, by a protrusion of the prairies, which expand, advancing SW., and range through Missouri, S. of Missouri river. On the west border of that State, on the Osage, and near the junction of the Missouri and Kansas rivers, the prairies usurp much the greater share of the surface of the whole country. Lines of woodland follow the streams, leaving the intermediate spaces open plains. Those lines of timbered ground gradually become more attenuated westward, until nearly one unbroken waste spreads over hundred of miles. The peninsula between Missouri and Mississippi rivers is not so naked of timber as are the sources of the Arkansas, Kansas, and Platte rivers; yet immense prairies occur in the former region also. Over an extent much more than equal to the inhabited parts of the United States and Canada, the winds of the N., W., and SW., breathe over Missouri, without much impediment from mountains, hills, or forest. It will be seen in the sequel that from this exposure arises the peculiarly variable and cold climate which prevails near the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. If due attention is paid to the physiognomy of the adjacent regions, it will at once be seen that the surface of Missouri is in a peculiar manner liable to extraneous influence. To the SW., for upwards of 1,200 ms., expands an open desert. To the W., as known, the extension of the same desert leaves the earth a void. To the NW., a two-fold cause superinduces a flux of cold air over Missouri—the openness of the immense region in that direction, and the constant volumes of cold, and often frozen water, brought down by the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. It is from these combined causes that such excessive changes are felt, and inequalities of seasons experienced, to extremes scarcely known in any other spot on this planet. It is from this complicated climate that in N. lat. 38 30 the rivers are frozen four years in five before the end of December. Another phenomenon has been observed in Missouri, which in a striking manner distinguishes its seasons from those of Louisiana or the Atlantic slope; that is, the much less moisture in the atmosphere of the former. Though frosts are so rigorous at St. Louis as to render the Mississippi passable on the ice before the beginning of January, in ordinary seasons, yet deep snow or drenching rains are uncommon. The air is commonly

dry, cold, and elastic. In reality, the position of Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, are singularly worthy of philosophic attention. A dense forest covers all the alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi, and those of its confluents. On the east side of that vast recipient, we have seen this forest only terminated by the Atlantic ocean. On the W., it is followed by the prairies or desert we have noticed. Moisture is as remarkably abundant in the forest tracts as it is wanting in the prairies. The natural consequence of the position of places, on the confluence of two regions whose meteorological constitutions are so essentially different, is an exposure to the extremes of both, following the current of air. This is, in an extraordinary degree, the case with Louisiana, where two successive seasons may differ so much, as one to present an almost constant deluge of rain, and the other scarcely affording a single shower. Ascending the Mississippi, the quantity of rain becomes less in a given time, at least as far N. as 42°.

A remark may be made in this place, that what may be designated the rainy and dry seasons are not confined to the tropics. Rain and snow are mere relative terms: therefore, in the U. S. the rainy and dry seasons are nearly as regular in their succession and periods as similar seasons are within the tropics. The difference is rather in the quantity than in the times of rain and fair weather. To this theory Louisiana is the most remarkable exception; and, when viewed in connexion with the adjacent and distant regions, the causes of the aberrations of the seasons of that State are at once to be conceived and clearly understood. It ought, however, to be recollected that we are now making a natural and not a political survey: therefore, in specifying Louisiana, the delta of the Mississippi and contiguous places are meant. It is when making such expansive surveys, and elucidating the phenomena of nature on so large a scale, that the full value of maps can be fully appreciated. Without maps, no enlarged views of the laws of meteorology could ever be formed by any exertion of the human intellects; and it is from neglect of such comprehensive combinations, that so many crude notions on particular climates pass current.

The climate of Missouri is consequently liable to great extremes of heat and cold. The winters of St. Louis are severe—the Mississippi, in ordinary seasons, being frozen before the end of December. The illimitable plains to the SW. and W. of the State leave an open vent to the winds, and superinduce a much greater severity of cold in a given lat. than on the Atlantic coast.

The seasons of Missouri partake of the unsteady character of the climate of the Mississippi basin, and indeed of the continent of North America in general. No two seasons in succession have much resemblance to each other. The occurrence of first frost in autumn, the last in spring, or the quantity and times of rain and snow in winter, are equally uncertain.

In one respect, the climate of Missouri differs essentially from that on the Atlantic slope, in similar latitudes; as we before observed, less moisture falls on the former than on the latter, either as rain or snow. This circumstance has misled many as to the real nature of the climate of Missouri, and has given to it a character of mildness, the reverse of the fact.

The productions of Missouri have been noticed, both vegetable and metallic. We may merely add that the vegetables usually cultivated are those found in the middle States generally.

In metallic and other fossil substances, Missouri is perhaps the richest region in the United States. The following catalogue, given by Mr. Schoolcraft, yields a result which strongly illustrates the mineral wealth of that State, where most of the substances are found:

Metallic substances.—Native iron, red oxyd of iron, iron sand, native magnet, argillaceous oxyd of iron, micaceous oxyd of iron, iron pyrites, brown hematite, sulphuret of zinc, sulphate of zinc, sulphuret of lead, granular sulphuret of lead, earthy oxyd of lead, carbonate of lead, sulphuret of antimony, black oxyd of manganese, native copper, sulphate of copper.

Saline substances.—Nitrate of potash, muriate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, native alum.

Inflammable and miscellaneous substances.—Sulphur, stone coal, pumice, madrepore, graphite.

Earthy substances.—Chalk, flint, horne stone, rock, crystal, novaculite, common quartz, citrine, radiated quartz, red ferruginous quartz, granular quartz, tabular quartz, hoary quartz, steatite, mica, chalcedony, reddle, yellow earth, opalized wood, agaric mineral, plastic white clay, fuller's earth, stalactite, stalagmite, pudding stone, opal, jasper, agatized wood, cornelian, sulphate of lime, feldspar, calcareous spar, bassanite, buhrstone, onyx agate, greenstone porphyry, schorl, ochre, shale.

To the above may be added carbonate of lime, in form of limestone and marble.

The lead mines of Missouri are principally in the co. of Washington, but there are also diggings in St. Genevieve, Madison, and Jefferson cos.

The ore is that species called galena by mineralogists; the sulphuret of lead in chemistry. The ore yields about 80 per cent. pure lead. The mass seems inexhaustible, but very irregularly disposed, the veins having no stratification, but branch through the other substances in every direction, and of an indefinite thickness. Taken as a whole, the lead district of the State of Missouri is the richest in the production of that metal of any ever discovered.

The lead mines of the State of Missouri deserve some historical notice, from their immensity and national importance.

The West Company was formed by letters patent under the regency of the duke of Orleans, during the minority of the king of France, Louis XV, dated the 23d of August, 1717, and enregistered the 6th of September following.

Under this company came out to Louisiana, in 1719, Philip Francis Renault, son of Philip Renault, a noted iron founder at Consobre, near Maubeuge, in France.

In 1720 Renault and one of his associates, a M. Lamotte, discovered the respective mines which bear their names.

Renault worked the mines extensively, but was in the end obliged to abandon the undertaking, from some fiscal arrangements in France, and returned to his native country in 1742. From that

period until 1797, or during the long period of 55 years, no attempts of any consequence were made to smelt lead in these neglected mines.

In 1797, a Moses Austin, Esq., from Wythe co., Va., made a journey to the lead mines in Louisiana, and obtained a patent from the Spanish authorities for one league square, in consideration of erecting a reverberatory furnace. This work was commenced in 1798. Mr. Austin sunk the first regular shaft for raising the ore.

In 1799 this gentleman erected a shot tower, and made shot of approved quality. The latter work was erected under the superintendance of Elias Bates. Since the foregoing period the lead mines have continued to attract public attention, and have been extensively worked. When Mr. Schoolcraft visited this tract in 1818 he enumerated 45 diggings.

What is now the State of Missouri formed a part of Louisiana, and has underwent the political revolutions of that country, and was amongst the first parts that the French discovered. In 1674 two missionaries, by the names of Jolliet and Marquette, entered the Mississippi by the route of Wisconsin, descended the former stream to the Arkansas, and returned to Canada by the Illinois. The country was visited by M. de la Salle in 1683. Some settlements were made soon after in the respective regions now comprised in the State of Illinois and Territory of Arkansas, but none in any part now within the State of Missouri.

In 1762, all Louisiana was ceded by France to Spain, and possession taken in 1769.

Upper Louisiana, now the State of Missouri, began to be peopled about 1760. The attempt of settlement at the mines by Renault, and its failure we have seen. In 1762 the present town of St. Louis was commenced, since which period settlements have gradually, but during the existence of the Spanish Government slowly advanced. In 1803 this country, with all Louisiana, was ceded to the United States; and early in 1804 was taken possession of by Major Amos Stoddard.

Louisiana was divided into two territories, that of Orleans below N. lat. 31, and Louisiana containing the residue of that country. New Orleans continued the capital of Orleans and St. Louis of Louisiana.

In 1810 the then Territory of Louisiana contained 20,485 inhabitants, of which 3,011 were slaves.

In 1812, when the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana, Louisiana Territory was changed to the Territory of Missouri; and on the 4th of January, 1813, Mr. Edward Hemstead took his seat in Congress as delegate. April 3d, 1818, the bill for the admission of Missouri into the Union, as a State, received a second reading, and was committed.

On the bill being brought up for a third reading, its passage was opposed, unless under condition of prohibiting the introduction of negro slaves. This opposition defeated the bill in the session of 1818–'19, and in the session of 1819–'20, both of which, particularly the latter, was in a great part consumed in debates on the subject.

In the former session, March 5th, 1820, an act was passed permitting the people of Missouri to elect a convention, which was empowered to frame a constitution, and adopt such name as they should choose; and under such constitution, when approved by Congress, such a State to become one of the United States, with all the rights and immunities appertaining to the original States.

The convention of Missouri met at St. Louis, ———, 1820, and formed a constitution, which was presented to Congress for approval at the opening of the session of 1820'–21. A clause in the constitution, excluding from the State free negroes and people of color, gave rise to a long and violent debate in both Houses, which eventuated in a resolution of Congress, dated March 3d, 1821, in the following terms:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Missouri shall be admitted into this Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the fourth clause of the twenty-six section of the third article of the constitution submitted on the part of said State to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the States in this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States: *Provided*, That the Legislature of the said State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said State to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact; whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State into this Union shall be considered as complete."

The Legislature of Missouri, on the 26th of June, 1821, passed an act of accession to the conditions contained in the foregoing resolution of Congress, and transmitted the act to the President of the United States, who, on the 10th day of August, 1821, issued his proclamation pursuant to the tenor of the resolution of Congress and the accession of the Legislature of Missouri to its provisions, and Missouri became a State of the United States.

It may not be uninteresting to trace the line which, by the act of admission of Missouri, bounds the slaveholding from the non-slaveholding States and Territories that have been, or may be, formed beyond the Mississippi. Beginning on the right bank of that stream, at the mouth of Ohio, and following the boundaries of the State of Missouri, up the Mississippi and Lemoine rivers, and thence to the SW. angle of Missouri, on the N. boundary of the Arkansas Territory at N. lat. 36 30, and thence due W. to the frontier line between the United States and Spain.

The extent and relative population of Missouri can be only vaguely calculated, as the outlines and respective area of the cos. remain unascertained to any approach to accuracy. The following table will exhibit, however, the general extent, it is presumed, sufficiently correct for ordinary purposes.

Civil and political subdivisions of Missouri, with the result of the census of 1820 annexed;

and which, as has been done in most of the other States, we retain as data to serve in the history of the progressive population of the United States.

Counties.	Inhabitants.	Sq. ms.	To sq. m.
Boone			
Callaway			
Cape Girardeau	5,968	1,200	5
Chariton			
Clay			
Cole			
Cooper	6,959	17,000	1·3
Franklin	2,379	1,170	2
Jefferson	1,835	650	3
Gasconade			
Howard	13,426	11,460	1 1·2
Madison	2,047	4,940	4·10
Montgomery	4,075	1,800	1 3·4
New Madrid	2,296	1,800	1 1·3
Lillard			
Lincoln	1,662	2,100	3·4
Perry			
Pike	3,747	5,000	3·4
Ralls			
Ray			
St. Charles	3,970	400	10 nearly.
St Francis			
Saline			
Scott			
St. Genevieve	4,962	1,050	5 nearly.
St. Louis	10,049	600	15 3·4
Washington	2,769	2,960	1 nearly.
Wayne	1,443	10,750	1·10
Total	66,586	62,870	1 1·2

The lines of settlement in Missouri run chiefly along or near the water courses, and if the one-tenth part of the entire area is assumed for the surface actually under culture, I am led to believe will be an ample estimate. This would yield 6,287, or, in round numbers, 6,300 square miles and with a population little exceeding 10 to the square mile.

By the census of 1820, the people of Missouri were found to be composed of 55,988 whites, 376 free colored persons, and 10,222 slaves, and classed thus:

Foreigners not naturalized	496
Engaged in aggriculture	13,559
Engaged in manufactures	1,870
Engaged in commerce	487

In the number employed in manufactures, it is probable are included about 1,100 persons employed in the lead mines.

Population of Missouri by ages, 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	34,597	32,600
5 to 10	26,054	24,321
10 to 15	21,222	19,679
15 to 20	16,784	16,952
20 to 30	33,772	26,330
30 to 40	20,568	14,889
40 to 50	11,384	8,580
50 to 60	5,620	4,259
60 to 70	2,439	2,019
70 to 80	814	634
80 to 90	183	121
90 to 100	28	21
100 and upwards	5	3
	173,470	150,418
		173,470
Total whites	-	323,888

Ages.	Free col. persons. Males.	Free col. persons. Fem's.	Slaves. Males.	Slaves. Females.
0 to 10	193	152	10,873	10,479
10 to 24	195	159	10,718	10,926
24 to 36	266	152	4,269	4,337
36 to 55	154	123	2,329	2,558
55 to 100	74	89	536	644
100 and upwards	1	6	17	4
	883	691	28,742	29,499
		883		28,742
Totals	-	1,574	-	58,240
Aggregate	-	-	-	383,702

SUMMARY.

Total whites	323,888
Do free colored	1,574
Do. slaves	58,240
Total	383,702

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	49
Do. from 14 to 25	32
Do. above 25	45
Do. total deaf and dumb	126
Do. blind	82
Insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	42
Private charge	160
Colored persons, free and slaves, in the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb	27
Blind	42
Idiots and insane at—	
Private charge	50
Public charge	18
All persons in the foregoing employed in—	
Mining	742
Agriculture	92,408
Commerce	2,222
Manufactures and trades	11,100
Navigation on the ocean	33
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	1,868
Learned professions	1,469
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services	122
Universities or colleges	6
Do. students in	426
Academies and grammar schools	47
Do. students in	1,926
Primary and common schools	642
Do. scholars in	16,758
Scholars at public charge	5.6
White persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write	19,457

Population of Missouri by counties, from the census of 1840.

Counties.	Whites. Males.	Whites. Females.	Free col. Males.	Free col. Females.	Slaves. Males.	Slaves. Females.	Total.
Audrain	919	833	-	2	89	106	1,949
Barry	2,424	2,094	5	3	126	143	4,795
Benton	2,092	1,852	-	-	142	119	4,205
Boone	5,514	5,025	14	10	1,506	1,502	13,561
Buchanan	3,178	2,826	6	-	112	115	6,237
Caldwell	770	627	-	-	23	38	1,458
Callaway	4,490	4,111	13	9	1,513	1,629	11,765
Cape Girardeau	4,125	3,895	11	3	664	661	9,359
Carroll	1,154	1,001	-	-	152	116	2,423
Chariton	1,993	1,716	10	10	484	533	4,746
Clark	1,305	1,118	2	1	213	207	2,846
Clay	3,382	2,991	17	17	938	937	8,282
Clinton	1,331	1,199	1	2	88	103	2,724
Cole	4,311	3,762	28	6	590	589	9,286
Cooper	4,431	3,881	7	8	1,066	1,091	10,484
Crawford	1,766	1,611	-	-	91	93	3,561
Davies	1,393	1,207	1	1	56	78	2,736

TABLE—*Continued.*

Counties.	Whites.		Free col.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Franklin	3,443	3,004	9	5	528	526	7,515
Gasconade	2,666	2,321	1	-	158	184	5,330
Green	2,490	2,203	1	1	330	347	5,372
Howard	4,993	4,383	23	21	1,845	1,838	13,108
Jackson	3,307	2,938	3	3	686	675	7,612
Jefferson	2,078	1,882	6	6	188	136	4,296
Johnson	2,056	1,855	3	1	249	307	4,471
Lafayette	2,586	2,213	13	13	977	1,013	6,815
Lewis	2,629	2,337	7	2	504	561	6,040
Lincoln	3,056	2,817	3	1	772	800	7,449
Linn	1,125	977	-	-	81	62	2,245
Livingston	2,160	1,922	-	2	115	126	4,325
Macon	3,075	2,733	1	-	113	112	6,034
Madison	1,462	1,300	13	9	319	292	3,395
Marion	3,907	3,332	28	14	1,114	1,228	9,623
Miller	1,135	1,031	-	1	60	51	2,282
Monroe	4,116	3,697	4	1	794	833	9,505
Morgan	2,165	1,936	4	-	242	270	4,407
Montgomery	1,798	1,726	13	7	416	411	4,371
New Madrid	2,011	1,737	2	3	406	395	4,554
Newton	2,017	1,599	4	1	73	96	3,790
Perry	2,658	2,310	5	9	375	422	5,760
Pettis	1,236	1,141	1	-	261	288	2,930
Platte	4,245	3,804	4	2	406	453	8,913
Pike	4,263	3,889	6	11	1,195	1,277	10,646
Polk	4,188	3,796	4	5	213	259	8,449
Pulaski	3,375	2,960	-	1	89	101	6,529
Ralls	2,336	2,114	8	3	612	597	5,670
Randolph	3,047	2,702	5	7	682	753	7,198
Ray	2,996	2,718	4	1	426	408	6,553
Ripley	1 441	1,336	2	-	35	42	2,856
Rives	2,176	1,910	3	1	321	315	4,726
St. Charles	3,378	2,908	11	17	798	799	7,911
St. François	1,407	1,287	5	11	277	224	3,211
St. Genevieve	1,384	1,179	19	18	291	267	3,148
St. Louis	18,080	12,425	474	384	2,298	2,318	35,979
Stoddard	1,605	1,476	1	-	37	34	3,153
Shelby	1,357	1,23	7	4	245	213	3,056
Scott	2,755	2,273	8	10	449	479	5,974
Saline	1,928	1,707	4	4	802	813	5,258
Tan y	1,713	1,493	6	6	22	18	3,264
Van Buren	2,370	2,078	20	11	106	108	4,693
Warren	1,876	1,679	2	-	342	354	4,253
Washington	3,314	2,934	23	19	499	424	7,213
Wayne	1,596	1,473	8	4	146	176	3,403
Total Missouri	173470	130418	863	691	28,742	29,498	383702

Misti, a volcanic summit or peak of Peru, in the province of Arequipo. In 1796, according to Mr. Curson's narrative, this peak was ascended to its summit by Thadeus Haenck, a Bohemian naturalist, who, by a trigonometrical operation on the plains of Arequipo, determined its perpendicular height above the ocean level to be 20,328 feet.—N. A. R., vol. —, No. 44, p. 266.

Mistra, or *Misitra*, village of Greece, in the Morea, supposed, though erroneously, to be on the site of Sparta. According to Chateaubriand and Poqueville, Mistria is situated 1½ ms. from the ruins of Sparta, and on the W. side of the Eurotas, (now Vasilipotamos river or brook.) Mistra contains a pop. of 15,000—one-third Mahometans, the residue Greeks and Jews.

Mitcham, village of Eng., in Surry, seated on the Wandle, on which are some snuff mills and 2 calico printing manufactories. It is 8 ms. SW. of London.

Mittau, strong town of Poland, the capital of Courland, remarkable for its large ducal palace. It is seated on the Bolderau, 45 ms. E. of Goldingen, and 270 NNE. of Warsaw. Lon. 23 50 E., lat. 56 40 N.

Mobile, river of the U. S., in the State of Ala., is formed by the united streams of Tombigbee and Alabama rivers. The extreme NW. sources of Tombigbee are in the State of Miss., near the S. line of Tenn., from whence the different branches flow SE. into Ala., where, uniting, they form the Tombigbee, which flows nearly due S. to its junction with the Alabama, at N. lat. 31 5. The Tombigbee receives, besides many lesser confluents, the Tuscaloosa, or Black Warrior, a large stream from the NE. The entire length of the Tombigbee is about 300 ms. by comparative course.

The Alabama is formed by the united streams of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, which both rise in Ga., and, flowing to the SW., unite at N. lat. 32 23, and from thence to the junction with Tombigbee assumes the name of Alabama. The entire length of the Alabama, from the sources of the Coosa to the head of Mobile river, is, by comparative course, about 400 ms. A considerable branch from the N., called the Cahawba, enters the Alabama about 100 ms., by the windings of the stream, below the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa. Cahaba, the seat of government for the State of Ala., is situated at the mouth of the Cahawba river.

The river Mobile is about 40 ms. in length, from the head of Mobile bay to the junction of Tombigbee and Alabama rivers. Within a very short distance of its head, the Mobile divides into two branches: that of Mobile proper to the W., and Tensaw to the E. These never again unite, but flow separately into Mobile bay, with several inlets from one to the other. The islands enclosed between the main branches and the inlets are, in general, liable to inundation.

The Mobile river admits vessels of 12 feet draught in all its length; the Tombigbee, those of 5 feet to Fort Stoddart; and Mobile, those of about 6 feet to Fort Claiborne.

Mobile Bay opens below the mouth of the Mobile and Tensaw rivers, and gradually widens from 4 to 10 or 12 ms., and, extending 30 ms. nearly S., again contracts to about 5 ms., having Dauphin island in nearly the middle of its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico. The main channel, between Dauphin island and the Point of Mobile, has a depth of 18 feet. The channel between the main shore and Dauphin island, known by the name of the Pass au Heron, has only 6 feet. A bar of 13 feet water crosses Mobile bay 3 ms. below the town of that name.

Mobile Point is a long, low, sandy, and narrow peninsula, which bounds Mobile bay on the S., extending from the bay of Bon Secours, the southeastern extremity of the former, towards Dauphin island, which it approaches to within 3 ms.

Directions for coming into Mobile bay, Mobile, and Blakeley.—In running in for the land or the Bay of Mobile, should you make it to the westward of the bar, the land will appear broken, as it consists of small islands, which occasion several small openings; if to the eastward, the land is uniform as far as Pensacola E., and covered with timber, the beach generally sandy, and quite perceptible in clear weather 8 or 10 ms. distant. Dauphin island, on the western point of the bay, appears high and bluff; Mobile paint low and sandy, with a single tree on the extremity, in the form of an umbrella, and thinly wooded for 5 ms. from the

point. There are houses on the point and Dauphin island; before you shoalen into 7 fathoms water, bring Mobile point to bear N. ½ W., and the E. end of Dauphin island to bear NNW ½ W., and steer in NNW.; this course will run you over the bar, on which you will have from 16 to 20 feet water in good tides; after passing a small sand island on your larboard, you are over the bar, and out of danger, with a shoal each side of you, then haul up for the point of Mobile, giving it a berth of 300 or 400 yards, then steer up the bay as tracked on the chart. It is necessary to calculate for the bay currents, as when the tide is flowing you will drift to the westward, and when ebb to the eastward, until you get near Dog river bar, which extends across the bay; when in 11 feet water, and 2½ ms. from the western shore, 7 ms. from Mobile, and 15 from Blakeley, come to for a pilot. In beating across the bay, you can stretch within 2½ ms. of the shore with safety, except opposite Big Point Clear; and in Bonsecour's bay, keep Big and Little Point Clear in range, one N. and the other S. It is also observed, that there is a middle ground shoal of 10 feet water lying to the starboard of the track in running up the bay, and opposite Big Point Clear and Fowl river, which is not shown on the chart.

Mobile Town is situated on the W. or right shore of Mobile bay, near the mouth of Mobile river, upon a bank elevated 18 or 20 feet above the surface of the water in the bay. It is a place of considerable trade, though the entrance to the harbor is inconvenient for vessels drawing more than 8 feet water. A long, narrow, and low island, lies before the town, and extends about 5 ms. above, round which large vessels are obliged to pass, in order to reach the harbor, in which any vessel can enter in safety which can pass the bar, 3 ms. below the island. Mobile is situated at N. lat. 30 44, and W. lon. from W. C. 10 55, and from Greenwich 87 55. Pop., as stated in the census tables for 1840, 12,672.

Mobile, co., Ala., bounded by the Gulf of Mexico S., Mississippi W., Baldwin and Monroe cos., in Ala., N., and West Florida E. Length 58 ms., mean width 45; area 2,600 sq. ms. It occupies that part of Alabama S. from the 31° N. lat., and between the State of Mississippi and territory of West Florida. Surface generally level, or moderately hilly. Soil, with but very partial exceptions, barren, and covered with pine timber. Chief towns, Mobile and Blakeley. Pop. 1820, 2,672; and in 1840, 18,741. Central lat. 30 42 N., lon. W. C. 11° W.

Mocaupour, town of the country of Napaul, capital of a district of the same name. It is situate on the E. side of the Napaul, 48 ms. SSE. of Catmandu, and 130 N. of Patna. Lon. 85 37 E., lat. 27 35 N.

Mocha, small island off the coast of Chili. Lat. 38 30 S., lon. W. C. 3 10 E.

Mocha, or *Moka*, town of Arabia, in Yemen, seated on a small bay of the Red Sea, near the strait of Babelmandeb. On each of the points of land, which enclose the road, is a fort; but they are wretched structures. The town is of a circular form, surrounded by a wall, in which are six gates. It carries on a great trade, especially in coffee; and the inhabitants are estimated at 18,000, without including the Jews, who inhabit the suburbs. The English, from Hindoostan, at present engross almost exclusively the trade of this place. It stands in a barren plain, 140 ms. SSW. of Sane, and 630 SSE. of Mecca. Lon. 44 25 E., latitude 13 10 North.

Mocksville, village, Rowan co., N. C., by post road 190 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Modbury, town of Eng., in Devonshire, with a manufacture of plush; seated between two hills, 36 ms. SSW. of Exeter, and 208 WSW. of London.

Modena, or *Modenese*, a duchy of Italy, 65 ms. long and 35 broad, bounded on the W. by Parma, N. by Mantua, E. by the Ferrarese, Bolognese, and Tuscany, and S. by the republic of Lucca. It includes the duchies of Mirandola and Reggio. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits of different kinds. It also feeds a great number of cattle.

Modena, fortified city of Italy, capital of the Modenese, with a magnificent college. The ducal palace is richly furnished, and contains fine paintings. The inhabitants are estimated at 30,000. It is seated between the rivers Secchia and Panaro, 34 ms. S. by E. of Mantua, and 60 NNW. of Florence. Lon. 11 12 E., lat. 44 34 N.

Modesttown, village, Accomack co., Va.

Modica, town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, on the river Accellaro, 10 ms. W. of Noto.

Modon, strong town of European Turkey, in the Morea, with a safe harbor. It is seated on a promontory projecting into the sea of Sapienza, 15 ms. W. of Coron. Lon. 21 31 E., lat. 36 53 N.

Moers.—See *Meurs.*

Moeskirch, town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg, 18 ms. N. of Constance.

Moffat, town of Scot., in Dumfriesshire, near the river Annan, encompassed on all sides, except the S., by hills of different heights. Its delightful situation and its mineral springs attract much company. It is 20 ms. N. by E. of Dumfries.

Moffat Hills, the highest mountains of the S. of Scot., on the N. border of Dumfriesshire. Hartfel, the most elevated, is 2,300 feet above the level of the sea. They feed numerous flocks of sheep, and from them descend, in different directions, the Tweed, Clyde, and Annan, whose sources are but little distant from each other.

Moffitt's Mill, post office, Randolph co., N. C., 85 ms. W. from Raleigh.——Post office, Pendleton district, S. C., 172 ms. NW. from Columbus.

Moffitt's Store, post office, Columbia co., N. Y.

Mogador, town of the kingdom of Morocco, with a harbor for vessels of a middling size. It is surrounded by walls, with batteries, and at high tides is almost encompassed by the sea. The streets are all in straight lines, and contain a great number of handsome houses. The port is formed by a channel between the mainland and an island above a mile in length. It is 180 ms. WNW. of Morocco. Lon. 9 35 W., lat. 31 28 N.

Mohacs, town in Lower Hungary, in the co. of Buraniwar, at the conflux of the Corasse with the Danube, 23 ms. N. by E. of Esseck.

Mogrebbins, or *Mogrebi*, "*people of the west*," terms by which the Arabs and Moors of western Africa are known in Mahometan Asia.

Mohammedanism, so termed from the personal name of its founder.—See article Islamism, Hegira, Moslem, Mussulman, &c.

Mohawk, river of N. Y., the great western branch of the Hudson. The extreme northwestern source of the Mohawk is in Lewis co. It thence enters Oneida co., flows S. 20 ms. to Rome, where it turns to SE. about 28 ms. by comparative courses, to its first northern confluent, West Canada. Here it assumes nearly an eastern course of 5 ms., to its passage through the Katsbergs, at the Little falls. It is precipitated at this place over a ledge of rocks.—See article *New York*, section Grand Western canal. Below the Little Falls, the Mohawk flows, by comparative courses, 70 ms. SE. by E. to its junction with the Hudson at Waterford. Two ms. above Waterford it is again precipitated over the Cahocs rocks by a single pitch of 70 feet. The Mohawk, besides West Canada, receives from the N. East Canada, Chucktananda, and some others of lesser note; and from the S. Oriskany creek, and Schoharie river. Its entire comparative course, 123 ms. It passes the villages or towns of Rome, Utica, Herkimer, Little Falls, Oppenheim, Palatine, Canajoharie, Caughnawago, Amsterdam, and Schenectady. Its banks generally rise by an acclivity of more or less inclination, but in some places, as at Schenectady, Herkimer, Utica, and Rome, meanders through extensive alluvial flats. The soil in most places, particularly that of the flats, highly fertile and well cultivated. The great Western canal has been formed along its right shore from opposite Waterford to Rome. ——Village on the Grand river, or Ouse, U. C., is the principal village of the Six Nations. This is the residence of their principal chief, Captain Joseph Brant. The village is beautifully situated, has a neat church with a steeple, a school house, and a council house; and not far from it is a grist and saw mill.

Mohawk Bay, in Fredericksburgh, U. C., bay of Quinte, lies opposite to the Mohawk settlement, and close to the mouth of the river Appannee.

Mohawk Settlement, bay of Quinte, U. C., is W. of Richmond, and comprehended between the river Shannon and Bowen's creek.

Mohegan, village of U. C., on the right bank of the Thames, 5 ms. below Norwich. Here reside the remnant of the Mohegans.

Mohiccon, large creek of Ohio, rises in Wayne and Richland cos., flows S. about 50 ms., and joins White Woman's river in Coshocton, near the E. border of Knox co.——Tp., Wayne co., O. Pop. in 1820, 632.

Mohila, one of the Comora islands, between the N. end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. It has a good road for ships. Lon. 43 50 E., lat. 12 25 S.

Mohilef, or *Mogilev*, government of the Russian empire, comprising a part of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland in 1772.——Town of Lithuania, capital of a Russian government of the same name. It has a considerable trade, and is situated on the Dnieper, 340 ms. ENE. of Warsaw, and 364 ms. S. of Petersburg. Lon. 30 14 E., lat. 53 52 N.

Mohrin, town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, 18 ms. NNW. of Custrin.

Mohrungen, town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, situate on a lake of the same name, which almost surrounds it. It is 56 ms. SSW. of Konigsberg, and 56 SE. of Dantzic.

Moilah, town and fort of Arabia Petrea, on the coast of the Red sea, 130 ms. S. of Acaba, and 180 NW. of Medina. Lon. 33 50 E., lat. 27 30 North.

Moine river, or *Lemoine*.—See boundaries of the State of Missouri.

Moira river, runs into the bay of Quinte, U. C., near the SW. angle of the tp. of Thurlow.

Moira, tp., Franklin co., N. Y.

Mojaisk, town of Russia, 63 miles W. from Moscow.

Moirans, town of Fr., in the dep. of Isere, on the river Isere, 25 ms. SE. of Vienne.

Moissac, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lot, with a trade in corn and flour, seated on the Tarn, near its conflux with the Garonne, 13 ms. NW. of Montauban.

Mola di Bari, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on the Gulf of Venice, 17 ms. E. of Bari.

Mola di Gaeta, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, seated near the sea, 3 ms. NE. of Gaeta.

Mold, town of Wales, in Flintshire. The assizes are held here. It is 5 ms. S. of Flint, and 201 NW. of London.

Moldau, river of Europe, in Bohemia; it rises in the Winterberg hills, near Ravensburg, within less than 20 ms. from the Danube, at the mouth of the Inn, flowing nearly N. about 100 ms., it unites with the Beraun from the SW. at lat. 50° N. About 5 ms. below the mouth of the Beraun it passes the city of Prague, and joins the Elbe above Melnick, 20 ms. below Prague. The Moldau drains more than half of all Bohemia.—See *Muldau*.

Moldau, or *Sereth*, river, rises in the Carpathian mountains, in the Austrian province of Bukowine, and flowing SE. falls into the Danube, above the mouth of the Pruth. The Moldau gives name to Moldavia.

Moldavia, province of Turkey in Europe, 270 ms. long, and from 30 to 120 broad; bounded on the N. by Poland, from which it is also divided on the NE. by the Dniester, E. by New Russia and Bessarabia, SE. by Bulgaria, from which last it is parted by the Danube, SW. by Wallachia, and W. by Transylvania. The other principal rivers are the Pruth and Sereth. The W. part is mountainous, and there are some uncultivated deserts; but it abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep; it also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, fruits, with plenty of game and fowls. The sovereign, who is styled hospodar, is tributary to the grand seignior. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church. Jassy is the principal town.

Mole, river of England, in Surry, which rises on the borders of Sussex, flows N. to Docking, and, passing beneath Box Hill, is said to disappear in its vicinity and to rise again near Leatherhead; hence it is supposed to derive its name; but the fact is, that a tract of soft ground, two miles in length, called the Swallows, in very dry seasons absorbs the waste water in caverns on the sides of the banks, but not so as to prevent a constant stream from flowing in an open channel above ground. The Mole, proceeding from Leatherhead to Cobham, enters the Thames opposite Hampton Court.

Mole, port of St. Domingo.—See *Nicholas, St.*

Molfetta, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seat-

ed on the gulf of Venice, 10 miles W. by N. from Bari.

Molieres, town of France, in the department of Lot, 11 miles N. of Montauban, and 16 S. of Cahors.

Molina, strong town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the river Gallo, in a territory abounding in pastures, 35 ms. SE. of Siguenza, and 88 ENE. of Madrid. Longitude 1 53 W., latitude 40 50 North.

Molise, territory of Naples, lying between Terra-di-Lavora, Abruzzo Citeriore, Capitanata, and Principato Ulteriore. It is in the form of a triangle, whose sides are 49 miles in length, and is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and silk.

Molise, town of Naples, capital of a territory of the same name, but not populous. It is 30 miles N. of Naples. Lon. 14 43 E., lat. 41 36 N.

Mollah, title of supreme judges in the Turkish empire. Those of Mecca and Medina have the highest rank. Like all other Turkish officers, the mollahs are removable at the will of the Sultan. The term has, no doubt, the same origin with the Tartar mullah; which see.

Molsheim, town of France, in the dep. of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on the Brusch. It is 10 ms. W. by S. of Strasburg, and 228 E. of Paris. Longitude 7 25 E., latitude 48 32 N.

Moluccas, or *Spice Islands*, cluster of islands in the Indian ocean, lying E. of Celebes. The principal are Ternat, Amboyna, Tydore, Machian, Motyr, and Bachian, the largest of which is hardly 30 miles in circumference. They produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, except goats; but they have oranges, lemons, and other fruits, and are most remarkable for spices, especially cloves. They have large snakes, which are not venomous, and very dangerous land crocodiles. The natives are idolatrous, but there are many Mahometans. They were discovered in 1511 by the Portuguese, who formed some settlements, but the Dutch drove them away.—See *Banda*.

Molwitz, town of Silesia, in the province of Grotska, remarkable for a battle which the Prussians gained over the Austrians in 1741. It is 40 miles S. of Breslaw. Lon. 17 14 E., lat. 50 23 N.

Mombaza, town of Africa, with a citadel, seated in an island of the same name, on the eastern coast opposite to Zanguebar, 75 ms. SSW. of Melinda, and subject to Portugal. Lon. 48° E., lat. 44° N.

Mombaza, country of Africa, subject to the Portuguese; hence they export slaves, gold, ivory, rice, flesh, and other provisions, with which they supply the settlements in Brazil. The king of Melinda, being a Christian, had a quarrel with the Portuguese governor, took the castle of Mombazo by assault, turned Mahometan, and murdered all the Christians, in 1631; but, in 1729, the Portuguese became masters of this territory again.

Mompox, town of Colombia, in New Granada, on the left bank of the Magdalena, about 20 miles above the mouth of the Cauca.

Mona and *Moneta*, small group of islands between Hispaniola and Porto Rico.

Mona, island of Denmark, on the Baltic, seated on the SW. of the Isle of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Lon. 12 30 E., lat. 55 20 N.

Monacks, village, Montgomery co., Alabama, 95 miles by post road E. from Cahaba.

Monaco, small but handsome and strong town of Italy, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, a citadel, and a good harbor. It is naturally very strong, being seated on a craggy rock that projects into the sea.

Monadnock, lofty peak of Coos county, N. H., rising to the elevation of 3,254 feet above the level of the ocean.

Monaghan, county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles in length and 22 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Tyrone, on the E. by Armagh, on the SE. by Louth, and on the W. by Fermanagh. It is full of woods and bogs, and a third part of it is taken up by Lough Earne. It contains 24 parishes.

Monaghan, borough in Ireland, and capital of the county of the same name, 40 ms. SW. of Belfast, and 60 NNW. of Dublin.——Tp., York co., Penn., on the S. side of Yellow Breeches creek, joining Cumberland co. Pop. in 1820, 1,158.

Monarch, from *monos*, *sole*, and *arcos*, ruler. This generic term, in strictness, means an absolute sovereign, but, in a more general sense, applies to any ruler who is alone at the head of a government, however restricted may be his prerogative. It is not, as is usually supposed, applicable to a life office only; the intent of the title applies to the office, and not to its periodical extent. The emperors of Russia, Austria, and China; the kings of Great Britain, France, &c.; the popes and sovereign dukes of Italy and Germany, and President of the United States of North America, &c., are all *monarchs*, however varied and different may be their prerogatives or manner and means of elevation. Webster, in the first sentence of his definition of monarchy, observes that it is "a state of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a single person."

Monaster, ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, pleasantly seated near the sea, 70 ms. SE. of Tunis. Lon. 11 6 E., lat. 35 50 N.

Monastery, house dedicated to religious retirement, and in which unmarried persons, of either sex, live in community, and includes abby, priory, nunnery, convent, &c.

Moncalvo, small but strong town of Italy, in Montferrat, seated on a mountain, 12 ms. SW. of Casal. Lon. 7 19 E., lat. 45 10 N.

Moncaon, or *Monzon*, very strongly fortified town of Portugal, in Entre-Douero-e-Minho, 8 ms. SE. of Tuy, and 26 N. of Braga. Lon. 8 28 W., lat. 42 8 N.

Monchabou, city of Asia, in the kingdom of Burman, which, in 1755, was the residence of the king before the court removed to Ava, the present capital, from which it is distant 39 ms. Monchabou was the birthplace of Alompra, the founder of the Burman empire. It is situated at lat. 24° N. and lon. 96 56 E.

Moncon, or *Monzon*, strongly fortified town of Spain, in Arragon, seated at the confluence of the Sefa and Cinca, 6 miles S. of Balbastro, and 50 NE. of Saragossa. Lon. 26' E., lat. 42 2 N.

Moncontour, town of France, in the dep. of Isle

and Vilaine, and late province of Bretagne, 30 ms SW. of Male. Lon. 2 26 E., lat. 48 15 N.

Moncton, town, Addison co., Vt., 26 ms. S. by E. of Burlington, on Lake Champlain, and 13 N. of Vergennes, with 1,500 inhabitants.

Mondego, river of Portugal, which has its source near Guarda, and, crossing the province of Beira, passes by Coimbra, and falls into the Atlantic ocean near a cape of the same name.

Mondidier, small town of France, in the dep. of Somme, and late province of Picardy, where there was formerly a palace. It is seated on a mountain, 24 ms. SE. of Amiens, and 57 N. of Paris. Lon. 2 34 W., lat 49 39 N.

Mondonnedo, town of Spain, in Galicia, in a fertile country, on a small river, 60 ms. NE. of Compostella. Lon. 7 10 W., lat. 43 30 N.

Mondoubleau, town of Fr., in the dep. of Loire and Cher, and late province of Blesois. It has a castle, and is 13 ms. N. of Vendome.

Mondovi, town of Piedmont, with a citadel, a university and a bishop's see. It was taken by the French in April, 1766. It is the largest and most populous town of Piedmont, and is seated on a mountain near the river Elero, 8 miles NW. of Ceva, and 35 SE. of Turin. Lon. 8 6 E., lat. 44 38 N.

Monforte, town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 30 ms. N. by E. of Portalegra. Lon. 7 21 W., lat. 39 32 N.——Town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 20 miles south of Portalegra. Lon. 7 21 W., lat. 38 47 N.

Mongatz, Mungatz, Munkaish, &c., town and fortress of Upper Hungary, on the northern sources of the Teiss, and opposite the higher sources of the Bug, about 100 English ms. SW. from Lemburg, in Poland, and 300 a little N. of E. from Presburg. N. lat. 48 50, lon. 23° E. of London.

Monghir, town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, with a fort, seated on the right bank of the Ganges, 80 miles E. by S. of Patna, and 230 NNW. of Calcutta. Lon. 86 36 E., lat. 25 24 N.

Mongolia, so called from the most numerous people who have in all historical ages resided on it, and the names of Mogula, Mongula, Mongols, &c. In its widest extent it is, though not very definite in outline, commensurate with the great table land of central Asia. Greatest length from the sources of the Indus to those of the Amur rather above 2,000 miles, greatest breadth from the sources of the Indus and Brahmapootra, nearly at right angles to the greatest length, 1,100 ms. The breadth lessens advancing to the NE., but is in no part under 500 miles, the mean breadth 800 miles, and area 1,500,000 sq. miles. From this immense extent, having N. lat. 40° nearly centrical and equalling the one-fifteenth part of the land area of the earth no water flows. Rivers rise around its vast borders, carrying their volumes in different directions into the Northern or Frozen ocean, Pacific and Indian oceans and Aral sea.—See article *Asia*, pp. 97 and 88.

Mongula, Country of the, or *Western Chinese Tartary*, is bounded on the N. by Siberia, E. by Eastern Tartary, S. by the great wall of China and Lea-tong, and W. by Independent Tartary. The Mongul Tartars have neither towns, villages, nor houses; they wander in hordes, and live under tents, which they remove from one place to another, according as the temperature of the different seasons, or the wants of their flocks require; they pass the summer on the banks of rivers, and the winter at the foot of some mountain or hill which shelters them from the piercing north wind. The Mongula are nominally subject to China, but, in reality, are a free nomadic race. They have been very improperly, by European writers, confounded with the Mandshurs and Tartars, from both of whom they differ essentially in language and manners.—See *Mandshuria*.

Monheim, town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg 8 miles N. of Donawert.

Monikendam, seaport of N. Holland, which has manufactures of soap and silk. It is seated on a gut or frith of the Zuyder Zee, 8 miles N. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 38 E., lat. 52 28 N.

Monistrol, town of France, in the dep. of Upper Loire, 14 ms. SW. of St. Etienne.

Monk, from Greek, *alone*, originally, no doubt, applied to persons who not only retired from worldly concerns, but also from all social converse with others, such as anchorets or hermits, but gradually applied to cenobites or monks, who live unmarried, but in community.

Monk's Corner, village in Charleston district, S. C., on Cooper's river, 30 ms. above Charleston.

Monkton, tp., Annapolis co., Nova Scotia.——Tp., Westmoreland co., New Brunswick.——Village and tp., Addison co., Vt., 23 ms. S. of Burlington. Pop. 1,250.

Monmouthshire, co. of Eng, 24 ms. long and 20 broad, bounded on the N. by Herefordshire, E. by Gloucestershire, SE. by the mouth of the Severn, and W. and SW. by the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. It contains 340,000 acres is divided into 6 hundreds and 127 parishes; has 7 market towns, and sends 3 members to Parliament. Beside the Wye, which parts it from Gloucestershire, the Minnow, which separates it from Herefordshire, and the Rhyney, or Rumney, which divides it from Glamorganshire, this county has, almost peculiar to itself, the river Usk, which divides it into two unequal proportions. Pop in 1801, 45,582; in 1811, 62,137, and in 1821, 71,835.

Monmouth, borough of Eng., capital of Monmouthshire, at the mouth of the Minnow, which here joins the Wye. Over the former is a very ancient bridge and gateway, once a barrier against the Welsh. It is 18 ms S. of Hereford, and 120 W. by N. from London. Lon. 2 46 W., lat. 51 49 N.——Town in Kennebec co., Me., 17 ms. W. from Augusta. Pop. in 1820, 1,590.

Monmouth, co. of N. J., bounded on the E. by the Atlantic ocean, SW. by Burlington, NW. by Middlesex, and N. by Raritan bay; length 60 ms., mean width about 18, and, exclusive of water, about 1,000 sq. ms. in surface. Its form triangular, and in one part, from Wreck Pond to Allentown, it is 30 ms. wide. Surface in the western and northern part undulating, but towards the ocean level. Soil of middling quality, though in places extremely productive. A very remarkable marl zone crosses this county in a direction from NNE. to SSW. Chief town, Freehold. Pop. in 1820, 25,038; and in 1840, 32,909. Central lat. 40 5 N., lon. W. C. 2 42 E.

Monmouth.—See *Freehold*.

Monocacy, small but fine river of Pa. and Md. It rises in Adams co. of the former State, and enters the Potomac in Frederick co., of the latter. It drains near one-half of Adams, and almost the entire surface of Frederick co.; comparative length about 50 ms.

Monomotapa, kingdom of the E. coast of Africa, bounded on the N. by Monomugi, on the E. by the Mozambique, on the S. by Sofala and Manica, and on the W. by unknown regions. It is watered by several rivers, of which Zambera is the chief. It lies between 23° and 33° E. lon., and 14° and 19° S. lat.

Monomugi, kingdom of Africa, lying near the equator, between Abyssinia on the N., Zanguebar on the E., Monomotapa on the S., and Congo on the W. This country is very little known to the Europeans.

Monongahela, river of the U. S., rises in Randolph co., Va., interlocking with the sources of the Great Kenawha, at N. lat. 38 30. Its course is nearly S. 80 ms., to where it receives the W. branch, from Lewis and Harrison cos. Below their junction, the united stream flows SE. 30 ms. to the S. boundary of Pa., which it passes, and 2 ms. lower, receives from the SE. Cheat river, little, if any, inferior in column or length to the Monongahela itself. Cheat river rises in Randolph co., and flows through that and Monongahela cos., enters Pa., and unites with the main stream, as before noticed. The sources of the Monongahela and Cheat are in the western spurs of the Appalachian mountains. Below the mouth of Cheat, the Monongahela flows nearly S. 50 ms., to its junction with the Youghiogheny. The latter rises in the Appalachian mountains, in Alleghany co., Md., interlocking with the sources of the N. branch of the Potomac, flows N. into Pa., passing through Fayette, Westmoreland, and, entering Alleghany co., unites with the Monongahela at McKeesport, after a comparative course of about 100 ms.; 12 ms. below its junction with Youghiogheny, the Monongahela unites with the Alleghany, and forms the Ohio, at the city of Pittsburg. The entire length of the Monongahela river, by comparative courses, is about 170 ms., but, following the meanders of the streams, either along the main or Cheat branch, the length exceeds 200 ms.

The country drained by the Monongahela is in some parts mountainous, and in all hilly.

For down stream navigation, the Monongahela, at high water, is passable with large boats as high as the mouth of the W. branch, and by lighter vessels much higher. Cheat river is navigable into Randolph co., about 50 ms., by comparative course, above its mouth, and the Youghiogheny to the Ohiopyle falls, in Fayette co., 60 ms. above its junction with the Monongahela. Extensive improvements have been made on the navigable facilities of the Monongahela. Light steamboats ascend as far as Brownsville.

The various branches of the Monongahela which derive their sources from the western chains of the Appalachian system, similar to the Potomac, claim a more than ordinary share of attention, as presenting the connecting links of a proposed line of canal improvement. Cheat river flows from the northwestern slope of Alleghany mountain, and, draining the eastern part of Randolph co., passes Chestnut ridge, enters Preston co., and, there a navigable stream, continues N. to within 5 ms. from the S. boundary of Pa., turning to the W., through Laurel hill, and thence NW., crosses the S. line of Pa., and unites with Monongahela.

Monongahela, city, borough town of Washington co., Pa., is situated on the left bank of Monongahela river, below the mouth of Pigeon creek. It is the same place formerly called Parkison's Ford, 18 ms. very nearly due E. of Washington, the county seat, and very nearly a like distance a little E. of S. from Pittsburg. Pop. 800.

Monongalia, or *Monongahela*, county of Va., bounded N. by Pa., E. by Preston co., Va., S by Sandy creek, or Randolph co., SW. by Monongahela river, or Harrison, and W. by Tyler; length 33 ms., mean width 20; area 660 sq. ms. Surface generally extremely hilly, and in part mountainous. The river alluvion, and some of the soil of the hills highly fertile. The Monongahela and Cheat unite in the lower part of the county, and both streams traverse it obliquely. Chief town, Morgantown. Pop. in 1820, 11,060; and in 1840, 17,368. Central lat. 39 30 N., lon. W. C. 3 0 West.

Monono, island.—See art. *Navigator's Islands*.

Monopoli, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on the coast of the Gulf of Venice, 28 ms. ESE. of Bari.

Monpazier, a town of Fr., in the dep. of Dordogne, 18 ms. SW. of Sarlat.

Monquegna, or *Monqueqaa*, town of Peru, in the bishopric of Arequipa, and capital of a territory of its name, adorned with large vineyards. Its whole commerce is in wine and brandy, which are greatly valued. It is 100 ms. SE. of Arequipa. Lon. 71 40 E., lat. 17 34 S.

Monroe, co. of N. Y., bounded by Lake Ontario N., Ontario co. E., Livingston S., and Genesee W. Length 32 ms., mean width 17; area 540 sq. ms. Washed by Lake Ontario on its northern side, crossed nearly in the middle by Genesee river, and at right angles to that stream by the Grand canal, and drained by a number of large creeks, this county occupies a very eligible position. The surface is generally hilly, with a good soil. Some alluvial flats extend along Lake Ontario and Genesee river. It was, in the census of 1820, included in Genesee and Ontario cos. Chief town, Rochester. Pop. in 1840, 64,902.

Monroe, co. of Pa., bounded by Northampton SE., S., and SW., by Lehigh river separating it from Luzerne N., Wayne co. N., and Pike NE. Its form a trapezium, 40 ms. from E. to W. greatest length, area being 576 sq. ms., the mean breadth would be about 14½ ms. It is mountainous, and drained by the higher branches of the Lehigh, N. lat. 41°, and lon. 1½° E. of W. C., intersect in this county. Chief town, Stroudsburg. Pop. in 1840, 9,879.

Monroe, co. of Va., bounded SE. by Botetourt and Giles, SW. by Kenawha river, or Giles, NW. by Greenbrier, N. by Nicholas, and NE. by Bath and Botetourt. Length 35 ms., mean width 13; area about 450 sq. ms. Surface mountainous or very hilly. The body of the county lying between Greenbriar and Kenawha river, some very good alluvial soil skirts the streams, though generally rocky and sterile. Chief town, Uniontown. Pop.

in 1820, 6,620; and in 1840, 8,422. Central lat. 37 32 N., lon. W. C. 3 25 W.

Monroe, co. of Ga., bounded by Pike W., Butts N., Ockmulgee river separating it from Jasper and Jones NE., Bibb SE., and Crawford SW.; length S. to N. 20 ms.; mean width 15; and area 300 sq. ms. N. lat. 33°, and long. 7° W. of W. C., intersect in the eastern part of this county. Chief town, Forsyth, which is situated about 45 ms. a little S. of W. of Milledgeville. Pop. in 1840, 16,275.

Monroe, southwestern co. of Flo., extending along the Gulf of Mexico from the Colooosahatchie river to Cape Sable, about 110 ms. The inland boundaries too vague to admit definite description. Pop. in 1840, 688.

Monroe, co. of Ala., bounded by Clarke W., Wilcox N., Butler NE., Conneeuh SE., and S. uncertain. Length 48 ms., mean width 28; area 1,340 sq. ms. Surface, except near the streams, sterile and covered generally with pine timber. The Alabama, however, meandering through from NE. to SW., gives a considerable superficies of very rich alluvion. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Claiborne. Pop. in 1820, 8,838; and in 1840, 10,680. Central lat. 31 30 N., lon. W. C. 10 20 W.

Monroe, co. of Miss., bounded E. by the State of Ala., W. by Tombigbee river, and NW. by the road from Natchez to Nashville. Length 50 ms., mean with 8; area 450 sq. ms. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Cotton Gin Port. Pop. in 1820, 2,721; and in 1840, 9,250. Central lat. 34 10 N., lon. W. C. 11 20 W.

Monroe, co. of E. Ten., bounded by N. Car. E., the Cherokee lands S., McMinn W., and Tennessee river, or Blount and Sevier, N. Length 43 ms., mean width 25; area 1,050 sq. ms. Surface rough, hilly, broken, and in part mountainous. It is bounded on one side by the Tennessee, and drained by the Tellico river. Pop. in 1820, 2,539; and in 1840, 12,056. Central lat. 35 32, lon. W. C. 7 15 W.

Monroe, co. of Ky., bounded by Ten. S., Allen co., Ky., W., Barren N., Adair NE., and Cumberland E. It occupies the dividing ground between Cumberland and Big Barren rivers. Length 38 ms., breadth 25; area 700 sq. ms. Its chief town, Tompkinsville, is 120 ms. S. from Louisville. Pop. in 1820, 4,956; and in 1840, 6,526. Central lat. 36 46 N., lon. W. C. 8 22 W.

Monroe, co. of Ohio, bounded E. by Ohio river, S. by Washington, W. by Morgan, NW. by Guernsey, and N. by Belmont. Length 38 ms., breadth 18; area 516 sq. ms. It is almost entirely very hilly and broken, though the soil is generally productive. Chief town, Woodsfield. Pop. in 1820, 4,641; and in 1840, 18,521. Central lat. 39 48, lon. W. C. 4 5 W.

Monroe, SE. co. of Mich., bounded by Lake Erie E., Ohio S., the unsettled Indian country W., and Wayne co. N. Length, breadth, and area, uncertain. Surface generally level, and soil productive. It is traversed from the NE. to SE. by the rivers Raisin, Huron of Erie, and some lesser streams. Chief town, Monroe. Pop. in 1820, 1,831; and in 1840, 9,922. Central lat. 42° N., lon. W. C. 7° W.

Monroe, co. of In., bounded by Lawrence S., Martin W., Delaware NE., and Jackson E. Length 24 ms., breadth 18, and area 324 sq. ms. Chief town, Bloomington. Pop. in 1840, 10,143.

Monroe, co. of Mo., bounded by Marion NE., Ralls E., Audrain SE., Boone SW. and Randolph W. Length from N. to S. 30 ms., breadth 27, and area 810 sq. ms. N. lat. 39 25, lon. W. C. 15° W. intersect near its centre. It is entirely comprised in the valley of Salt river, and, sloping eastward, is drained by numerous branches of that stream. Paris, the seat of justice, is situated on Crooked river, a confluent of Salt river, 120 ms. NW. of St. Louis. Pop. in 1840, 9,505.

Monroe, co. of Ark., bounded by Philips E., Arkansas co. S., Jefferson W., Pulaski NW., and St. Francisco N. Lat. 34 0 to 34 45 N. Central lon. W. C. 14 25 W. Though the adjacent counties, as laid down by Tanner, are here given, the outlines of this county are too vague to admit an approximate statement of the area. The slope is to SSE., and in that direction traversed by the main volume of White river. Much of the surface liable to annual submersion. The central part is in a direct line about 50 ms. NNW. from the mouth of White river. Pop. in 1830, 461; and in 1840, 936.

Monroe, tp., Hancock co., Me. Pop. in 1820, 732.——Village, Fairfield co., Ct., by post road 51 ms. SE. from Hartford.——Village, Monroe co., Mich., by post road 34 ms. SW. from Detroit.——Village, Sussex co., N. J., 84 ms. N. from Trenton.——Village in Bradford co., Pa., by post road 190 ms. N. from Harrisburg.——Post office, Bucks co., Pa.——Village, Warren co., N. C., 70 ms. SE. from Raleigh.——Village, Walton co., Ga., 66 ms. NNW. from Milledgeville. Lat. 33 46 N.. lon. W. C. 7 6 W.——Tp. in the eastern borders of Ashtabula co., Ohio. It is 7 ms. long from N. to S. by 5 broad from E. to W.——The NE. tp. in Muskingum co., Ohio, through which passes the road leading from Zanesville to Coshocton.——Tp., Guernsey co., Ohio, adjoining the N. line of the county.——Tp., Richland co., Ohio.——Village, Highland co., Ohio.——Tp., Licking co., Onio. Pop. in 1820, 591.——Town in the eastern borders of Butler co., Ohio, 12 ms. NE. from Hamilton,——Western tp. in Pickaway co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 653.——Town in Clark co., Ohio, about 10 ms. N. from Fairfield, in Green co.——Tp., Preble co., Ohio.——Tp., Miami co., Ohio, W. of the river Miami. Pop. in in 1820, 839.——Village and seat of justice for Overton co., Ten., on a small branch of Obies river, 100 ms. NE. by E. from Nashville. Lat. 36 25 N., lon. W. C. 8 11 W.——Village and seat of justice for Monroe co., Mich., on the right bank of the river Raisin, 40 ms. SW. from Detroit. Lat. 42 2 N., 6 18 W. lon. W. C.

Monroe, or *Southfield*, village, Orange co., N. Y., 19 ms. S. from Newburg. In this township are some very extensive iron works. Pop. in 1820, 2,969.

Monroetown, village, Pittsylvania co., Va., 168 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Monroeville, village, Huron co., Ohio, 120 ms. N. from Columbus.

Monroe Works, post office, Orange co., N. Y.

Mons, ancient, large, and strong city of the kingdom of Belgium, with a considerable manufactur-

of woolen stuffs, and a good trade. It stands partly on a hill and partly on a plain, at the confluence of the Haisne and Trouille, by which the country round it may be overflowed at pleasure. It is 17 ms. NE. of Tournay, 37 W. of Namur, and 143 N. of Paris. Lon. 4 3 E., lat. 50 27 N.

Monsanto, strongly fortified frontier town of Spain, in Estramadura. Lon. 5 50 W., lat. 39 40 N.

Monsaraz, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the Gaudiana, 25 ms. SW. of Elvas. Lon. 7 32 W., lat. 38 26 N.

Monson, town, Somerset co., Me., 150 ms. NE. from Portland.——Tp., Hamden co., Mass. Pop. in 1810, 1,674; in 1820, 2,126.

Monsterberg, or *Munsterberg*, town of Germany, in Silesia, in a province of the same name, 20 ms. NE. of Glatz, and 27 S. of Breslaw. Lon. 17 16 E., lat. 50 37 N.

Monstier.—See *Moutier*.

Montabour, small fortified town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, between Coblentz and Limburg. Lon. 7 50 E., lat. 50 30 N.

Montacniac, considerable town of Natolia, on the sea of Marmora. It carries on a great trade, especially in fruits, and is seated on a bay of the same name, 70 ms. SSE. of Constantinople. Lon. 29 10 E., lat. 40 0 N.

Montague Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific ocean, near Sandwich island. Lon. 168 31 E., lat. 17 26 S.

Montaigu, town of Fr., in the dep. of Vendee, and late province of Poitou, 24 ms. W. of Mauleon. Lon. 1 30 W., lat. 47 0 N.

Montague Township, partly in the co. of Grenville and partly in Leeds, U. C., lies to the northward of Wolford, and is washed by the river Radeau.

Montague, town, Franklin co., Mass., on the left bank of Connecticut river, opposite Greenfield. It is 18 ms. above Northampton. Pop. in 1820, 1,074.——Village, Sussex co., N. J., 93 ms. N. from Trenton.——Village, Essex co., Va.; by post road 72 ms. NE. from Richmond.——Island on the Pacific coast of North America, at the entrance of Prince William's sound. Lon. 60° N., lon. W. C. 77° W.

Montalban, strong town of Spain, in Arragon, with a citadel, seated on the Rio Martin, 44 ms. S. of Sarragossa, and 82 N. by W. of Valencia. Lon. 30′ W., lat. 41 9 N.

Montalcino, small town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, on a mountain, 17 ms. SSE. of Sienna, and 45 SE. of Florence. Lon. 11 30 E., lat. 43 7 N.

Montalto, town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, on the river Monacio, 10 ms. N. of Ascoli, and 45 S. of Ancona. Lon. 13 30 E., lat. 42 54 N.

Montabrus, frontier town of Portugal, in Alentejo, about 31 ms. distant from Lisbon. Lon. 6 24 W., lat. 39 30 N.

Mont a Peine fief, Hertford, co. of L. C., on St. Lawrence, 8 ms. below Quebec.

Montargil, small town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura. Lon. 8 11 W., lat. 39 30 N.

Montargis, considerable town of Fr., in the dep. of Loiret, and late province of Orleannois, famous for its excellent mustard and cutlery. It is seated on the river Loire, from which it has a navigable canal to the Seine, near a fine forest, 15 ms. S. of Nemours, and 62 S. by E. of Paris.

Montarville, seigniory, Kent co., L. C., between Boucherville and Chambly, 12 ms. E. from Montreal.

Montauban, considerable commercial town of Fr., in the dep. of Lot, lately the episcopal see of the province of Querci. The inhabitants amount to 20,000, and have manufactures of silk stockings and stuffs, serges, shalloons, &c. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Tarn, 20 ms. N. of Toulouse and 30 S. of Cahors.

Montauk Point, east end of Long island, in Southampton. The light-house is at lon. W. C. 5 6 E., lat. 41 4 N.

Montabazon, town of Fr., in the dep. of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine, agreeably seated at the foot of a hill, on which is an ancient castle, 135 ms. SW. of Paris. Lon. 45′ E., lat. 47 1 N.

Montbelliard, a town of France, formerly capital of a principality of the German empire of the same name, between the dep. of the Doubs and that of the Upper Rhine. It is seated on the foot of a rock, on which is a citadel. It was taken in 1674 by the French, who demolished the fortifications; but it was restored to the prince. It is seated near the Alaine and Daubs, 33 ms. W. of Basle, and 45 NE. of Besancon. Lon. 6 50 E., lat. 47 31 N.

Mont Blanc, the highest mountain of the Alps, in Savoy, being 15,662 feet above the level of the sea. It is called Mont Blanc from its uncommonly white appearance. The summit was deemed inaccessible till 1786, when Dr. Paccard ascended it.

Montblanc, town of Spain, in Catalonia, 15 ms. N. of Tarragona. Lon. 1 5 E., lat. 41 10 N.

Monthrison, town of Fr., in the dep. of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Forez, seated on the Velize, 40 ms. W. of Vienne, and 250 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2 27 E., lat. 43 32 N.

Montcallier, town of Italy, in Piedmont, subject to the king of Sardinia, and seated on the Po, 5 ms. SE. of Turin. Lon. 7 48 E., lat. 45 2 N.

Montdauphin, town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Alps, and late province of Dauphiny, seated on a craggy mountain, almost surrounded by the Durance, 8 ms. NE. of Embrun. Lon. 6 45 E., lat. 44 40 N.

Mont-de-Marson, town of Fr., and capital of the dep. of Landes, and late province of Gascony. It is seated on the Midouse, 30 ms. NE. of Dax. Lon. 30′ W., lat. 43 55 N.

Monte-Cassino, mountain of Naples, on the top of which is a celebrated Benedictine abbey. Lon. 13 44 E., lat. 41 39 N.

Montecchio, considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Reggio, 8 ms. NW. of Reggio. Lon. 15 54 E., lat. 42 8 N.

Monte Christo, town, bay, and cape, on the N. side of St. Domingo. The cape is a high hill, in the form of a tent, called by the French Cape la Grange. Lon. 71 50 W., lat. 19 54 N.

Monte Falco, town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto, near the river Clitunno, 12 ms. W. of Spoletto.

Monte Falcone, town of Italy, in Friuli, with a

castle near the river Pouzano, 18 ms. WNW. of Trieste.

Monte Fiascone, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, near the Lake Bolsena, 12 miles NNW. of Viterbo.

Monte Fossoli, town of Tuscany, in the Pisano, 18 ms. E. by N. of Leghorn.

Montelimar, town of Fr., in Drome, at the junction of the Jabron and Roubion, on the E. side of the Rhone, 100 ms. S from Lyons.

Monte Leone, town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 12 ms. NNE. of Nicotera.——Town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 9 ms. N. of Benevento.

Monte Morano, town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, near the river Calore, 18 ms. S. of Benevento.

Monte-Mor-o-Velho, town of Portugal, in Beira, with a very large castle. It is seated in a very fertile country, and is 88 ms. N. of Lisbon. Lon. 8 9 W., lat. 40 5 N.

Montenegio, mountainous district of European Turkey, in Albania.

Monterey.—See *St. Carlos de Monterey*.

Monte Pelosa, episcopal town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated on a mountain, near the river Basiento, 14 ms. E. of Cirenza. Lon. 16 18 E., lat. 40 47 N.

Monte Pulciano, episcopal town of Tuscany, seated on a mountain, near the river Chiana, in a country noted for excellent wine, 50 ms. S. by E. of Florence. Lon. 11 49 E., lat. 43 10 N.

Montesa, very strong town of Spain, in Valencia. It is the seat of an order of knighthood of the same name, and 5 ms. NW. of Xativa. Lon. 10′ W., lat. 39′ N.

Monte Sancto, formerly called Mount Athos, a mountain of Turkey, in Europe, on the Gulf of Contessa. It is called Monte Sancto, or the Holy Mount, because there are 22 monasteries thereon, in which are 4,000 monks, who never suffer a woman to come near them. It is 17 ms. S. of Salonichi. Lon. 24 39 E., lat. 40 27 N.

Monte Velino, mountain of Italy, supposed to be the most lofty part of the Appennines, and 8,400 feet above the level of the Mediterranean. It is 46 ms. NE. of Rome.

Monte Verde, a town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, 10 ms NE. of Conza.

Montevideo, town of South America, near and E. of the mouth of Platte river. It is a defective open seaport, claimed by the Portuguese and by the United Provinces of La Plata. The former have been in possession since 1817. Its supposed population 20,000. Lon. W. C. 20 45 E., lat. 34 55 N.

Montezuma, town, Cayuga county, N. Y., on the Erie canal, 12 miles W. from Auburn. It is a flourishing village.

Mont-Ferrand.—See *Clermont*.

Montferrat, duchy of Italy, bounded on the E. by the Milanese and Genoa, on the N. and W. by Piedmont, and on the S. by the territory of Genoa, from which it is separated by the Appennines. It contains 200 towns and castles, is very fertile and well cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and silk, and subject to the king of Sardinia. Casal is the capital.

Montfort, town of Fr., in the dep. of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, 16 miles W. of Versailles. Lon. 2 50 E., lat. 48 45 N.——Town of France, in the dep. of Isle and Vilane, and late province of Bretagne. It is seated on the river Men, and is 12 miles W. of Rennes. Lon. 1 58 W., lat. 48 8 N.——Strong town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Utrecht, with an ancient castle. It is seated on the Yssel, 7 ms. S. by E. of Utrecht. Lon. 5° E., lat. 52 4 N. ——Town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is 16 miles S. of Lindau and the Lake of Constance. Lon. 9 54 E., lat. 47 22 N.

Montgomery, tp., Orange co., N. Y. 12 miles, W. from Newberry. At the village there is an academy. Pop. in 1820, 5,541.——Tp., Somerset co, N. J. Pop. in 1820, 2,405.——Tp., Franklin co., Pa., on the S. boundary of the county between Warren and Antrim.——Township, near the eastern border of Richland co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 704.——Cl. tp., Franklin co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820 1,631.——Village, Franklin co., Ohio, 14 ms. NE from Cincinnati.——Village and seat of justice, Montgomery county, Ala., on Alabama river, 70 ms. by land from Cahaba. Lat. 32 20 N. ——Borough of Wales, capital of Montgomeryshire. It had a tower and a castle, which were demolished in the civil wars. It stands on the side of a hill, 24 ms. SW. of Shrewsbury, and 168 NW. of London. Lon. 3 5 W., lat. 52 26 N. ——Town and tp., Franklin co., Vt. 40 ms. NE. from Burlington.——Tp., Hampden co., Mass., 12 ms. NW. from Springfield. Pop. in 1820, 604.

Montgomery, county, New York, bounded by Schenectady SE., Schoharie S., Otsego SW., Herkimer W., Hamilton N., and Saratoga E.; length and breadth would average about 30 miles each, area 900 square miles. This is a very richly diversified county. The Mohawk meanders through it, dividing it into two unequal sections, leaving about one-third part S. from the river. East Canada creek enters the Mohawk from the N., and, for a distance of nearly 15 ms., forms the boundary between Montgomery and Herkimer counties. The Schoharie river enters at the SE. angle, and, flowing nearly N., falls into the Mohawk, opposite Tripes Hill. The NE. angle of this county is watered by the Sacondago branch of the Hudson. Except the alluvial plains near the Mohawk, this county is generally hilly, but rising in most instances, particularly S. from the Mohawk, by a not very abrupt acclivity; the slopes are arable to the summits. The soil partakes of the variety of the surface, presenting every transition from the highly fertile banks of the Mohawk, Schoharie, and other streams, to eminences rocky, and of course sterile. Staples—grain, flour, live stock, &c. Chief town, Johnstown. Pop. 1820, 37,569. Since 1830, the northern part of this county, to the amount of 750 sq. miles, was erected into the county of Fulton. Their respective population in 1840 stood thus: Montgomery, 35,818; Fulton, 18,049; and, jointly, 53,867. Central lat. 43° N., lon. W. C. 2 36 E.

Montgomery, county, Pennsylvania, bounded by Philadelphia and Delaware counties SE., Chester SW., Berks NW., Lehigh N., and Bucks NE.; length 30 miles, with 15, area 450 sq. ms. The surface of this county is delightfully variegated

by hill and dale. It is washed by the Schuylkill from its extreme western angle to the boundary of Upper Merion tp., and is drained by Perkiomen and Wissahicon creeks, flowing into the Schuylkill, and by the Pennipack and Tocony creeks entering Delaware. The W. and Lexington branches of the Neshaminy also rise in Montgomery and Hatfield townships, in this county. The soil is generally productive in grain, fruits, and meadow grasses, and also in garden vegetables. Staples—grain, flour, whiskey, fruit, garden productions, beef, pork, mutton, and various other articles. It is peculiarly remarkable for the production of fine marble.—See *White Marsh*. Chief town, Norristown. Population in 1820, 35,793; and in 1840, 47,241. Central lat. 40 15, lon. W. C. 1 40 E.

Montgomery, tp. and town Montgomery co., Pa., on the NE. boundary, of the co. and on the dividing ground between the sources of the Perkiomen, Wissahicon, and Neshaminy creeks. The village (called Montgomery Square, in this township) is 20 ms. nearly N. from Philadelphia.

Montgomery, county, Maryland, bounded by Potomac river, or by Fairfax and Loudon counties, Va., SW., Frederick co., Md., NW., Patuxent river, or Anne Arundel NE., and Prince George and the District of Columbia SE.; length 28 ms., mean width 18, area 500 sq. miles. Surface hilly and soil various. The county occupies a part of the valley between the first and second Appalachian ridge, and contains some excellent tracts of land, but in general the soil of this county is thin, and rather sterile. Staples—grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief town, Rockville. Population in 1820, 16,400; in 1830, 19,876, but in 1840, 15,446. Central lat. 39 15 N., lon. W. C. 15′ W.

Montgomery, county, Virginia, bounded by the Blue Ridge, or Franklin and Patrick SE., Grayson and Wythe SW., Walker's mountain, or Giles co. NW., and Botetourt NE.; length 42 miles, mean width 22½, area 950 sq. ms. It is traversed in its western angle by the Great Kenawha, and drained about two-thirds by that stream and its confluents. The dividing ridge between the Kenawha, James, and Roanoke rivers, traverses this county, Craig's creek and Catawba creek, branches of the former, and Staunton river, a branch of the latter, rise in the NE. of Montgomery. The surface is in part mountainous, and every where hilly and broken. The proportion of good soil but small, when compared to the general area. Chief town, Christiansburg. Pop. in 1820, 8,733. Since 1820, the southern part of this county, between the Iron mountains and Blue Ridge, was erected into a county by the name of Floyd, containing 420 sq. miles. The respective population of the two counties, by the census of 1840, stood thus: Floyd, 4,453, and Montgomery 7,405; jointly, 11,858. Central lat. 37° N., lon. W. C. 3 12 W.

Montgomery, county, North Carolina, bounded by Richmond and Anson S., Cabarrass W., Rowan and Randolph N., and Moore E.; length 42 miles, mean width 18, area 756. sq. miles. The Yadkin winds across this county from N. to S., which is drained by that stream and its confluents. Surface rather uneven than hilly. Soil near the streams fertile, but merging into pine barrens in the intervals. Staples—cotton, grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief town, Tindalsville. Pop. in 1820, 8,693; and in 1840, 10,780. Central lat. 35 20 N., lon. W. C. 3° W.

Montgomery, county, Georgia, bounded by Oakmulgee river S., by Little Oconee river, or Telfair co., SW., Laurens W. and NW., and Emanuel, or Great Ohoope river, NE.; length 40 ms., mean width 24, area 960 sq. miles. The Oconee and Oakmulgee form the Alatamaha at the S. extremity of this county. Surface generally level and soil sterile. Chief town, Vernon. Pop. in 1820, 1,869; and in 1840, 9,616. Central lat. 32 20 N., lon. W. C. 5 50 W.

Montgomery, co., Alabama, bounded by Pike SE., Butler S., Wilcox and Dallas W., Alabama river, or Autauga NW. and N., and the Muscogee, or Creek lands, NE; length 50 miles, mean width 30, area 1,500 sq. miles. Surface generally hilly, and, except near the streams, soil sterile. The junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, and, of course, the head of Alabama river, is near the northern border of this county, which leaves the Coosa at Wetumpka falls, 5 ms. above its mouth. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Montgomery. Pop. in 1820, 6,604. Central lat. 32 10 N., lon. W. C. 9 10 W.

Montgomery, county, Tennessee, bounded by Christian and Todd counties, in Ky., N., by Robertson co., in Tenn., SE., Dickson S., and Stewart SW.; length 40 miles, mean width 17½, area 700 sq. ms. Tennessee river traverses the southern part of this co., and at Clarksville receives from the NE. Red river. The soil is not generally very productive, though in part highly so. Surface uneven rather than hilly. Staples—cotton, grain, flour, &c. Chief town, Clarksville. Population in 1820, 12,219; and in 1840, 16,297. Central lat. 36 30 N., lon. W. C. 10 13 W.

Montgomery, county, Kentucky, bounded SE. and S. by Estil, W. by Clark, NW. by Bourbon, NE. by Bath, and E. by Pike; length 38 miles, mean width 12, area 420 sq. miles. It is drained by the sources of the S. fork of Licking, those of the Red river branch of Kentucky river, and by some creeks of the main fork of Licking. Surface rather uneven than hilly; soil productive. Chief town, Mount Sterling. Pop. in 1820, 9,587; and in 1840, 9,332. N. lat. 38°, and lon. W. C. 6 30 W. intersect in this county.

Montgomery, county, Ohio, bounded by Warren and Butler S., Preble W., Miami N., Clarke NE., and Green E.; length 24 ms., width 23, area 480 sq. miles. Surface waving, generally, but in part level. Soil very productive The main and W. forks of Miami river and Mad river all unite in this county. Below their junction the main stream turns SSW., and enters the NE. corner of Butler county near the village of Franklin. Chief town, Dayton. Pop. in 1820, 15,999; and in 1840, 31,938. Central lat. 39 45 N., lon. W. C. 7 18 W.

Montgomery, co. of Indiana, bounded by Putnam S., Parke SW., Fountain W., Tippecanoe N., Boone E., and Hendricks SE.; length 24 ms., breadth 21 ms., and area 540 sq. ms. Lat. 40° and lon. W. C. 9 50 intersect in this county. It is drained southwesterly by various branches of Sugar creek. Pop. in 1840, 14,438. The chief town, Crawfordsville, is situated at N. lat. 40 3, lon. W. C. 9 40 W.

Montgomery, county, Illinois, bounded by Bond and Madison S., Macaupin W., Sangamon N., and Shelby and Fayette E; length 36, and breadth 24 ms., area 864 sq. ms. Lat. 39 15 and lon. 12 30 W. of W. C. intersect in this co. Chief town, Hillsborough. Though rather level, this co. is a table land, from which flow towards the S. branches of the Kaskaskias, W., those of Macaupin, and N., those of Sangamon. Pop. in 1840, 4,490.

Montgomery, co., Missouri, bounded by Missouri river S., Howard co. W., Cuivore river, or Lincoln N., and St. Charles E.; length 50 miles, mean width 38, area 1,850 sq. ms. Surface hilly, in general, though with some exceptions. Soil varied. Pop. in 1820, 3,074; and in 1840, 4,371. Central lat. 38 50 N., lon. W. C. 13 55 W.

Montgomery's Ferry, post office, Cumberland county, Penn.

Montgomeryshire, county of Wales, 36 miles long, and 34 broad, bounded on the N. by Merionethshire and Denbighshire, NE. and E. by Shropshire, S. by Radnorshire, SW. by Cardiganshire, and W. by Merionethshire. It contains 500,000 acres, is divided into 9 hundreds and 47 parishes, and has 5 market towns. The number of inhabitants in 1811, was 51,931, and it sends two members to Parliament. Though barren and mountainous in many parts, it has a greater mixture of fertile vale and plain than several of the Welsh counties. Its riches proceed from its sheep and wool, the hilly tracts being almost entirely sheep walks; and the flocks, like those of Spain, are driven from distant parts to feed on them during the summer. This county also affords mineral treasures, particularly lead; and it abounds in slate and lime, but there is no coal. Its principal rivers are the Severn, Vyrnew, and Tannat. Pop. in 1801, 47,978; in 1811, 51,931; and in 1821, 59,889.

Montgomerysville, village, Gibson co., Indiana.

Monticello, town, Sullivan co., N. Y., 4 miles W. from Neversink river, and about 40 a little N. of W. from Newburg.——Seat of the venerable Thomas Jefferson, Albemarle county, Va., 2 miles S. from Charlottesville. Lon. W. C. 1 48 W., lat. 38 8 N.——Town, Fairfield district, S. C., 35 ms. N. from Columbia.——Village and seat of justice, Jasper co., Ga., 32 miles NW. from Milledgeville. Lat. 33 19 N., lon. W. C. 6 54 W. ——Village and seat of justice, Lawrence county, Miss., on Pearl river, 90 miles E. from Natchez. Lat. 31 32 N., lon. W. C. 12 56 W.——Town and seat of justice, Wayne co., Ky., 100 ms. S. from Frankfort, and about 4 ms. SE. from Cumberland river. Lat. 36 50 N., lon. W. C. 7 40 W.——Village, Lawrence co., Arkansas.

Montiel, formerly an episcopal town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 ms. from Metarza.

Montilla, town of Spain, in the province of Cordovo, 51 ms. N. of Granada.

Montivilliers, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, 95 miles NW. of Paris. Lon. 20′ W., lat. 49 35 N.

Montlouis, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrennees, and late province of Rousillon, with a strong citadel at the foot of a rock, built by Lewis XIV. It is 430 ms. S. of Paris. Lon. 2 5 E., lat 42 30 N.

Montluel, town of France, in the department of Ain, and late province of Bresse, seated in a fertile country, on the Seraine, 12 ms. NE. of Lyons, and 205 SE. of Paris. Lon. 5 8 E., lat. 45 49 N.

Montluzon, or *Montluçon*, town of Fr., in the dep. of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, seated on the river Cher. 150 ms. S. of Paris. Lon. 2 45 E., lat 46 22 N.

Montmedi, small but strong town of France, in the dep. of Meuse, and late duchy of Bar, seated on the river Cher, which divides it into the upper and lower town. It is 170 ms. NE. of Paris. Lon. 5 23 E., lat. 49 32 N.

Montmelian, formerly strong town of Savoy, but the French, in 1705, demolished the fortifications. It is 8 ms. SE. of Chemberry, and 27 NE. of Grenoble. Lon. 6 15 E., lat. 45 30 N.

Montmorenci, town of France, remarkable for the tombs of the ancient dukes of Montmorenci. It is seated on a hill, near a large valley, famous for its cherries, and is 7 ms. from St. Dennis, and 10 from Paris.

Montmorenci, Falls of. This fine cataract is in a small river of the same name, which falls into the left side of St. Lawrence, 9 ms. below the city of Quebec. The perpendicular pitch is 246 feet, and being in full view from the St. Lawrence, affords one of the most magnificent scenes in N. America.

Montmorillin, town of Fr., in the dep. of Vienne, and late province of Poitou. It is seated on the river Gartempe, over which it has a handsome bridge 24 ms. SE. of Poitiers.

Montpelier, city of the department of Herault, and late province of Languedoc. It is one of the largest and most beautiful cities in France, and has a citadel, a bishop's see, a university, and a botanic garden, the first established in Europe. The number of inhabitants is computed 30,000; is chiefly famous for its drugs and cordials, perfumed waters, hair powder, and verdigris. This city contains 200 apothecaries, the air is extremely healthy, and many invalids resort hither from all parts to recover their health. Montpelier is seated on a hill, 5 ms. from the Mediterranean, near the Lez, a small navigable river, and on the rivulet Merdanson, which is conveyed into different parts of the city by subterraneous canals. It is 27 ms. SW. of Nismes, 47 NE. of Narbonne, and 380 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 3 58 E., lat 43 37 N.——Village and seat of government for the State, in Washington co., Vt., on the NE. side of Onion river, 34 ms SE. of Burlington, on Lake Champlain, and 12 ms. N. of Williamson, in Orange co. Pop. 2,500. Lat. 44 16, lon. W. C. 4 28 E.——Seat of the Hon. James Madison, late President of the United States, in Orange co., Va., 20 ms. NE. from Monticello.——Village, Hanover co., Va., 24 ms. from Richmond.——Village, Richmond co., N. C., 105 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Montpensier, town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne, seated on a hill, 210 ms. SE. of Paris. Lon. 3 14 E., lat. 46 4 N.

Mont Pulciano.—See *Monte Pulciano.*

Montreal, town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, on a rivulet, 5 ms. W. of Palermo, and 50 NE. of Mazara.——Town of Germany, in the territory of

Treves, seated on the Elz, 20 ms. W. by N. of Coblentz.——Town of Spain, in the province of Arragon, on the Xiloca, 25 ms. NNW. of Teruel, and 40 S. by E. of Calatajud. Lon. 1 2 W., lat. 40 53 N.——Island in St. Lawrence river, at the confluence of that stream and the Ottowa. It forms a co. of the same name, 32 ms. long, but very irregular in width. The soil is very productive, and the surface pleasantly diversified by hill and dale.——City, L. C., on the eastern side of the island of the same name. Montreal is a place of considerable extent and great commercial importance. The houses are generally built in a modern style, in brick or stone, roofed with sheet tin, iron, or copper, and many finished with taste and elegance. The public buildings are numerous. The Seminary of St. Sulpice dates its origin to the era of the French government over Canada, and is a flourishing institution. The Hotel Dieu, a charitable institution, founded by the French in 1644 for the purpose of relieving indigent sick, is still supported and conducted by a superior and 36 nuns. The convent of Notre Dame, also a French establishment, conducted by a superior and 60 sisters, for the instruction of females in all the useful and ornamental parts of their education. The convent of the Grey Sisters is a general hospital for the reception of invalids and aged poor.

This city is the grand depot for the trade of Canada, and receives the inland freights from the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. Its harbor is safe, with from 18 to 26 feet of water. The rapid of St. Mary, 2 ms. below, is a very serious impediment to the entrance of vessels, demanding a strong wind to stem it. Rapids again occur about 4 ms. above the harbor, which entirely prevents any water communication between the city and La Chine. See *La Chine*.

Montreal is 120 ms. above Quebec, and 220 N. by W. from Boston. Pop. upwards of 20,000. Lon. W. C. 3 25 E., lat. 45 31 N.——River of the NW. territory of the U. S., which falls into the SW. part of Lake Superior, and about 60 ms. W. from the Ontanagon. It interlocks sources with the Chippewa and Wisconsin.

Montreal River, a southern confluent of Lake Superior, rises interlocking sources with those of the Menominees and Wolf rivers, branches of Fox river and Green bay, and with those of Chippewa and St. Croix branches of Mississippi river. The country from which those various rivers derive their sources is flat, and chequered with lakes. Short portages intervene between the navigable channels. The general course of Montreal river is to the NW.; comparative length about 100 ms; mouth into Lake Superior, 20 ms. E. of Chegoimegon bay.

Montreal Isle, in the E. end of Lake Superior, is small, and situated between the mouths of the rivers Montreal and Charron, and near the shore.

Montreal, River de, U. C., empties itself into E. end of Lake Superior, a little to the northward of the copper mines, and S. of the river Charron.

Montreuil, strong town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on a hill, near the mouth of the Canche, 36 ms. S. of Calais, and 42 WNW. of Arras.

Montreuil Bellay, town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Touet, 10 ms. SSW. of Saumur.

Montrichard, town of Fr., in the dep. of Loire and Cher, with a castle, seated near the Cher, 12 ms. SE. of Amboise.

Montrose, borough and seaport of Scotland, in Angusshire, near the estuary of South Esk. The buildings are neat; and the most remarkable are the town-house, the church, an elegant episcopal chapel, an hospital for lunatics, and its parish church is the largest in Scotland, except the parish church of Glasgow. A great number of trading vessels belong to this town, and a considerable trade is carried on to the Baltic, Hamburg, Rica, Archangel, &c. The salmon fisheries on the N. and S. Esk, form a valuable branch of commerce. The inhabitants of Montrose are said to be about 10,000, and it is 48 ms. NE. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 32 W., lat. 56 40 N.——Town and seat of justice, Susquehanna co., Pa., on the high ground from which flow the Wyalussing and Tunkhannoe into the Susquehanna SW., and also numerous creeks to the northward into the same stream near the S. line of N. Y. This is neat village, on an elevated site, commanding a fine view of the adjacent country. Lat. 41 48 N., lon. W. C. 1 4 E.——Village, Cumberland co., N. C.

Montrouis, town of St. Domingo, at the head of the Bight of Leogane, 5 leagues E. from St. Mark.

Mon, St. Michael, strong town of France, in the dep. of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, built on a rock in the sea, which is ascended at low water. It is 10 ms. SW. of Avranches, and 180 W. of Paris. Lon. 1 30 W., lat. 48 37 N.

Montsujeon, town of Fr., in the department of Upher Marne, and late province of Champaigne, 145 ms. SE. of Paris. Lon. 5 16 E., lat. 47 36 N.

Montserrado, cape of Africa, on the Atlantic Ocean, and on the Grain coast, N. lat. 6 30, W. lon. from London 10 20. A river flowing, as is supposed, from the Kong mountains, enters the Atlantic ocean immediately N. from Montserrado. This river, usually written Mesurado, is projected on Arrowsmith's map of Africa, flowing from NE. to SW. 350 ms. Another small stream, about 70 ms. in length, the St. Paul's, is laid down on the same map, and nearly parallel to the Mesurado, at about 5 ms. distance. The St. Paul's enters the same bay to the N. from the efflux of the Mesurado.

According to the annual report of the American Colonization Society, made to the annual meeting at Washington, Monday, January 9th, 1826, the slip of ground between Mesurado and St. Paul's rivers, has been purchased by the society, and is represented by the society to be elevated 20 feet above the *river*. [*Which* river? must probably both were meant.]

Monsierrat, mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, on which is a famous monastery and chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, resorted to by numbers of pilgrims. It is inhabited by monks of several nations, who entertain all that come out of devotion or curiosity for 3 days gratis. This mountain is said to be 10 ms. in circumference and 5 high;

and the country around it is seen 150 ms. It is 25 ms. NW. of Barcelona.

Monserrat, one of the leeward Caribbee islands, in the W. Indies, discovered in 1493 by Columbus, and so named by him from its resemblance to the mountain mentioned in the preceding article. It is about 9 ms. in length and breadth, and supposed to contain 50,000 acres, and the hills are covered with cedar and other trees. It carries on a great trade to England and Ireland in rum, &c.; belongs to the English, and is 30 ms. SW. of Antigua. Lon. 62 34 W., lat. 16 54 N.

Montville, town, Lincoln co., Me., 30 ms. NE. from Wiscasset.——Town, New London co., Ct. It is situated about 9 ms. NW. of New London.

Monza, town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Lambro, 8 ms. NE. of Milan. Lon. 9 10 E., lat. 45 33 N.

Monze, Cape, N. lat. 24 55, E. lat. 65 46, is considered as the separating point between Indostan and Makran. From Cape Monze to the Gulf of Cutch the shores of the Indian ocean are called the coast of Sinde, and W. of the cape, to the mountains of Kerman, Makran. The bay of Corachie lies between Cape Monze and the delta of the Indus, has a depth sufficient for vessels of from 300 to 400 tons; the tide rises 12 feet.

Monsigen, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 12 ms. W. of Creautznach, and 42 East of Treves. Longitude 7 14 East, latitude 49 50 N.

Mooers, town, Clinton co., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 567.

Mookden.—See *Moukden.*

Mooltan, city of Indostan, now, and since 1818, subject to the Seiks, is situated on the eastern or left side of the Chenaub river, N. lat. 30 15, lon. 71 40 E., about 250 ms. below Lahore, and 400 NW. by W. from Delhi. According to Burnes, this city is upwards of three ms. in circumference, and surrounded by a dilapidated wall. Pop. about 60,000, composed of one-third Hindoos, and the residue Mahometans. The Seiks only maintain a small garrison of 500 men. The inhabitants are mostly weavers and dyers of cloth. The silk manufacture of Mooltan is called "*kais*," and may be had of all colors, and are extensively exported to Khorasan and India.

The inundations of the Chenaub and its canals and rain render the vicinity of Mooltan a marsh—the swell of one year coming down before that of the previous season having dried up. Old canals exist, which, if repaired, would permit a direct navigation of about 80 ms. into the Indus, which, as far as concerns the commerce with countries to the northwestward of Mooltan, would save a distance of upwards of 300 ms.

The climate of Mooltan differs from that of the countries lower down the Indus; showers of rain are common at all seasons, but from the loose nature of the soil, the dust is intolerable. The date palm abounds in the vicinity of the city, which is otherwise highly cultivated. With the exception, however, of a strip of about two ms. wide along the streams, a sterile desert of sand hills extend between the Chenaub and Indus. The Persian wheel, for the purposes of irrigation, is much in use, and near the Indus wells are common, but on the Chenaub, only found near canals which branch from it.—*Burnes.* Lat 29 51 N., lon. 70 40 E. London.

Moon, Mountains of the, mountains of Africa, extending between Abyssinia and Monomotapa. They are higher than those of Atlas.

Moon, tp., Alleghany co., Pa., on the county line, and left bank of Ohio, 10 ms. below Pittsburg.

Moore, tp., Northampton co., Pa., on the head branches of Hockendogne and Monocacy creeks, commencing 8 ms. NW. from Easton, and 2 ms. NW. from Nazareth. Pop. 1820, 1,645.——Co., N. C. bounded by Cumberland SE., Richmond SW., Montgomery W., Randolph NW., and Chatham N. Length 38 ms., width 28, and area about 530 sq. ms. Its form triangular, extending from the Haw river about half way to the Yadkin. Surface hilly, and soil generally thin and sterile, though much good land skirts the streams. Staples, cotton, grain, flour, &c. Chief town, Alfordstown. Pop. 1820, 7,128; and in 1840, 7,988. Central lat. 36 20 N., lon W. C. 2 22 West.

Mooresborough, village, Rutherford co., N. C., by post road 226 ms. Southwest by West. from Raleigh.

Mooresburg, village, Columbia co., Pa.

Moore's Salt Works, post office, Jefferson co., Ohio.

Moorestown, village, Burlington co., N. Jersey, about midway between Philadelphia and Mount Holly, 9 ms. from each.

Mooresville, village, Limestone co., Ala., about 130 ms. N. from Tuscaloosa.

Mourafield.—See *Moorestown.*

Moorfield, village, Nicholas co., Ky., about 45 ms. NE. by E. from Frankfort.——Town, Harrison co., Ohio, 12 ms. SW. from Cadiz.——Tp., Clark co., Ohio. Pop. 1820, 783.

Moorfields, town and seat of justice, Hardy co., Va., on the right bank of the S. branch of Potomac, 53 ms. SW. by W. from Winchester. Lat. 39°, lon. W. C. 1 56 W.

Mooring's Cross Roads, post office, Pitt co., N. C., by post road 107 ms. SE. by E. from Raleigh.

Moorstown.—See *Moorestown.*

Moorsbury, village of Hawkins co., Tenn., 70 ms. NE. from Knoxville.

Mourshedabad, city of Hindoostan proper, the capital of Bengal before the establishment of the English power. It is seated on the western arm of the Ganges, 120 ms. N. of Calcutta. Lon. 88 28 E., lat 24 15 N.

Moor's Prairie, post office, Jefferson co., Ill., southwards from Vandalia.

Moorzook.—See *Murzook.*

Moosehead Lake, Somerset co., Me., the main source of Kennebec river, 25 ms. long, and from 3 to 15 wide.

Moosehilloch mountain, Grafton co., N. H., 10 ms. E. frow Haverhill, and very near the 44th of N. lat. By admeasurement made by Captain Partridge it is 4,636 feet above the ocean level.

Mootapilley, town in the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor Circar, at the mouth of the Gondegama. Lon. 80 10 E., lat 15 45 N.

Moquehua, town and small province of Peru, at the foot of the Andes. Lon. W. C. 6° E., lat. 17 13 S.

Mora, town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 ms. SE. of Toledo. Lon. 3 4 W., lat. 39 36 N.

Morant, Point, the most easterly promontory of Jamaica. Lon. 75 56 W., lat. 17 56 N.

Morat, commercial town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwic of the same name, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Friburg, 10 ms. W. of Bern, and 10 ms. NE. of Friburg. Lon. 6 53 E., lat. 46 52 N.——Lake of Switzerland, in a bailiwic of the same name. It is 6 ms. long and 2 broad, lying parallel with the lake of Neufchatel, into which it empties itself by the river Broye.

Morataletz, town of Spain, in New Castile, 22 ms. E. of Ciudad Real. Lon. 3 4 W., lat. 40 32 North.

Moratalla, town of Spain, in Murcia, 34 ms. SSW. of Chinchilla. Lon. 1 50 E., lat. 38 31 North.

Morava, or *Moraw*, river of Germany, which has its source on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia. It crosses Moravia, where it waters Olmutz and Hradisch, and, receiving the Teya from the confines of Lower Hungary and Upper Austria, separates those two countries as far as the Danube, into which it falls.

Morave, river of Turkey in Europe, which rises in Bulgaria, and, running through Servia, by Nissa, falls into the Danube at Semendriah.

Moravia, marquisate annexed to Bohemia, by which it is bounded on the W., by that kingdom and Silesia on the N., by Silesia and Hungary on the E., and by Austria on the W. It takes its name from the river Morava, which runs through it; and hence the sect of Christians called Moravians take their name, their doctrines having been first taught here. Olmutz was the capital, but now Brünn claims that honor.

Moravia is a province of the Austrian empire, including Moravia proper and Austrian Silesia, which has been annexed to it. Moravia proper contains 8,860 sq. ms., and 1,334,000 inhabitants, and Austrian Silesia 1,840 sq. ms., and 347,000 inhabitants. The six circles of Brun, Olmutz, Hradisch, Prerau, Znaym, and Iglau, form Moravia proper, while Austrian Silesia is divided into the circles of Techen and Troppau. The following is the population of the principal towns:

Brun	26,000
Olmutz	11,000
Iglau	11,000
Troppau	10,000
Sternberg	8,000
Nicolsberg	7,600
Techen	5,400
Znaym	5,200
Creinsier	3,200
Fulneck	3,100
Prerau	2,900
Hradisch	1,700

Moravia is intersected by several ranges of mountains, between which are many fertile valleys; and in the N. and S. there are well cultivated plains of considerable extent. The principal river is the March, or Morava, which is navigable, and, after receiving the Theya, runs S., and falls into the Danube above Presburg. This province is not remarkable for its vegetable productions. Corn and flax are raised, but not in great quantities. Hogs and geese are exported in great numbers. Gold and silver mines were formerly wrought to some considerable extent, but at present the most productive minerals of Moravia are those of iron and lead. Coal exists in large bodies, but has not been excavated in proportion.

Moravia presents manufacturing establishments on an extensive scale; woolen, cotton, and linen goods, are made to great amount. About 40,000 pieces of woolen goods are annually produced in the neighborhood of Iglau. The number of persons in all Moravia, employed in the woolen manufactory, is 16,000 weavers and 24,000 spinners. Thread is made at Rothwasser, and dying is extensively carried on at Brun. The cotton works at Lattowitz give employment to 1,000 individuals. Leather, paper, potash, and glass, are also manufactured in this province. Imports are wool, silk, flax, cotton, oil, and grain.

Moravian Village, U. C., on the river Thames, is in the 4th tp. from its mouth; it is a regular built village, of one street, with indifferent wooden huts, and a small chapel, inhabited by Indians converted to the Moravian faith, and their pastors. After some hesitation, I have concluded to retain the following, which was communicated by a judicious correspondent.

"I crossed the Thames at the Moravian town, 75 ms. from Detroit, and spent the night there with two Moravian missionaries from Bethlehem and Nazareth. I think they are governed by very different motives from those which influence mercenary preachers. They tell me they have more hopes of christianizing than of civilizing the Indians. One of these men teaches the males, the other the females. There are about 160 of both sexes and all ages at this place. They express no desire to exchange the native habits of savages for those of civilized life, nor do they inspire a hope, in any place where I travel, that the labors for their civilization and reformation will avail any thing but to accelerate their destruction." August 22, 1822.

Morbach, or *Murbach*, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 42 ms. SE. of Strasburg. Lon. 8 25 E., lat. 48° N.

Morbegno, town of the country of the Grisons, in the Valteline, where the governor and the regency reside. It is the handsomest and most commercial town in the Valteline, and seated on the Adda, 12 ms. SE. of Chiavenna, and 20 NE. of Lecco. Lon. 9 31 E., lat. 46 10 N.

Morbihan, dep. of Fr., including part of the late province of Bretagne. Vannes is the capital of this dep., which takes its name from a small bay between that town and the island of Belleisle. Its entrance is narrow, but it expands within, and contains about 30 little islands.

Morcone, town of Naples, in the Molise, 19 ms. SSE. of Molise. Lon. 14 54 E., lat. 41 24 N.

Morea, ancient Peloponnesus, a large peninsula of southern Europe. In ancient times this country was subdivided into Laconia SE., Messenia SW., Elis W., Achaia NW., Sicyonia and Corinthia NE., Argolis E., and Arcadia in the centre. No part of Europe presents a more richly variegated aspect. One scene of river or mountain grandeur succeeds another, under a serene and benignant sky. Though mountainous, its valleys are generally composed of a most productive soil.

But this beautiful country has been for a long period blasted by the despotism of the Turkish Government.

Peloponnesus, or Morea, is, from the Promontory of Males, the southeastern extremity of Laconia, to Rhium, in the NW. part of Achaia, about 140 ms. in length. Between the Chelonites (now Cape Tornese) and Schyllaeum (now Skilleo) the breadth is 126 ms. The whole peninsula is so very much indented with deep bays as not to average, it is probable, above a mean width of 50 ms.; area about 7,660 sq. ms., including the small surrounding islands. The modern population, as enumerated by Poqueville, amounts to 400,000 Greeks, and 20,000 Turks, Jews, and Albanians. Chief towns, Patras, Corinth, Napoli-di-Romania, Coron, and Trippolizza. The Morea lies between lat. 36 22 and 38 18 N.

The names of the Morea did not, as is generally believed, come from the Italian name of the mulberry tree, but from the Sclavonic, and signifies a country near or bordered by the sea.—*Tulmeyer.*

Moreau, town, Saratoga co., N. Y., on Hudson river, in the great bend opposite Glen's falls, 20 miles NNE. from Ballston Spa. Pop. in 1820, 1,549.

Morelund, village, Tioga co., N. Y., by post road 239 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.——NE. tp., Montgomery co., Pa., between Berks co. and Pennipack creek, 13 ms. NNE. from Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 1,890.——NE. tp., Philadelphia co., Pa., 13 ms. NNE. from Philadelphia. ——SE. tp., Lycoming co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 1,276.

Morella, town of Spain, in Valencia, among high mountains, 80 ms. N. of Valencia.

Moresby, harbor of Eng., a little N. of Whitehaven, in Cumberland, in and about which many remains of antiquity have been dug up, such as altars and stones, with inscriptions on them, and several caverns have been found, called Piet's Holes.

Moresville, village, Delaware co., N. Y., by post road 74 ms. SW. from Albany.

Moret, ancient town of Fr., in the department of Seine and Marne, with a castle, seated on the Loire, 35 ms. SE. of Paris. Lon. 2 52 E., lat. 48 26 N.

Moreton, village, Washington county, Vt., on Onion river, 7 ms. W. from Montpelier.

Moretta, town of Piedmont, situated on a small river, which runs into the Po, 16 ms. S. of Turin. Lon. 7 44 E., lat. 44 48 N.

Morgan, co. of Va., bounded by Berkeley SE., Hampshire SW., and on all other sides by the Potomac river, or Md. Length 30, mean width 15 ms.; area 450 sq. ms. The extent of this county was by mistake included in Hampshire co.—See *Hampshire* co., Va. Surface very broken, part mountainous, and all hilly. The only good soil on the streams. Staples, grain and flour. Chief town, Frankfort. Pop. in 1840, 4,253.

Morgan, co. of Ga., bounded by Putnam SE., Jasper SW., Walton NW., and the Oconee river, or Clark and Greene, NE. Length 22, mean width 20 ms.; area 440 sq. ms. Its southern limit on Oconee river is about 30 ms. above Milledgeville. Chief town, Madison. Pop. in 1820, 13,520; and in 1840, 9,121.

Morgan, co. of Ten., bounded NW. by Fendress, Campbell NE., Anderson E., Roane SE., Bledsoe S., and White W. Length 45, mean breadth 22 ms., and area 990 sq. ms. N. lat. 35 56 to 36 25, lon. W. C. 7 14 to 8 0 W. It occupies a part of the table land between the valleys of Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. The northern section slopes to the northward, and in that direction discharges the higher sources of the South fork of Cumberland river. The opposite inclination falls to the SE., and is drained by the various branches of Emery's river, a tributary of Tennessee river. The surface of Morgan co., Ten., is elevated and broken. Chief town, Montgomery. Pop. in 1830, 2,582; and in 1840, 2,660.

Morgan, co. of Ohio, bounded N. by Muskingum and Guernsey, E. by Monroe, and S. by Washington and Athens. Length 32, breadth 18 ms.; area 500 sq. ms. Surface very broken and hilly in general, though much of the soil excellent. Staples, grain and flour. Chief town, McConnelsville. Pop. in 1820, 5,297: and in 1840, 20,852.

Morgan, co. of Alabama, bounded by Marshal E., Blount and Walker S., Lawrence W., and Tennessee river N. Length 32, mean breadth 26 ms., and area 832 sq. ms. N. lat. 34 26, and lon. 10 0 W. of W. C. intersect near the centre. Chief town, Somerville. Pop. in 1840, 9841.

Morgan, tp., Greene co., Pa., between the main stream of Ten Mile creek, Ruff's creek, and the boundary between Greene and Washington cos., 8 ms. NE. from Waynesborough. Pop. in 1820, 1,622.——Town, Morgan co., Ohio, including McConnelsville, the county seat.——SW. tp., Butler co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1,540.——Tp., Knox co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1,097.——Tp., Gallia co., Ohio.——Village, Ashtabula co., Ohio., by post road 262 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Morganfield, town and seat of justice for Union co., Ky., 12 ms. SE. from the mouth of Wabash, and 15 SW. from Henderson, on Ohio. Lat. 37 41 N., lon. W. C. 10 48 W.

Morgan's Settlement, post office, Wayne co., Ohio, 93 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Morgan's Store, Montgomery co., N. C., by post road 113 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Morgansville, village, Nottaway co. Va., 18 ms. SW. by W. from Petersburg.

Morgantown, village, Berks co., Pa., 7 ms. from Reading.——Village and seat of justice for Monongalia co., Va., on the right bank of Monongahela river, 20 ms. SSW from Uniontown, and 30 by land above Brownsville, Pa. This village is seated on a high bottom of Monongahela river, and contains about 100 dwelling-houses. Lat. 39 33 N., lon. W. C. 3 50 W.——Village and seat of justice for Burke co., N. C., on the right bank of Catawba river, 30 ms. NW. from Lincolnton, Lat. 35 40 N., lon. W. C. 4 42 W.——Village, Blount co., Tenn., on Tennessee river, 30 ms. SW. from Knoxville.——Village, Butler co., Ky., on the left bank of Greene river, 30 ms. NNE. from Russelville.——Village, Clinton co., Ohio.

Morgarten, mountain of Switzerland, between the cantons of Schweitz and Zug.

Morges, commercial town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, and capital of a bailiwick, seated in a beautiful bay of the Lake of Geneva. By its canal, merchandise is transported from Geneva to

other parts. This canal, by the channels of the Morges and Orbe rivers, unites the Lakes of Geneva and Neuf-Chatel, and opens a commercial route through Switzerland from the basin of the Rhone to that of the Rhine. It is 5 ms. WSW. of Lausanne. Lon. 6 42 E., lat. 46 27 N.

Morhange, town of Fr., in the dep. of Moselle, and late province of Lorraine, 200 ms. E. of Paris. Lon. 6 42 E., lat. 48 51 N.

Moriah, village, Essex co., N. Y., on the head of Scroon river, 60 ms. SSW. from Plattsburg, and 103 N. from Albany.

Moriches, village, Brookhaven tp., Suffolk co., N. Y., on the S. side of Long island, 10 ms. W. from West Hampton, and 72 E. from the city of New York.

Morrison's Tan Yard, post office, Mecklenburg co., N. C., by post road 170 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Moriss's Cove, post office, Bedford co., N. C.

Morris's Store, and post office, Richmond co., North Carolina, by post road 114 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Morlachia, mountainous country in Hungarian Dalmatia, the inhabitants of which are called Morlacks, or Morlacchi. They inhabit the pleasant valleys of Koter, along the rivers Kerka, Cetina, Narenta, and among the inland mountains of Dalmatia. They are said by some to be of Wallachian extraction, but others think their origin involved in the darkness of barbarous ages. The Morlacchi are so different from the inhabitants of the sea coasts in dialect, dress, disposition, and customs, that they seem clearly to be of a different original.

Morlaix, considerable seaport of Fr., in the dep. of Finisterre, and late province of Bretagne, with a castle, and a tide harbor. The church of Notre-Dame is a singular structure, and the hospital very handsome. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linen, hemp, and tobacco. It is seated on a river of the same name, 30 ms. NE. of Brest. Lon. 3 46 W., lat. 48 33 N.

Morocco, empire of Africa.—See *Africa*, pp. 17 and 18.

Morocco, the city and capital of the kingdom of Morocco, seated in a beautiful valley, or rather plain between the Atlas mountains and the Atlantic ocean, distant about 100 ms. from the latter. Morocco is 90 ms. E. of Mogador, and 400 S. of Gibraltar. Lon. 6 45 W., lat 31 12 N.

Moron, town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in a pleasant, fertile plain. In its neighborhood is a mine of precious stones. It is 30 ms. SE. of Seville. Lon. 5 10 W., lat. 37 10 N.

Morotoi, one of the Sandwich isles, 7 ms. WNW. of Mowee. Yams are its principal produce, but it has little wood. The coast on the S. and W. sides forms several bays, which are tolerably sheltered from the trade winds. Lon. 117 14 W., lat 21 10 N.

Morpeth, borough of Eng., in Northumberland. It is an ill built, straggling place, seated on the N. bank of the Wentsbeck, and on the opposite side is the church and a castle in ruins. It sends two members to Parliament, has a free school founded by Edward VI, and is 15 ms. N. of Newcastle, and 287 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 28 W., lat. 55 15 N.

Morriches, village, Brookhaven, Suffolk co., N. Y., on the S. side of Long Island, 72 ms. E. from N. Y.—See *Moriches*.

Morris, co., N. J., bounded by Essex SE., Somerset S., Hunterdon SW., Sussex and Warren NW., and Passaic N. Length 26, mean width 19 ms., area about 500 sq. ms. The surface of this co. is very pleasantly variegated by hill and dale. It is drained by Rockaway and other confluents of Passaic river, and also by some streams flowing S. into Raritan river. The NW. part is mountainous, but the features of nature become less rugged advancing to the eastward. The Pompton and Rockaway rivers unite and form the Passaic, on the eastern border of this co., 6 ms. above the celebrated falls of Passaic, at the village of Patterson. Soil productive in fruits, grain, and pasturage. Chief town, Morristown. Pop. 1820, 21,368; and in 1840, 25,844. Central lat. 40 53 N., lon. W. C. 2 28 E.

Morris, tp., Huntingdon co., Pa., on the left side of Frankstown branch, 12 ms. W. from Huntingdon.——Tp., Greene co., Pa., on Bates and Brown's forks of Ten Mile creek, between the S. boundary of Washington co. and Morgan and Greene tps., in Wayne co., 6 ms. NW. from Waynesburg.——Tp., Washington co., Pa., lying N. from the preceding. Pop. 1820, 1,713.

Morris Flats, Madison co., N. Y., between Madison and Cazenova.

Morrison, the northwesternmost tp. of Jackson co., Ohio.

Morristown, town, Orleans co., Vt., 20 ms. N. from Montpelier.——Town, St. Lawrence co., New Yoork, nearly opposite to Brockville, in Upper Canada.——Village and seat of justice, Morris county, N. J., 19 ms. NW. from Newark. Beside the common co. buildings, it contains an academy and two churches. Pop. 1820, 3,524. Lat. 40 47, lon. W. C. 2 30 E.——Pleasant village, Belmont co., Ohio, on the great road leading from Wheeling, in Va., to Zanesville, 10 ms. W. from St. Clairsville, and 120 easterly from Columbus.

Morrisville, village, Madison co., N. Y., between Madison and Cazenova.——Town, Bucks co., Pa., opposite Trenton.——Village, Greene co., Pa.——Village, Fauquier co., Va.

Morsona, town of Naples, in the Molise, 14 ms. NE. of Molise.

Mortagne, town of France, in the department of Orne, famous for its serges and tanneries. It is 19 ms. ESE. of Seez, and 70 WSW. of Paris.——Town of France, in the department of Nord, seated at the conflux of the Scarpe and Scheldt, 8 ms. SE. of Tournay.——Town of Fr., in the department of Lower Charente, seated on the Gironde, 24 ms. SSW. of Saintes.——Town of France, in the department of Vendee, 36 ms. N. of Fontenay le Compte.

Mortain, town of France, in the department of Manche, on the rivulet Lances, almost surrounded by craggy rocks, 20 ms. E. of Avranches.

Mortara, town of Italy, in the Milanese, and in the district of Lumello, 22 ms. SW. of Milan.

Mortay, island, the most northern of the Moluccas, subject to the Sultan of Ternate. It is 80 ms. in circumference, and thinly inhabited, but full of sago trees, which are cut by the people of Gilolo. Lon. 128° E., lat. 3° N.

Mortlich, village of Scotland, in Banffshire, 6 ms. SW. of Keith.

Morven, village, Anson co., N. C., by post road 132 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Morviedo, town of Spain, in Valencia, on the site of the ancient Saguntum, with the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, &c. It is seated on a river of the same name, 15 ms. N. of Valencia.

Mosa, town of Arabia, in Yemen, 25 ms. N. by E. of Mocha.

Mozambique, strait or channel of the Indian ocean, between the E. coast of Africa and the island of Madagascar. It is narrowest in the middle, where it is 240 ms. over.——City of Africa, on the Mozambique channel, S. lat. 15 10, lon. 42¼ E., London. Cape St. Andrew, of Madagascar, is a little S. of E. 350 miles from Mozambique.—See *Africa*, p. 28.

Mosbach, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with an elegant castle, seated on the Neckar, 25 ms. ENE. of Heidleberg. Lon. 9 21 E., lat. 49 28 N.

Mosburg, town of Germany, in Carinthia, 6 ms NW. of Clegenfurt.——Town of Bavaria, seated at the conflux of the Amber with the Iser, 9 ms. W. of Landshut.

Moscovy.—See *Russia*.

Moscow, formerly a duchy, but now a government of Russia, bounded on the N. by the government of Tver, E. by that of Great Volodimir, S. by the governments of Kalugo and Resan, and W. by those of Tver and Smolensko. It is a fruitful country, and produces abundance of excellent asparagus.

Moscow, city of Russia, capital of the government of Moscow, and formerly of the whole empire. Previous to the entry of the French, it was the largest city in Europe, the circumference within the rampart that enclosed the suburbs, being 20 ms., but its population did not correspond with its extent. It contained within the ramparts 300,000 souls, and was the most populous city in the empire, notwithstanding the residence of the court was at Petersburg.

The general divisions of Moscow are the same as previous to the conflagration in 1812. They were, 1. The Kremlin, which was in the central and highest part of the city, surrounded by high walls of stone and brick, 2 ms. in circumference. This division contained the ancient palace of Czars, where Peter the Great was born, also the cathedral with seven towers, besides other churches, the patriarchial palace, and the arsenal. 2. The Khitaigorod, which was much larger than the Kremlin; it contained the university, the printing house, and many other public buildings, with all the tradesmen's shops. The houses were mostly stuccoed or white washed, and was the only street in Moscow in which the houses stood close to each other. 3. The Bielgorod, or White Town, which ran round the two preceding divisions, took its name from a white wall, by which it was formerly surrounded. 4. Semlainogorod, which environed all the other three quarters, and was so denominated from a circular rampart of earth by which it was encompassed. The last two divisions exhibited a grotesque group of churches, convents, palaces, brick and wooden houses, and mean hovels. 5. The Sloboda, or suburbs, which formed a vast exterior circle round all the parts already described, were invested by a low rampart and ditch. These suburbs contained, besides buildings of all kinds, orchards, gardens, cornfields, much open pasture, and some small lakes, which gave rise to the Neglina. The Moskwa, from which the city takes its name, flows through it in a winding channel, but, excepting in spring, is only navigable for rafts. It receives the Yausa in the Semlainogorod and the Neglina, in the western extremity of the Kremlin; the beds of both these rivulets are nearly dry in summer. Moscow is an entrepot of the inland commerce of Russia, particularly that river which communicates with the Volga, and also by a canal to the Don, which river communicates with the sea of Asoph. This city is 425 ms. SE. of Petersburg. Lon. 37 33 E., lat. 55 46 N.

Moscow, tp., Somerset co., Me., 28 ms. N. from Norridgewock.——Town, Livingston co., N. Y., near the W. side of Genessee river, 30 ms. above Rochester.——Small village containing about 100 inhabitants, in the southern limit of Clermont co., Ohio. It is situated on the N. bank of the Ohio river, 22 ms. southerly from Williamsburg, and 120 southwesterly from Columbus.

Moselle, department of France, including part of the late province of Lorraine. It takes its name from a river which rises in the Vosges, waters Epinal and Toul, receives the Meurte below Nancy, and, passing by Metz, Thionville, and Treves, enters the Rhine at Coblentz. Metz is the capital.

Mosenia, town of Persia, in the province of Chusistan, 22 ms. SW. of Suster.

Moskoe.—See *Malestroom*.

Mosque, from the Arab *medsched*, Turkish *meschit*, Italian *moscheta*, Spanish *mezquita*, English and French *mosque*, and means a temple or place of worship. This term comes evidently from the Arab *meschid*, a grave, and which we may find in many Mahometan proper names, as *Meschid Ali*, *Meschid Madre Sulieman*, &c. There is no other fact in history more remarkable than the fact of erecting temples on burial grounds, every where and at all times prevalent.

Mosquito Shore, country of New Spain, on the Atlantic ocean, containing the eastern part of the provinces of Honduras and Nicaragua. In magnitude it exceeds Portugal; it is well watered by navigable rivers and lakes, abounds in fish, game, and provisions of all sorts, furnishes every necessary for raising cattle and stock, and clothed with woods producing timber for every purpose at land or sea. The soil is superior to that of the West India islands, the climate is more salubrious, and the destructive ravages of hurricanes and earthquakes have never been known here. The Mosquito Indians are so situate between morasses and inaccessible mountains, and a coast full of rocks and shoals, that no attempts against them by the Spaniards, whom they mortally hate, could ever succeed.

Moss, seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, at the mouth of a river of its name, on the E. side of Christiana bay. Here are many saw mills and a large iron foundry. It is 28 ms. S. of Christiana. Lon. 10 48 E., lat. 58 38 N.

Mosey Creek, post office, Jefferson co., Tenn., by post road 190 ms. E. from Murfreesborough.

Mosoul.—See *Mousol* and *Asia*, p. 84.

Mostagan, ancient and strong town of the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle and a good harbor, 50 ms. NE. of Oran. Lon. 30′ E., lat. 36 20 N.

Mostar, considerable town of Turkish Dalmatia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It belongs to the Turks; 20 ms. NE. of Narenta. Lon. 18 37 E., lat. 43 48 N.

Mosul.—See *Mausul.*

Motala, town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, 15 ms. NW. of Taranto. Lon. 17 14 E., lat. 40 46 N.

Motes, Anglo-Saxon, public assemblies for legislative or municipal purposes, as Wittenagemote, Folkmote, and Burgemote.

Motherkill, hundred, Kent co., Dela. It is watered by Motherkill creek. The chief town, Fredericka. Pop. 1810, 7,415; in 1820, 7,558.

Mottle Isle, island of Vt., Grand Isle co. It is to the NW. from Grand Isle, and is 8 ms. long and 2 wide.

Motyr, island of Asia, one of the Moluccas, of great value to the Dutch on account of its spices. Lon. 128 20 E., lat. 10′ S.

Motril, seaport town of Spain, in Granada, with a good harbor, seated on the Mediterranean, 37 ms. SE. of Granada. Lon. 3 38 W., lat. 36 32 N.

Mouab, seaport town of Arabia Felix, capital of Yemen, seated in a fertile country, 80 ms. S. of Sanaa. Lon. 46 35 E., lat. 16 20 N.

Moudon, one of the most ancient towns of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwic of the same name, in the Pays de Vaud, and formerly of all that part of the country which belonged to the duke of Savoy. It was formerly called Minodumum. It is 12 ms. N. by E. of Lausanne. Lon. 6 58 E., lat. 46 41 N.

Mougden, or *Chenyan*, capital of the country of the Mantchew. It is built on an eminence, and walled in by walls 3 leagues in circumference. It is 440 ms. NE. of Peking. Lon. 122 45 E., lat. 41 55 N.

Moulins, episcopal town of Fr., in the dep. of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois. It has a bridge over the Allier, on which it is seated, and takes its name from the great number of mills (moulins) that were formerly in its neighborhood, and contains above 16,000 inhabitants. Its manufacture of cutlery is in great esteem. It is 30 ms. S. of Novers. Lon. 3 25 E., lat. 46 34 N.

Moulins-Engilbert, town of Fr., in the dep. of Nievre, and late province of Nivernois. It is seated at the bottom of the mountains of Morvan, and is 5 ms. SW. of Chateau-Chinon.

Moultan, province of Hindoostan proper, bounded on the N. by Lahore, on the E. by Delhi and Agimere, on the S. by Guzerat, and on the W. by Persia and Candahar. Its products are cotton, sugar, opium, galls, brimstone, &c. It was subject to the seiks; but its capital, Moulsan, has been garrisoned by the king of Candahar, ever since 1779.——One of the most ancient cities of Hindoostan proper, capital of a province of the same name. It is of small extent for a capital, but strongly fortified, and has a Hindoo temple of great celebrity. The trade of Moultan has been greatly lessened, on account of the river having been choked up. Here is a particular sect of Hindoos, called Cetry—a tribe of warriors supposed to be the Catheri or Cathei, with whom Alexander warred on the banks of the Malli. Moultan is seated on one of the branches of the Indus, 210 ms. SW. of Lahore, and 310 SE. of Candahar. Lon. 70 40 E., lat. 29 51 N.—See *Moultan.*

Moultan, South, corporate town of Eng., in Devonshire. In the reign of Edward I., N. and S. Moulton had the privilege of sending members to Parliament, and was a royal demesne. It is governed by a mayor, and has a manufacture of serges, shalloons, and felt. It is seated on the Moul, 12 ms. SE. of Barnstable, and 177 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3 55 W., lat. 51 5 N.

Moulton, village, Lawrence co., Ala.

Moultonborough, town, Stafford co., N. H., N. from Lake Winnipissiogee. Pop. 1820, 1,279.

Mountains.—The following presents a tabular view of the height of the most remarkable mountains of the earth:

AMERICA.

		Feet.	
1	Nevada de Sorata	25,250	Andes Peru & Bolivia.
2	Nevada d'Illimani, 1st peak	24,450	——
3	Do. 2d peak	24,200	——
4	Chimborazo	21,440	——
5	Antisana	19,150	——
6	Cotopaxi	18,890	——
7	Arequipa, volcano	18,373	——
8	Descabecada	18,000	——
9	Popocatepetl	17,716	Mexican chain.
10	Iliniza	17,376	Andes, Bolivia.
11	Citlalpetl, or peak of Orizaba	17,371	Mexican chain.
12	Tunguragua	16,579	Andes, Bolivia.
13	Nevado de Merida	16,420	Colombia.
14	Cerro de Potosi	16,000	Andes, Bolivia.
15	Pichincha	15,940	——
16	Nevado de Mexico	15,700	Mexican chain.
17	Coffre de Perote	13,514	——
18	Big Horn, or Long's peak	13,430	Rocky Mountains.
19	Mount St. Elias	12,670	——
20	James's Peak	11,500	——
21	Sierra de Cobre	9,000	Cuba.
22	Serrania Grande	9,000	Haiti.
23	Mount Fairweather	8,970	——
24	Duida, volcano	8,467	Colombia.
25	Blue Mountains	7,486	Jamaica.
26	Mount Washington	6,650	White Mts., N. H.
27	Guadarrama	6,400	Colombia.
28	White Mountains	6,234	New Hampshire.
29	Blaaserk	6,000	East Greenland.
30	Werner Mountains	6,000	——
31	Morne Garou	5,110	St. Vincent, W. I.
32	Souffriere	5,041	Guadaloupe, W. I.
33	Moose Hillock	4,636	New Hampshire, U. S.
34	Jorullo, volcano	4,267	Mexico.
35	Pelee	4,260	Martinique, W. I.
36	Camel's Rump	4,168	United States.
37	Saddle Mountain	4,000	——
38	Kaatskill	3,454	New York.
39	Killington peak	3,450	Vermont.
40	Grand Monadnock	3,254	New Hampshire.
41	Appalachian peak	2,700	United States.
42	Cape Horn	1,870	Tierra del Fuego.

ASIA AND OCEANIA.

1	Dhawalagiri	26,862	Himalaya.
2	Jewahir	25,749	——
3	Jamautri	25,500	——
4	Dhaibun	24,740	——
5	Hindoo Kho	20,800	Afghanistan.
6	Mowna Kha	18,400	Owhyhee, or Hawaii.
7	Elburz	17,796	Caucasus.
8	Agri-dagh, or Ararat	17,266	Armenia.
9	Klioutshevskoi, vol.	16,512	Kamtschatka.
10	Mowna-Roa	16,020	Owhyhee, or Hawaii.
11	Kazbec	15,345	Caucasus.
12	Demavend	15,000	Elburz, Persia.
13	Ophir	13,842	Sumatra.
14	Arjish-dagh, Argæus	13,100	Asia Minor.
15	Gunong, Dempu, vol.	12,465	Sumatra.
16	Egmont	11,433	New Zealand.
17	Koriatskaia, volcano	11,215	Kamtschatka.

ASIA AND OCEANIA—Continued.

18	Bielukha	11,000	Altai, Siberia.
19	Peak	10,995	Otaheite.
20	Raitskoi	10,735	Altai.
21	Krionotskaia, volcano	10,625	Kamtschatka.
22	Shiveluish, volcano	10,591	——
23	Parmesan	10,050	Banca.
24	Lebanon	9,520	Syria.
25	Awatska, volcano	8,760	Kamtschatka.
26	Dodabetta	8,760	Neilgherries, India.
27	Daneshken Kamen	8,500?	Ourals.
28	Pedro-talia-galla	8,280	Ceylon.
29	Me lin	8,200	Quantung, China.
30	Kirrigal Pota	7,810	Ceylon.
31	Tottapella	7,720	——
32	Peak of Iesso	7,600	Island of Iesso.
33	Sinai	7,500	Arabia Petræa.
34	Adam's Peak	7,420	Ceylon.
35	Olympus	6,500	Asia Minor.
36	Bettigo	6,500	Western Ghauts.
37	Sea view Hill	6,500	New South Wales.
38	Quelpaert	6,400	Quelpaert island.
39	Subramani	5,560	Western Ghauts, India.
40	Jebel Akral, or Cassius	5,318	Syria.
41	Aboo	5,100	Aravulli, India.
42	Ida	4,960	Asia Minor.
43	Corean Mountains	4,430	Corea.
44	Baskirian Ourals	4,400	Siberia.
45	Benlomond	4,200	Van Dieman's Land.
46	Plain of Ispahan	4,140	Irak, Persia.
47	Mount Wellington	3,795	Van Dieman's Land.
48	Forest Hill	3,776	New South Wales.
49	Mount York	3,292	——
50	Mount Exmouth	3,000	——
51	King's Table-land	2,827	——
52	Sugar Loaf	2,527	——
53	Chaisgour	2,400	Vindhya Mts., India.
54	Mount St. Paul's	2,400	Van Dieman's Land.
55	Carmel	2,160	Syria.
56	Tabor	1,950	——

AFRICA.

1	Mountains of Geesh	15,000	Gojam, Abyssinia.
2	Mountains of Amid	13,000	——
3	Cameroons	13,000	Biafra.
4	Peak	12,236	Teneriffe.
5	Lamalmon	11,400	Samen Mts., Abyssinia.
6	Miltsin	11,200	Morocco.
7	Clarence Peak	10,655	Fernando Po.
8	Nieuveldt	10,000	Beaufort, Cape of Good Hope.
9	Compassberg	10,000	Graffreynet, do.
10	Volcano	7,884	Fogo, C. Verd islands.
11	Tarania	7,800	Tigri, Abyssinia.
12	Volcano	7,680	Isle de Bourbon.
13	Trigo	7,400	Canaries.
14	Peak	6,900	Pico, Azores.
15	Peak	6,400	Tristan d'Acunha.
16	Khamies	5,200	Cape of Good Hope.
17	Ruivo	5,162	Madeira.
18	Komberg	5,000	Beaufort, Cape of Good Hope.
19	Table Mountain	3,582	Cape of Good Hope.
20	Devil's Peak	3,315	——
21	Green Mountain	2,868	Ascension island.
22	Diana's Peak	2,692	St. Helena.
23	Lion's Head	2,166	Cape of Good Hope.
24	Cape of Good Hope	1,000	——
25	Pyramid of Cheops	720	Egypt.

EUROPE.

1	Mont Blanc	15,781	Alps.
2	Mont Rosa	15,585	——
3	Ortler Spitze	15,430	——
4	L'Alle Blanche	14,775	Alps.
5	Louceira	14,451	——
6	Loupiion	14,144	——
7	Finster-aar-horn	14,116	——
8	Furca	14,040	——
9	Olan	13,838	——
10	Jungfrau-horn	13,720	——
11	Glockner	13,713	——
12	Schreck-horn	13,397	——
13	Orteles	12,859	——
14	Breit horn	12,800	——
15	Neger-horn	12,487	——
16	Hohen-Wartshohe	11,676	——
17	Mulahacen	11,673	Sierra Nevada, Spain.
18	Mont Cenis	11,460	Alps.
19	Pico de Veleta	11,298	Sierra Nevada, Spain.

EUROPE—Continued.

20	Mont Perdu	11,283	Pyrenees.
21	Maladetta	11,057	——
22	Great St. Bernard	11,006	Alps.
23	Simplon	11,000	——
24	Monte Gibello, (Ætna)	10,963	Sicily.
25	Aiguille Noire	10,505	Alps.
26	Pic Blanc	10,305	Pyrenees.
27	Buet	10,112	Alps.
28	Gross Kogl	9,700	——
29	Little St. Bernard	9,594	——
30	Canigou	9,280	Pyrenees.
31	Lomnitz	8,540	Carpathians.
32	Orbelus	8,500	Greece.
33	Guadarrama	8,500	Sierra de Guadarrama.
34	Velino	8,397	Naples.
35	Pic d'Arbizon	8,344	Pyrenees.
36	Parnassus	8,100	Greece.
37	Taygetus	7,200	Morea.
38	Pindus	7,000	Albania.
39	Mont d'Or	6,707	Puy de Dome.
40	Agion Oros, (Athos)	6,700	Greece.
41	Olympus	6,500	——
42	Brenner	6,463	Tyrolese Alps.
43	Puy de Cantal	6,355	Auvergne, France.
44	Puy de Sansi	6,300	——
45	Oraefa Yokul	6,240	Iceland.
46	Areskuten	6,180	Jemptland, Sweden.
47	Rigi	6,050	Schweiz.
48	Malhao	6,000	Estramadura.
49	Sulitelma	5,910	Norway.
50	Dole	5,412	Mont Jura.
51	St. Angelo	5,260	Lipari islands.
52	Rossberg	5,154	Alps.
53	Gross Rader	4,972	Silesia.
54	Scheekopf	4,950	Riesengebirge, Silesia.
55	Dovrefeldt	4,875	Dovrefeldt, Norway.
56	Puy de Dome	4,750	Puy de Dome, France.
57	Ochsenkop	3,980	Fichtelgebirge, Bohe'a.
58	Vesuvio	3,978	Naples.
59	Erzgebirge	3,781	Bohemia.
60	Brocken	3,690	Hartzwald, Germany.
61	Montserrat	3,300	Catalonia.
62	St. Oreste	2,271	States of the Church, It.
63	Gibraltar	1,439	Andalusia.
64	Valdai Hills	1,200	Novgorod, Russia.
65	Montmartre	400	Dep. of La Seine, Fr.

BRITISH ISLANDS.

1	Greenwich observat'y	214	Kent.
2	Holyhead	709	Anglesea.
3	Carraton	1,208	Cornwall.
4	Penmaen Maur	1,540	Caernarvon.
5	Axedge	1,751	Derby.
6	Pendlehill	1,803	Lancashire.
7	Brown Clee	1,805	Shropshire.
8	Holmemoss	1,859	Derby.
9	High Pike	2,101	Cumberland.
10	Camfell	2,245	Yorkshire.
11	Whernside	2,334	——
12	Hedgehope	2,347	Northumberland.
13	Ingleborough	2,361	Yorkshire.
14	Plinlimmon	2,463	Cardiganshire.
15	Cradle Mountain	2,545	Brecknockshire.
16	Coniston Fell	2,577	Westmoreland.
17	Caermarthen Van	2,596	Caermarthanshire.
18	Cheviot	2,658	Northumberland.
19	Grasmere Fell	2,756	Cumberland.
20	Arrenig	2,809	Merionethshire.
21	Crossfell	2,901	Cumberland.
22	Bowfell	2,911	——
23	Cadir Idris	2,914	Merionethshire.
24	Arran Fowddy	2,969	——
25	Helvelyn	3,055	Cumberland.
26	Skiddaw	3,022	——
27	Carnedd, Dafydd	3,427	Caernarvon.
28	Carnedd, Llewellyn	3,467	——
29	Snowdon	3,571	——
30	Cairngorum	4,050	Inverness shire.
31	Ben Macdui	4,418	Aberdeenshire.
32	Ben Nevis	4,358	Inverness-shire.
33	Ben Lawers	3,944	Perthshire.
34	Bein More	3,903	Sutherlandshire.
35	Ben More	3,818	Perthshire.
36	Ben Gloe	3,724	——
37	Ben Wyvis	3,720	Ross-shire.
38	Ben Ledi	3,651	Perthshire.
39	Schehallien	3,613	——
40	Bein Deirg	3,560	——
41	Ben Ferkinich	3,482	——
42	Mount Battock	3,450	Kincardineshire.
43	Macgillicuddy's Reeks	3,410	Kerry, Ireland.

BRITISH ISLANDS -Continued.

44	Scalrsoch	3,400	Aberdeenshire.
45	Ben Cruachan	3,390	Argyleshire.
46	Ben Gurdy	3,364	Perthshire.
47	Ben Aan	3,301	——
48	Ben Voirlich	3,270	——
49	Ben Lomond	3,191	Stirlingshire.
50	Sleibh Dorin	3,150	Derry.
51	Ben Venue	3,000	Perthshire.
52	Black Larg	2,890	Ayrshire.
53	The Cobbler	2,863	Argyleshire.
54	Dollarburn	2,840	Peeblesshire.
55	Broad Law	2,800	——
56	Croagh Patrick	2,666	Mayo, Ireland.
57	Hartfell	2,635	Dumfriesshire.
58	Lowther Hill	2,522	Lanarkshire.
59	Morne Hills	2,500	Downshire.
60	Paps of Jura	2,470	Argyleshire
61	Tintock	2,306	Lanarkshire.
62	Croaghan	1,850	Kinshelly.
63	Pentland Hills	1,700	Mid-Lothian.
64	Campsie Hills	1,500	Stirlingshire.
65	Eildon Hills	1,300	Roxburghshire.
66	Arthur Seat	822	Mid-Lothian.
67	Salisbury Craig	560	——
68	Edinburgh Castle	434	——
69	Goatfell	2,945	Isle of Arran.
70	Snaefell	2,004	Isle of Man.
71	Dunnose	810	Isle of Wight.
72	Ailsa Craig	1,139	Frith of Clyde.
73	Bass Rock	400	Frith of Forth.

The following notices of some colossal isolated peaks of the peninsula of Kamtschatka, seen from Avatscha or Awatsha bay, were made and remitted to Europe by the officers of the Siniavin, a Russian ship, on a voyage of discovery in 1828:

	Feet.
Viluschinjkaja	6,342
Karazkaja	11,468
Avatschankaja, (the burning,) an active volcano.	
Kaselskaja.	
Kluschesskaja, or Kamschatskaja	16,542

The latter visible at the great distance of 160 sea miles.

Mountains.—Those great ribs of the earth admit, though with some vagueness, arrangement in *systems*, *chains*, and *isolated peaks*—the latter comparatively rare, and in some cases, where apparently separate, are probably only so about the earth's surface. As a general fact, the mountains of America range with deflection from the meridians, whilst those of the opposing continent deflect from the latitudes. In both cases there are, however, exceptions, of which the Ghauts of India, and Urals separating Europe in part from Asia, are examples.

The Spanish language has, as regards mountains, a decided advantage over any of the other languages of Europe. SIERRA, from the Spanish, for a saw, is applied to a system rising in pointed peaks. NEVADA, Spanish, signifies a mountain crowned with perpetual snow; CORDILLERA, stretched as rope. In each case the names are adjectives, and describe as well as designate the particular mountain under consideration. The American mountains are mostly cordillera.

To give an example of the difference between *a system* and *chain* of mountains, we may bring forward the Appalachian, of the U. S., and the Alps, of Europe. The Appalachian comprise the chains of Blue Ridge, Cumberland, Alleghany, Chestnut, Laurel, Kittatinny, &c. The Alps comprise, with others, the chains of Cottian, between Italy and France, Pennine, between Italy and Switzerland, Lepontine, Brenner, Julian, Camic, &c. Examples, illustrative of the same distinctive principles, could be drawn, and with features on a very much more enlarged scale, from the mountains of South America and Asia.

An interesting problem on the distance which a mountain can be seen on the surface of the earth will be found stated in this volume, note to col. 1, p. 115. We may here add, that when the distance is known and not the height, the latter can be deduced by division—both independent of refraction, which varies to a great extent from the changes of atmospheric density.

Mountain Creek, post office, Lincoln co., N. C., 175 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

Mountain Island, village, Scott co., Ky.

Mountain Shoals, village, Laurens district, S. C., 80 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Mount Airy, village, Surry co., N. C.; by postroad 172 ms. NW. by W. from Raleigh.——Village, Bledsoe co., Tenn., 90 ms. easterly from Murfreesborough.

Mount Bethel, village, Somerset co., N. J.

Mount Bethel, Lower, tp., Northampton co., Pa., between Delaware river, Plainfield tp., the Blue mountain, and Upper Mount Bethel, 8 ms. N. from Easton. Pop. 1820, 2,442.

Mount Bethel, Upper, tp., Northampton co., Pa., above the preceding. Pop. 1820, 2,182.

Mount Carmel, town, Edward's co., Ill., on the right bank of the Wabash, opposite the mouth of the White river.

Mount Clemens, village and seat of justice, Macomb co. Mich., on the left bank of Huron of Lake St. Clair, 4 ms. above its mouth, and NNE. from Detroit.

Mount Clio, village, Sumpter district S. C., 52 ms. E. from Columbia.

Mount Desert, island, Hancock co., Me., constituting a tp. about 40 ms. E. from Castine.

Mount Edgecumbe, prodigious peak, on the W. side of the entrance of Cook's strait, in New Zealand. Its height is supposed to be very little inferior to that of the Peak of Teneriffe.

Mount Elon, village, Darlington district S. C., 77 ms. NE. from Columbia.

Mount Ætna Furnace, and post office, Butler co., Penn.

Mount Gilead, post office, Loudon co., Va., 43 ms. NW. from W. C.

Mount Henry, village, Montgomery co., Tenn., 67 ms. NW. from Murfreesborough.

Mount Holly, town, Rutland co., Vt., 20 ms. W. from Windsor.——Village, capital of Burlington co., N. J., situated on the N. side of Ancocus creek, about 18 ms. a little N. of E. from Philadelphia.

Mount Hope, village, Orange co., N. Y.——Village, Shenandoah co., Va.

Mount Hope Bay, the NE. extension of Narragansett bay. It communicates with the E. and W. channels of Rhode Island setting up from the northern extremity of the island, between Bristol and Newport counties into Bristol co., Mass., on the borders of which it receives Taunton river.

Mount Hope Hill, R. I., W. shore of Mount Hope bay, on the point SE. from the village of Bristol. It is remarkable as being the residence of the celebrated Indian king Philip.

Mount Horeb, village, Nelson co., Va., about 100 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.

Mount Horeb, village, Jasper co., Ga., 24 ms. NW. from Milledgeville.

Mount Jackson, village, Beaver co., Penn.

Mount Joy, town, Lancaster co., Penn., bounded by Little Chiques creek E., the SE. limit of Dauphin co., or Conewago creek NW., and Donegal tp. S.

Mount Joy, tp. Adams co., Penn., 5 ms. SE. from Gettysburg, on the N. boundary of Md., and between Willalaways and Rock creeks. Pop. in 1820, 935.

Mount Laurel, village, Halifax co., Va., 125 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Mount Morris, town, Livingston co., N. Y., between the tp. of Sparta and Genessee river, about 35 ms. SW. from Canandaigua.

Mount Morris, post office, Green co., Penn.

Mount Mourne, Iredell co., N. C., 144 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Mount Murray, seigniory, Northumberland co., L. C., on the left side of St. Lawrence, 75 ms. below Quebec.

Mount Pilot, Sumner co., Tenn.

Mount Pisgah, post office, Iredell co., N. C., 150 ms. W. from Raleigh——Post office, Wilcox co., Ala., 43 ms. from Cahaba.

Mount Pleasant, town and tp., West Chester co., N. Y., on Hudson river, 33 ms. above the city of N. Y. It is the seat of an academy, and contains the village of Singsing.——Village, Lancaster co., Penn., 6 ms. W. from Lancaster.——Town, Westmoreland co., Penn. The village is on Jacob's creek, 16 ms. S. from Greensburg.——Town, Wayne co., Penn., on the headwaters of Lackawaxen creek, commencing 5 ms. NW. from Bethany. Pop. in 1820, 874.——Village Md., on the line between Queen Ann and Caroline cos., and within 1 mile of the W. boundary of Del., about 12 ms. W. from Dover.——Village, Shenandoah co. Va. 113 ms. westerly from W. C.——Village, Spottsylvania co., Va., by postroad 86 ms. N. from Richmond.——Village, Halifax co., Va., by postroad 167 ms. SW. from Richmond.——Village, Rockingham co., N. C., by postroad 136 ms. NW. from Raleigh.——Village, Fairfield co., S. C., 44 ms. N. from Columbia.——Village, Baldwin co., Ga., 10 ms. from Milledgeville.

Mount Pleasant, village in the S. part of Jefferson co., Ohio, 21 ms. SW. from Steubenville. Containing 120 dwelling houses, 1,468 inhabitants, a printing office, a bank, several stores, a school and market houses of brick, and a brick meeting house, 92 by 62 feet area, two stories high, belonging to the Friends, beside two others, likewise of brick, for Seceders and Methodists, and within six ms. around are 11 flouring mills, 12 saw mills, a paper mill with two vats, and a woolen cloth factory, beside two common fulling mills. The site of this village is elevated and pleasant, with a well cultivated vicinity. Pop. in 1840, 1,676 in the tp. including the village.——Village, Martin co., Ia., by post road 144 ms. SSW. from Indianapolis.——Village, Maury co., Tenn., 50 ms. SW. from Murfreesborough.——Post office, Wilkinson co., Miss., 123 ms. SW. from Jackson.——Post office, E. Baton Rouge parish, La., 106 ms. NW. from New Orleans.——Mills and post office, Union co., Penn., 46 ms. N. from Harrisburg.

Mount Prospect, village, Edgecomb co., N. C., 73 ms. easterly from Raleigh.

Mount Republic, post office, Wayne co., Penn.

Mountsbay, bay of Eng., on the S. coast of Cornwall, between the Lands End, and the Lizard Point. It is so named from the lofty mountains of Mount St. Michael, which rise within it. Among the rocks, on this part of the coast, breeds the Cornish chough, or red legged crow, noted for stealing and carrying away whatever it finds. In Mountsbay is a considerable pilchard fishery.

Mount Solus, post office, Hinds co., Miss., 70 ms southwardly from Jackson.

Mountsorrel, town in Eng., in Leicestershire, so named from a high mount or rock, of a sorrel-coloured stone, extremely hard. Of rough stones, hewn out of this rock, the town is built. It is seated on the Stour, 53 ms. SSE. of Derby, and 105 NNW. of London. Lon. 1 9 W. lat. 52 45 N.

Mount Sterling, village, Switzerland co., Ia., 103 ms. SE. from Indianapolis.——Village, Montgomery co., Ky., 35 ms. E. from Lexington.

Mount Upton, Village on Unadilla river, opposite the mouth of Butternut creek, Chenango co., N. Y., 10 ms. SE. from Norwich.

Mount Vernon, town, Kennebec co., Me., 14 ms. NW. of Augusta, or Kennebec river. Pop. in 1820, 1,293.——Tp., Hillsborough co., N. H., 92 ms. S. from Concord. Pop. in 1820, 729.——Village, Chester co., Penn.

Mount Vernon, seat of the late General Washington, and his favorite retreat from the fatigues of public employment; pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Potomac river, 15 ms. below the city of Washington, and 9 ms., below Alexandria.——Village and seat of justice, Montgomery co., Ga., N. lat. 32 13, lon. W. C. 5 48 W.

Mount Vernon, town and seat of justice for Knox co., O., on the N. bank of Owl creek, 20 ms., from its mouth. This "town contains about 80 dwelling houses, 403 inhabitants, a printing office, a brick court house and jail, eight stores, a merchant mill, and a saw mill, and within 6 ms. there are 9 grist and saw mills, 3 carding machines, one of which is for cotton." Distance 40 ms. W. from Coshocton, 54 NW. from Zanesville, and 44 NE. from Columbus. N. lat. 40 24 W. lon. 5 32. Pop. in 1840, village and tp., 2,362.——Village and seat of justice, Rockcastle, co., Ky., 75 ms. SE. from Frankfort. Lat. 37 24 N. lon. W. C. 7 10 W.——Village, Bullit co., Ky., 25 ms. SSE. from Louisville.——Village on the right bank of the Ohio river, Posey co., Ia., 5 ms. above the mouth of Wabash river.——Village, Jefferson co., Ill., by post road 69 ms. S. from Vandalia.

Mountville, village, Loudon co., Va., 40 ms. NW. from W. C.

Mount Washington, the highest of the peaks of the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Its elevation above the ocean 6,634 feet, as ascertained by Captain Partridge.——Tp., Berkshire co., Mass., 25 ms. SSE. from Lenox.

Mount Zion, village, Union co., Ky., by post

road 236 ms. SW. by W. from Frankfort.——Village, Hancock co., Ga., 26 ms. NE. from Milledgeville.——Village, Monroe co., Mo., 176 ms. from St. Charles.

Moura, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, at the confluence of the rivers Ardita and Gaudiana, 87 ms. SE. of Lisbon. Lon. 5 59 W. lat. 38° N.

Mourzook, the capital of Fezzan, in Africa, situated on a small river, and supplied with water from a multitude of springs and wells. Being formerly built of stone, it still retains the appellation of a Christian town; and the medley which it presents to the eye, of the vast ruins of ancient buildings, and the humble cottages of earth and sand that form the dwellings of its present Arab inhabitants, is singularly grotesque and strange. It is surrounded by a high wall, which not only affords the means of defence, but enables the Government to collect, at its three gates, a tax on all goods, (provisions excepted) that are brought for the supply of its people. A caravan sets out annually from Mesurata to this place; and hence the Fezzanners themselves despatch, every year, a caravan to Cashna and another to Bornou. Mourzook is 262 ms. S. of Mesurata, 650 NW. of Bornou, and 710 N. by E. of Cashna. Lat. 27 20 N., lon. 15 5 E.

Mossy, river of Hindoostan, which, crossing the country of Golconda, runs into the Kistna on the confines of the circar of Palnaud.

Moustiers, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Lower Alps, and late province of Provence. It is noted for a manufacture of fine porcelain, and for a once famous pilgrimage, called Our Lady of Beauvezer, seated between two very lofty and craggy mountains. Moustiers is 5 ms. NE. of Riez, and 47 WNW. of Nice.

Mouth of Black River, post office, Cuyahoga co., Ohio, 10 ms. W. from Cleveland, and 146 ms. NNE. from Columbus.

Mouth of Blain, post office, Lawrence co., Ky., 177 ms. E. from Frankfort.

Mouth of Tellico, post office on Tennessee river, where the road crosses between Athens and Maryville, 30 ms. SW. from Knoxville.

Moutier, or *Monstier*, town of Savoy, capital of Torentesia, with an archiepiscopal palace. It is seated on the Isere, 62 ms. NW. of Turin. Lon. 6 23 E., lat. 45 30 N.

Mouson, ancient town of Fr., in the dep. of the Ardennes, and late province of Champagne, with a late rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Meuse, 8 ms. SE. of Sedan, and 110 NE. of Paris. Lon. 5 10 E., lat. 49 33 N.

Mousul, city of Asiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Bagdad, on the right bank of the Tigris, opposite the village of Nunia, supposed to be the site of the ancient Ninevah. Mousul is a mart of extensive trade, inhabited by about 35,000 persons, composed of Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Curds, and Arabs. Lat. 36 21 N.

Mowee, one of the Sandwich islands, discovered by Captain Cook, is 162 ms. in circumference. A low isthmus divides it into two circular peninsulas, of which the eastern is double the size of the western. The mountains in both rise to a very great height, and may be seen at more than the distance of 30 leagues. The N. shores afford no soundings, but the country presents an appearance of verdure and fertility. Near the W. point of the smaller peninsula is a spacious bay, with a sandy beach, shaded with cocoa nut trees. The country behind has a most romantic appearance, the hills rising in a great variety of peaked forms; and their steep sides, and the deep chasms between them, are covered with trees. The inhabitants are computed at 65,000. Lon. 175 56 W., lat. 20 53 N.

Moxahala, or *Jonathan's Creek*, rising in the northern part of Perry co., Ohio, flows E. across Muskingum co., into Muskingum river, which it enters 3 ms. below Zanesville.

Maxos, the northern province of the United Provinces of Buenos Ayres, bounded by the Portuguese territories NE., Peru N. and NW., La Paz W., Cochabamba S., and Chiquitos SE., lying between lat. 12° and 18° S., and between lon. 9° and 16° E. from W. C. It is drained by the Gaupare, Branco, Mamore, and other streams, confluents of the Madeira.

Moyamensing, tp., Philadelphia co., Pa., on the Delaware, between Southwark and the mouth of the Schuylkill, having Passyunk W. Pop. in 1810, 2,887; in 1820, 3,963.

Moyenvic, town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorrain, remarkable for its salt pits. It is 3 ms. from Vic, and 10 SSE. of Nancy.

Mozabiks, a white Mohammedan people of northern Africa of whom Hodgson thus speaks: "The Mozabites are a remarkably white people, and profess the Mohummedan religion. They inhabit an Oasis or Egzer of the Sahara about 300 ms. southward of Algiers." Their country is on the southern side or slope of the Atlas mountains. N. lat. 31°.

Mozambique.—See *Africa*, p. 28.

Mozcislow, strong town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, on the Sofz, 22 ms. S. of Smolensko. Lon 32 32 E., lat. 54 28 N.

Msta, river of European Russia, rising in the government of Tver, and flowing NW. into lake Ilmen, nearly opposite Novogorod. It forms a part of the great inland communication between the waters of the Baltic sea and those of the Volga river. It is united to the Tver, at Nischnei-Volokshok by a canal which has been formed through the valleys of the Valday hills.

Mucheln, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 6 ms. N. of Freyburg, and 8 SW. of Mersburg. This town was burned in 1621 by the imperialists, under the command of Count Tilly. Lon. 11 39 E., lat. 51 15 N.

Muchelney, village of Eng., in Somersetshire, 2 ms. S. by E. of Langport.

Mucidan, town of Fr., in the dep. of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, seated on the river Isle, 18 ms. SW. of Periguex.

Mud Camp, post office, Cumberland co., Ky., 150 ms. S. from Frankfort.

Mud Creek, a stream of Ontario co., N. Y., joining the outlet of Ontario Lake, near Lyons. The Erie canal follows the valley of this creek about 16 ms.——Post office, Steuben co., N. Y., 10 ms. E. from Bath.

Muddy River, stream of Illinois, rising in Randolph, Washington, Jefferson, and Franklin cos.

The various branches flow SE., and, uniting in Jackson, enter the Mississippi on the limit between the latter and Union co. It is navigable for boats 30 or 40 ms.——Small river of Ky., rising in Logan and Todd, and, flowing N. between Butler and Muhlenburg cos., falls into the S. side of Green river.

Mueher, river of Germany, which rises in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, crosses Styria, passing by Judenburgh, Luben, Muehr, and Gratz, and falls into the Drave, near Kanisea, in Hungary.

Muehr, or *Mueraw*, considerable town of Germany, in the duchy of Styria, on the river Muehr, 25 ms. NW. of Gratz, and 40 SW. of Neustadt. Lon. 15 4 E., lat. 47 16 N.

Muezzin.—See *Muzzin.*

Mufti, or Moufti, or Mufhti, Arabic, from *Aftu*, to instruct in the truth by responses and judgments. It is the title of the Mahometan high priest amongst the Turks, and who resides in Constantinople. This priest is the sovereign interpreter of the Koran, and his decisions final on all but the sultan, by whom they are generally, though not always, respected and obeyed.

Muggia, or *Muglia*, town of Italy, in Venetian Istria, with a castle, seated on a gulf of the same name, 5 ms. SE. of Trieste. Lon. 14 2 E., lat. 45 52 N.

Muhlburg, town of Upper Saxony, in the margravate of Miessen. It is situated on the Elbe, has a castle, and is 19 ms. NW. of Meissen, and 32 NW. of Dresden. Lon 13 9 E., lat. 51 25 N.

Muhl-Rreis, or *Viertel*, *Quarter of Muhl*, that part of Lower Austria between the Danube and Bohemia.

Muhlenburg, co. of Ky., bounded by Muddy river or Butler co. SE., Todd S., Christian SW., Pond river or Hopkins W., Deer creek, or Henderson NW., and Green river or Daviess N. Length 40 ms., mean width 17, area about 540 sq. ms. Chief town, Greenville. Pop. in 1820, 4,079; and in 1840, 6,964 Lat. 37 16 N., lon. W. C. 10° W.

Muhlrose, town of Upper Saxony, in the middle marche of Brandenburg. It is conveniently situated 9 ms. SW. of Frankfort on the Odet, on a canal, which forms navigable communication from Hamburg to Breslaw.

Muirkirk, town of Scotland, in Ayreshire, seated on the river Ayr, and noted for a considerable iron work.

Mulberry Creek, post office, Autauga co., Ala., 27 ms. E. from Cahaba.

Mulberry Grove, post office, Smith co., Tenn., 57 ms. NE. from Murfreesborough.

Mulberry River.—See *Black Warrior.*

Muldaw, river of Bohemia, which rises on the confines of Moravia, and running by Budweis and Prague, falls into the Elbe at Melnick. Though the Elbe has received the preference, as taking the name of the general stream, Muldaw is considerably the principal branch, being much longer, and receiving more and larger tributaries than does the Elbe above their junction.

Muldorf, town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, and 40 ms. E. of Munich. Lon. 12 25 E., lat. 48 10 N.

Mulder's Hill, post office, Greene co., Ky., 96 ms. SSW. from Frankfort.

Mulhausen, imperial and Hanseatic town of Germany, in Thuringia, under the protection of the elector of Saxony. It is seated in a fertile country, on the Unstrutht, 15 ms. NE. of Eisenach, and 45 E. by S. of Cassel. Lon. 10 49 E., lat. 51 13 N.——Considerable town of France, in Alsace, formerly the capital of a republic in alliance with the Swiss, and entitled to all the privileges of the Helvetic confederacy. The walls of the town enclose a circumference of not more than 2 ms., and its whole territory is confined within a precinct of 8 ms. The town contains 6,000 inhabitants, who are protestants; and there are 2,000 subjects in its adjacent villages. It owes its present flourishing state to its manufactures, which are chiefly of printed linens and cottons. It is well built, adorned with handsome structures, and seated in a pleasant fertile country, on an island formed by the river Ill. It is 15 ms. NW. of Basle, and 20 E. of Befort. Lon. 7 24 E., lat. 47 48 N.

Mulheim, town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 3 ms. from Cologne. Here the few protestants in Cologne are obliged to go to perform divine worship.

Mullas, or Mollahs, Tartar priests.

Mull, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, an island of considerable size, being 25 ms. in length, and in some places of equal breadth. There are many good natural harbors; but there is only one village, called Tobermorey, where a fishing station has been lately established by the British society. The soil is, for the most part, rocky and barren; it is in some places, however, fertile in corn and grass, but has no wood; the hills abound with springs, and are covered with cattle; these, with the fishery, and a considerable quantity of kelp, are the only articles of commerce.

Mull of Cantyre.—See *Cantyre.*

Mull of Galloway, rocky promontory, the most southerly point of Scotland, in the county of Wigton.

Mulleras, town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburgh, seated on a canal cut between the Spree and Oder, 40 ms. SE. of Berlin. Lon. 14 31 E., lat. 52 14 N.

Mullicohill, village, Gloucester co., N. J., on Raccoon creek, 17 ms. SSW. from Philadelphia.

Mullicuss, or *Little Egg Harbor*, river of N. J., rising in Burlington and Gloucester cos., and flowing SE., falls into Little Egg Harbor, 2 ms. S. from Tuckerton. It is navigable for sloops of considerable burthen as far as the mouth of Wading river. For a distance of 20 ms, in a direct route, it forms the line between Burlington and Gloucester cos.

Mullingar, co. town of West Meath, in Ireland. It holds a great wool mart, is a place of good trade, and formerly sent two members to the Irish parliament. It is seated on the Foyle, 38 ms. W. of Dublin. Lon. 7 50 W., lat. 53 30 N.

Mullrose, canal of, in German Prussia. It connects the Elbe and Oder, and extends from Newbruck, on the Spree, to the lake or reservoir of Briesson, near the Oder. It is about 14 ms. in length, with 10 locks.

Multnomah, river of the U. S., in the basin of Columbia; of which latter river the Multnomah is the great SW. branch. It joins the main stream

100 ms. from the Pacific ocean, but is above its mouth too little known to admit specific description.

Mulvia, large river of Africa, which has its source in Mount Atlas, and dividing the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, falls into the Mediterranean sea, to the W. of Marsalquiver.

Mummy.—Arab, mumia, from mum, *wax*. Term meaning dead bodies reduced to a dry state in order to be preserved from putrefaction. This art dates, or rather cannot be dated, as it was practised before the earliest records were formed.

Muncy creek, stream of Pa., in the southeastern part of Lycoming co., flows, by comparative courses, 25 ms. SW., and falls into the W. branch of Susquehannah, about one mile NW. from Pennsborough.——Town, Lycoming co., Pa., on the W. branch of Susquehannah, on both sides of Muncy creek, including Pennsborough. Pop. in 1820, 1,255.

Munda, ancient town of Spain, in Granada, 30 ms. WNW. from Malaga. Here the sons of Pompey were utterly defeated by Julius Cæsar.

Munden, town of Hanover, at the junction of the Tulda and Werra rivers, and where these streams form the Weser. It is situated 9 ms. NE. from Cassel, and 15 WSW. from Gottingen.

Munderkingen, town of the kingdom of Wirtemberg, in Suabia, 20 ms. WSW. from Ulen.

Mundu, town of Hindoostan, in Malwa, of which it was formerly the capital. It was then 22 ms in circuit, and contained many monuments of ancient magnificence, but it is fallen much to decay. It occupies the top of a large and lofty mountain, 46 ms. S. of Ougein, and 110 NNW. of Burhanpour. Lon. 75 47 E., lat. 22 50 N.

Munfordville, village and seat of justice, Hart co., Ky., on the right bank of Greene river, opposite Woodsonville, 75 ms. S. from Louisville. Lat. 37 19 N., 8 44 W.

Munglore, town of Candahar, in the co. of Cabul, 125 ms. W. of Cashmere, and 135 E. of Cabul. Lon. 71 15 E., lat. 34 15 N.

Munigulhaut, town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, with a manufacture of coarse cotton cloths, situate on the Durlah, 20 ms. NNE. of Rungpour.

Munich, fortified city, capital of Bavaria, and one of the finest towns in Germany. It contains near 60,000 inhabitants. The houses are high, and the streets spacious, with canals in many of them. The palace of the king is a stupendous structure, magnificently adorned. The cabinet of curiosities, the museum, the library, and the arsenal, merit attention. The cathedral contains the tomb of one of the emperors, in black marble, adorned with statues of bronze. Among the numerous convents, the college formerly belonging to the Jesuits, and the convent of the Theatines, are most worthy of notice. The large market place, in which is the town house, is very beautiful. Here are manufactures of silk, velvet, woolen cloth, and tapestry. Near the city are two other palaces, Nymphenburg and Schlesheim. It is seated on the Iser, 33 ms. ESE. of Augsburg, and 62 S. by W. of Ratisbon. Lon. 11 30 E., lat. 48 10 N.

Munkats.—See *Montgatz*.

Munnerstadt, town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, situate on the Lauer, 13 ms. N. of Schweinfurt.

Munnypour, capital of the country of the Cassay. It is 210 ms. NNW. of Ummerapoora, and 410 E. by N. of Calcutta. Lon. 94 40 E., lat. 24 30 N.

Munsingen, town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, with a castle, 20 ms. W. of Ulm.

Munster, province of Ireland, 135 ms. long, and 120 broad; bounded on the N. by Connaught, E. by Leinster, and S. and W. by the Atlantic. It contains the cos. of Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry. The principal place is Cork.——Government of Prussia, in the NW. part of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. The chief rivers are the Ems, Lippe, Vecht, and Berkel. The country is level, with some agreeable heights, but no mountains; and it has fruitful plains, fine woods, extensive heights that feed much cattle, and good quarries of stone. It formerly, and yet, with some changes, is subdivided into the circles of Munster, Tecklenburg, Wahrendorf, Beckum, Ludinghausen, Koesfeldt, Recklinghausen, Borken, Ahaus, and Steinfurt.—See tabular view of *Prussia*.——Considerable city, capital of the government of the same name. It is environed with double ditches and ramparts, and had also a strong citadel, which was demolished in 1765, and replaced by a magnificent palace. The famous treaty, called the treaty of Westphalia, was concluded here in 1648, which ended the religious wars of 30 years continuance. It is seated on the Aa, 50 ms. ENE. of Wesel, and 52 WNW. of Paderborn. Lon. 7 49 E., lat. 51 55 N. Pop. 18,000.——Town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne, 12 ms. NNW. of Lucerne.——Town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, 15 ms. N. of Bornio.——Town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Rhine, 9 ms. WSW. of Colmar.——Village, Cambria co., Pa., 5 ms. E. from Ebensburgh.

Munster Eyffel, town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 16 ms. SSW. of Cologne

Munster Meinfeld, town of Germany, in the late electorate of Treves, 12 ms. SW. of Coblentz.

Munsterberg, town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, rich in grain, flax, hemp, and hops. It is seated on the Ohlau, 13 ms. NW. of Neisse. Lon. 17 3 E., lat. 50 31 N.

Munzenberg, town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with an ancient castle, 8 ms. S. of Giessen.

Murano, town of Austrian Italy, on an island near Venice. Here the famous Venetian mirrors are made. It stands 3 ms. N. from that city.

Murat, town of Fr., in the dep. of Cartal, on the Alaignon, 12 ms. NW. from St. Flour.

Murcia, province, formerly a kingdom of Spain, bounded on the N. by New Castile, on the E. by Valencia, on the W. by Andalusia and Granada, and on the S. by the Mediterranean. It is 62 ms. long, and 58 broad; and the principal river is Segura. The soil is dry, and it produces little corn or wine; but there are plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulse, and sugar. It has also a great deal of silk. The air of this province is very healthful, and the principal town is of the same name.——Populous city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. It has a superb cathedral, the stairs of whose steeple are so contrived, that a man may ride up to the top, either on horseback, or in a coach. There are fine gardens about the city, in which are the best fruits in Spain. It is seated

on the Segura, 27 ms. N. of Carthagena, and 212 SE, of Madrid. Lon 36' W., lat. 38 2 N.

Mur de Barrez, town of Fr., in the dep. of Aveiron, 32 ms. N. by E. from Rhodez.

Muret, town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Garonne, and late province of Gascony, seated on the Garonne, 10 ms. S. of Toulouse. Lon. 1 18 E., lat. 43 26 N.

Murfreesborough, town, Hertford co., N. C., on the right bank of Mehenen river, about 75 ms. SE. from Petersburg, and an equal distance NW. from Norfolk, in Va.——Town and seat of justice for Rutherford co., and until recently seat of Government of Tennessee, between the E. and W. forks of Stone's river, 32 ms. SE. from Nashville. Lat. 35 52 N. The adjacent country is fertile, and productive in grain, cotton, and tobacco. Pop. about 1,000.

Muro, episcopal town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 ms. SE. of Conza. Lon. 15 45 E., lat. 40 46 N.

Murphrey's Settlement, post office, St. François co., Mo., 70 ms. S. from St. Charles, and 60 SSW. from St. Louis.

Murray, NE. tp. and village, Genessee co., N. Y., 25 ms. NE. from Batavia.

Murray Frith, considerable inlet of the sea, on the E. coast of Scot., between Tarbetness, in Rossshire, on the N., and Borough Head, in Murrayshire, on the S.

Murrayshire, or *Elginshire*, Scotland, is subdivided into Murray and Strathspey, and is bounded on the E. and SE. by the river Spey, which divides it from Banffshire, on the S. by Aberdeenshire and Inverness-shire, on the W. by Inverness-shire and Nairnshire, and on the N. by Nairnshire and the Frith of Murray, being 30 ms. from E. to W., and nearly the same from N. to S. Its air is salutary, and the winters milder than any other part in the N. of the kingdom. The S. side is mountainous, but abounds with pasture, as the low country does with corn. Here are several woods of firs and oaks. The soil is generally fruitful, and produces the fruits ripe soon. Its principal rivers are the Spey, the Lossie, Nairn, and Findhorn, all of which produce vast quantities of salmon. The chief towns are Elgin and Forres. Pop. in 1801, 26,705; in 1811, 28,108; and in 1821, 31,162.

Murray's Mill, post office, Dearborn co., Ia., 107 ms. SE. from Indianapolis.

Murraysville, village, Westmoreland co., Pa. ——Village, Buncombe co., N. C., by post road 280 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Murrhart, town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Mur, 8 ms. S. of Hallo. Lon. 9 51 E., lat. 49 14 N.

Musa, populous town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. It is fortified and surrounded with walls, 18 ms. E. of Mocha.

Muscat, its fleet and trade.—If any of our readers were told that the Sultan of Muscat had a navy about as large as ours, they might be very incredulous till they looked at facts. But nevertheless, the Sultan has a powerful navy. We gather from a "Digest of existing Commercial Regulations of Foreign Countries, with which the United States have intercourse," (a most valuable work by the way, printed by order of Congress,) the following statement of the naval force of the Sultan of Muscat:

Names.	Rates.	Where built.	Station.
Liverpool	74	Bombay	Zanzibar.
Shah Allum	56	Bombay	Do
Caroline	40	Rangoon	Muscat.
Prince of Wales	36	Demaun	Do
Henningshaw	36	Cochin	Calcutta.
Piedmontese	32	Muscat	Muscat.
Mossapa	24	Cochin	Do
Rahmani	22	Bombay	Do
Falke	18	Demaun	Bombay.
Soliman Shah	18	Muscat	Muscat.
Curlew, brig	12	Bombay	Do
Psyche, brig	12	Cochin	Do
Sage, yacht	6	Malabar	Coast Zanzibar.
Vestal	6	Muscat	Muscat.
Elphinstone	6	Bombay	Bombay.

Also 50 *baghelas*, carrying from 8 to 18 guns; and 10 *balits*, carrying from 4 to 6 guns. The baghela is a one-masted vessel of from 200 to 300 tons. The balit is also a one-masted vessel of 100 to 200 tons. Part of these vessels are used to convoy vessels to the Persian Gulf, and some are in Africa, &c.

Thus it is seen that the Sultan of Muscat is a powerful prince. He possesses a more efficient naval force than all the native princes combined, from the Cape of Good Hope to Japan. His possessions in Africa stretch from Delagado to Cape Guardafui, or from N. lat. 12° to S. lat. 10°; and from Cape Aden, in Arabia, to Ras el Haud; and from Ras el Haud they extend along the northern coast of Arabia, or the coast of Aman, to the entrance to the Persian Gulf; and he claims also the seacoast and islands within the Persian Gulf, including the Bahrein islands and the Pearl fishery contiguous to them, with the northern coast of the gulf as low down as Scindy.

The vessels of the Sultan trade not only with his own ports in Africa, and the valuable islands of Monpeca, Zanzibar, Pemba, and Socotra, but also to Guzzerat, Surat, Demaun, Bombay, Bay of Bengal, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, the Mauritius, the Comoro islands, Madagascar, and the Portuguese Possessions, bringing Indian, African, and European articles. About 2,000 vessels are thus engaged in this trade, of which a very large proportion are small craft to be sure. The naval force of the Sultan gives him entire control over all the ports of East Africa, the Red Sea, the coast of Abyssinia, and the Persian Gulf. This force consists, it seems, of between 70 and 80 sail of vessels, carrying from 74 guns to 4. The officers of this force practice lunar observations, and have excellent chronometers.

Since our treaty with the Sultan in 1835, our vessels are beginning to push an advantageous trade there, though they encounter formidable competitors in the British, who enjoy great advantages from their Indian possessions. The exports are gum copal, aloes, gum arabic, ivory, tortoise shell, hides, beeswax, cocoa, rice, ghee, dates, raisins, and a great variety of drugs.—*N. Y. Express.*

From the defects of our general geographical works, we might be led to regard the commercial empire, of which Muscat or Muskat is the capital, as a recently formed State. In 1508 this city was

taken by the Portuguese, who found it then an ancient entrepôt. In the decline of Portuguese power, it fell again into the power of the natives. The city is almost exactly under the northern tropic, about 100 ms. N. W. from Cape Ras el Haud, and 200 SSE. from the straits of Ormus. Muscat is an admirable commercial position.

The importance of this imperfectly known, though really great commercial empire, deserves some more of detail than we intended when we first selected the above extract.

Cape Ras el Haud, or more correctly Ras al Gat, as the word *Ras* signifies a cape, is the extreme eastern point of Africa, and projects towards, and lies almost directly west of Guzzerat, in Indostan. The city of Muscat is situated inside of Ras al Gat, towards the north of the Persian Gulf.

Bahrein islands is a group near the southwestern coast of the Persian Gulf, N. lat. 28°, and in which has been for many ages a very productive pearl fishery.

Aden is an ancient city and seaport of Arabia, on its extreme southern coast, about 150 ms. eastward of the straits of Babelmandeb.

Cape Delgado, (sharp point) a promontory of eastern Africa, S. lat. 10°.

Comorro, or Comoro islands, spread across the northern opening of the Mozambique channel, between Cape Delgado and the great island Madagascar.

Following the general inflections of the coasts of Africa and Arabia, from the Comoro islands and Cape Delgado, to the islands of Bahrein, exceeds 4,000 ms. If to this immense line we add 600 ms. of the coast of Asia, from the Gulf of Ormus to the mouth of the Indus, will give 4,600 ms. of seacoast to the Sultan of Muscat.

Let it not be misunderstood that these coasts are barren deserts, for in most parts the reverse is the reality. Arabia, in particular, has been compared to a mantle of serge, with a fringe of gold. A figure applicable to great part of the coasts of Africa, and also of that part of southern Asia between the Persian Gulf and India. This latter region, is in different languages, known as Mekran, or Beloochistan.

Muscogee, county, Georgia.

Mushad.—See *Meshed.*

Musidan, town of France, in Upper Perigord, which sustained a famous siege in 1579. Lon. 20′ E., lat. 45 5 N.

Muskingum, river of the United States, in the State of Ohio. This stream is formed by two branches, Whitewoman's and Tuscarawas rivers. The former rises by a number of sources in Richland, Knox, and Wayne counties, interlocking with the head waters of Sciota and Sandusky, entering Ohio and Vermillion and Black rivers, flowing into Lake Erie, passing through Coshocton co., join the Tuscarawas river at the town of Coshocton. The entire comparative length of Whitewoman's river, from its mouth to the extreme source of Armstrong's creek, in Richland county, is about 70 miles, draining one of the most fertile tracts of land in the United States.

The Tuscarawas river has its sources in Harrison, Columbiana, Stark, Portage, Medina, and Wayne counties, interlocking with those of Rocky river and Cuyahoga, flowing into Lake Erie and Great Beaver, entering Ohio. The Tuscarawas river is 90 ms. in length from the town of Coshocton to its extreme source in Medina county.

Below the junction of Whitewoman's and Tuscarawas rivers, the united waters take the name of Muskingum, which flow S. 8 miles through Coshocton, receives from the E. Hill's creek, on the border of Muskingum co., and, continuing S. a little W. 23 miles to Zanesville, receives Licking creek from the W. After being precipitated over a fall of about 7 feet at Zanesville, the Muskingum turns SE. by S., and, flowing 60 ms., enters the Ohio river at Marietta. Between Zanesville and its efflux into Ohio, the Muskingum river passes through Muskingum, Morgan, and Washington counties. This river is navigable with large batteaux to the falls below Zanesville, for boats of considerable size to Coshocton, and for small craft nearly to the source of the Tuscarawas.

The country drained by the sources of the Muskingum is generally level, but becomes more hilly approaching the Ohio river. In point of climate, this river flows from N. lat. 41 7 to N. lat. 39 28. The area it drains nearly circular, about 7,850 sq. miles.

The Muskingum channel has been made navigable for steamboats from its mouth to Dresden, in the northern part of Muskingum co., near which place its improvements join the Great Central canal of Ohio.

Muskingum, county, Ohio, bounded on the N. by Coshocton, E. by Guernsey, S. by Morgan, and W. by Perry and Licking counties. It is 28 by 27 miles in extent, and contains about 660 sq. miles. Its principal waters are the Muskingum and Licking rivers, Salt, Jonathan's or Moxahala, and Wakatomika creeks. In numerous places adjacent to and in the bed and valley of the Muskingum river are extensive and almost inexhaustible beds of stone coal, which the people in the vicinity of Zanesville use as fuel. Surface of the co. generally hilly and soil sterile. Pop. in 1820, 17,824; and in 1840, 38,749. Lat. 40° N. and lon. W. C. 5° W. intersect very near the centre of this county.

Musselburg, seaport in Edinburghshire, on the Frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Esk. It is 6 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 5 W., lat. 56° N.

Mustagam, seaport of the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle, 140 ms. W. from the city of Algiers. Lon. 3′ W., lat. 36 30 N.

Musacra, seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a strong castle, seated on a mountain, 27 miles NE. of Almeria, and 62 SW. of Carthagena. Lon. 1 36 W., lat. 37 11 N.

Musuela, town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, seated on the banks of the Guadalquiver, 50 ms. N. of Granada.

Muswell Hill, village of England, in Middlesex, 5 miles N. of London. It takes its name from a famous well on the hill which belonged to the fraternity of St. John of Jerusalem, in Clerkenwall. This well still belongs to the parish of Clerkenwall.

Muthul, Barber term, derived from *ameuthul*, like a hare, or *Hare river*.

Mutschen, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipsic, in the vicinity of which they find a species of crystal called

Mutschen diamonds. It is 20 ms. ENE. of Leipsic. Lon. 12 50 E., lat. 51 40 N.

Muyden, town of Holland, seated on the Vecht, on the S. coast of the Zuyder Zee, 7 miles E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5 1 E., lat. 52 22 N.

Muezin, in Mohammedan countries officers, or clerks of the mosques, whose duty is to sound the ezam, or summons to prayer at the five prescribed canonical hours, viz: dawn, or morning, noon, four P. M., sunset, and nightfall.

Mycene, formerly the capital of a kingdom in the Peloponnesus, now Morea, which is now reduced to a small village, in which the ruins of the former city remain, as described by Pausanius.

Mycone, ancient *Myconus*, island of the Archipelago, 30 miles in circumference. The harbor is very open, and deep enough for the largest ships, where they may ride secure from the north wind. The soil is dry, and the mountains are of great height. Water is very scarce in summer, but in the town is a large well, the only one in the island. Here are plenty of partridges, quails, woodcocks, turtle-doves, rabbits, and wheat-ears; also excellent grapes and figs. Almost all the inhabitants are Greeks, who have 50 churches in all, but many are chapels, and some monasteries. Lon. 25 51 E., lat. 37 28 N.

Myerstown, village, Lebanon co., Pa., on the road from Harrisburg to Lebanon, 31 ms. E. from the former.

Myonessus, or *Clazomenian Promontory*, ancient names of the long peninsula of Asia Minor, stretching NW. between Smyrna and the island of Chios. It is terminated towards Mytelene, the ancient Lesbos, by the ancient promontory of Malaena, the Kara-bouroun of the Turks.—See *Chisme*.

Mysol, island, the most eastern of the Moluccas, of a triangular form, with a bold shore. The villages are built in the water upon posts; and there are forests visited by the birds of paradise, which are caught in great numbers. Lon. 130 3 E., lat. 2° S.

Mysore, country in the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying between the W. and E. ridges of the Ghauts. It extends from 11 30 to 15° N. lat., and in the N. part from 74 55 to 78 35 W. lon., but diminishes thence as it approaches the S. till it ends in a point. The N. side is extremely irregular and indented, and the middle part branches out above a degree beyond that to the E. The country is in general dry, rugged, mountainous, and barren; but there are several rivers and mountain torrents, which, by artificial means, serve to water rice grounds, gardens, &c. In the forests are many elephants, and tigers are common. Oxen, buffaloes, and goats, are numerous, and in the NE. part many sheep are bred, but horses and asses are few. The chief products are rice, cotton, pepper, cocoa and betel-nut, sugarcane, butter, and oil. The dominions of the rajah of Mysore are now divided into three great districts, Patana to the S., Nagara to the NW., and Chatrakal to the NE., so called from the three places where the chief officers are situate. The Patana district is by far the largest, and of itself a much greater extent of territory than ever before was subject to the Mysore family.

Mysore, fortified city of Hindoostan, capital of the country of the same name. It was ruined by the late two sultans; but since the English restored the ancient family in 1799, and made it the rajah's seat of government; a palace has been built, and its renovation will follow of course. Mysore is 10 miles S. of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 50 E., lat. 12 15 N.

Mystic, small river, or rather creek of Massachusetts, falling into Boston harbor. It is navigated with sloops to Medford, 4 miles.——Village, New London co., Ct., 8 miles NE. by E. from New London.

Mytilene, or *Metelin*, ancient Lesbos, island on the W. coast of Asia Minor, between the gulfs of Smyrna and Adramytium. It is 36 miles long, and from 2 to 12 broad. It is one of the most productive islands in the Turkish empire. Population about 50,000. Between lat. 38 25 and 39 20 N.

Mytilene, city.—See *Castro*, in the Addends.

Myzenek, town of European Russia, in Orel, on the Oko, 32 ms. below Orel.

N.

Naas, borough of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, where the assizes are held alternately with Athy. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Leinster. It is 17 miles SW. of Dublin, and 26 NW. of Leinster. Lon. 6 42 W., lat. 53 13 N.

Nab, river of Germany, which issues from Mount Fichtelberg, in the principality of Bayreuth, flows S. through the palatinate of Bavaria, and enters the Danube a little above Ratisbon.

Nabal, town of the kingdom of Tunis, celebrated for its potteries. Near it are several remains of antiquity. It is seated near the sea, 32 ms. SSE. of Tunis. Lon. 10 19 E., lat. 53 13 N.

Nabburg, town of the palatinate of Bavaria, on the river Nab, 10 ms. ESE. of Amberg.

Nabijos, a nation of Indians, said to reside between Santa Fe, of New Mexico, and the Pacific ocean. An account of this people appeared in the National Intelligencer of September 14, 1824, extracted from the Missouri Intelligencer. From data there given, the Nabijos are far advanced above the savage state; have relinquished the wandering for the sedentary state of society; have ceased to be hunters, and have become farmers and manufacturers, evincing much skill in both pursuits. To give the true sound of this name in English orthography, it should be written *Nabi'hos*, as the Spanish *j* has the power of the English *h*. If such a people does actually exist, they deserve to be better known.

Nablous, town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a country which was the ancient kingdom of Samaria. It is the residence of a scheik, who farms the tribute to the pacha of Damascus. The soil of the country is fertile, and produces a great deal of corn, cotton, olives, and some silk. The inhabitants are such jealous Mahometans that they will not suffer any Christians to remain among them. Nablous is 24 ms. N. of Jerusalem, and 90 SSW. of Damascus. Lon. 35 24 E., lat. 32 20 N.

Naco, town of North America, in the province of Honduras. Lon. W. C. 10 40 W., lat. 15 0 North.

Nacogdoches, village of Texas, about 120 ms. W. from Natchitoches, in Louisiana. It is an in-

considerable place. Lon. W. C. 17 17 W., lat. 31 27 N.

Nadeegada.—See *Kurikus.*

NADIR, point of the heavens or universe directly under our feet, and directly opposite to the zenith or point directly over our heads.

Naefels, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris.

Naerden, strong town of Holland, at the head of the canals of the province, on the Zuyder Zee, 14 ms. E. of Amsterdam, and 15 N. of Utrecht. Lon. 5 9 E., lat. 52 20 N.

Nagera, town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a fort, 3 ms. NW. of Calahorra, and 138 N. of Madrid. Lon. 2 10 W., lat. 42 14 N.

Nagold, town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, with a strong castle, 10 ms. W. of Tubingen.

Nagore, town of Hindoostan proper, in the country of Agimere, 40 ms. NW. of Agimere. Lon. 74 10 E., lat. 27 8 N.

Nagpour, city of the deccan of Hindoostan, capital of that part of Berar which is subject to a chief of the eastern Mahrattas. It is a city of modern date, but though extensive and populous, is meanly built, and, excepting a small citadel, is open and defenceless. It is 560 ms. W. by S. of Calcutta. Lon. 79 46 E., lat. 21 8 N.

Nagubanja, town of Hungary, celebrated for its gold and silver mine works, which are of great produce. It is a metal town, and one of the royal free towns, and is 30 ms. NE. of Tamar. Lon. 22 54 E., lat. 48 10.

NAGUR, or in different inflexions, *Nagar*, *Nagore*, *Nuggur*, &c., signifies "*town*," and terminates many East Indian names.

Nahant, peninsula of Mass., in the SW. part of Essex co.. united to the main shore by Lynn beach. It is a delicious and much frequented summer retreat from the neighboring cities and towns; 14 ms. NE. from Boston.

Nahe, river of the palatinate of the Rhine, which, running by Birkenfeld, Oberstein, Kreuzenach, and Bingen, falls into the Rhine.

Nairn, borough and seaport of Scotland, the county town of Nairnshire, and seated at the entrance of the Frith of Murray, 10 ms. E. of Inverness, and 104 N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 51 W., lat. 35 33 N.

Nairnshire, small co. of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Murray Frith, on the E. and S. by Murrayshire, and on the W. by Inverness-shire. Its greatest length is not above 12 ms., nor its breadth above 10. It is fruitful, and its corn soon ripens; has several woods of firs, and several lakes and mountains, yet is well peopled. The chief town is Nairn. Pop. in 1801, 8,257; in 1811, 8,251; in 1821, 9,006.

Naksivan, city of Armenia, capital of a province of the same name. It is seated between the towns of Erivan and Taurus. Lon. 45 30 E., lat. 38 40 N.

Namari, mountains of Sicily, in the Valdi-Demona, between Messina, Taormina, and Melazzo.

Namfio, island of the Archipelago, the ancient *Anaphe*, a little to the E. of that of Santorini. It is 16 ms. in circumference, but has no harbor, nor springs sufficient to water the fields. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and their trade is in onions, wax, and honey. The ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be seen, and consist chiefly of marble columns. Lon. 26 10 E., lat. 36 15 N.

Nampiwich, town of Eng., Cheshire. It is well built, and has a large church, in the form of a cross, with the tower in the middle. Here are salt springs, on the banks of a fresh water stream, from which are made great quantities of white salt, in which article and cheese this town carries on a considerable trade. The principal dairies of Cheshire are in its neighborhood. It is seated on the Weaver, 26 ms. SE. of Chester, and 162 NW. of London. Lon. 2 25 W., lat. 53 6 N.

Namur, co. of the kingdom of Belgium, divided by the river Sambre and Maese into three equal parts, bounded on the N. by Brabant, on the E. and S. by the bishopric of Liege, and on the W. by Hainault. This province is pretty fertile; has several forests, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal.

Namur, city of Belgium, capital of the county of Namur, between two mountains, at the confluence of the Maese and Sambre, 24 ms. WSW. of Liege, and 32 SE. of Brussels. Lon. 4 50 E., lat. 50 29 N.

Nanaguagus, small river in the SW. part of Washington co., Me.——Village on the preceding river, by post road 179 ms. NE. from Portland.

Nanceville, village, Harrison co., Ia., 103 ms. S. from Indianapolis.

Nancy, city of Fr., capital of the department of Meurte. It is divided by a canal into the old and new town. The first, though irregularly built, is rich and populous, and contains the palace of the ancient dukes of Lorraine; and their tombs are in a rich saloon, which adjoins the church of the late Cordeliers. The new town, whose streets are perfectly straight, was already one of the finest in Europe before the magnificent works with which Stanislaus I., titular King of Poland and Duke of Lorraine, enriched it. The cathedral is a superb structure. Nancy is seated in a delightful plain, near the river Meurte, 92 ms. NW. of Basle, and 175 E. of Paris. Lon. 6 10 E., lat. 48 42 N.

Nander, town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dowlatabad, 132 ms. NNW. of Hydrabad.

Nandidroog, strong fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 25 ms. N. by E. of Bangalore, and 64 ESE of Sera.

Nangasaki, city of Japan, in the island of Zimo, with a good harbor, and the only one in the empire in which foreign ships are permitted to anchor. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Chinese and Dutch. The latter are never suffered to come into the city, unless when their ships arrive, and then they deliver up their guns and sails, as pledges of their good behavior. Lon. 128 46 E., lat. 32 32 N. According to Kruzenstern who visited Nangasaki in 1804, that city stands at the bottom of a deep bay, W. side of the island of Ximo. "The entrance of the harbor of Nangasaki is in N. lat. 32 44, and E. lon. 129 45, in the middle of the bay of Kiusiu, which is formed by Cape Nomo to the S., and Cape Sewrote to the N."

Mangira river.—See *Yungar.*

Nangis, town of Fr., in the dep. of Seine and Marne, 12 miles W. of Provins, and 14 E. of Melun.

Nanjemoy, town and port of entry on Nanjemoy

creek, Charles co., Md., 45 ms. S. from Washington City.

Nan-kang, city of China, of the first class, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the Lake Poyang, 637 ms. S. of Peking. Lon. 113 58 E., lat. 29 33 N.

Nanking, city of China, capital of the province of Kiangan. It is the largest in China, being 17 ms. distant from the great river Yangtse-Chiang, from which canals are cut so large that vessels may enter the town. It was formerly the imperial city, whence it was called Nanking, which signifies southern court; but since the grand tribunals have been removed to Peking, it is called Kiang-nan in all public acts. The place is greatly fallen from its ancient splendor; for it had a magnificent palace, which is quite destroyed, as well as many ancient monuments; and a third part of the city itself is desolate. The streets are narrow, but handsome and well paved, and on each side are shops neatly furnished. The public buildings are mean, except a few temples, the city gates, and a tower of porcelain 200 feet high. They have several manufactures in silk and wool. The number of inhabitants is said to be 1,000,000, without comprehending the garrison of 40,000 men. Here the physicians have their principal academy. The inhabitants were formerly estimated at 2,000,000, the city being above 30 ms. in circumference. It is situated on the Kiam, 500 ms. SSE. from Peking. Lon. 119 25 E., lat. 32 46 N.

Nan-ngan, city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si. It stands among plantations of sugar cane, near the source of the Kan-Kiang, and the foot of the mountain Me-lin, 200 ms. NE. of Canton, and 900 SSW. of Peking. Lon. 113 38 E., lat. 24 48 N.

Nan-ngan-fou, beautiful and populous city of China, in the most southern part of the province of Kiang-si; it is a beautiful, populous, and commercial city, and much frequented. It contains in its district 4 cities of the third class. It is 200 ms. N. by E. of Canton.

Nansemond, co., Va., bounded by Norfolk E., Gates co., N. C., S., Blackwater river, or Southampton SW., Isle of Wight NW, and Hampton Roads NE. Length 33 ms., mean width 20, area 660 sq. ms. Surface generally level, and in part marshy. Drummond's pond, one of the feeders of the Dismal Swamp canal, is in the SE. angle of this co. Staples, cotton and tobacco. Chief town, Suffolk. Pop. 1820, 10,494; and in 1840, 10,795. Central lat. 36 45 N., lon. W. C. 30′ E.——River of Va., rising in the central part of Nansemond co., flowing NNE, about 25 ms., opens by a wide bay into James river and Hampton Roads. It is navigable to Suffolk for vessels of 100 tons.

Nantasket road, the southern entrance into Boston harbor. It affords good anchorage in from 5 to 7 fathoms water.

Nan-tchang-fou, city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-si. It is the residence of a viceroy, and comprehends 8 cities in its district.

Nantes, ancient, rich, and very considerable town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, and late province of Bretagne. The bridges over the Loire, in which are some islands, are almost a league in length. The suburbs are so large that they exceed the city. The inhabitants are computed at 60,000. Since the peace in 1783, Nantes has had a considerable share in the commerce with the U. S. Large vessels can come no higher than Port Lunnai, where they are unloaded into smaller vessels, which go up to Nantes, being a distance of 12 ms. In 1796 the theatre here took fire, during a time of performance, and several persons lost their lives. Nantes is 58 ms. S. by E. of Rennes, and 217 SW. of Paris. Lon. 1 45 W., lat. 47 13 N.

Nanticoke, creek of Broome co., N. Y., rises between Chenango and Owego rivers, and falls into the Susquehannah about midway between Owego and Chenango point.——Post office on the preceding creek, 10 ms. NE. by E. from Owego. ——River of Md., on the eastern side of Chesapeake bay. It rises in Del., and runs nearly in a SW. course through Dorchester co., (Md.,) and enters the Chesapeake on the S. side of Philips's point.——Hundred, Sussex co., Del., watered by the Nanticoke river, from which it derives its name, and on the W. and S. it joins Md.

Nantmill, East, one of the northern tps. of Chester co., Pa., on the head waters of French creek, 35 ms. NW. from Philadelphia.

Nantmill, West, tp., Chester co., Pa., adjoining the preceding, and the SE. angle of Berks, and the NE. angle of Lancaster co., on the head waters of the E. branch of Brandywine.

Nantua, town of France, in the department of Ain, and late province of Bresse, situated at the extremity of a great lake of the same name, 18 ms. SE. of Bourg. Here Charles the Bold was interred.

Nantucket, island of N. America, in Mass., the inhabitants of which have a considerable whale fishery on the coast, and even in Greenland. It lies to the S. of Cape Cod, and is a low, sandy, barren island; the inhabitants depend almost entirely on the sea for their subsistence. It contains about 50 sq. ms., and forms a county with some small islands. The employment of capital marks the pursuits of the people; $600,000 are employed in upwards of 30 spermaceti works. It contains also two banks and two insurance companies. Pop. 1820, 7,266; and in 1840, 9,112. Lat. 41 15 N., and lon. W. C. 7° intersect on the island of Nantucket.

Nantucket, village and capital of the island of Nantucket, situated on a basin, the N. side of the island, in the lat. of 41 18 N., and lon. of 70 10 W., at the distance of 120 ms. SE. of Boston. It is a port of entry. It has one fine harbor, completely safe from all winds, being so well landlocked. It has only, however, at low water 7½ feet water on its bar.

Nantwich, town of Eng., in Cheshire; here are salt springs, from which are made great quantities of white salt, also a manufacture of cotton and shoes. The principal dairies of Cheshire are about this town, and it has a considerable trade in cheese. It is seated on the Weaver, and by the Chester canal, which here forms a broad basin, 26 ms. SE. of Chester, and 164 NW. of London.

Nan Yang, city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Ho-nan, seated on a small river, and surrounded by mountains, 100 ms. S. of Ho-nan.

Nan-yong, city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quantong, seated on the Pei-kiang, near its source, 170 ms. NNE. of Canton.

Napaul, country of Asia, bounded on the S. by Bahar, W. by Oude and Rohilcund, NW. by Sirinagur, NE. by the mountains of Himmalaya, which separate it from Thibet, and E. by Bootan. It is tributary to Thibet, and Catmandu is the capital.

Naples, kingdom, comprehending the S. part of Italy, bounded on the NW. by the ecclesiastical States, NE. by the Gulf of Venice, and everywhere else by the Mediterranean. The principal mountains are the Appennines, which traverse this country from N. to S., branching out to the two extremities, and the celebrated volcano Mount Vesuvius. The rivers are numerous, but inconsiderable; the chief are the Garigliano and Volturno. One of the greatest inconveniences to which the kingdom is exposed is earthquakes. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, and the clergy and convents, under the old government, possessed two-thirds of the whole kingdom; but Protestants and Jews are allowed to settle here. The inhabitants of this country have at all times borne but an indifferent character among other nations; gluttony is here a predominant vice, while instances of ebriety are comparatively rare.

Naples, ancient, large, rich, and trading city of Italy, capital of the kingdom of the same name, with a university. It is situated at the bottom of a bay, and is built in the form of a vast amphitheatre, sloping from the hills to the sea. Naples is admirably suited for commerce, and has all the necessaries and luxuries of life in great profusion, and yet trade is in but a languishing condition. The chief articles manufactured here are silk stockings, soap, snuff boxes of tortoise shell, or of the lava of Mount Vesuvius, tables and ornamental furniture of marble. The harbor, which is spacious, is protected by a mole. The bay of Naples is one of the finest in the world, being almost of a circular figure, about 30 ms. in diameter, shut out from the Mediterranean by the island of Capres, and three parts of it sheltered by the circuit of woods and mountains. Naples was taken by the French in January, 1790, but retaken by the British fleet under Lord Nelson, in June following. In 1806 it was again taken possession of by the French, under Massena, and soon after Joseph Bonaparte was here crowned king of Naples. In 1803 the city suffered much damage by an earthquake. Naples is 110 ms. SE. of Rome, 104 NE. of Palermo, 217 SE. of Florence, and 300 S. by E. of Venice. Lon. 14 20 E., lat. 14 55 N. For Naples, see art. *Italy*, pp. 431, 435.

Statistics of Naples.—The journals of the Two Sicilies published the following census of the population of Naples for 1835, drawn up in consequence of an order of the police ministers. The population of Naples, on the 1st of January, 1835, amounted to 335,386 inhabitants; on the 1st January, 1836, it was 357,283, of whom 166,727 were males, and 190,556 females; the increase was accordingly 1,897 individuals. In 1835 there were in Naples 14 centenaries, 2 men and 12 women, 3 of whom were 105 years old; 31 individuals had committed suicide in the course of that year. The population was divided as follows: 6,843 civil and 1,151 military officers, 2,206 belonging to public instruction, 3,096 lawyers, 1,420 physicians and surgeons, 1,022 merchants, 1,277 artists, and 105,355 mechanics and laborers, &c.

Naples, tp. and village, Ontario co, N. Y., 18 ms. S. from Canandaigua. Pop. in 1820, 1,038.

Naploose, or *Napolose*.—See *Nablous*.

Napo, river of S. America, rising in Quito, and flowing SE. falls into the Amazon. Lon. W. C. 4 50 E, lat 3 45 S.

Napoleon, village, Ripley co., Ia., 89 ms. SE. from Indianapolis.

Napoli di Malvasia, seaport of European Turkey, and capital of the island of Malvasia. It has a fine harbor, defended by a good citadel and a long wooden bridge, which joins it to the main land. It gives name to that excellent wine called Malmsey, and was the ancient Epidaurus, famed for the temple of Æsculapius. It is seated on a rock, at the entrance of the Bay of Napoli di Romania, 38 ms. SE. of Misitra. Lon. 22 56 E., lat. 36 53 N. Napoli di Malvasia stands on the site of Epidaurus Limera, a town of Laconia. The other city of Epidaurus, much more generally known, belonged to Argolis, and stood on the Saronic gulf, opposite the island of Egina, in N. lat. 37 38. Epidaurus Limera stood on the eastern shore of the SE. peninsula of Laconia, N. lat. 36 43.

Napoli di Romania, seaport of European Turkey, in the Morea, on a peninsula, at the head of a bay of the same name. It is inhabited by 60,000 Greeks, besides people of different nations, and has a large harbor, with a narrow entrance, defended by a citadel. This town was taken by the Turks in 1715. It is 20 ms. SSW. of Corinth. Lon. 22 44 E., lat. 37 44 N.

Nara, town of Japan, in the island of Niphon, with a magnificent castle, 25 ms. NW. of Meacow.

Narasinghapura, town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with two considerable temples. It is well built, and stands in a fertile country, on the Cavery, immediately below the influx of the Kapini, 20 ms. ESE. of Mysore.

Narberth, town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, on a hill, 12 ms. NE. of Pembroke, and 242 W. by N. of London.

Narbonne, city of France, in the dep. of Aude. In the time of the Romans, it was the capital of that part of Gaul called Gallia Narbonensis; and here the emperor Marcus Aurelius was born. Some Roman inscriptions, in different parts of the city, are still visible; and the canal from the river Aude, through the city, to the Mediterranean, was cut by the Romans. Narbonne is famous for its honey, and the cathedral is remarkable for its noble choir. It is 5 ms. from the Mediterranean, and 80 ESE. of Toulouse. Lon. 3° E., lat. 43 11 N.

Narborough, island of S. America, on the coast of Chili, so called because Sir John Narborough refreshed his men here, when sent to the South sea in the reign of Charles II. Lon. 74 35 W., lat. 45° N.

Narcondam, barren rock rising abruptly out of the Indian ocean, uninhabited, and seemingly destitute of vegetation. It is about 20 leagues E. of the Andamans.

Nardo, episcopal town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto. In this little town there are 3,000 in-

habitants; it is 20 ms. NW. of Otranto. Lon. 18 16 E., lat. 40 18 N.

Narenta, town of Turkey, in Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, seated on a gulf of the same name, 46 ms. NE. of Ragusa. Lon. 18 27 E., lat. 43 35 N.

Narnalla, town of the Deccan, in the province of Berar, 72 ms. E. of Burnampour. Lon. 77 34 E., lat. 21 25 N.

Narni, ancient episcopal town of Italy, in Sabina. Here are the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Augustus, one of whose arches was 150 feet high and 280 broad; as also of an aqueduct that brought water from a spring at the distance of 15 ms. It contains a great many noble families, and is seated on the Nera, 20 ms. SW. of Spoletto, and 40 NE. of Rome.

Narova, river of the Russian empire, which issues from the Lake Peipus, and watering Narva, flows into the Gulf of Finland, 8 ms. below that town. It is noted for two picturesque water-falls, pompously described by travellers, but far inferior to that of the Rhine, at Schaffhausen. The breadth of the river is about 200 feet, and the perpendicular height of the falls scarcely exceeds 20 feet.

Narragansett, beautiful bay of the U. S., in R. I. It opens between Point Judith on the W., and Seaconet to the E., and extending from S. to N. 30 ms., to the city of Providence, where it terminates, and receives Pawtucket and some smaller rivers. It varies in width from 1 to 15 ms.; and is chequered by R. I., Prudence, and Connanicut. One of its minor bays, Mount Hope, receives Taunton river from Massachusetts. The shores are bold, without being very elevated, and the adjacent country picturesque and well peopled. It was the opinion, in 1817, of the U. S. Navy commissioners, that this bay afforded the most eligible site for a naval depot NE. from the Chesapeake.

Narraguagus, bay of Washington co., Me., receiving a small river of the same name, from the NW. part of the co.——Town, Washington co., Me., on the Narraguagus, 37 ms. W. from Machias.

Narrows, The, strait that separates Long Island from Staten Island, and unites the Atlantic with the Bay of N. Y.

Narsingapatan, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the territory of Bisnagur. It was the residence formerly of a king, and is situated 400 ms. SE. of Bombay. Lon. 76 10 E., lat. 15 30 N.

Narva, a strong town of the Russian empire, in Ingria, or the government of Petersburgh. The houses are built of brick, stuccoed white; and it has more the appearance of a German than of a Russian town. In the suburbs, called Ivangorod, or John's town, the colossal remains of an ancient fortress, built by Ivan Vassilievitch the Great, impend in a picturesque manner over the steep banks of the Narova. Near Narva is the spot celebrated for the victory which Charles XII, in the 19th year of his age, gained over the Russian army in 1700. The town was taken by the czar about five years after, who traversed the streets on horseback with his drawn sword in his hand, restrained his troops from pillage, and placed guards at the doors of the principal houses, and before the churches. The principal exports from Narva are hemp, flax, timber, and corn; the imports, salt, tobacco, wine, salted herrings, spices, tea, sugar, and other grocery wares. It is situated on the Narova, 8 ms. from its mouth, and 100 W. of Petersburgh. Lon. 27 52 E., lat. 59 18 N.

Narwah, or *Narwha*, a town of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Agra, seated a little above the confluence of the Sinde with the Jumna. It is 127 miles S. of Agra. Lon. 79 17 E, lat. 25 40 N.

Naseby, village of Eng., in Northamptonshire, 12 ms. N. of Northampton.

Nash, co. of N. C., bounded by Edgecomb E. and SE., Wayne S., Johnson SW., Franklin NW., and Halifax NE. Length 30, mean width 18 ms.; area 540 sq. ms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil near the streams productive. Staples, cotton and tobacco. Tar river flows through nearly the middle of the co. The court house, at which there is a post office, is about 40 ms. NE. by E. from Raleigh. Pop. 8,185; and in 1840, 9,047. Lat. 36° N., and lon. W. C. 1° W. intersect in this co.

Nashuan, one of the Elizabeth islands, Mass., near the mouth of Buzzard's bay.

Nashua, river, rises in Worcester co., Mass., flows NE. across the NW. angle of Middlesex; enters N. H. and falls into the Merrimack, in Hillsborough co.

Nashville, village and seat of justice, Nash co., N. C., 50 ms. NE. by E. from Raleigh. Lat. 35 54 N., lon. W. C. 1 2 W.——Village and seat of justice, Davidson co., Tenn., and now seat of the State government, on the left bank of Tennessee river, 200 ms. W. from Knoxville, 480 NE. from Natchez, and 480 NNE. from New Orleans, by General Jackson's road. Lon. W. C. 9 40 W., lat. 36 4 N. It is the central point of a very fertile, well cultivated, and populous country. Cumberland river is navigable, except at very low water, for steamboats to this town; one or more of these vessels ply between there and New Orleans. It contains, beside the ordinary county buildings, two printing offices, two banks, an academy for young ladies, and several manufactories. Population about 4,000.

In 1840 the white population of Nashville stood

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	304	247
5 to 10	254	291
10 to 15	241	248
15 to 20	247	286
20 to 30	644	425
30 to 40	317	249
40 to 50	167	134
50 to 60	65	56
60 to 70	27	22
70 to 80	9	12
80 to 90	1	3
90 to 100	1	0
100 and upwards	0	1
	2,287	2,070
		2,287
Total whites	-	4,407

Aggregate population, 6,929.

Nassau, Grand duchy of, State of Germany, bounded W. by the Rhine, separating it from Rhenish Prussia, N. by Rhenish Prussia, E. by Hesse Darmstadt and Wetzlar, and S. by the Rhine and Mayn, separating it from Frankfort on the Mayn, and western Hesse Darmstadt. Very

unlike most other German States, Nassau is tolerably compact; length 60, mean breadth 30, and area 1,800 sq. ms., English; and, with an aggregate population of 340,000, has a distributive population of 190 to the sq. m., Eng. Nassau, in latitude, lies between 50° and 50 50 N. Slope westward, and traversed nearly centrically by the river Lahn. The reigning family claims the origin of their greatness into the 10th century; in 1180 they became counts, and now divided into two branches, one sovereign of Holland, and the other of Nassau itself, maintains dignity amongst the monarchs of Europe. The government is representative, composed of two houses, and the country flourishing in its active industry applied to agriculture, mining, manufactures, and commerce. Religion protected, and free to all sects.

The chief towns are—

Wisbaden	7,000
Nassau	2,000
Dillenburg	2,500
Wielburg	2,000
Limburg	3,000

Nassau, town of Germany, in the duchy of the same name, on the river Lahn, 12 ms. SE. of Coblentz. Lon. 7 42 E., lat. 50 18 N.——River of Florida, rising between St. John's and St. Mary's rivers, and flowing parallel to each, falls into the Atlantic ocean between Talbot and Amelia islands, after a comparative course of about 70 ms. Lat. 30 44 N., lon. 81 42 W.——NE. co. of Florida, bounded by St. Mary's river, separating it from Camden co., Ga., N. and W. by Columbia co., Florida, SW., Duval S., and the Atlantic ocean E. Greatest length 38 ms., mean width 15, and area 525 sq. ms. N. lat. 30 30, and 5° lon. W. W. C., intersect in this co. Pop. 1840, 1,892. Chief town, Nassau.——Capital of the island of New Providence. Lon. W. C. 50′ W., lat. 24 55 N.——Town, Rensselaer co., N. Y., 15 ms. SE. from Albany. Pop. in 1820, 2,873.

Nata, or *Santiago de los Cabrellos*, city of N. America, in Veragua. Lon. W. C. 3 17′ W., lat. 8 22 N.

Natal Coast, or *Caffraria Proper*.—See *Africa*, p. 28. col. 1st.

Natchez, principal town in the State of Mississippi, and the seat of justice for Adams co., lies upon the left bank of the Mississippi river, at lat. 31 33 N., and lon. W. C. 14 30 W. The site is a beautiful and commanding bluff, rising from 100 to 200 feet above the Mississippi river; and, by its peculiar location, is protected from the noisome exhalations of the adjacent low grounds. The edge of the bluff rises into a long narrow ridge, which renders the Mississippi river invisible from the streets of the town. It contains 280 dwelling houses, four places of public worship, one for Roman Catholics, one for Presbyterians, one for Methodists, and one for Baptists; six large warehouses, an elegant court house and jail, 25 dry good stores, two steam saw mills, and a steam aqueduct; a State bank, with a capital of $900,000, having offices in Woodville and Port Gibson. This is the only banking institution in the State, and by its charter the faith of the State is pledged not to grant any other banking charter until 1840. The sessions of the supreme court, and of the district court in the U. S. are held at present at this place. During about nine months of the year, from October to the ensuing June, Natchez is a very lively scene of commercial activity. Immense quantities of produce from the regions on Ohio, Mississippi, &c., find here a ready and profitable market. The cotton shipped from this port in ordinary seasons, exceeds 35,000 bales. The entire cotton shipped from the whole State in 1820-'21, was estimated at 80,000 bales; and that for 1821-'2, supposed will at least be equal to that of the preceding year.

The bills of mortality reported under the superintendence of the board of health, justify the opinion that Natchez is healthy for residents. In sultry summers, the greatest number of deaths are amongst persons engaged on the navigation of the Mississippi river.

The following exhibits the actual and progressive pop. of this city:

1810	1,511
1820	2,184
1830	2,789
1840	3,500

Natchez is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and city council, with the ordinary co. justices of the peace, who have, in ordinary civil and criminal jurisdiction, concurrent power with the aldermen. It is 322 ms. by water, and 156 by land above New Orleans, 1,613 below Pittsburg, 846 below St. Louis, and 670 below the mouth of the Ohio.

Natchitoches, NW. parish of La., bounded by Texas SW. and W., State of Arkansas N., Washitau parish E., Rapides SE., and Oupelousas S. Length 140 ms., mean width 75, area 10,500 sq. ms. Surface generally hilly, particularly between Red and Sabine rivers. Except near the margin of Red river, the soil is generally sterile, and covered with pine timber. Some other, though comparatively small tracts of productive soil, skirt the streams. An extensive body of low ground, subject to annual submersion, extends along Red river, and runs through this parish obliquely. The greatest part of the former inhabitants were settled on the alluvial banks of Red river. Besides Red and Sabine, the rivers of Natchitoches are Bodcau, Dacheet, Black river, and Saline. Chief staples, cotton, lumber, and peltry. This description of Natchitoches was written when that parish included all the northwestern part of the State. The space was subsequently divided, and the northern part formed into the parish of Claiborne. The settlements are now extended over the whole surface, and the progressive pop. is shown as follows: In 1820, the whole surface then included in Natchitoches parish had on it 7,486 inhabitants; in 1840, what remained Natchitoches had 14,350; Claiborne, 6,185, and jointly, 21,535. Chief town, Natchitoches. Pop. in 1820, 7,486, and in 1840, 14,380. Central lat. 32° N., lon. W. C. 16 15 W.

Natchitoches, town and seat of justice, for the parish of Natchitoches, La., on the right bank of Red river, at lat. 31 10 N., lon. W. C. 16 10 W. The houses are chiefly contained in one street, running parallel to the river. Pop. about 600. It is 356 ms. NW. from New Orleans by land, through Attacapas and Opelousas, and 407 by water.

Natick, town, Middlesex co., Mass., 18 ms. SW. from Boston. Pop. in 1820, 849.

Natividad, seaport of Mexico, in the province of Guadalajara, on a bay of the Pacific ocean, 100 ms. W. of Guadalajara. Lon. W. C. 27° W., lat. 20 42 N.

Natolia, country formerly a part of Asia Minor. It is the most western part of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N. by the Black sea, E. by Caramania, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora. The soil soil is generally fertile, producing fruits of various kinds, corn, tobacco, cotton, and silk. It is crossed by a chain of mountains, formerly called Taurus, from W. to E., and watered by a great number of rivers. Kiutaia is the capital. Pop. about 5,000,000, composed of Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and other nations.

Nattam, town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Madura, 18 ms. N. of Madura, and 45 SSW. of Trichinopoly.

Nattore, town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 47 ms. ENE of Moorshedabad.

Natura, group of islands in the southern part of the Chinese sea. The island called Great Naturna, lies about 180 ms. NNW. from Point Api of Borneo, and 350 ms. NE. by E. of Singapore. N. lat. 3 50, lon. 108 30 E. London.

Natural Bridge, village, Rockbridge co., Va., 13 ms. SSW. from Lexington, and 176 W. from Richmond.

Navan, town of Ireland, in the co., of Meath, seated at the conflux of the Blackwater with the Boyne, 25 ms. NW. of Dublin.

Navarin, seaport of European Turkey, on the W. coast of the Morea, with a large harbor, defended by two forts. In 1770, it was taken by the Russians. It is seated on a hill, 10 ms. N. by E of Modon, and 17 WNW. of Coron. Lon. 21 34 E., lat. 37 2 N.

Navarre, kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is 75 ms. long, and 60 broad. Though a mountainous country, abounding in game and iron mines, some valleys produce good corn and excellent wine. It is divided into five districts, whose chief towns are Pamplona, Estella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Guesca. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and is now the dep. of Lower Pyrenees. It is separated from Spanish Navarre by the Pyrenees, and is a mountainous barren country, 20 ms. long, and 12 broad. From this country the king of France takes the title of king Navarre. See *Palais, St.*

Navarre, New, province of New Mexico, bounded on the N. by a country unknown, E. by New Mexico Proper, and New Biscay, S. by Culiacan, and W. by the Gulf of California. This country was discovered by the Spaniards in 1552. The natives are robust and warlike, and were with difficulty brought to submission; they make use of bows with poisoned arrows, clubs of red wood, and bucklers. The chief Spanish town is Cinaloa.

Navarreins, town of Fr. in the dep. of Lower Pyrenees, seated on the Gave d'Oleron, 26 ms. SE. of Bayonne.

Nauen, town of Brandenburg, in the middle mark, 18 ms. WNW. of Berlin.

Naumberg, town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, situate on the Eider, 11 ms. WSW. of ——Town of Germany in the electorate of 14 ms. WSW. of Cassel, and 36 SW. of gin. It is seated on the Eder.——Town per Saxony, capital of the duchy of Saxe burg, seated on the Sala, 37 ms. NE. of and 60 W. of Dresden. Lon. 12 20 E., 12 N.

Navesink. See *Navesink-hills*.

Navigator's Islands, a cluster of ten isl the Pacific ocean, discovered by Bougainvil explored by Perouse in 1787. They are by the natives Opoun, Leone, Fanfoue, M Oyalava, Calinasse, Pola, Shika, Ossamo Ouero Opoun; the most southerly and east these islands lies in lon. 169 7 W., lat. 14 Maouna, Oyalava, and Pola, may be nun among the largest and most beautiful isla the S. Pacific ocean. They combine the ad ges of a soil fruitful without culture, and a c that renders clothing unnecessary. The i tants are a strong and lusty race, scarcely to be seen among them less than six feet hig the women are in proportion. See *Maouna*

The following document, in regard to the gator's islands, was afforded in a letter from tenant Charles Wilkes, dated Nov. 9, Harbor of Apia, island of Upoln, directed Secretary of the United States Navy. Th ment has been in some degree transpose literally copied. The reader will remark th discrepancy of names, between those of t ginal article and those given by Lieu Wilkes.

The island of Savii contains	- -
The island of Upoln	- - -
The island of Jutnilla	- - -
The island of Monono	- - -
The island of Apolima	- - -
The island of Tana	- - -
The island of Orasurga	- - -
The island of Ofoo	- - -
Total sq. ms.	- - - -

Among the harbors of Jutnilla, that of Pago is the safest. Of those of Upoln, t Apia is the most central and best of that i it is situated on the N. side, in lat. 13 49 S 171 41 W. London. Of those found on land of Lavi, Mataatoo is the best; it is s in lat. 13 28 S., lon. 172 20 W. of L The harbors are formed by openings or bre the reefs which surround the islands, and alt not of great extent, are commodious an with the prevailing winds. The coasts approached with safety, as the reefs are and the soundings regular. The mean te ture about 76 deg. The S. side of all the are cooler and more subject to rain and than the north, and do not afford so harbors and shelters. Vessels visiting th lands can obtain complete supplies of ho vegetables. Water is abundant in all the and easily obtained, particularly at Apia. islands may be visited with safety, at all seas the year. From November to March th most subject to bad weather, when variable

prevail. The islands of Upolu is the most central, and being connected with Monono, where the principal chief resides, has the ascendency over the whole group. The group extends from lat. 13 49 to 14 18 S., and from lon. 169 13 to 172 46 W. London.

The inhabitants reside on or near the seacoast, although at Upolu there are several large villages in the interior. The population as given by Lieut. Wilkes is 56,000, of which he says "about two-thirds are said to be of the missionary or Christian party, and about 10,000 who read or write Cannibalism is supposed never to have existed at this group."

While transcribing as much of Lieut. Wilkes' notes as were suitable to the Dictionary, the No. of the Foreign Missionary Chronicle for July, 1840, came to hand, containing an article headed "*Navigator's Islands*," and the epigraph "*Triumphs of the Gospel of Peace*"—the element afforded by the Rev. T. Heath The subjoined geographical information I may add to the preceding:

Aana is one of the three large districts into which the island of Upolu is divided. It forms the westward end of that fine island; the central division of which is called Tumaseaga, and the eastward Atua. About 4 miles to the westward of Aana is the small but influential island of Monono, and close to that Apolima its olo or fortress. Farther to the westward, about 12 ms., lies Savaii or Salafai, the largest of the Samour or Navigator's group.

In regard to cannibalism, Mr. Heath observes, "The reader will perhaps not be surprised on being informed that cannibalism was another accompaniment of their wars." Mr. Heath learned from repeated conversations with old and respectable chiefs, though they spoke on the subject with reluctance, that to a certain extent it did exist. The chiefs said "they learned it from Torga, that they never liked it, but that they had sometimes in war, or in seasons of great scarcity, satisfied their revenge, or their hunger, with human flesh; and it was no secret, that a powerful and luxurious chief has sometimes done so in times of peace and plenty." During the recent war, several human victims, particularly boys, were baked and eaten like hogs. Such is, however, 1838, the behavior and apparent character of the people, that a casual visitant would scarcely believe that eight years ago they had thus acted.

Naxkow, town of Denmark, in the Isle of Laland, with a harbor commodious for trade and a plentiful fishery. It is 60 miles SW. of Copenhagen. Lon. 11 31 E., lat. 54 52 N.

Naxos, or *Naxia*, considerable island of the Archipelago, 25 ms in length, and 88 in circumference. It abounds with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry trees, and, though it has no harbor, carries on a considerable trade in barley, wine, oil, cheese, figs, cotton, silk, flax, salt, oxen, sheep, and mules. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, has four archiepiscopal sees, and a great many villages; but the whole island does not contain above 8,000 inhabitants. The highest mountain is Zia, which signifies the mountain of Jupiter. This island was anciently famous for a sort of marble called ophitus, from its being spotted like the skin of a serpent, with green and white spots. On the mountains near the coasts of the Mediterranean is found the best emery, whence the neighboring promontory is by the Italians called Cape Smeriglio. On the S. side of the island is a town defended by a castle. About a gunshot from hence, is a fine marble tower on a rock, in the middle of a heap of stately ruins of marble and granite, probably the ruins of Bacchus's temple. Lon. 26 10 E., lat. 36 41 N.

Naxos, or *Naxia*, capital of the Isle of Naxos. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. 25 59 E., lat. 37 8 N.

Nazareth, town of Palestine, famous for being the residence of Jesus Christ, in the early part of his life. It is now nothing but a village, where the monks of St. Francis have a convent. Lon. 35 20 E., 32 30 N.

Nazareth, village in Northampton county, Pa., belonging to the Unitas Fratrum, or society of Moravians. It is situated 10 miles N. of Bethlehem, 8 W. by N. of Easton, on the river Delaware, and 53 N. of Philadelphia. In 1800, it contained 311 inhabitants, distinguished for their industry and regularity of manners.

Nazareth, Lower, tp., Northampton co., Pa., on the Monocacy creek, 7 ms. NW. from Easton.

Nazareth, Upper, tp., Northampton co., Pa., on the Bushkill and Monocacy creeks, 8 ms. NW. from Easton.

Naze, or *Cape Lindenas*, the most southern promontory of Norway. Lon. 7 20 E., lat. 57 30 N.

Neagh, Lough, lake of Ireland, situated in the counties of Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone. It is the largest in Europe; those of Ladoga and Onega, in Russia, and that of Geneva, in Switzerland, excepted, being 20 miles long, and 15 broad.

Neath, corporate town of England, in Glamorganshire. It is situated on the Neath, over which is a bridge, where small vessels come to load coal. On the other side of the river are the ruins of a fine monastery, and in the neighborhood are iron forges and smelting works for copper and coal mines. It is governed by a portreeve, who is sworn in by the deputy constable of the castle of Neath, and seated near the Bristol channel, 32 miles NW. of Landaff, and 200 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3 45 W., lat. 51 43 N.

Neath, river of Wales, in Glamorganshire, which falls into the Bristol channel below the town of Neath.

Neb, river of the Isle of Man, which runs into the Irish sea at Peel Castle.

Nebio, or *Nebbio*, ruined city on the W. side of the island of Corsica.

Nebra, town in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. It is 12 ms. NW. of Naumburg. Lon. 11 26 E., lat. 51 13 N.

Nebulæ, in astronomy, permanent cloudy or dusky spots in the heavens, the objects of unsatisfied wonder until revealed to us by aid of the telescope, as immense clusters of stars, most of them at such immeasurable distances from the solar system as to appear from the earth as dim undefinable spots. The galaxy, or milky-way, is one of these nebulæ, and our sun supposed, or rather conclusively shown, to be one of its stars. It appears from the catalogues recently made by Sir John F. Herschel,

that more than 2,500 of these nebulæ are now known to exist. One fact may enable us to appreciate the unfathomable remoteness of these bodies, or rather aggregations, that, in every annual revolution of the earth, we advance to and recede from many without even, through the best telescopes, their appearance being changed by our change of place the whole diameter of the earth's orbit, or one hundred and ninety million of miles. Recently, Sir John Herschel has examined the southern heavens, and added immensely to the catalogue of nebulæ. Sublime and elevated as is the science of astronomy in all its parts, in no other does it disclose more phenomena to exercise the faculties of man and excite his highest admiration than on the nebulæ.

Neckar, river of Germany, which rises in the Black Forest, crosses the kingdom of Wirtemburg and the palatinate of the Rhine, and falls into the Rhine at Manheim.

Neckars-Gemund, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Neckar. Lon. 9 55 E., lat. 49 26 N.

Neckars Ulm, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, seated on the Neckar. It belongs to the grand master of the Teutonic order. Lon. 9 5 E., lat. 49 22 N.

Nedroma, city of Algiers, remarkable for its magnificent ruins. Lon. 38′ W., lat. 35 40 N.

Needham, town of England, in Suffolk, on the Orwell, and has some trade in Suffolk-blues and cloths; and women are employed in spinning and weaving bone lace. It is 10 miles NW. of Ipswich, and 73 NE. of London. Lon. 1 23 E., lat. 52 15 N.

Needham, tp., Norfolk co., Massachusetts. It is situated between Newton and Natick, 12 miles SW. of Boston.

Needles, two rocks of England, in Hampshire, N. of the Isle of Wight, so called from their sharp extremities.

Neeheehow, or *Nihaur*.—See table, p. 115, 2d column. One of the Sandwich islands, 5 leagues W. of Atooi. The E. coast is high and rises abruptly from the sea, the rest of it consists of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE. point. It produces plenty of yams, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants.

Neerwinden, village of the kingdom of the Netherlands, a little N. by W. of Landen.—See *Landen*.

Nefta, town in the kingdom of Tunis, 250 ms. S. by W. of Tunis. Lon. 9 25 E., lat. 33° N.

Negapatam, city of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. Negapatam is 183 miles S. of Madras. Lon. 79 56 E., lat. 10 46 N.

Negambo, seaport on the W. coast of the Isle of Ceylon. Lon. 83 46 E., lat. 7 30 N.

Negrais, seaport and cape on the east side of the bay of Bengal, 240 miles WSW. of Pegu. Lon. 94 4 E., lat. 15 50 N.

Negril Point, most westerly promontory of the island of Jamaica.

Negro, Cape, promontory of Africa, on the W. coast of Angola, being the most southerly country to which the Europeans usually resort to purchase slaves. Lon. 10 40 E., lat. 15 54 N.

Negro, Rio, large river of South America, rises in the Andes. Lon. W. C. 3° E., lat. 2° N. It flows SE. by E. by comparative courses 1,000 ms., and falls into the Amazon at lon. W. C. 17° E., lat. 3° S. By one of its branches, the Cassiquiari, it has a communication with the Orinoco. ——River of South America, rising in the Andes of Chili. Lon. W. C. 7° E., and lat. 33° S. It flows SE., and falls into the Atlantic ocean after a comparative course of 500 miles.

Negro's Island, one of the Philippine islands, between Pannay and Zebu.

Negroland, or *Nigritia*, country of Africa, through which the river Niger is supposed to run. It has the great desert of Zahara on the north, and stretches far to the south, but the inland parts are very little known. The Europeans have many settlements on the coast, where they barter European goods for slaves, gold dust, and elephant's teeth.

Negroponte, Island of, is ancient *Eubœa*, extends along the ancient Attica, Bœotia, and the country of the Opuntian Locriano, about 100 English ms, with a mean width of not above 10 ms. Its area perhaps 1,000 sq. ms. The surface very much diversified; in some places long alluvial flats, and in others rising into high mountains. This is considerably the largest and most important island in the Archipelago. When under the Athenians, it was regarded as the granary of that republic, and, in every succeeding age, its possession has been regarded as a great national advantage. When the maritime power of Venice supplanted that of the Romano-Greek empire, Negroponte, with Candia and several other islands, fell under the power of the former. Mahomet the II wrested it from the Venetians, who yet retain the vain memorial of former greatness, the standard of the kingdom of Negroponte. This island must ever remain highly valuable from the fertility of its soil and from its commanding position. It is, however deficient in good ports. Negroponte lies between N. lat. 38, and 39 5.

Negroponte, Straits of, is more particularly confined to what was in former times the narrowest part of the sheet of water, separating the island of Eubœa from the continent of Greece. This would intend the narrow channel opposite the village of Negroponte; but in this article it is my wish to notice the entire strait from the gulf of Zeitoun SE. into the Archipelago. The entire distance from the extreme NW. angle of the island of Negroponte, to a line drawn from the port of Prasiæ, modern Raphti, to Cape Rosso, ancient Petalia, is within a trifle of 100 English ms. Within these limits the strait is of very unequal width. From Raphti to Cape Rosso is about 15 ms.; from this line the strait narrows to Negroponte, where it is less than a half a mile. Beyond Negroponte the water abruptly widens, and, varying from 5 to 10 ms. in breadth, finally terminates in the Gulf of Zeitoun. The shallowness of the water renders the Negroponte of little use as a channel of navigation, though used as such by the small vessels belonging to the inhabitants of the coasts. Though not augmented by the water of the Atlantic ocean, nor perhaps much influenced by the ordinary causes of ocean tides, the Straits of Bonifacio, between Corsica and Sardinia, the Straits of Messina, between Sicily and Italy, and more particularly the

Negroponte, exhibit phenomena which prove a constant variation of surface in the Mediterranean. Long before the days of Aristotle, and down to this time, the ebbing and flowing of the Euripus have arrested attention. From the observations of Wheeler, Hobhouse, and others, and from the natural position and features of its shores, we may very safely consider the very unequal and irregular fluxes of the Negroponte as occasioned principally by wind.

Negropont, strong city, capital of the island of the same name, 30 ms. NE. from Athens, and 260 SW. from Constantinople. Lat. 38 30 N., lon. 24 E.

Negroponte arises from an Italian corruption of three Greek words, and means "the sea of Euripus."

This traveller made a very rapid visit to the town and straits, and viewed the latter from the wooden bridge which unites the continent of Livadia to the island of Negroponte, ancient Eubœa, and has given a confused and unsatisfactory account of what he saw during his brief stay. In one place he observes, "What I saw of Euripus was, that the stream flows with violence, like a mill race, under the bridges,; and that a strong eddy is observable on that side from which it is about to run, about a hundred yards above the bridges; the current, however, not being at all apparent at a greater distance either N. or S., yet the ebbing and flowing are said to be visible at 10 or 12 leagues distance at each side of the strait, by marks shown of the rising and falling of the water in several small bays on both coasts. The depth of the stream is very inconsiderable; not much more than four feet. Negroponte stands on a broad flat peninsula, which, projecting into the bays on the main-land, makes the winding of the strait, in some places, look like inland lakes; in others, like rivers, as the breadth enlarges or diminishes. The Bœotian side is high and rocky, where the fort of Carababa has been built, to command the bridge and village. Negroponte contains about 800 mean, low built houses, inhabited by Turks. The mountains to the NW. rise to the region of perpetual snow. The land to the N. and E. of the town is open but well cultivated, that to the S. covered with fine groves of olive trees, and interspersed with orange and lemon gardens. The place is considered extremely unhealthy, and during the summer the heats are almost insupportable."

Nevahand, or *Nohawand*, ancient town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, famous for a battle fought near it, between the calif Omar and Yez Degerd, king of Persia, in A. D. 638, when the latter was defeated and lost his kingdom. It is 170 ms. NW. of Ispahan. Lon. 47 10 E., lat. 32 20 N.

Neidenau, town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, situated on the Jaxt. It is 33 ms. ESE. of Heidelberg.

Neidenberg, town of Prussia, with a castle, on a mountain, 75 ms. E. of Culm.

Neilston, village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, to the S. of Paisley. It is noted for a cotton manufactory. Lon. 4 20 W., lat. 55 22 N.

Neisse, town of Silesia, surrounded by thick walls and deep ditches. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linens and wine. It is seated on a river of the same name, 27 ms. NE. of Glatz, and 35 SE. of Breslaw. Lon. 17 35 E., lat. 50 31 N.

Neiva, province of Colombia, in New Granada, with a town of the same name. The province lies on both sides of the Magdalena. Neiva, the city, is about midway between Popayan and Santa Fe de Bogota.

Nellenburg, town of Suabia, capital of a landgravate of the same name, 20 ms. N. of Constance, and 20 NE. of Shaffhausen. Lon. 9 8 E., lat. 47 59 N.

Nelson, English settlement in N. America, on the W. side of Hudson bay, at the mouth of the river Nelson, 250 ms. SE. of Churchill fort. It belongs to the Hudson Bay Company, who carry on a great trade in beaver and other skins. Lon. 92 35 W., lat. 57 7 N.——Tp., Buckingham co., L. C., 35 ms. SW. from Quebec.——Tp., York co., U. C., on Lake Ontario——Town, Cheshire co., N. H., 33 ms. SW. from Concord. Pop. in 1820, 907.——Town, Madison co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2,329.——Co., Va., bounded by James river or Buckingham SE., Amherst SW., the Blue Ridge, or Rockbridge and Augusta NW., and Albemarle NE. Length 23 ms., mean width 15, area 345 sq. ms. Besides being washed by James river, it is drained by Rock Fish and Tye rivers. Surface pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. Warminster, the chief town, is about 60 ms. a little N. of W. from Richmond. Pop. in 1820, 10,137; and in 1840, 12,287. Lat. 37 44 N., lon. W. C. 1 47 W.——Co., Ky., bounded E. and SE. by Washington, S. and SW. by the Rolling fork of Salt river or Hardin, NW. by Bullitt, and N. by Salt river and Shelby. Length 30 ms., mean width 17, area 510 sq. ms. In extends from the Rolling to the Main fork, and is traversed by the Beech fork of Salt river. Chief town, Bairdstown. Soil productive. Pop. in 1820, 16,273. Lat. 37 48 N., lon. W. C. 8 21 W.——Village and NE. tp., Portage co., Ohio.

Nelson's Ferry, post office, 50 ms. N. from Charleston, S. C.

Nelson's Fort, a British factory, at the mouth of Nelson's river. Lon. W. C. 15 42 W., lat. 57 12 N.

Nelson's River, large river of N. America, in Cabotia or British America. According to all our maps, it is very difficult to determine either the length or real source of either the Nelson or Severn rivers; both are made to be outlets of Lake Winnipic, and consequently the Assiniboin and Saskatchiwaine are the common sources of both the former streams. Taken as a whole these united waters form the third largest river system of N. America, draining an area of upwards of 1,000 by 400 ms., or 400,000 sq. ms.

Nelsonville, village, Athens co., Ohio, on Hockhocking river, 14 ms. W. from Athens.

Nehema, name of two small rivers of the U. S., falling into the Missouri between the Platte and Kansas rivers.

Nemæa, village of the Mores, famous for the Nemæan games anciently celebrated here.

Nemours, town of Fr., in the dep. of Seine and Marne, and late province of the Isle of France, between two hills. It is seated on the Loing, 10

ms. S. of Fontainbleau, and 15 SE. of Paris. Lon. 2 37 E., lat. 48 16 N.

Nen, the principal river of Northamptonshire, which rises in the W. part of the co. It is made navigable at Northampton, leaves the co., at Petersborough, and, crossing the Isle of Ely, forms part of the W. boundary of Norfolk, and falls into the Lincolnshire Wash. It likewise communicates by several channels with the Great Ouse. ——River, U. C., empties itself into Lake Ontario, in the tp. of Pickering; it runs for a considerable distance in the country through Pickering, Markham, &c., crossing the Yongestreet, and apparently rising in the vicinity of one of the branches of Holland's river, with which it will probably, at some future period, be connected by a canal. This river abounds with fish; at its embouche are good intervals for meadow ground; and it is the back communication from the German settlement in Markham to Lake Ontario.

Neocastro, fort of Turkey, in Europe, in Romania, where the Turks always keep a good garrison. It is seated in the middle of the strait of Constantinople, 12 ms. from that city. Lon. 29 4 E., lat. 41 10 N.

Neot's, St., town of Eng., in Huntingdonshire. It is a well built town, with a trade in coal. It is seated on the Ouse, over which is a fine stone bridge, 20 ms. WSW. of Cambridge, and 56 NNW. of London. Lon. 0 30 W., lat. 52 7 N.

Neophyte, from the Greek neophutos, literally *new born*, and applied to pagans or others who rejected their own religion, and, embracing the Christian, were baptized, and were regarded as spiritually *new-born*.

Nepanose, Lycoming co., Pa.—See *Nippenose*.

Nepaul, long, narrow kingdom of northern Hindoostan, bounded on the N. by the Himalaya mountains, S. by Bahar Oude and Delhi, and E. by Bootan. Capital, see *Napant*.

Nepean Island, island of the S. Pacific ocean, opposite Port Hunter, on the S. coast of Norfolk island, consisting entirely of one mass of sand, held together by the surrounding cliffs, which are a border of hard rocks. The surface was covered with a kind of coarse grass, and upwards of 300 fine pines were growing on it.

Nepean, tp. in the eastern district, is the eighth tp. in ascending the Ottawa river, and the first tp. on the W. side of the river Rideau, U. C.

Nepissingu.—See *Nipissing lake*.

Neponset, creek of Boston harbor, navigable 4 ms. to Milton, for vessels of 150 tons.——Village on both sides of Neponset river, 6 ms. S. from Boston.

Nepi, ancient town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the Triglia, 20 ms. N. of Rome. Lon. 11 34 E., lat. 42 14 N.

Nerac, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lot and Garronne, and late province of Guienne. It is situated on the river Baise, which is navigable here, and is divided by that river into great and little Nerac. In the 16th century, the greatest part of its inhabitants embraced the reformed religion, but were obliged to surrender to Louis XIII. in 1621. Nerac is 20 ms. SW. of Agen, and 380 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0 13 E., lat. 44 2 N.

Nerbudda, river of India, which issues from the southern confines of the province of Allahabad, forms the boundary between Hindoostan proper and the deccan, and falls into the Gulf of Cambay, below Baroach. The higher constituent streams of the Nerbuddah interlock with those of the same branch of the Ganges and with those of the Mahanuddy, but pursuing a western course along or about the mean lat. of 22°, the former flows through a deep vale between the Santpoora and Vindhya mountains, and, as already stated, enters the bay of Cambay, after a comparative course of 600 ms.

Nericia, a subdivision of Sweden proper, bounded on the N. by Westmania, on the E. by Sudermania, on the S. by East Gothland, and on the W. by West Gothland. Orebo is the capital, and the most considerable place in it.

Nero, island of the East Indies, the second of the Barda islands, where the Dutch have a fort called Fort Nassau. Here are large serpents, but not venomous, and the mountains are covered with trees, in which are birds of a very singular kind. Lon. 129 45 E., lat. 4 40 N.

Nerchinsk, one of the four provinces of the Russian Government of Irkutzk. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Nertcha, which falls into the Sehilka.

Nescopech, river, Luzerne co., Pa., which rises in the southern part of the county, and flows nearly W. into the Susquehannah, opposite the town of Berwick.

Mescopeck mountain, on the N. side of Nescopeck creek, is a range nearly of the same height with those of Wyoming, and parallel to them. It forms a regular and almost unbroken ridge, nearly destitute of timber on its summit; it extends from the Susquehannah nearly to the Lehigh.

Nescopeck, tp., Luzerne co., Pa., on the left bank of Susquehannah river, above and below Nescopeck creek. Pop. in 1820, 1,034.——Village, Luzerne co., Pa, on the left bank of Susquehannah river, above the mouth of Nescopeck creek, and opposite Berwick.

Neshaminy, river, Bucks co., Pa., rising with the Tohican and Perkiomen, and, flowing SE., falls into the Delaware in the SE. angle of the co., 4 ms. below Bristol.

Neshanock, large creek rising in the central part of Mercer co., Pa., and, flowing SW., falls into Big Beaver below the village of New Castle, on the border of Beaver co.——Tp., Mercer co., Pa., above the mouth of Neshanock creek. Pop. in 1820, 1,828.

Nesle, town of Fr., in the dep. of Somme, and late province of Picardy. It is seated on the Lingon, 8 ms. NE. of Royes, and 66 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2 59 E., lat. 49 51 N.

Ness, Loch, beautiful lake of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, 22 ms. in length, and, for the most part, 1 in breadth, though sometimes 2. It is sheltered on the NW. by the high mountains of Urquehart and Mealfourvoney, and edged with coppices of birch and oak.

Nestorian Christians.—See *Koordistan*.

Nershinsk, town of Siberia, capital of a province of the same name, but sometimes called Daouria, in the government of Irkutsk, with a fort. The adjacent country is mountainous, but yields excellent pasture for cattle; and there are some considerable lead and silver mines. It is seated at the

conflux of the Nercha with the Shilka, 440 ms. E. of Urkutsk. Lon. 117 34 E., lat. 51 52 N.

Netchez, river of Texas, rises at lat. 32 0 N., and lon. W. C. 17 30 W. It is formed by several branches, the principal of which are the Ayeish, Attoyeaque, Attascocito, Cariso, Nana, and Angeline. It flows a little E of S., and falls into Sabine lake, after a comparative course of about 170 ms. The country drained by the Netchez, though generally sterile, is yet superior to that watered by the Sabine. This river is often called, though erroneously, Rio Nieves, or Snow river. Its name is derived from a tribe of Indians.

Netherlands, or *Low Countries*, country of Europe, anciently called Gallia Belgica, 260 ms. in length, and from 100 to 200 in breadth, bounded on the W. and N. by the German ocean, E. by Germany, and S. by France. In the 9th century, the sons of Emperor Lewis the Pious, having divided the domains of their father, who possessed Germany, France, and Italy, a new kingdom was formed, comprehending Germany and France and a part of the Netherlands. It was called Lothario, but did not long subsist, for it was soon divided into two; and that seated near the Mediterranean was called the kingdom of Burgundy, while the other, to the N., had the name of Austrasia. Neither did this last continue long, it being divided into 17 provinces, under different names, exclusive of the territories of Liege and Upper Guelderland; but they still depended on the empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In process of time, the house of Burgundy purchased many of them, and was about to form them, with Burgundy, into a kingdom, but Charles the Bold, the last duke of Burgundy, being killed by the Swiss in 1477, his part of the Netherlands devolved on Mary, his only child, by whose marriage with the emperor Maximilian the Netherlands were an acquisition to the house of Austria. Emperor Charles V., King of Spain, in 1555, abdicated the sovereignty of the Netherlands, and, soon after, the Spanish crown, in favor of his son Philip. The tyranny of this cruel bigot, Philip II., who endeavored to introduce the inquisition into the Lower Countries, with the barbarities exercised by the Duke of Alva, exasperated the people to such a degree that they threw off the Spanish yoke, and, under the conduct of William I., Prince of Orange, formed the famous league of Utrecht, in 1579, which proved the foundation of the republic of the seven United Provinces. After a long war, (with the interval of a truce of twelve years,) Philip IV. expressly acknowledged the independence of these provinces, by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. The other 10 provinces, namely: Brabant, Antwerp, Malines, Namur, Limburg, Luxemberg, Hainault, Flanders, Artois, and Cambresis, remained under the dominion of Spain, but with very favorable stipulations with respect to their ancient liberties. On the accession of a branch of the house of Bourbon to the Spanish monarchy, it was stipulated, in 1714, that the Spanish Netherlands should return to the German branch of the house of Austria; but some considerable parts were obtained, by conquest or cession, by the French and Dutch. The Dutch had part of Brabant, Limburg, and Flanders; the French had Artois and Cambresis, with part of Hainault, Flanders, and Luxemburg; Austria held the rest; and the provinces of Antwerp and Malines were included under the name of Austrian Brabant. In 1788, Emperor Joseph II. having projected many innovations, and, enforcing them with violence, a universal spirit of revolt broke out; an army of 40,000 men rose, as if by magic, to support the renunciation of all allegiance, which several of the provinces openly made; a congress was formed from the different States, in whom the supreme Government was vested, and, by the end of 1789, the Austrians were expelled. The new Government, however, was not of long duration; for Leopold II. (the successor of Joseph) was enabled, partly by conciliatory measures, and partly by the mediation of Great Britain, Prussia, and Holland, to recover the entire possession of his authority, the mediating courts having guaranteed the restoration of the ancient Belgic constitution. In 1792, the French overran the Austrian Netherlands; they were driven out of the country in 1793; but they returned in 1794, and subdued every part of it, and in 1795 decreed it, with the territories of Leige and Upper Guelderland, an integral part of the French republic. To this country they restored the name of *Belgium*, and divided it into 9 departments; but in 1814, agreeably to the treaty of Paris, they evacuated all that part which formerly belonged to Austria and Holland. The Netherlands, or Belgium, is 170 ms. long and 90 broad, bounded on the N. by Holland, E. by Germany, SW. by France, and NW. by the German ocean. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Meuse, Dyle, Sambre, and Lis, and there are many fine navigable canals. The air is temperate, and the soil extremely fertile, but the mouths of the rivers and harbors are frozen in winter. Brussels is the chief town.—See *Holland*, or *Dutch Netherlands*.

Netherlands, recent kingdom of Europe, formed in 1814, and containing 17 provinces, or 18, if the grand duchy of Luxemburg is included. It lies between lat. 49 30 and 53 34 N., and between lon. 2 30 and 7° E. from London. It is bounded NW. by the German ocean, SW. by France, and E. by Germany. Area 24,400 sq. ms., inhabited by an aggregate population of 5,270,000, or 215 to the sq. m.

Its provinces were:

Holland	750,000
E. Flanders	600,000
W. Flanders	520,000
Hainault	431,000
S. Brabant	366,000
Liege	355,000
Limburg	293,000
N. Brabant	252,000
Antwerp	250,000
Guelderland	244,000
Luxemburg	226,000
Friesland	177,000
Namur	157,000
Overysel	148,000
Groningen	136,000
Zealand	112,000
Utrecht	108,000
Drenthe	47,000
	5,270,000

I have inserted the preceding as explanatory of the actual condition of the Netherlands, and may refer the reader to the articles *Holland* and *Belgium*. It may be observed that the people of the Batavian and Dutch provinces, and those now included in Belgium, different in language, religion, and manners, were never cordially united under any one sovereignty.

Netschkau, town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, situated on the Golsch, 12 miles SW. of Zwickau.

Nethon, peak of.—See *Maladetta*.

Nettuno, town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near the ruins of the ancient Antium, at the mouth of the Lorocina, 24 ms. S. by E. of Rome.

Neva, river of Russia, which issues from the Lake Ladoga, and flows to Petersburg, where it divides into several branches, and enters the Gulf of Finland at Cronstadt. It is formed by the drain of the vast low country NE. from St. Petersburg, and conveys to the Gulf of Finland the waters of Lakes Ladoga, Onega, and many others. It is only called the Neva between Lake Ladoga and the Gulf of Finland, and is a mere strait of about 30 ms. in length.

Nevada, Sierra de, chain of mountains in the S. of Spain. Wherever the adjective Nevada is annexed to Spanish mountains, it signifies that they are covered with perpetual snow. The Sierra de Nevada, of Granada, rises in one peak, the Muley Hassen, to 11,250 feet, and in another, the Veleta, to 10,985 feet above the ocean level. The Muley Hassen is the highest mountain in Europe, W. from Mount Blanc.

Neuburg, fortified town of Bavaria, capital of the principality of the same name. It stands on a hill, on the Danube, and has two gates, but the fortifications are chiefly gone to decay. The castle is a large building, and contains a hall of extraordinary size, embellished with portraits. It is 32 ms. NNE of Augsburg, and 60 SW. of Amberg, Lon. 11 13 E., lat. 48 43 N.——Town of Bavaria, seated on the Schwarza, 17 ms. ESE. of Amberg.——Town of Suabia, in Brisgau, seated near the Rhine, 12 ms. S. of Brisach.——Town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, seated on the Entz, 25 ms. W. of Stutgard.

Nauchateau, town of Fr., in the dep. of Vosges, seated in a soil fertile in corn and good wine, on the river Meuse, 25 ms. SW. of Nancy.

Neuchatel, territory of Switzerland, which, with that of Vallengin, forms one principality, between the Lake of Neuchatel and the borders of France, extending 36 ms. from N. to S., and 18 in its greatest breadth. By the death of the duchess of Nemours, in 1707, the sovereignty of Neuchatel and Vallengin was claimed by Frederick I., of Prussia, as heir to the prince of Orange, and his right was acknowledged by the States of the country.

Neuchatel, town of Switzerland, capital of a principality of the same name. It contains not more than 3,000 souls, and is situated partly on the plain between the Lake of Neuchatel and the Jura, partly on the declivity of that mountain. The chief article of exportation is wine, which is much esteemed, and produced from the vineyards in its vicinity; and there are here manufactures of printed linens and cottons. Among the many public works which have been lately executed here are the and new town house a superb causeway leading towards the valley of St. Imier. Neuchatel is governed by a great and little council. The first is composed of 40 persons; the second consists of 24 members, comprehending the mayor, who is president. It is 25 ms. NE. of Lausanne, and 25 W. of Bern. Lon. 7° E., lat. 47 5 N.—See article *Switzerland*.

Neuchatel, or *Yverdun*, lake of Switzerland, which takes its name from a town of the same name, stretches about 20 ms in length from the town of Yverdun to that of Neuchatel, in a direction from SW. to NE., at which extremity it has a communication with the Lake of Bienne by a narrow outlet, and is 17 ms. long and 5 broad.

Nevern, village of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, near a river of the same name, one mile NE. of Newport. There are several monuments of antiquity in this parish, and among the rest a single stone, of a square form, 13 feet high and 2 broad, with a circular top, charged with a cross, and all the sides are neatly carved with knot work of various patterns.

Nevers, considerable episcopal town of Fr., in the dep. of Nievre, and late province of Nivernois, seated on the Loire, over which it has a handsome bridge. The town is built in the form of an amphitheatre, containing many elegant buildings, among which is the ancient palace in which John Cassimer, king of Poland, expired in 1672. It is 145 ms. SE. of Paris. Lon. 3 14 E., lat. 46 59 N.

Neufchatel, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, noted for excellent cheese, commodiously seated on the river Arques, 20 ms. SE. of Dieppe, and 75 NW. of Paris. Lon. 1 30 E., lat. 49 46 N.

Neufchateau, town of Austrian Luxemberg, 27 ms. WNW. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 30 E., lat. 49 53 N.——Commercial town of Fr., in the dep. of the Vosges, and late province of Lorraine. It is seated in a soil fertile in corn, wine, and all the necessaries of life, on the rieer Mouzon, 25 ms. SW. of Nancy, and 150 E. by S. of Paris. Lon. 5 47 E., lat. 48 24 N.

Neuhaus, strong town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a castle. Lon. 15 30 E., lat. 48 9 N.——Town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Bremen. It was once a place of great trade, and had a commodious harbor at the mouth of the Oste; but a sand bank accumulating in it at the issue of the Oste into the Elbe, its trade was almost annihilated, and it is now of much less consequence than formerly. It is 19 ms. NNW. of Slade. Lon. 8 27 E., lat. 53 52 N.

Neuhausel, strong town of Upper Hungary, seated in a marshy plain, on the river Neytracht, 15 ms. NW. of Comora, and 40 SE. of Presburg. Lon. 18 10 E., lat. 48 1 N.

Nevin, or *Newin*, town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire. It is seated on the Irish sea, 20 ms. S. by W. of Carnarvon, and 249 WNW. of London. Lon. 4 25 W., lat. 52 52 N.

Nevillsville, village, Clermont co., Ohio, containing about 200 inhabitants, 30 ms. above Cincinnati.

Nevis, one of the leeward Caribbee islands, in

the W. Indies, divided from the E. end of St Christopher's by a narrow channel. It has but one mountain, which is in the middle, very high and covered with large trees up to the top. Here are springs of fresh water and a hot bath, much of the same nature as those of Bath, in Eng. It is a small island, but very fruitful, and subject to the English. Charleston is the capital.

Neumark, town of Transylvania, on the river Merisch, 56 ms. N. of Clausenburg. Lon. 23 35 E., lat. 47 15 N.——Town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 30 ms. NNW. of Ratisbon. Lon. 12 25 E., lat. 49 18 N.

Neus, river of N. C., which enters Pamlico sound, below Newburn, where it is a mile and a half broad. It rises in Person co., interlocking sources with Dan river branch of Roanoke, and, flowing 100 ms. SSE. through Granville, Orange, Wake and Johnson, enters Wayne co. Here it turns SE. by E. 80 ms. through Wayne, Lenoir and Craven cos., opens by a wide estuary in Pamlico sound. The tides ascend 10 or 12 ms. above Newbern, and for boats this river is navigable to Raleigh.

Neusaltz, town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 12 ms. NW. of Glogau.

Neusidle, town of Hungary, 24 ms. SW. of Presburg, situated on a lake of the same name. ——Lake of Hungary, 25 ms. long and 6 broad. It is 16 ms. SSW. of Presburg, almost surrounded by fens, and has in its vicinity the castle of Esterhazy, which is said to rival the palace of Versailles in pomp.

Neusol, town of Upper Hungary. In the adjacent mountains are the greatest copper mines in Hungary. It is seated on the Gran, 22 ms. N. by E. of Schemnitz.

Neustadt, town of Austria. It has the staple right over all goods coming from Italy, and stands on the frontiers of Hungary, 28 ms. S. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 16 18 E., lat. 47 50 N.——Town of Franconia, capital of the lower part of the principality of Bayreuth, with a castle. The library belonging to the church contains many curiosities. It stands on the river Aisch, 32 ms. ESE. of Wurtzburg. Lon. 10 43 E., lat. 49 38 N.——Town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Salle, 16 ms. N. by E. of Schweinfurt.——Town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, seated on the Kocher, 12 ms. NNE. of Hailbron.——Town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, capital of a circle of the same name. It has a castle, two churches, and a mine office, and on a mountain near it is another castle, called Arnshaug. It is seated on the Orla, 46 ms. SSW. of Leipsic. Lon. 11 49 E., lat. 50 45 N.——Town of Brandenburg, in the middle mark. Here are extensive breweries and manufactories of cloth and cutlery. It stands on the Finow canal, 31 ms. NE. of Berlin.——Town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, celebrated for its manufacture of plate glass, seated on the Dosse, 8 ms. ENE. of Havelberg.——Town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle and a spacious harbor on the Baltic, 20 ms, N. by E. of Lubec. Lon. 10 57 E., lat. 54 10 N.——Town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle, 17 ms. S. of Schwerin.——Town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick Lunenburg, with a castle, seated on the Leina, 15 ms. NNW. of Hanover.——Town of Bavaria, at the conflux of the Abenst with the Danube, 16 ms. E. by N. of Ingolstadt.——Town of Bavaria, with a castle, on the river Nab, 27 ms. NNE. of Amberg.——Town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 10 ms. NW. of Olmutz.——Town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 14 ms. SE. of Neisse.——Town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 35 ms. W. by S. of Pilsen.——Town of Bohemia, 13 ms. NE. of Konigingratz.——Town of Westphalia, in the co. of Mark, 50 ms. ESE. of Dusseldorf.——Town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Spirebach, 14 ms. W. of Spire.

Neustadtel, town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 14 ms. W. of Glogau, and 17 E. by N. of Sagan.

Neuville, town of France, in the department of Loiret, 11 ms. NNE. of Orleans. Father Montfaucon has proved by ancient charters that this town, and not Poissey, as commonly supposed, was the birth place of St. Louis, otherwise called Louis IX.

Neuwied, flourishing commercial city of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of the principality of Weid. It contains between 6 and 7,000 inhabitants. Neuwied is 10 ms. NNW. of Coblentz. Lon. 7 25 E., lat. 50 32 N.

New Albany, village, Bradford co. Penn.——Handsomely situated town and seat of justice for Floyd co., Ia. It is situated on the right bank of Ohio river, 4 ms. below Louisville, and 2 below Shippingport, Ky. It contains about 200 houses, 1,000 inhabitants, a steam saw and grist mill, and a ship yard. Lat. 38 18 N., lon. W. C. 8 45 W.

New Alexandria, village, Westmoreland co., Pa., on Loyalhanna river, 11 ms. NE. from Greensburg.——Small town of Columbiana co., O.

New Amsterdam, town and capital of Berbice, in S. America, on Berbice river, near its mouth.

New Antrim, town, Orange co., N. Y., situated on the post and stage road from N. Y. to Albany, 34 ms. N. by W. of the former, and 33 SE. of Goshen.

Newark upon Trent, borough of Eng., in Nottinghamshire. It is seated on the Trent, over which is a bridge, and once had a handsome castle, now in ruins. Newark has a good trade, is governed by a mayor, and sends 2 members to Parliament. It is 17 ms. NE. of Nottingham, and 124 N. by W. of London. Lon. 45′ W., lat. 53 6 N.

Newark, U. C., is situated on the W. side, at the entrance of Niagara river, opposite the fortress at Niagara, on Lake Ontario. This town was laid out in the year 1794. It now contains about 150 persons, 2 churches, a jail, and academy. The first provincial Parliament met at this place, and the public officers of Government have been held *pro tempore* here.——Village, Tioga co., N. Y. ——Village, Ontario co., N. Y.——Village and seat of justice, Essex co., N. J., situated on the W. side of Passaic river. It has a college instituted in 1792, and carries on the manufacture of shoes in an extensive manner. Newark stands on a plain. The streets are wide, and laid generally in straight lines; the houses are many of them spacious and elegant. It contains two banks

and extensive tanneries, and other manufacturing establishments. Very fine stone quarries exist in the vicinity; it is distant 9 ms. W. from N. Y., and 6 NNE. from Elizabethtown. Pop. 1810, 5,984; in 1820, 6,507; and in 1830, 10,958.

In 1840 the pop. of this city stood thus:

West ward - - - -	4,604
South ward - - - -	4,756
East ward - - - -	4,286
North ward - - - -	3,644
Total - - - -	17,290

or an increase of a fraction above 264 per cent. in 20 years.

Newark, town, New Castle co., Del., 14 ms. SW. from Wilmington.——Village, Worcester co., Md.——Village, Louisa co., Va., 25 ms. NW. from Richmond.——Town and seat of justice, Licking co., Ohio. It is situated near the confluence of the three principal branches of Licking river, 26 ms. W. by N. from Zanesville, 26 N. by E. from Lancaster, and 33 E. by N. from Columbus. The site of the town is a plain, though not a dead flat; the environs pleasant, which, with the neatness of the town, render the whole scene in a high degree cheerful to the eye. It contains, with several churches, stores, &c., the usual county buildings. Pop. 1840, 2,705. Lat. 40 4 N., lon. 5 26 W.

Newark bay, sheet of water extending from Staten Island sound to the mouth of Passaic and Hackensack rivers, in a direction of NNE. 2 ms. wide, and 6 ms. long.

New Ashford, tp., Berkshire co., Mass., 25 ms. N. from Lenox.

New Athens, town in the southern part of Harrison co., O., 6 ms. S. from Cadiz. It is seated on both sides of the tp. line, dividing Cadiz from Short creek, lying, therefore, partly in both of those two tps., 6 ms. S. of Cadiz, and 21 NW. from Wheeling. It is the seat of Franklin college. In 1840, pop. of the tp. 1,439.

New Athens, or *Tiogatown*, town, Bradford co., Penn. It is situated near the confluence of the Tioga river and the E. branch of the Susquehannah, a situation very convenient to intercept the trade of both rivers.

New Baltimore, village and tp., Green co., N. Y., on the Hudson, 18 ms. below Albany. Pop. 1820, 2,036.

New Baltimore, village, Fauquier co., Va., 45 ms. from W. C.

New Barbadoes, tp., Bergen co., N. J. Pop. in 1820, 2,592.

New Bedford, village and seaport of Mass., in Bristol county, on a small arm of Buzzard's bay. The harbor is rendered secure by Scouticut point, Charles Neck, and a small island. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the fishing trade, and export fish, whale oil, spermaceti, and candles. This town contains a bank, an insurance office, and several places of public worship. In 1820, the united towns of New Bedford and Fairhaven contained a population of 6,680; having increased 1,029 in the preceding ten years. Distant 61 ms. S. of Boston. Lat. 41 28 N., lon. W. C. 6 9 E.

New Bedford, village, Mahoning tp., Mercer co., Pa., 15 ms. SW. from Mercer.

New Berlin, village and tp., Chenango co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2,366; and in 1840, 2,086.——Village and seat of justice, Union co., Pa., on Penn's creek, 11 ms. W. from Sunbury. Lat. 40 52 N., or very near the meridian of W. C.

Newbern, village, Montgomery co., Va.

Newbern, capital of Craven co., N. C., situated on the S. bank of the river Neuse, at its junction with the Trent, in the lat. of 35 20 N., and lon. of 77 5 W., 35 miles S. of Washington, on Pamlico river, and 81 S. by W. of Edenton, on Albemarle sound. This town is a port of entry, the most populous in the State, and was the seat of government before the Revolution. The quantity of lumber, Indian corn, tar, pitch, and turpentine, exported annually from this town is very considerable. Pop. in 1840, 3,690.

Newbernville, village, Oneida county, N. Y., 25 ms. from Utica.

Newberry, district of South Carolina, bounded by Lexington SE., Saluda river, or Edgefield SW., Laurens NW., Ennoree river, or Union N., and Broad river, or Fairfield NE.; length 25, mean width 20 ms., area 500 sq. miles. Surface rather waving than hilly. Soil productive. Principal staple, cotton. Chief town, Newberry. Population in 1820, 16,104; and in 1840, 18,359. For central lat. see next article.

Newberry, town and seat of justice, Newberry district, S. C., 40 ms. NW. from Columbia. Lat. 43 15 N., lon. W. C. 4 33 W.——Village, Christian co., Ky.——Village, Burlington county, N. J.——Village, Lycoming co., Pa., on the west bank of Lycoming river, opposite Williamsport.

Newbiggin, fishing town of Eng., in Northumberland, 7 miles E. of Morpeth. It is situated on the N. side of the bay of Newbiggin.

New Bloomfield, village, Perry co., Pa., 25 ms. SW. from Harrisburg.

New Boston, town, Hillsborough county, N. H. Pop. in 1810, 1,619; and in 1820, 1,686. It is situated on a branch of the Merrimack river, 50 ms. westward from Portsmouth.——Village, Berkshire co., Mass., 119 miles westerly from Boston.——Village, Madison co., N. Y., 30 miles from Utica.——Village, Clark co., Bethel tp., Ohio, on the western side of Mad river, 4 miles SW. from Springfield.

New Bourbon, village, St. Genevieve co., Mo. It stands 2 ms. below St. Genevieve.

New Bowling Green, post office, Washington co., Mo., 99 ms. SSW. from St. Louis.

Newborn, village, Jasper co., Ga., by post road 63 ms. NW. from Milledgeville.

New Braintree, town, Worcester co., Mass., 18 ms. WNW. from Worcester. Pop. in 1820, 888.

New Britain, tp., Bucks co., Pa., on Neshaminy creek, between Hilltown and Doylestown. Pop. in 1810, 1,474; and in 1820, 1,082.

New Brownsville, Wayne co., O., on Jerome's fork.

New Brunswick, town and city, Middlesex co., N. J., on the S. bank of the river Raritan, 30 ms. NE. of Trenton, and 36 SW. of the city of New York. This city, beside the ordinary county buildings, has five places of public worship for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, and Dutch Reformed, each one.

Queen's College was formed by the Dutch Reformed church, and intended for the education of

their clergy. It was incorporated in 1770, and since 1810, has been in some respects connected with a theological school founded in the same city.

The site of New Brunswick rises gradually from the bank of Raritan river. The adjacent country is pleasantly diversified and well cultivated. The tide rises some little distance above the town, and steamboats, when not prevented by ice, ply regularly between that place and New York.

Population in 1810—

Whites	5,673
Free colored	206
Slaves	433
Total	6,312

Population in 1820—

Whites	5,954
Free colored	360
Slaves	450
Total	6,764

And in 1840 - - - - 8,663

Newburg, town and tp., Orange county, N. Y. It is situated on the W. side of Hudson river, 5 ms. N. of West Point, and 95 S. of Albany. This is one of the most pleasantly situated towns on the Hudson. The bank rises by a rather bold acclivity, giving a fine view of the river, opposite shore, and adjacent mountains. Any vessel that can pass the bar at Sandy Hook, can reach Newburg. Its trade is active and increasing. Pop. in 1810, 4,627; in 1820, 5,812.

Newburg, corporate town of England, in the Isle of Anglesey, on the river Brant, 15 miles SW. of Beaumaris, and 257 NW. of London. Lon. 4 27 W., lat. 53 10 N.——Village, Penobscot county, Maine, 118 miles NE. from Portland.——Town, Cuyahoga co., Ohio, immediately S. from Cleveland. Pop. in 1820, 756.

Newburn, petty village of Eng., in Northumberland, on the W. side of Newcastle, inhabited by colliers.

Newbury, corporate town of England, in Berkshire. Its poor are chiefly employed in spinning. Newbury is commodiously seated on the river Kennet, 26 miles S. of Oxford, and 56 W. of London. Lon. 1 12 W., lat. 51 25 N.——Town, the capital of Orange co., Vt., on the W. side of Connecticut river, 40 miles N. of Dartmouth College, and 5 ms. NW. of Haverhill, N H. Pop. 1,362. Lat. 44 4 N., lon. W. C. 4 58 E.——Tp. of Essex county, Mass., opposite Salisbury. Pop. in 1820, 3,671.——Tp., York co., Pa. The tp. is on the point between Susquehannah river and Conewago creek, and the village 5 ms. NW. from York Haven. Pop. in 1820, 1,794.——Town, Geauga co., Ohio.——NW. tp. of Miami county, Ohio Pop. in 1820, 542.

Newburyport, considerable port of entry and village, Essex co., Mass., situated at the mouth of the river Merrimack, in lat. 42 47 N., lon. 70 47 W., 40 miles N. from Boston, and 22 SW. from Portsmouth, N. H. The site of Newburyport is a gentle acclivity, giving a pleasing aspect to the place, which is heightened by the regularity of the buildings and streets. It contains two banks, two insurance offices, and 6 or 7 places of public worship. In point of foreign commerce, it is the third in the State. In 1815 its shipping amounted to near 25,000 tons.

Newburyport, chief town of Berrien co., Mich., situated at the mouth of St. Joseph's river. It stands on the shore of Lake Michigan, and on the right or north side of the river opposite the old village of Saranac. N. lat. 42 5, lon. W. C. 9 30 W. A little S. of W., about 200 miles from Detroit.

New Canaan, town, Fairfield co., Ct., about 30 ms. WSW. from New Haven. Pop. in 1810, 1,600; in 1820, 1,682. It contains an academy.

New Canton, village, Buckingham co., Va., on the right bank of James river, 55 miles by land above Richmond.——Village, Hawkins county, Tenn., by post road 257 ms. NE. by E. from Murfreesborough.

New Carlisle, town and capital of Gaspe county, L. C., on Chaleur bay.

Newcastle, town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, on the Tyvy, 17 ms. NW. of Carmarthen, and 219 WNW. of London. Lon. 4 30 W., lat. 52 4 N. ——Town, Lincoln co., Maine, 45 miles NE. of Portland, and 12 of Wiscasset, in nearly the same direction. Pop. in 1820, 1,243.——Tp., West Chester co., N. Y., about 40 miles NNE. from New York. Population in 1810, 1,291; in 1820, 1,368.——Village, on the southern border of Mercer county, Pa., on the point above the junction of Shenango and Neshanoc creeks, 16 ms. SSW. from Mercer.——Village and capital of Newcastle co., Del., situated on the W. bank of the Delaware river, 6 ms. S. of Wilmington, and 34 SW. of Philadelphia Pop. of the hundred in 1810, 2,438; in 1820, 2,671; and in 1840, 2,737. It lies in lat. 39 40 N., lon. 75 18 W. of London, and from W. C. 1 27 E.——Village, Hanover co., Va., on the right bank of Pamunky river, 24 ms. NE. from Richmond.——Village, Botetourt co., Va., by post road 210 miles W. from Richmond. ——Town and seat of justice, Henry co., Ky. It contains the ordinary county buildings; 25 miles NW. from Frankfort. Pop. in 1840, 528. Lat. 38 25 N., lon. W. C. 8 25 W.——Prince Edward county, U. C. This tp. is situated on the Presqu'isle de Quinte, extending into Lake Ontario from the easterly part of the tp. of Cramahe, is a situation well suited for commerce and protection, and sheltered from all winds.

Newcastle, county of Del., bounded by Delaware river E., Kent co., Del. S., Kent and Cecil cos., Md, SW., Chester co., Pa., NW., and Delaware co., Pa, NE.; length 36 miles, mean width 12, area 432 sq. ms. The surface of this co. is generally decorated with hill and dale, though the N. section is more broken than that of the S. The projected canal to unite the Delaware and Chesapeake bays is to pass across this co. The line of separation between the primitive and the sea sand alluvial formations enters the NE. angle of Newcastle, near Delaware river, and, ranging SW., merges into Md. between Glasgow and Frenchtown. Brandywine river and Red and Whiteclay creeks rise in Chester Pa., co. and, flowing nearly S., fall over the primitive ledge into Christiana. The latter rises also in Pennsylvania, and, crossing the NE. angle of Maryland, flows nearly S, between Elk river and Whiteclay creek, falls also

over the ledge, and thence turns to NE. along its outer verge to Wilmington. This range of falls renders the water facility found in Newcastle co., for the propulsion of machinery, equal to any other of equal extent in the United States. This natural advantage has been extensively improved on the Brandywine in particular. The principal staple of Newcastle is flour. Chief town, Wilmington.—See *Brandywine*. Pop. in 1820, 27,899; and in 1840, 33,120. Central lat. 39 34 N., lon. W. C. 1 25 E.

Newcastle under-Line, borough of England, in Staffordshire. It has a manufacture of hats. It is a large place, with broad paved streets, and is famous for more stoneware being made near it than at any other place in England. It is on a rivulet, 15 ms. from Strafford, and 149 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 2 W., lat. 53 12 N.

Newcastle, or *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, large borough and seaport of England, in Northumberland, situated between the Picts Wall and the Tyne. The river is so deep that ships of 600 tons burden may come up to the town in ballast; but the colliers wait at Shields for their lading, which is brought down the river in lighters, from the great collieries which have for centuries past supplied London and most of the southern parts of the kingdom with coal. This is the staple trade of, and has been the source of great wealth to, Newcastle. The coals carried thence, annually, are computed to amount to 1,187,000 tons; it also manufactures steel, iron, glass, woolen cloth, earthenware, white lead, milled lead, &c., to a great extent; and here is a round tower for the manufacture of patent shot It exports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and is so very famous for its grindstones that scarce a vessel goes from thence without some of them. Newcastle was made a borough by William I., and the first charter for digging coal was granted by Henry III. in 1239. It is 34 miles S. of Almwick, 94 N. of York, and 271 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 37 W., lat. 55 3 N.

Newcastle, or *Great Island*, island and town of Rockingham co., N. H., two miles E. from Portsmouth, at the mouth of Piscataqua river. Pop. in 1810, 592; and in 1820, 932.

New Charleston, town, Penobscot co., Maine, 22 ms. NW. from Bangor.

New Chester, town, Grafton co., N. H., on Merrimack.

New Come, village, Preble co., Ohio, 103 ms. SW. by W. from Columbus.

Newcomerstown, settlement in the SW. quarter of Tuscarawas co., Ohio, 18 ms. SW. by W. from New Philadelphia, and 4 E. from Coshocton.

New Concord, village, Columbia co., N. Y., 48 ms. from Albany.

Newdigate, village of England, in Surry, with a medicinal spring of the same nature as that of Epsom.

New Durham, tp., Strafford co., N. H., 40 ms. NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. in 1810, 888; in 1820, 1,168.

New Egypt, village, Monmouth co., N. J., 35 ms. NE. by E. from Philadelphia.

New England, name given at an early perod to all the country that lies between Canada and New York, and which at present comprises New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, and Maine.

Newenham, Cape, rocky point of considerable height, on the W. coast of N. America. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1778. Lon. 162 24 W., lat. 58 42 N.

Newent, town of Eng., in Gloucestershire, near a branch of the Severn, 114 ms. WNW. of London. Lon. 2 20 W., lat. 51 56 N.

New Fairfield, tp., Fairfield co., Ct. Pop. in 1810, 772; in 1820, 788. It is situated between Brookfield and the State of N. Y.

New Fane, tp. and post town, Windham co., Vt. Pop. in 1810, 1,275; in 1820, 1,400. It is situated on the E. side of West river, 8 ms. NW. from Fulham.

New Feliciana, parish, La., bounded N. by Mississippi, E. by Amite river, or parish of St. Helena, S. by East Baton Rouge, and SW. by the Mississippi river. Area 650 sq. ms., or 672,000 acres. This parish was, subsequent to the census of 1820, divided into East Feliciana and West Feliciana; which see.

Newfield, town, York co., Maine, 40 ms. NW. from York. Pop. in 1810, 815; in 1820, 1,147. ——Village, Tompkins co., N. Y., by post road 210 ms. W. from Albany, and 9 from Ithica.

New Forest, forest of Eng., in Hampshire, situated in that part of the co. which is bounded on the E. by Southampton Water, and S. by the English channel.

Newfoundland, island on the E. coast of N. America, between 47° and 52° N. lat. It was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1496; and, after many disputes with the French, it was ceded to the English in 1713. Its form is triangular; the N. point is separated from Labrador by the strait of Belleisle, and from this apex it is 350 ms. in length to the base, which is 300 in breadth. It is a mountainous, woody country, and very cold, being covered with snow five months in the year. It seems to have no inhabitants of its own, but in the summer time is visited by the Esquimaux Indians. It has several bays and harbors; and there are about 500 English families who continue here all the year, besides the garrison of St. John, Placentia, and other forts. In the fishing season, which begins in May and ends in September, it is much resorted to on account of the great fishing banks to the SE. of the island; for here they cure the cod, which is carried not only to England, but to the Mediterranean, and W. Indies, and elsewhere. In winter the chief employment of the inhabitants is to cut wood; and the smallest kind, used for fuel, is drawn by their large dogs, trained up and harnessed for that purpose. There is great plenty of game, fish, and fowl, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle. St. John is the principal settlement.

Newfound Mills, post office, Hanover co., Va.

New Garden, town, Chester co., Pa., 12 ms. W. by N. of Wilmington, Del., and 125 from the city of Washington.——Village, Robinson co., N. C.——Tp., Columbiana co., O.——Village, Wayne co., Ia., 78 ms. E. from Indianapolis.

New Geneva, village, Fayette co., Pa., on the right bank of Monongahela river, below the mouth of George's creek, 20 ms. by land above Brownsville.

New Georgia, group of Islands in the Frozen ocean, discovered in 1819 by Captain Parry. Lon. W. C. from 20° to 40° W., lat. from 74° to 76° N.—See *Polar Regions*.

New Germantown, village, Hunterdon co., N. J., 35 ms. N. from Trenton.

New Gilliard, village, Moore co., N. C., 63 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

New Glasgow, town, Amherst co, Va., situated 20 ms. N. of Lynchburg, and 115 ms. W. of Richmond, containing about 20 dwelling houses, principally of wood, and about 200 inhabitants. In this place there is an academy, consisting of two departments, male and female.

New Gloucester, town, Cumberland co., Maine, 30 ms. N. by W. of Portland.

New Goshenhopper, village, Montgomery co., Penn., in the forks of the Perkiomen, 45 ms. NW. from Philadelphia, and 15 ms. S. from Allentown.

New Granada, formerly a captain generalship of Spain, in S. America, now an integral part of the republic of Colombia. It is bounded N. by the Carribbean sea, NE. by the former captain generalship of Caraccas, SE. by Brasil, S. by Peru, and W. by the Pacific ocean, extending from 12° N. to 6° of S. lat., and from 10° E. to 2° W. lon. from Washington. The features of nature are on a scale commensurate with the expansive area of this country. It contains the highest mountains yet measured on the western continent, and the alluvial plains near the mouth of the Magdalena.

The Andes of Peru, gradually separating into different ridges, traverse New Granada from SSW. to NNE. A little to the N. of the Equator, three very distinct mountain chains extend, one following the Pacific coast reaches and is continued in the Isthmus of Darien; the second, or middle range, runs nearly N. and S., separating the basins of Magdalena and Atrato, merges into the Carribean sea; the third, or eastern chain, ranges NNE. towards the head of the Gulf of Maricaibo, and separates the confluents of the Magdalena and Orinoco. At about 8° N. lat. the latter chain again divides, one branch turns N. and merges into the Carribean sea at Cape Vela, the other gradually curves to the E. and constitutes the mountains of Caraccas.

The rivers of New Granada are numerous and important. Those flowing into the Pacific ocean are generally short, and, from the great inclination of their planes of descent, rapid in their course. See *Guiaquil*, in the *Addenda*. A communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans has been proposed through the St. Juan of the Pacific and Atrato, flowing into the Carribean sea.—See *Atrato*. Between the great northern ridges of the Andes, which we have noticed, rises and flows the Magdalena. This is truly the river of New Granada, having its source at 2°, and entering the Carribean sea at 11° N. lat. It is formed by two great branches, the Magdalena proper and the Cauca. It is rendered in a great degree unnavigable from the rapid descent of its plane.

East from the Andes, in all the length of New Granada, in Cundinamarca, and Quito, spreads an immense plane, across which meanders the innumerable branches of the Amazon and Orinoco. The principal confluents of the former in New Granada are, the Tungaragua, Napo, Ica, Japura, and Negro. Those of the Orinoco, are the Ynirrita, Ua, Vichada, Meta, and Apure. These rivers, though mere branches of the two mighty rivers, Amazon and Orinoco, flow by comparative course from 300 to 700 ms., and are generally navigable. The country over which they flow is, however, yet a wilderness or extensive waste, inhabited only by savages.

The climate of New Granada partakes of all the diversity of its surface. The elevated table land of the valleys of the Andes has been celebrated for salubrity, whilst the inhabitants of the low alluvial coasts have been found subject to the ordinary malignant diseases incident to such situations in tropical climates.

New Granada has been justly celebrated for its vegetable and mineral wealth. In a country of such variety of elevation within the tropics, the range of vegetable life must embrace nearly all the most valuable fruits and plants useful to man. Gold, silver, platina, iron, and emeralds, are enumerated amongst its mineral productions.

In the animal kingdom, the condor, the largest carnivorous bird yet known, is in a great degree peculiar to this country.

Population, according to the recent estimates, 1,875,700.—See *Colombia*.

New Grantham, tp., Cheshire co., N. H., 36 ms. NW. from Concord.

New Guinea, or *Papua*, large and imperfectly known island, lying to the N. from New Holland, from which it is separated by Torres's straits. Although our knowledge of this island, even of its shores, is imperfect, enough, however, has been done to determine its general extent, which, as laid down on Black's Atlas, extends from 131° to 148° lon. E. from London, in a direction of from NW. by W. or SE. by S., 1,300 English miles; where widest, it exceeds 300 ms., but if we allow the mean width to be 150, the area will be 199,000 sq. ms. The northwestern part nearly touches the equator, but the mean latitude is about 5° S. It appears to be inhabited by Malays and two or three more races of Negroes.

New Hagerstown, small town in Tuscarawas co., Ohio.

New Hampshire, one of the States of the United States, bounded by the Atlantic ocean SE., by Massachusetts S., by Vermont W., Lower Canada N, and Maine E.

	Miles.
It touches, and is washed by the Atlantic ocean - - - - - -	20
It thence has a boundary of Maine of -	150
The boundary between New Hampshire and Lower Canada remains uncertain, but is about - - - - - -	50
Down Connecticut river, in common with Vermont - - - - -	170
Along north boundary of Massachusetts -	80
Having an entire outline of -	470

Length from SW. to NE. 160 ms.; breadth 90 ms.; area 8,030 sq. ms., or 5,139,200 acres.

Extending from lat. 42 41 to 45 11 N.

This State differs more in the relative elevation

of its parts than any section of the United States, and, of consequence, its climate and seasons have a corresponding excess in their extremes. The Atlantic border is a sandy beach, followed by hills which increase rather rapidly in elevation. The country rises, indeed, by so rapid an acclivity that the tides do not rise in the rivers more than from 12 to 15 ms. inland. The hilly region is quickly followed by the mountainous. Between the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers, and near the SW. angle of this State, Grand Monadnoc rises amongst inferior summits to 3,254 feet above the ocean level. Further N., Sunapee is followed by Moosehillock, the latter attaining an elevation of 4,636 feet. Between the sources of Connecticut, Androscoggin, and Merrimack, rise, however, the highest mountain summits yet measured in the United States. Some of the peaks of the White mountains rise above 6,000 feet above the Atlantic ocean. Taken as a whole, the natural features of New Hampshire are bold, prominent, and, in many places, sublime. If we turn our view to the rugged aspect of its scenery, we would be led to expect much less fertility of soil; but, in fact, few sections of the United States, of equal extent, have more productive land than is included in New Hampshire. The most important vegetable productions are grass, wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, &c.

The manufacturing establishments of N. Hampshire are numerous and increasing. More than 30 cotton and woolen manufactures are in operation in that State, and many of them on a very enlarged scale.

Staples, iron, lumber, pot and pearl ashes, fish, beef, live stock, pork, and flax seed.

For civil and political purposes, New Hampshire, in 1820, was subdivided into the following counties, to which have been since added Belknap, Carroll, and Merrimack, formed out of parts of Coos, Strafford, &c.:

Counties.	Sq. ms.	Pop. 1820.
Coos	1,680	5,549
Grafton	1,540	32,989
Cheshire	1,200	45,276
Hillsborough	1,150	53,884
Rockingham	1,000	55,246
Merrimack.		
Strafford	1,460	51,156
	8,030	244,155

Population in 1810.

Free white males	105,782
Do. do. females	107,608
Total whites	213,390
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed	970
Total population in 1810	214,360

Population in 1820.

Free white males	119,210
Do. do. females	124,026
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed	139
Total whites	243,375
Free persons of color, males	372
Do. do. females	414
Total population in 1820	244,161
Of these:	
Foreigners not naturalized	124
Engaged in agriculture	52,384
Do. in manufactures	8,699
Do. in commerce	1,068

Population to the sq. ms. 30.

Population of New Hampshire by ages, 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	18,435	17,959
5 to 10	17,300	16,693
10 to 15	16,929	15,660
15 to 20	15,653	15,457
20 to 30	22,170	24,679
30 to 40	16,781	18,269
40 to 50	12,915	14,193
50 to 60	8,660	9,824
60 to 70	5,495	6,702
70 to 80	3,447	4,000
80 to 90	1,084	1,388
90 to 100	103	181
100 and upwards	2	8
	139,004	145,032
		139,004
Total whites	-	284,036

Free colored persons.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10	57	60
10 to 24	68	66
24 to 36	42	54
36 to 55	48	61
55 to 100	33	56
100 and upwards	-	2
	248	289
		248
Total free colored	-	537
Slaves	-	2
Aggregate	-	539

SUMMARY.

Total whites	284,036
Do. free colored	537
Do. slaves	2
Total	284,575

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	43
Do. from 14 to 25	41
Do. above 25	97
Do. total deaf and dumb	181
Do. blind	153
Insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	180
Private charge	306
Colored persons, free and slaves, in the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb	0
Blind	3
Idiots and insane at—	
Private charge	8
Public charge	11
All persons in the foregoing employed in—	
Mining	13
Agriculture	77,949
Commerce	1,379
Manufactures and trades	17,826
Navigation on the ocean	456
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	192
Learned professions	1,540
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services	1,408
Universities or colleges	2
Academies and grammar schools	68

Do. students in	5,799
Primary and common schools	2,127
Do. scholars in	83,623
Scholars at public charge	7,115
White persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write	942

Population of New Hampshire by counties, from the census of 1840.

Counties.	Whites.		Free col.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Rockingham	22,098	22,474	79	120	-	-	45,771
Strafford	29,454	31,641	10	22	-	-	61,127
Merrimack	17,698	18,449	60	46	-	-	36,253
Hillsborough	20,055	22,343	44	51	-	1	42,494
Cheshire	13,116	13,273	25	15	-	-	26,429
Sullivan	10,135	10,174	16	15	-	-	20,340
Grafton	21,446	20,834	12	19	-	-	42,311
Coos	5,002	4,844	2	1	-	-	9,849
Total	139004	145032	248	289	-	1	284574

Progressive population of New Hampshire.

1800	183,858
1800	214,460
1820	244,161
1830	269,533
1840	284,575

Population to the sq. m. in 1840, 35 very nearly.

New Hampton, tp., Strafford co., N. H., on the Merrimack, 30 ms. above Concord. Pop. in 1810, 1,293; in 1820, 1,500.——Town, Hunterdon co., N. J., 21 ms. N. by W. of Flemington, and 40 NW. of New Brunswick.

New Hanover.—See *Hanover, New*, tp., Montgomery co., Pa.

New Hanover, co. of N. C., bounded by the Atlantic ocean SE., Cape Fear river, or Brunswick, SW., Bladen W., Sampson NW., Duplin N., and Orslon E.; length 50 ms., mean width 25; 1,350 sq. ms. Surface mostly flat, and part marshy. Beside Cape Fear river, which washes the SW. border of the county, New Hanover is drained by Black river and the NE. fork of Cape Fear river. Staples, cotton and tobacco. Chief town, Wilmington. Pop. in 1820, 10,866; and in 1840, 13,312. Central lat. 34 30 N., lon. W. C. 1 0 W.

New Hartford, town and tp., Litchfield co., Ct., 22 ms. W. by N. of the city of Hartford, and 12 ms. NE. of Litchfield, the shire town. Pop. in 1810, 1,510; in 1820, 1,685.——Village, Oneida co., N. Y., 4 ms. W. from Utica.

New Haven, town of Eng., in Sussex, near the mouth of the Ouse, with a small harbor. The entrance of the river is defended by a battery, and the haven is generally made the station of a sloop of war, to intercept the smuggling trade. It is 7 ms. S. by E of Lewes, and 67 of London.——Town, Addison co., Vt., on Otter creek.

New Haven, co. of Ct., bounded by Long Island sound S., Housatonic river, or Fairfield, SW., Litchfield NW., Hartford N., and Middlesex NE.; length 27 ms., mean width 22; area about 600 sq. ms. This is one of the most pleasantly diversified counties in the United States. It is traversed from SSW. to NNE. by a chain of mountains of no considerable elevation, which rises in the vicinity of New Haven city, and is intersected by Connecticut river at Middletown, in Middlesex co. Beside the Housatonick, New Haven is drained by the Naugatuck and Quinipiack rivers. With the exception of some tracts of small extent near the sound, the surface is hilly or undulating. The soil productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. Staples, grain, flour, salted provisions, live stock, and many other minor articles sent to the New York market. Chief town, New Haven. Pop. in 1820, 39,616; and in 1840, 48,582. Central lat. 41 25 N., lon. W. C. 4 0 E.

New Haven, city, seaport, and seat of justice, New Haven co., Ct., situated on the E. side of a bay, formed by the mouth of the Quninipiack river, and about 4 ms. N. from Long Island sound. The old town was laid out in a large square, subdivided into nine lesser squares, each 858 feet each side, separated by 50 feet streets. In the centre are two large squares; SE. of which stands Yale College. The general aspect of New Haven is peculiarly pleasing. The site is very nearly a plain, and the streets extending at right angles, with the general neatness of the buildings, and intermixture of trees, affords a picture which every traveller must view with interest. Of all the public edifices of this city, Yale College decidedly claims the first notice. It was founded in 1701. Its officers are a president, nine professors, and five tutors. It is under the government of a board of trustees, composed of the Governor of the State, the lieutenant governor, and six senior assistants, together with the president and ten clerical fellows. The means of education, in every respect, are probably as ample as in any other literary institution of the U. S. The commercial connexions of this city are numerous and important, particularly in the coasting trade. The harbor is good, though only admitting vessels of 10 or 12 feet draft. Before the erection of a long wharf of nearly a mile, which stretches so far directly across the bay, the harbor was gradually filling up. The amount of shipping owned in the town is about 12,500 tons.——Tp., New Haven co., Ct., and containing New Haven city. Pop, in 1820, 8,326.——Town, Oswego co., N. Y., on Mexico bay of Lake Ontario. Pop. in 1820, 898.——Town in the southern borders of Huron co., O.——Village, Hamilton co., O., 129 ms. SW. from Columbus.——Village, Gallatin co., Ill., 74 ms. SSE. from Vandalia.

New Holland.—See *Holland, New.*

New Holland, village, Lancaster co., Pa., 13 ms. NE. from Lancaster.

New Hope, town, Solebury tp., Bucks co., Pa., on the right bank of Delaware river, opposite Lambertsville, in N. J., 16 ms. above Trenton. At this place a very fine bridge has been constructed over the Delaware.——Town, Wayne co., N. C.,——Village, Spartansburgh district, S. C.——Village, Hancock co., Ga., 20 ms. from Milledgeville.

New Iberia, village, Louisiana, parish of St. Martin's, on the right bank of Teche, 48 ms. above its mouth; consisting of one street along the river, or rather road, containing about 40 houses and 200 inhabitants. The bank is here something higher than either above or below; schooners drawing 4 or 5 feet water come up to New Iberia at all seasons. Lat. 30° N., lon. W. C. 14 56 W.

Newington, town, Rockingham co., N. H., on the E. side of Great bay, 5 ms. NW. from Portsmouth.

New Inlet, coast of N. J.—See *Little Egg harbor*.

New Inlet, one of the mouths of Cape Fear river, N. C.

New Ipswich, town, Hillsborough co., N. H., 52 ms. N. from Boston, and containing an academy and a number of mills. Pop. 1820, 1,278.

New Jersey, one of the States of the U. S., bounded by N. Y. NE., by Hudson river, Staten Island sound, Raritan bay, and the Atlantic ocean E., Atlantic ocean SE., Delaware bay SW., and Delaware river or Pennsylvania W.

	Miles.
New Jersey has an exterior limit of the Atlantic ocean from Cape May to Sandy Hook, of - - - -	120
An interior boundary opposite N. Y., along Raritan bay, Staten Island sound, New York bay, and Hudson river - -	60
In common with New York, between Hudson and Delaware rivers - -	45
Thence down Delaware river and bay to Cape May - - - -	220
Total - - - - -	445

Extreme length, by a line almost due N. from Cape May to the northern angle of the Delaware, 160 ms., with a mean width of about 43 ms. Between lat. 38 58 and 41 21 N.

Area 6,851 sq. ms., and 4,384,640 acres.

The natural geography of New Jersey presents three very marked subdivisions: 1st, sea sand alluvion; 2dly, the hilly or middle section; and 3dly, the mountainous or northern section.

The sea sand alluvian embraces near one-half the State. A line drawn from the mouth of Shrewsbury river to Bordentown, will nearly separate the hilly from the sea sand region. Between this natural limit and the Sussex mountains, the State is delightfully variegated by hill and dale, and well watered. Some of the NW. parts of Hunterdon, Morris, and Bergen cos. are broken into mountain ridges, but the real mountain section of New Jersey is comprised in Sussex co. It must be understood that, in this State, as in Pennsylvania, the intervening distance between the respective mountains is generally an arable valley.

By reference to the annexed table of the counties, it will be seen that nearly one-half of the State is occupied by the sea sand alluvion. This latter region declines gradually from the hills, and before reaching the Atlantic ocean, spreads into an almost unbroken plain. The soil is nearly divisible by similar limits with the great subdivisions we have noticed. On the sea sand alluvion it is generally thin and sandy, and in many places marshy. Above the sea sand alluvion, where not mountainous, the soil is generally arable and productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage.

Compared with its latitude, extending 2° and 23′, no State of the U. S. possesses such wide extremes of climate. The level sandy plains of its southern extension approximate to the climate of S. Virginia, whilst the seasons in Sussex co. present a severity approaching those of Vt. and N. H. The structure of the State renders the cause of these meteorological phenomena obvious.

The staples of New Jersey are grain, flour, live stock, salted provisions, iron; and near New York and Philadelphia an indefinite variety of articles to supply the markets of those cities.

Iron ore is plentifully found and extensively wrought, particularly in Morris co. Iron in bars, and hollow ware are produced in great quantities, and of excellent quality.

Leather and boots, shoes, and saddles, may be considered as forming a large share of the manufactured staples of this State. Newark is emphatically a city remarkable for the quantity and excellence of its shoes. The estimated value of exports in 1810, was upwards of $7,000,000. No fair view, however, can be given of either the exports or imports of this State, as its two great marts are Philadelphia and New York. The amount of shipping is about 35,000 tons.

Surveys and levels have been taken with so much accuracy, as to ascertain the practicability of executing a navigable canal over New Jersey, and a company has long since been incorporated for that purpose. The points intended to be united are Trenton, on the Delaware, and New Brunswick, on the Raritan. The route was traced by following the Assampink to near its source, and thence by a short cut into Stoney brook, a branch of Millstone river, and down the latter and Raritan to tide water. The very erroneous principle adopted of following the natural channels, has tended to discredit the operations of the New Jersey Canal Company.

The distance from Brunswick to Trenton is about 26 ms., and the highest intermediate summit level 50 feet, between the Assampink and Stoney brook. It is supposed, however, that a summit level but little exceeding 40 feet can be obtained by cutting between the confluence of Assampink and Shippetankin creeks, and Rowley's mill near the confluence of Stoney brook and Millstone river.

An adequate supply of water can be drawn by short feeders from Phillip's springs, Trenton creek, Stoney brook, and Millstone river, all of which are more elevated than the route of the canal, some intermediate sand hills excepted. Sufficient depth of water for a sloop navigation exists at the two extremities of the intended canal.

Estimated expenses:

Digging 28 ms., at $20,000 per mile	$560,000
Lockage, 100 feet, probably less, at $1,250 per foot - - -	125,000
Feeders, purchase of land and water rights - - - -	115,000
Total - - -	$800,000

Upon the importance of the New Jersey canal but one opinion can exist, but, as respects the expenses, it may be doubted whether less than $1,000,000 could suffice to effect such an object.

If such an inland communication did exist, it is probable, however, that if the intended transmission of coal from the Lehigh and Delaware rivers succeeds, and there is no rational doubt of such success, that such a coal trade alone would, besides the incidental expenses of repairs and superintendance, produce a revenue of more than the interest of $1,000,000.

For political and other purposes, New Jersey is subdivided into 13 counties. The following table exhibits the relative population with the respective area:

Counties.	Soil.	Area, Sq. ms.	Pop. in 1820.	To Sq. mile.
Cape May	Alluvion	310	4,265	14
Cumberland	Do	460	12,668	28
Salem	Do	312	14,022	45
Gloucester	Do	800	23,039	28¾
Burlington	Do	500	28,522	58
Monmouth	Do	875	25 038	28½
Middlesex	Hills and alluvion.	362	21,470	60
Hunterdon	Hilly	540	28,804	53
Somerset	Do	360	16,506	45¾
Essex	Do	252	30,793	122
Morris	Do	460	21,368	46
Bergen	Do	480	18,178	38
Sussex	Mountainous	1,160	32,752	20¾
Warren	Do			
		6,851	277,575	40

Progressive population. In 1790, New Jersey contained 184,139; in 1800, 211,149; in 1810, 245,560; and in 1820, as above.

The aggregate and classified population is seen in the following table:

Population in 1810.

Free white males	115,357
Free white females	111,509
Total whites	226,866
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed	7,843
Slaves	10,851
Total population in 1810	245,560

Population in 1820.

Free white males	129,619
Free white females	127,790
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed	149
Total whites	257,558
Free persons of color, males	6,416
Free persons of color, females	6,044
Slaves, males	3,988
Slaves, females	3,569
Total population in 1820	277,575
Of these, foreigners not naturalized	1,529
Engaged in agriculture	40,812
Engaged in manufactures	15,941
Engaged in commerce	1,830

Progressive population of New Jersey.

1790	184,139
1800	211,149
1810	245,562
1820	277,575
1830	320,823
1840	373,306

The population of New Jersey a little more than doubled in the 50-year period, from 1790 to 1840.

Population of New Jersey, by classes, from the census of 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	28,827	27,505
5 to 10	23,809	23,161
10 to 15	21,951	20,362
15 to 20	19,308	19,701
20 to 30	31,052	31,514
30 to 40	21,553	20,520
40 to 50	13,949	14,009
50 to 60	8,526	8,841
60 to 70	4,887	5,253
70 to 80	2,459	2,769
80 to 90	660	803
90 to 100	67	82
100 and upwards	7	3
	177,055	174,533
Total whites		177,055
	-	351,588

Ages.	Free colored. Males.	Free colored. Fem's.	Slaves. Males.	Slaves. Fem's.
0 to 10	3,019	2,834	1	0
10 to 24	3,449	3,106	1	4
24 to 36	1,978	2,079	7	7
36 to 55	1,639	1,485	137	168
55 to 100	711	748	157	190
100 and upwards	4	12	0	2
	10,780	10,264	303	371
		10,780		303
Total	-	21,044	-	674

SUMMARY.

Whites	351,588
Free colored	21,044
Slaves	674
Total	373,306

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	33
Do. from 14 to 25	29
Do. above 25	102
Do. total deaf and dumb	164
Do. blind	126
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	144
Private charge	225
Total whites insane, &c.	369
Colored persons, free and slaves, who are—	
Deaf and dumb	15
Do. blind	26
Do. insane and idiots	73
Total of persons employed in—	
Mining	266
Agriculture	58,701
Commerce	2,263
Manufactures and trades	27,004
Navigation on the ocean	1,143
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	1,625
Learned professions	1,627
Pensioners, for revolutionary and military services	472
Universities or Colleges	3
Students in do.	443
Academies and grammar schools	65
Students in do.	3,027
Primary and common schools	1,907
Scholars in do.	53,593
Scholars at public charge	7,128
Number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write	6,336

Population of New Jersey, by counties, from the census of 1840.

Counties.	Free white persons.		Free colored persons.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Bergen	5 909	5,563	843	686	118	104	13,223
Essex	20,822	21,861	899	1,009	13	7	44,621
Hudson	4,718	4,435	197	122	4	7	9,483
Passaic	8,931	7,011	377	329	32	54	16,734
Morris	12,606	12,290	483	426	17	20	25,844
Warren	10,267	9,636	242	213	4	4	20,366
Sussex	10,929	10,474	180	174	4	9	21,770
Somerset	7,877	7,921	915	737	43	62	17,455
Middlesex	9,952	10,378	716	820	10	18	21,893
Hunterdon	11,991	11,965	389	389	16	19	24,789
Mercer	9,691	9,470	1,112	1,207	10	12	21,502
Monmouth	15,716	14,928	1,108	1,072	32	53	32,909
Burlington	15,434	15,753	828	815	-	1	32,831
Gloucester	12,151	11,656	836	795	-	-	25,428
Atlantic	4,418	4,074	120	114	-	-	8,726
Salem	7,261	6,976	967	829	-	1	16,024
Cumberland	6,796	6,682	475	421	-	-	14,274
Cape May	2,586	2,540	92	106	-	-	5,324
otal N. Jersey	177055	174533	10,780	10,284	308	371	373306

New Kent, co. of Va., bounded by James city SE., Chickahomina river, or Charles city and Henrico SW.; Hanover NW,, and Pamunkey river, or King William NE.; length 23 ms., mean width 10; area, 230 sq. ms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil of middling quality. Chief town, Cumberland. Pop. in 1820, 6,630. Lat. 37 28 N. The meridian of W. C. crosses this co. nearly centrically.

New Lancaster.—See *Lancaster*, Fairfield co., Ohio.

New Lebanon, village, Canaan tp., Columbia N. Y., on the road from Pittsfield to Albany, 24 ms. from the latter place. This town is remarkable for a tepid spring which has become a watering place of much resort. The water, except its temperature 73° of Fahrenheit, differs in no other respect from pure mountain water; it is tasteless and inodorous, and used for all common purposes of cooking and washing. The Shakers own 3,000 acres of land in this tp., and have a very flourishing settlement near Lebanon village. The scenery around Lebanon is peculiarly pleasing, and even sublime.——Village, Camden co., N. C., by post road 220 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

New Lexington, village, Richland co., Ohio, on the W. bank of Mohican creek, 10 ms. from Belleville.——Village, Knox co., Ohio, 13 ms. E. from Mount Vernon.——Town in the eastern part of Preble co., on Twin creek, upon the road from Dayton to Eaton. Distance, 6 ms. E. from Eaton, 19 W. from Dayton, and 85 W. by S. from Columbus.——Village, Scott co., Ia., 17 ms. W. from Madison. Salt wells have been dug here to the great depth of 700 feet. It contains about 40 houses, 200 inhabitants, and one newspaper printing office.—See *Lexington*, village, Scott co., Ia.

New Liberty, village, Owen co., Ky., 40 ms. by post road from Frankfort.

Newlin, tp. of Chester co., Pa., on the W. branch of Brandywine creek, 6 ms. SSW. from Downingtown. Pop. in 1820, 914.

New Lisbon, town, Otsego co. N. Y., 10 ms. SW. from Cooper's town. Pop. in 1820, 2,221. ——Village, Montgomery co, Md, near the E. side of Cattail creek, branch of the Patuxent, and on Frederick turnpike, 22 ms. W. from Baltimore.

New Lisbon, flourishing village and seat of justice, Columbiana co., O., 35 ms. S. from Warren in Trumbull co., 56 NE. from Pittsburg, and 160 NE. from Columbus. It now contains an elegant suite of co. buildings, a bank, 2 brick meeting houses, 9 or 10 mercantile stores. In the vicinity are a furnace, 4 merchant and 4 saw mills, a paper mill, an extensive woolen factory, a fulling mill, carding machine, and glass factory. N. lat. 40 49, lon. W. C. 3 52 W. Pop. in 1820, 746; in 1830, 1,129; and in 1840, 1,490. It is a very thriving place, already possessing numerous manufactories, a bank, 3 public prints, 6 or 8 places of public worship. Its position on the most direct route from the Ohio river to Cleveland, makes it the resort of immense travel, 3 lines of stages pass daily through it, making the arrivals and departures 84 per week. The streets are well paved, and the whole aspect of New Lisbon gives a favorable comparison to it amongst the towns of the interior of the U. S.

New London, town, Hillsborough co., N. H., 30 ms. NW. from Concord. Pop. in 1810, 692, in 1820, 924.

New London, SE. co. of Conn., bounded by R. I. E., by Long Island sound S., by Middlesex co., Conn., W., Hartford and Tolland NW., and Windham N. Length 30 ms. mean width 20, area 600 sq. ms. Connecticut river forms part of its W. boundary; but besides this stream New London co. is in a remarkable manner indented with bays and rivers. Quinebaug and Shetucket unite in this co. and form the Thames, which at Chelsea landing below Norwich receives the Yantic, and forms a very fine and spacious entrance for vessels. Between the Connecticut and Thames beside many of minor importance the Niantic bay opens to Waterford. Between the Thames and Pecatuck, the coast is indented by Pequonock, Mistick, Quiamboc, Stonington, and Wickatequack, Pacatuck bounds the co. and State to the E. The western, or rather the northwestern part of New London is mountainous, and except some marshes near the seacoast, the general surface is hilly, but presents a very pleasing aspect. The soil is productive in fruits, grain, and pasturage. Staples—grain, flour, live stock, lumber, fish, &c. Chief town, New London, Pop. in 1820, 35,943; and in 1840, 44,463. Lat. 41 30 N. lon. W. C. 4 47 E.

New London, town, city, seaport, and alternately with Norwich, seat of justice for New London co., Conn., is situated on the W. side of the Thames, 3 ms. above its mouth., 14 ms. below Norwich, and 42 SE. from Hartford. Lon. 4 0 48 E., lat. 41 25 N. Beside the ordinary co. buildings it contains 2 banks, a marine insurance office, 2 newspaper printing offices, and 5 or 6 places of public worship. The shipping in 1818, amounted to near 16,000 tons. Having a depth of 5 fathoms water, the harbor is the best between New York and Newport; and is very seldom obstructed by ice. It is defended by forts Trumbull and Griswold, the former on the New London,

and the latter at Groton, on the opposite side of the river. The narrowness of the entrance renders its blockade easy, which was effected during last war. On a point on the W. side of the harbor is a light-house.——Tp., Chester co., Penn., on Big Elk. Pop. 1,200.——Anne Arundel co., Md, 5 ms. SSW. from Annapolis.——Village, Campbell co., Va., 18 ms. SW. from Lynchburg. ——Tp., in the SE. quarter of Huron co., Ohio. ——Village and seat of justice, Madison co., O., SW. by W. from Columbus, and 18 ms. E. from Springfield. Lat. 39 50 N., lon. W. C. 6 31 W. ——Village, Jefferson co., Ia., on the Ohio river, 30 ms. above Louisville.——Village and seat of justice, Ralls co., Mo., on Salt river, about 100 ms. NW. from St. Louis. Lat. 39 32 N., lon. W. C. 14° W.

New London Cross Roads, village, Chester co., Penn.

New Longuil, seigniory, York co., L. C., 40 ms., W. from Montreal.

New Madison, village, Darke co., O., by post road, 81 ms. a little N. of W. from Columbus.

New Madrid, village and seat of justice, New Madrid co, Mo., 70 ms. below the mouth of the Ohio. It is built on an alluvial bank, something above the ordinary height of the Mississippi banks, contains about 50 houses, and from 250 to 300 inhabitants. Lat. 36 36 N., lon. W. C. 12 24 W. Pop. in 1840, 4,554.

New Madrid, co., Mo., bounded by Mississippi river SE., Ark. S., St. Francis river NW., and Cape Girardeau N. Length 60, mean width 25 ms., area 1,500 sq. ms. Surface one general alluvial plain, arable only near the bank of the Mississippi and the other streams; the residue being liable to annual submersion. Staples—Indian corn, pork, and cotton. Chief town, New Madrid. Pop. in 1820, 2,296. Lat. 86 30 N., lon. W. C., 12 20 W.

Newman, village, Pike co., Ga., 52 ms. from Milledgeville.

New Market, town of Eng., in Suffolk, 13 ms. W. of Bury, and 61 N. by E. of London.——Town, Rockingham co., N. H., 15 ms. W. from Portsmouth. The village is at the mouth of Lamprey river into Great bay.——Village, York co., Pa., near the mouth of Conewago creek.——Village, Dorchester co., Md., near the left bank of Choptank river, 12 ms. SSE. from Easton.——Village, Spottsylvania co. Va.——Village, Frederick co., Md., 11 ms. eastward of Fredericks-town.——Village, Shenandoah co., Va., on the E. side of Robinson river, 132 ms. W. by S. of Washington, and 50 SSW. of Winchester.——Town, Highland co., O., 42 ms. W. from Chilicothe.——Tp, Highland co. O., including the foregoing village.——Village, Washington co., Ky., on Rolling river, 10 ms. SSW. from Springfield, and 55 SSW. from Frankfort.——Village, Jefferson co., Tenn., 30 ms. NE. from Knoxville, and 15 a little W. of N. from Dandridge.

New Marlborough, town, Berkshire co., Mass., 23 ms. SSE. from Lenox. Pop. in 1820, 1,668.

New Mexico, territory of the Republic of Mexico. This is the most northern of the Spanish settlements in the interior of North America, and extends to N. lat. 42°, but with indefinite limits to the W. On the S. it is bounded by the States of Coahuila, and Chihuahua; and on the SE. by Coahuila y Texas. Area about 300,000 sq. ms. Pop. perhaps 180,000.

New Mexico is an ancient Spanish conquest. As early as 1559, under the Viceroy Velasco el Primero, Durango was a military post. Towards the end of the 16th century, the then Viceroy, Count de Monterey, sent Juan de Onate, to New Mexico; this general drove away the Indians and peopled the banks of the Rio del Norte. Consequently the establishment of that nation, in New Mexico, has existed more than two hundered years.

The two provinces of New Biscay, and New Mexico, are separated by a desert. This desert crosses the Rio Grande between the Pass del Norte and Albuquerque. The desert of the Muerto, is upwards of 100 ms. wide and destitute of water. "The whole of this country," says Humboldt, "is in general of an alarming state of aridity, for the mountains Delos Mansos, situated to the E. of the road from Durango to Santa Fe, do not give rise to a single brook. Notwithstanding the mildness of the climate, and the progress of industry, a great part of this country as well as Old California, and several districts of New Biscay, and the Intendancy of Guadalaxara, will never admit of any considerable population." This desert lies in a NE. and NW. direction, and extends from the Pacific to within 200 ms. SW. of St. Louis, in Mo. It is covered in autumn with muriate of soda, common salt, and is every where extremely cold for the climate. See the article *Rio Grande*.

New Mexico, is however with all its defects, a delightful residence. The purity of the air, and the rich scenery of the fertile banks of the rivers, have a fine effect. European grain and fruits grow luxuriantly where the soil is fertile. The dryness of the seasons is favourable to the grape which is peculiarly delicious in that country. Perhaps in the advance of civilization, the borders of the North American desert may, from its exemption from rain, become remarkable for its rich wines.

New Milford, town, Lincoln co., Maine, at the head of Sheepsgut river, 15 ms. N. by W. of Wiscasset.——Town, Litchfield co, Conn., 16 ms. N. of Danbury, and 18 SW. of Litchfield, on the NE. side of Housatonick river.——Village in tp. of the same name, Susquehannah co. Penn.

New Mills, village, Burlington co., N. J., about 5 ms. E. of Mount Holly.

Newnham, corporate town of Eng. in Gloucestershire. It is seated on the Severn, 8 ms. SW. of Gloucester, and 112 WNW. of London. Lon. 2 23 W., lat. 51 46 N.

New Orleans, capital and chief town of the State of La., stands upon the left bank of the Mississippi river, at N. lat. 30°, and W. lon. W. C. 12 5. It is composed of the city properly so called, and the several Fauxbourgs, (suburbs,) the principal of which are St. Mary's, Annunciation, and La Course, above the city; Marigny's and Declouet below, and Tremé and St. John's in the rear of the city, towards Bayou St. John's.

The city itself is laid out with the streets intersecting each other at right angles. The Fauxbourgs, though in general also regular, deviate in

some places. Like all other places along the banks of the Mississippi, the ground upon which New Orleans stands falls by a gentle declivity from the margin of the river, until depressed into a swamp or overflown flat in the rear of the town. The city, and its Fauxbourgs, except those of the Treme and St. John's, stand upon the solid border of land between the river and swamp, the medium width of which is 400 yards. The extreme length of New Orleans along the Mississippi is nearly 3 ms.—the rivers running opposite in the form of an S. It contains a state house, prison, market house, hospital, principal or town house, a cathedral, or the church of St. John's, Ursuline convent, an Episcopalian and a Calvanistic church, two theatres, a court house, three insurance offices, four banks authorized by the State, a custom house, navy yard, arsenal, barracks, and one fort, that of St. Charles, situated between the city proper and Fauxbourg Marigny.

New Orleans is situated 105 miles above the mouth of the Mississippi, 322 by water and 156 by land below Natchez, 1,189 below St. Louis, 991 below the mouth of the Ohio, and 1,933 below the city of Pittsburg. It is ruled by a mayor and city council, elected by the freeholders.

This city is admirably situated for a commercial depot, having equal facility of intercourse, foreign and domestic. Its markets are excellent, particularly for garden vegetables and for fruits, both tropical and from the numerous settlements on the various confluents of the Mississippi. The houses and population are both rapidly increasing, as may be seen by the following comparative view of its census of 1810 and 1820:

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - -	3,586
Do. do. females - - -	2,745
Total whites - - -	6,341
All other persons except Indians, not taxed - - - -	4,950
Slaves - - - -	5,961
Total population in 1810 -	17,242

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - -	8,268
Do. do. females - - -	5,318
Total whites - - -	13,584
Free persons of color, males - -	2,432
Do. do. females - -	3,805
Slaves, males - - - -	2,709
Do. females - - - -	4,646
Total population in 1820 -	27,176
Of these: Foreigners not naturalized -	1,500
Engaged in manufactures - -	2,704
Do. in commerce - - -	4,574

In 1810 the collective population of the city and parish was 24,552, of whom upwards of 17,000 were inhabitants of the city. In 1820, the aggregate of the city and parish was:

Free white males - - -	11,675
Free white females - - -	7,512
Foreigners not naturalized - -	1,542
Total - - - -	20,793
Slaves, males - - - -	7,331
Slaves, females - - -	7,615
Free persons of color, males - -	2,835
Do. do. females - -	4,326
Total of slaves and free colored persons -	22,107
Entire population - -	42,900

Population in 1840.

White males - - - -	34,908
Do. females - - - -	24,616
Total whites - - -	59,524
Free colored males - - -	8,422
Do. females - - -	10,798
Total free colored - -	19,220
Slaves, males - - - -	9,804
Do. females - - -	13,650
Total slaves - - -	23,454
Total population - -	102,198

New Orleans was laid out in the spring of 1717, and named in honor of the duke of Orleans, then regent of France, during the minority of Louis XIV. It remained in the hands of the French until 1769, when, together with all Louisiana, it was taken possession of by the Spanish general O'Reilly. It was again given up by Spain to France in 1803, and on the 20th of December of that year delivered to the United States by the French colonel prefect, Laussat.

New Orleans, parish of La., including the city of New Orleans, bounded by the Gulf of Mexico S., the interior of Lafourche and German coast, or Bernard, W., Lake Pontchartrain N., the Rigolets and Lake Borgne NE., and Plaquemine E. Length 80 ms., mean width 16; area 1,300 sq. ms.; lying between lat. 29 14 and 30 12 N.; the surface an almost undeviating plain, and mostly an unwooded grassy morass; the only arable parts the margins of the streams, and a few spots on the seacoast; vegetable productions, cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, indigo, maize, figs, oranges, peaches, &c. Chief town, New Orleans. Pop. 1820, exclusive of the city, 14,175. Cent. lat. 30° N., lon. W. C. 13° W.

New Paltz, town, Ulster co., N. Y., 15 ms. below Kingston landing, and 7 ms. S. from Poughkeepsie. Pop. 1810, 4,612.

New Paltz Landing, post office, Ulster co., N. Y., on Hudson river, opposite Poughkeepsie.

New Paris, village, Preble co., O.; by post road 92 ms. a little S. of W. from Columbus.

New Philadelphia, village and seat of justice, Tuscarawas co., O. It is situated on the left bank of Muskingum river, on an extensive and beautiful plain, opposite the mouth of Sugar creek. It contains the co. buildings, several stores, and in 1840 pop. 1,885 of village and Goshen tp., in which it is situated. It is 50 ms. NE. from Zanesville.——Village, Hardin co., Ky., 5 ms. from Ohio river, and 35 SW. from Louisville.

New Pittsburg, village in Chester tp., Wayne co., O., 9 ms. NW. from Wooster.

Newport, borough of Eng., in Hampshire, and the chief town in the isle of Wight, with a manufacture of starch. It is seated on the river Cowes, which is navigable for small vessels 17 ms. S. by E. of Southampton, and 91 SW. of London. Lon. 1 16 W., lat. 50 42 N.——Borough of Eng., in Cornwall, 3 ms. N. of Launceston, and 214 W. by S. of London.——Town of Eng, in Shropshire, with a handsome free school, 17 ms. E. of Shrewsbury, and 139 NW. of London.——Town of Eng., in Monmouthshire, on the river Usk, 19 ms. SSW. of Monmouth, and 118 W. by N. of London.——Town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, at the foot of a high hill, on a bay of the same name, 18 ms. NE. of St. David, and 250 WNW. of London.——Tp, of Buckingham co., L. C. ——Town, Penobscot co., Me., 25 ms. W. from Bangor. Pop. 1820, 510.——Town, Cheshire co., N. H., 42 ms. NW. from Concord. Pop. 1810, 1,427; in 1820, 1,679.——SE. co. of R. I., bounded by Bristol co., in Mass., E., the Atlantic ocean S., the southern entrance of Narragansett bay W., and the northern arm of Narragansett bay and Mount Hope bay NW. Length 16, width 12 ms.; area about 100 sq. ms. It is composed of the islands of Prudence, Connanicut, Rhode Island, and a portion of the main shore E. from Narragansett bay. Surface generally waving, and soil, particularly on the island, highly productive. Staples, grain, flour, fish, live stock, &c. Pop. 1820, 15,771; in 1840, 16,874. Cent. lat. 41 35 N., lon. W. C. 5 45 E.

Newport, village, and, alternately with Providence, capital of R. I., 5 ms. from the Atlantic ocean, and on a small but very commodious bay, formed by a projection of R. I. proper and Connanicut island. Lon. W. from Greenwich 71 17, and E. from Washington 5 43, lat. 41 29 N.

The harbor is one of the best on all the Atlantic coast of the United States, and opens before the town into a noble circular basin, easy of access, land-locked on all sides, and commanded by the adjacent heights. Goat island, a small spot of ground at its outer entrance, contains Fort Wolcott and a U. S. navy hospital. The harbor is also defended by two other forts—Fort Green and Fort Adams.

Though much declined from its former comparative importance, Newport is still a flourishing town. The site rises by an elegant acclivity from the harbor, and again declines gradually in the rear, giving the aspect of a delightful swell to the whole place.

Newport contains a state house, market house, theatre, public library, almshouse, five banks, two insurance companies, eleven places of public worship—four Baptists, two Congregationalists, one Episcopalian, one Friends, one Moravian, one Methodist, and one Jewish synagogue.

In 1819 the amount of shipping owned in this town was near 11,000 tons.

The population of the town and that part of its vicinity included in the tp. as it stood in 1810 and 1820 are exhibited in the annexed table:

In 1810:	
Whites - - - -	7,277
Colored persons - - -	630
Total - - - -	7,907
In 1820:	
Whites - - - -	6,763
Colored - - - -	556
Total - - - -	7,319
And in 1840 aggregate - -	8,333

The manufacturing establishments in this town and vicinity are numerous and important, consisting of five or six rum distilleries, one gin distillery, one duck factory, and numerous grain mills.

Newport, town, Herkimer co., N. Y., ms. N. from Herkimer. Pop. in 1810, 1,605 in 1820, 1,745.——Town, Cumberland co., N. J., 84 ms. SSW. from Trenton.——Tp., Luzerne co., Pa., extending from Susquehannah river to Nescopec mountain, between Nescopec and Hanover. Pop. 1820, 764.——Village, Perry co., Pa., 35 ms. SW. from Harrisburg.——Village. Indiana co., Pa., on the right bank of Conemaugh river, 18 ms. NE. from Greensburg.——Village in Newcastle co., Del., 3 ms. SW. of Wilmington, and about the same distance NW. of Newcastle. It has about 300 inhabitants, and carries on a considerable trade in wheat and flour between the adjacent counties and Philadelphia.——Vill., Charles co., Md., 40 ms. SSE. from Washington, and 10 ms. SE. from Port Tobacco.——Small river, Liberty co., Ga., opening from the sea by two mouths, St. Catharine's and Sapelo sound. It is navigable for sloops to Riceborough.——Village, Washington co., Ohio, in a tp. of the same name. The village is 11 ms. E. by N. of Marietta——Village and seat of justice, Campbell co., Ky., on Ohio and Licking rivers, above their junction, and opposite Cincinnati. The site is an elevated plain. This town contains the common county buildings, a U. S. arsenal, and an academy, the latter endowed by the Legislature of Ky. with 6,000 acres of land.——Village, Vermillion co., Ia., 100 ms. from Indianapolis.——Town, Cocke co., Tenn., on the left bank of French Broad river, 45 ms. E. from Knoxville.——Village, Franklin co., Mo., on Missouri river, about 60 ms. by land W. from St. Louis.

New Portage, post office, Medina co, Ohio, by post road 168 ms. NE. from Columbus.

New Portland, tp. and village, Somerset co., Maine.

Newport Pagnel, town of Eng., in Buckinghamshire. It has a manufacture of bone lace, and is seated on the Ouse, over which it has 2 bridges, 14 ms. ENE. of Buckingham, and 51 NNW. of London. Lon. 43' W., lat. 52 4 N.

New Preston, village, Litchfield co., Ct., 10 ms. SW. by W. from Litchfield, and 43 a little S. of W. from Hartford.

New Prospect, village, Bergen co., N. J., by post road 88 ms. NE. from Trenton.

New Providence, town, Essex co., N. J., 12 ms. W. from Newark. Pop. 1820, 768.

New Richmond, village, Ohio tp., Clermont co., Ohio. It stands on Ohio river, 15 ms. SW. from Williamsburg.

New river of Eng., for supplying London with water. This river has its rise at Amwell, near Ware, in Herts, and was formed by the great Sir Hugh Middleton, who was obliged, in order to avoid the eminences and valleys in the way, to make it run a course of about 39 ms., and to

carry it over two valleys, in long wooden troughs lined with lead, that at Bushill being 660 feet in length and 30 feet in height, under which is an arch capacious enough to admit the largest wagon loaded with hay or straw. In short, over and under this river, which sometimes rises thus high, and at others, is conveyed under the ground, runs several considerable currents of land waters, and both above and below it a great number of brooks, rills, and water courses. have their passage.

New river, river of Va., the former name of Kenhawa.—See *Kanhawa*.

New river, small stream of Onslow co., N. C., entering the Atlantic ocean by New Inlet, 45 ms. WSW. from Cape Lookout.——Small river of Beaufort district, S. C., falling into the estuary of Savannah river 18 ms. E. from Savannah.——River of Lou., draining the angle between the Mississippi and Amite rivers, flows E., and falls into the western extremity of Lake Maurepas.

New Rochelle, village, West Chester co., N. Y., planted originally by French Huguenots. It lies 20 ms. NE. of the city of New York.

New Rochester, town of Williams co., post office Cranesville; which see.

New Rowley, post office, Essex co., Mass., by post road 35 ms. NNE. from Boston.

New Rumley, village, North tp., Harrison co., Ohio. Distance 11 ms. northerly from Cadiz, and 130 northeasterly from Columbus.

Newry, borough of Ireland, in the co. of Down, situated on the side of a steep hill, at the foot of which is Newrywater, having over it two stone bridges; and there is a third bridge over a navigable canal, by which it has a communication with Lough Neath and Carlingford bay. It is 49 ms. N. of Dublin. Lon. 6 20 W., lat. 54 15 N.

Newry, tp.. Oxford co., Me., 25 ms. NW. from Paris.

Newrywater, river of Ireland, which separates the cos. of Armagh and Down, and, watering Newry, enters Carlingford bay.

New Salem, town, Franklin co., Mass., 34 ms. NW. of Worcester, and 81 in the same course from Boston.——Village, New London co., Ct., 15 ms. NW. from New London.——Village, Ontario co. N. Y.——Post office, Fayette co., Pa.——Village, Randolph co., N. C., by post road 90 ms. westerly from Raleigh.——Town near the western limit of Jefferson co., Ohio, on the head waters of Indian Cross creek, and 14 ms. W. by N. from Steubenville.

New Scotland, village, Albany co., N. Y., 9 ms. from Albany.

Newsham, village of Eng., in Durham, situated on the Tees, 5 ms. from Darlington.

New Sharon, town, Kennebec co., Me. on the N. side of Sandy river, 34 ms. NW. of Augusta, on the river Kennebec.

New Shoreham.—See *Block Island*.

New South Wales, or the eastern coast of New Holland, extends from Cape York, lat. 10½° S., to Cape Hickes, lat. 38° S., or through 1,870 ms. The coast is followed, after an interval of about 60 ms., by a chain of mountains. The slope between the mountains and shore is found covered by a dense forest of gigantic timber. This mountain system, like that of the Appalachian in the U. S., is not very elevated. Mount York, in New South Wales, the highest peak yet discovered, is only 3,200 feet, the breadth of the system 58 ms.

At the head of the harbor of Port Jackson, 15 ms. above Sydney, Paramatta, another town, has been founded. Windsor, 35 ms. from Sydney, Liverpool, 18 ms. a little S. of W. from Sydney, and Newcastle, 60 ms. N. from Sydney, are all rising villages. The most northern settlement of this colony is Port Macquarrie, lat. 31 23 S.—See *New South Wales*, p. 111.

New South Wales has been also applied as a name for that part of North America SW. from Hudson's and James's bays, and between Nelson's and Albany rivers. Length along the bay, 500 ms. Central lat. 54° N., lon. 88 W. London.

New Store, post office, Buckingham co., Va., 85 ms. westerly from Richmond.

New Switzerland, village, Switzerland co., O., on the right bank of Ohio river, 65 ms. below Cincinnati. The inhabitants are mostly Swiss emigrants, who have made some not unsuccessful attempts to cultivate the vine.

Newton, town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, on the Severn, 7 ms. W. of Montgomery, and 169 WNW. of London. Lon. 3 12 W., lat. 52 21 N.——Town of Eng., in Lancashire.——Town of Eng., in Cheshire.——Borough of Eng., in the Isle of Wight.——Tp., York co., L. C., 40 ms. W. from Montreal——Town, Middlesex co., Mass., on Charles river, 9 ms. W. from Boston.——Village, Essex co., N. J., by post road 75 ms. NNE. from Trenton.——Town, Fairfield co., Ct., 8 ms. NE. of Danbury, and 25 NW. of New Haven. The tp. contained 3,000 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 2,879.——Village, borough, and formerly seat of justice, Bucks co., Pa., on a small branch of Neshamony river, 26 ms. NNE. from Philadelphia.——Tp., Trumbull co., Ohio.——Tp., Muskingum co., Ohio, containing the village of Unionstown.——Village, Hamilton co., Ohio, in Anderson tp., on the E. side of Little Miami, 6 ms. from its entrance into the Ohio river.——Western tp., Miami co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 506.

Newton-Bushels, town of Eng., in Devonshire or the Teign, 15 ms. S. by W. of Exeter, and 188 WSW. of Lon. Lon. 3 38 W., lat. 50 32 N.

Newton Lower Falls, village, Middlesex co., Mass., 9. ms. W. from Boston.

Newtonstewart, town of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, situated on the navigable river Cree, over which there is a handsome bridge, and whose mouth, in Wigton bay, affords a valuable salmon fishery. Several manufactories have been commenced with success in this town. It is 26 ms. E. by N. of Port-Patrick.

Newtown, tp., Rockingham co., N. H., 10 ms. NW. from Newburyport.——Village, Fairfield co., Ct., 25 ms. NW. from New Haven.——Village and seat of justice, Chemung co., N. Y., on Tioga or Chemung river, 21 ms. NW. from Tioga Point, and 37 SW. from Ithica. Lat. 42 7, lon. W. C. 11′ E. This village, now called Elmira, is situated at one point of an intended canal communication between the Susquehannah and St. Lawrence basins. It is very remarkable that, though the vicinity of Newtown is in general hilly, approaching to mountainous, a natural valley

extends from Chemung to Seneca lake, the summit level of which is only 59 feet above the level of the Chemung at Newtown, and 885 feet above tide water in Chesapeake bay. The following table will exhibit the respective levels of this route:

Table of ascents and descents from the level of tide water in the Delaware river, to the level of Lake Erie at Buffalo, by the route of the Schuylkill, Union Canal, Susquehannah, and Chemung or Tioga river, Newtown creek, Seneca lake and outlet, and the Grand Canal of New York, from Montezuma to Buffalo.

	Dist. ms.			Feet.	
Philadelphia to Reading		55	Rises		186
Summit level between Tulpehocken and Swatara	34	89	do.	310	496
Susquehannah, at the mouth of Swatara	34	123	Falls	220	276
Harrisburg	13	136	Rises	10	286
Sunbury	50	186	do.	200	486
Wilkesbarre	60	246	do.	100	586
Tioga Point	60	306	do.	189	775
Newtown	20	326	do.	51	826
Summit level between the Tioga river at Newtown and Seneca lake	7	332	do.	59	885
Head of Seneca lake	13	345	Falls	445	440
Outlet of Seneca lake	35	380	do.		440
Montezuma, on the Great canal	20	400	do.	69	371
Commencement of Rochester level	63	463	Rises	126	497
Along Rochester level to the locks at Lockport	65	528	do.	68	565
Here commences the Erie level, which extends into that lake	31	559			

Newtown, village, Ottawa co., Michigan, situated on the southern point at the mouth of Grand river into Lake Michigan. N. lat. 42 58, lon. W. C. 9 6 W. Distant about 180 ms. NW. by W. of Detroit.——Tp., Queen's co., Long Island, 8 ms. E. from New York. Pop. in 1810, 2,437; in 1820, near 3,000.——Village, Queen's co., Long Island, in the foregoing tp., 8 ms. E. from New York, on East river. The celebrated species of apple, Newtown pippin, derives its name from this village.——Tp., Gloucester co., N. J., 5 ms. S. from Camden.——Town, Sussex co., N. J., 37 ms. NE. from Easton in Pa.——Tp., Bucks co., Pa., including the borough of Newtown.——Village, Frederick co., Md.——Village, Worcester co., Md.——Village, King and Queen co., Va., 41 ms. NE. from Richmond.——Village, Loudon co., Va, by post road 55 ms. from W. C.——Town, Hamilton co., O., on Little Miami, 6 ms. above its mouth.——Tp., Licking co., Ohio.——Tp, Cumberland co., Pa. Pop. in 1820, 1,144.

Newtown Limavady, borough of Ireland, in the co. of Londonderry, seated near the E. coast of Lough Foyle, 15 ms. ENE. of Londonderry.

Newtown Stevensburg, village, Frederick co., Va., by post road 80 ms. NW. from W. C.

Newtown Trap, village, Frederick co., Md.

New Trenton, village, Franklin co., Ia.

New Vernon, village, Morris co., N. J.

New Village, village, Sussex co., N. J., 56 ms. N. from Trenton.

Newville, village, Herkimer co., N. Y., 79 ms. NW. by W. from Albany.——Village, Cumberland co., Pa., 12 ms. nearly W. from Carlisle.——Village, Barnwell district, S. C., by post road 110 ms. SW. from Columbia.

New Washington, village, Clark co., Ia., 105 ms. SSE. from Indianapolis.

New Windsor, tp., Orange co., N. Y., on the W. side of Hudson river, 60 ms. N. of New York, and 95 S. of Albany. Pop. in 1810, 2,331; in 1820, 2,425.

New Woodstock, village, Madison co., N. Y.

New-Year's-Harbor, part of Staten Land, in S. America. Lon. 64 11 W., lat. 54 48 S.

New-Year's-Islands, small islands of S. America, on the N. side of Staten Land. Great numbers of sea lions, seals, &c., resort to these islands.

New York, one of the States of the U. States, bounded SE. by the Atlantic ocean, S. by New Jersey and Pennsylvania, W. by Pennsylvania, Lake Erie, and Niagara river, NW. by Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence river, N. by Lower Canada, and E. by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

This State, from the peculiar position and form of Staten and Long Islands, has a very extended boundary:

	Miles.
Commencing at the SW. point of Staten Island, thence up Staten Island sound, New York harbor, and Hudson river, to the NE. angle of New Jersey	45
Along the NE. limit of New Jersey to the Delaware river, at the mouth of Nevisink river	45
Up Delaware river, opposite Pennsylvania	65
Thence W. along the N. boundary of Pennsylvania	225
Thence due N. to Lake Erie	19
Down Lake Erie to the head of Niagara river	66
Down Niagara river to Lake Ontario	35
Along the S. shore of Lake Ontario to the head of St. Lawrence river	200
Down St. Lawrence river to lat 45° N.	100
Upon lat. 45° N. to Lake Champlain	65
Up Lake Champlain to Whitehall, at the junction of Wood creek and Poultney river	105
Up Poultney river along Vermont	10
Thence along the W. boundary of Vermont	54
Thence E. along the S. boundary of Vermont	3
Thence along the W. boundary of Massachusetts	50
Thence E. along the S. boundary of Massachusetts	2
Thence along the W. boundary of Connecticut to the mouth of Bryan river, on Long Island sound	81
From Malinicock Point on Long Island, opposite the mouth of Bryan river, to Montauk point, the eastern extremity of Long Island	100
Along the southern shores of Long and Staten Island to the SW. point of the latter	130
Having an entire outline of	1,400

This great State extends over 46,000 sq. ms., or 29,440,000 acres.

Length from Staten Island, S. point, to N. lat. 45°, 340 ms., breadth from SW. angle of Massachusetts to the western boundary 340. Lat. 40 30 to 45° N.

This State, extending over 4½° of lat., and intersected by several mountain ridges, presents a great diversity of soil and climate. Though the western parts are less broken than those of the E. and N., yet the whole State, with very partial exceptions, is either hilly or mountainous.

The Hudson river flows from a mountainous region, and is precipitated into a deep valley at or near its junction with the Mohawk. The Hudson valley is one of the most remarkable phenomena in the hydrography of the United States. From the junction of the Hudson and Mohawk to Sandy Hook, is a long narrow bay, rather than a river, of 150 ms. in length. In this distance two chains of mountains are passed. The banks are for the most part abrupt, rising to 200 or 300 feet; in many places precipitous as the Basaltic rocks along the right bank above the city of New York, and in many other places above and below the Highlands.

The pass known by the term *highlands* is, indeed, a very remarkable feature in the geography of the State. Enormous walls of perpendicular rock rise on both banks to the appalling elevation of more than 1,000 feet. Broken into great variety of form, rude and deep valleys, intervening between the gigantic prominences, and the whole covered by a thick forest, affords one of the most impressive landscapes to be found in North America. Here the great primitive ranges pass the Hudson, and here the ocean tides find the only passage over this boundary into the interior which exists in the U. S.

The highlands are, in fact, the elongation of the same range which passes through Pa., by a very humble ridge, dividing Lancaster and Chester cos. in part, the NW. part of Chester from Berks, the NW. part of Montgomery from Berks, and Bucks from Lehigh, and, crossing Delaware below Easton, passes through New Jersey, dividing Sussex co. from the other parts of the State, enters N. York, forming the northwestern parts of Rockland and the southeastern parts of Orange cos., crossing the Hudson above West Point, at the noted place we have reviewed. This chain continues into Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont, forming in Connecticut the rugged hills of Litchfield, in Massachusetts the alpine, but fertile co. of Berkshire, and in Vermont the elevated chain which gives name to that State.

What is known in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, by the name of Blue Ridge or South mountain, which crosses the Potomac below the mouth of the Shenandoah, the Susquehannah below Harrisburg, and the Delaware below the extreme S. point of Wayne co., at what is called the Water Gap, and, following the course of the Delaware river, forms the northwestern border of New Jersey, enters New York at the mouth of the Nevisink river, or at the NW. angle of New Jersey. The Shawangunk is the termination of this range W. of the Hudson.

The Kittatinny range is one of the most remarkable of all those which constitute the Alleghany or Appalachian system. The Kittatinny, though of so much importance, has not been hitherto correctly drawn upon any of our maps. It is the same range which, by several local names, crosses Va. and Md. from the sources of Tennessee and Great Kanhawa, crosses the Potomac below Hancock, enters Pa., crosses the Susquehannah 5 ms. above Harrisburg, runs NE., and finally enters N. Y. in the NW. part of Sullivan co. The Kaatsbergs is a part, and the most elevated and prominent of the Kittatinny range.

An observation upon the very singular bend in the course of our mountains ought to be made in this place, as this change of direction takes place in N. Y.

If we glance upon the map before us, we find the range which forms the highlands, after passing the Hudson, changes its NE. to a N. course, in Dutchess co., and, winding through Mass. and Vt., enters L. C.

The Shawangunk is most probably continued in the ridges found in the central parts of Dutchess and Columbia cos.

The Kittatinny, forming the NW limits of Sullivan and Ulster cos., in N. Y., preserves the NE. direction into Greene co., where the range turns rather abruptly to the N. and NW., attains its greatest elevation in the town of Windham. Thence it ranges along the SW. part of Schoharie, the SE. of Otsego, along the southern parts of Herkimer and Montgomery, crosses the Mohawk by the Little falls, ranges through Herkimer, where it is known by the local name of the Sacondago mountain. It thence ranges between the Oswegatche and Black rivers, crosses the St. Lawrence by the Thousand islands.

It has been ignorance of, or inattention to this fact of their true organization, which has introduced so much confusion in the delineation of our mountains. All the minor chains E. of the Hudson pursue a course very nearly N. and S. It has been the erroneously projecting of the mountains of N. H. in a NE. direction which has placed mountains between Maine and Lower Canada, where none exist. I am inclined to consider the mountains of N. H., extending in a direction very nearly N. from where they leave that State, to be identified with the precipices of Quebec, Montmorency, and the Chaudiere.

I have introduced these remarks in this place, in order to explain the strong features of N. Y., and the connexion between its natural geography and that of the adjacent places. We now proceed with the local physiognomy of that State.

We have examined the principal mountains which checquer the face of N. Y., and we have shown that the greater part of its surface is uneven. The only level tracts are the eastern margin of Long island, a narrow strip along the S. side of Lake Ontario, and a few confined alluvial bottoms along some of the smaller rivers and creeks. The most marshy part of N. Y. lies in the angle between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence river.

It must be obvious that the climate phenomena of N. Y. must be very strongly marked. See *Long Island*, and for detailed description, the respective counties.

In a general view of N. Y., after its natural geography is surveyed, the next most prominent object it presents is its two great canals, which, however, from the general scope of our treatise, we cannot notice in detail.

Table of ascents and descents from tide water, in the Hudson river, at the city of Albany, to the level of Lake Erie, by the route of the great western canal of New York.

	Miles.			Feet.	
Albany to Schoharie creek		42	Rises		286
Rome level, at Herkimer	28	70	Do.	132	418
Along that level	66	136			
Montezuma	38	173	Falls	45	373
Lyons	24	197	Rises	61	434
Rochester level	58	255	Do.	65	499
Along that level	66	321			
Lake Erie level at Lockport				66	565
Along that level to Black Rock and into Lake Erie	31	559			

Table of the area of those parts of the U. States and Canada which has been opened to the commerce of the Hudson by the completion of the two N. Y. canals.

	Sq. ms.
Basin of Champlain	5,000
United basins of Oswego and Seneca rivers	7,500
Basin of Erie	27,000
Basin of Michigan	60,000
Basin of St. Clair	7,100
Basin of Huron and Nipising	40,000
Basin of Superior	90,000
	236,300
From which deduct for water—	
Lake Champlain	1,100
Small lakes in the basins of Genessee and Oswego	240
Lake Erie	15,750
Lake St. Clair	750
Lake Huron	13,000
Lake Michigan	13,500
Lake Nipising	500
Lake Superior	30,000
Smaller lakes and rivers	2,000
	70,140
Remains for land	166,160

Amounting to 111,129,600 acres.

This expanse nearly equals four times the superficies of the State of New York. Though more than one-third of the space we are surveying is in Canada, it may be here correctly included, as the course of commerce will be but little influenced by national boundaries.

The following tables exhibit the general, detailed, and progressive population of New York.

For political and civil purposes, N. Y. was in 1810 subdivided into cos. as follows, which, in order to show progressive population, is here republished :

Counties.	Pop. in 1810.	Pop. in 1820.
Albany	34,666	38,116
Allegbany	8,942	9,330
Broome	8,130	14,394
Cattaraugus	–	4,090
Cayuga	29,843	38,897
Chautauque	–	12,568
Chenango	21,704	31,215
Clinton	8,002	12,070
Columbia	32,390	38,330
Cortland	8,869	16,507
Delaware	20,303	26,587

TABLE—Continued.

Counties.	Pop. in 1810.	Pop. in 1820.
Dutchess	51,363	46,615
Erie, erected since 1820.		
Essex	9,477	12,811
Franklin	2,617	4,139
Genessee	12,588	58,093
Green	19,586	22,996
Hamilton	–	1,251
Herkimer	22,046	31,017
Jefferson	16,140	32,952
King's	8,303	11,187
Lewis	6,433	9,227
Livingston, erected since 1820.		
Madison	25,144	32,208
Monroe, erected since 1820.		
Montgomery	41,214	37,569
New York	96,373	123,706
Niagara	8,971	22,990
Oneida	33,792	50,997
Onondaga	26,987	41,467
Ontario	42,038	88,267
Orange	34,347	41,213
Oswego	–	12,374
Otsego	38,802	44,856
Putnam	–	11,268
Queen's	19,336	21,519
Rensselaer	36,309	40,153
Richmond	5,347	6,135
Rockland	7,758	8,537
Saratoga	33,147	36,052
Schenectady	10,201	13,081
Schoharie	18,945	23,164
Seneca	16,609	26,619
St. Lawrence	7,885	16,037
Steuben	7,246	21,189
Suffolk	21,113	24,272
Sullivan	6,108	8,900
Tioga	7,899	16,971
Tompkins	–	20,681
Ulster	26,576	30,934
Washington	44,289	38,831
Warren	–	9,453
Wayne.		
West Chester	30,272	32,638
Yates.		
Total	959,049	1,372,812

Population in 1810.

Free white males	474,281
Free white females	444,418
Total whites	918,699
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed	25,333
Slaves	15,017
Total population in 1810	959,049

Population in 1820.

Free white males	679,551
Free white females	653,193
All other persons except Indians, not taxed	701
Total whites	1,333,445
Free persons of color, males	13,458
Free persons of color, females	15,821
Slaves, males	5,088
Slaves, females	5,000
Total population in 1820	1,372,812
Of these :	
Foreigners not naturalized	15,101
Engaged in agriculture	240,648
Do manufactures	60,038
Do commerce	9,113

Pop. to the sq. m. 30 nearly.

Pop. of N. Y., November, 1835 -	269,873
Males - - - -	131,522
Females - - - -	138,351
Besides, foreigners not naturalized -	27,538
	297,411

Progressive population of New York—

In 1810 - - - -	959,049
1820 - - - -	1,372,812
1825 - - - -	1,616,458
1830 - - - -	1,918,608
1840 - - - -	2,428,921

Showing a ratio of increase in thirty years of 2.53, very nearly.

It is a remarkable fact, that the population of the cities of New York and Philadelphia have generally maintained a proportion of about one-tenth to that of the respective States. The proportion varies in approximation to absolute exactness, it is true, but has been sufficiently regular to afford a very interesting series in the progressive population of these great sections of the United States.

Population of New York, by ages, from the census of 1840.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5 - - -	54,810	53,622
5 to 10 - - -	41,203	41,569
10 to 15 - - -	36,063	35,639
15 to 20 - - -	34,735	39,362
20 to 30 - - -	77,223	79,264
30 to 40 - - -	53,507	47,421
40 to 50 - - -	28,073	27,297
50 to 60 - - -	14,804	16,013
60 to 70 - - -	8,136	9,246
70 to 80 - - -	3,126	4,335
80 to 90 - - -	1,019	1,314
90 to 100 - - -	112	164
100 and upwards - -	17	11
	353,428	355,257
		353,428
Total - -	-	708,685

Free colored persons.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10 - - -	4,354	4,395
10 to 24 - - -	4,601	5,113
24 to 36 - - -	4,245	5,326
36 to 55 - - -	3,133	3,445
55 to 100 - - -	1,031	1,484
100 and upwards - -	10	27
	17,374	19,790
		17,374
Total free colored - -	-	37,164
Slaves - - -	-	4
	-	37,168
Aggregate - -	-	745,853

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age - -	81
Do. 14 to 25 - - - - -	189
Do. above 25 - - - - -	116
Total do. deaf and dumb - - -	386
Do. blind - - - - -	245
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge - - - - -	305
Do. private charge - - - -	349
Do. total - - - - - -	654
Colored persons, free and slaves, who are—	
Deaf and dumb - - - -	21
Do. blind - - - - -	36
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge - - - - -	21
Private charge - - - -	32
Total number of persons employed in—	
Mining - - - - -	1,449
Agriculture - - - - -	93,755
Commerce - - - - -	16,242
Navigation on the ocean - - -	76,405
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers - - -	4,654
Learned professions - - - -	5,240
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services -	612
Universities or colleges - - -	5
Do. students in - - - -	466
Academies and grammar schools - -	254
Do. students in - - - -	13,002
Primary and common schools - - -	1,567
Do. scholars in - - - -	87,859
Scholars at public charge - - -	15,969
Total number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read and write - - -	14,983

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5 - - -	132,920	127,147
5 to 10 - - -	116,904	112,956
10 to 15 - - -	103,689	99,288
15 to 20 - - -	95,359	93,052
20 to 30 - - -	153,758	147,873
30 to 40 - - -	104,687	96,461
40 to 50 - - -	69,467	62,866
50 to 60 - - -	40,171	37,483
60 to 70 - - -	22,733	20,944
70 to 80 - - -	10,968	9,946
80 to 90 - - -	2,965	2,838
90 to 100 - - -	267	258
100 and upwards - -	39	14
	853,929	816,276
		853,929
Total whites - - -	-	1,670,205

Free colored persons.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10 - - -	1,654	1,637
10 to 24 - - -	1,769	1,838
24 to 36 - - -	1,466	1,453
36 to 55 - - -	1,088	1,003
55 to 100 - - -	445	446
100 and upwards - -	13	17
	6,435	6,428
		6,435
Total free colored persons -	-	12,863
Aggregate - -	-	1,683,078

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age - -	188
Do. from 14 to 25 - - - -	173
Do. above 25 - - - - -	292
Do. total deaf and dumb - - -	653
Do. blind - - - - -	630
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge - - - -	378
Private charge - - - -	1,114
Do. total insane, &c. - - - -	1,492
Colored persons, free and slaves, who are—	
Deaf and dumb - - - -	47
Do. blind - - - - -	55
Do. insane and idiots at - - - -	141
All persons of the foregoing who are employed in—	
Mining - - - - -	449
Agriculture - - - - -	362,199
Commerce - - - - -	12,225
Navigation on the ocean - - -	542
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers - - -	5,513
Learned professions - - - -	8,871
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services -	3,477
Universities or colleges - - -	7

Do. students in	819
Academies and grammar schools	251
Do. students in	21,708
Primary and common schools	9,206
Do. scholars in	414,508
Number of scholars at public charge	11,113
Number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write	29,469

Population by ages of all persons in New York.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	187,730	180,769
5 to 10	158,107	154,525
10 to 15	139,752	134,977
15 to 20	130,094	137,414
20 to 30	230,981	227,137
30 to 40	158,194	144,421
40 to 50	975,542	90,163
50 to 60	54,975	53,496
60 to 70	30,869	30,190
70 to 80	14,694	13,831
80 to 90	3,984	4,152
90 to 100	379	422
100 and upwards	56	25
	1,207,357	1,171,533
		1,207,357
Total whites	-	2,378,990

Free colored persons.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10	6,008	6,032
10 to 24	6,270	6,961
24 to 36	5,711	6,809
36 to 55	4,291	4,454
55 to 100	1,476	1,928
100 and upwards	23	44
	23,809	26,218
		23,809
Total free colored	-	50,027
Slaves	-	4
Total free colored and slaves	-	50,031

SUMMARY.

Aggregate population	2,428,921
Of this aggregate—	
Whites, deaf and dumb	1,039
Whites, blind	875
Whites, idiots and insane	2,146

Population of New York by counties.—1840.

Counties.	Free white persons. Males	Free white persons. Females.	Free col. persons. Males.	Free col. persons. Females.	Slaves. Males.	Slaves. Females.	Total
N. NEW YORK.							
Albany	33,758	33,521	595	719	-	-	68,593
Alleghany	21,318	19,515	67	75	-	-	40,975
Broome	11,316	10,799	109	114	-	-	22,338
Cattaraugus	14,397	13,897	17	21	-	-	28,872
Cayuga	25,482	24,421	238	197	-	-	50,338
Chautauque	24,345	23,506	57	67	-	-	47,975
Chemung	10,564	10,056	66	45	-	-	20,732
Chenango	20,314	20,198	140	133	-	-	40,785
Clinton	14,386	13,685	48	38	-	-	28,157
Cortlandt	12,385	12,176	21	25	-	-	24,607
Delaware	17,776	17,430	100	90	-	-	35,396
Erie	32,173	29,684	328	280	-	-	62,465
Essex	12,111	11,445	47	31	-	-	23,634
Franklin	8,390	8,[illegible]	2	1	-	-	16,518
Fulton	8,571	9,064	58	56	-	-	18,049
Genessee	30,018	29,467	64	51	-	-	59,587
Herkimer	19,250	17,940	143	144	-	-	37,477

TABLE—*Continued.*

Counties.	Free white persons. Females.	Free white persons. Males.	Free colored persons. Males.	Free colored persons. Females.	Slaves. Males.	Slaves. Females.	Total.
N. NEW YORK.							
Hamilton	1,051	853	1	2	-	-	1,907
Jefferson	31,276	29,567	70	71	-	-	60,984
Lewis	9,174	8,603	25	28	-	-	17,830
Livingston	18,389	16,611	63	77	-	-	35,140
Monroe	32,208	31,039	341	314	-	-	64,902
Madison	20,201	19,584	117	106	-	-	40,008
Montgomery	18,880	16,350	263	327	-	-	35,818
Niagara	16,104	14,787	143	98	-	-	31,132
Oneida	42,930	41,736	323	321	-	-	85,310
Onondaga	34,904	32,530	229	248	-	-	67,911
Ontario	21,872	20,965	315	349	-	-	43,501
Orleans	12,923	12,135	37	32	-	-	25,127
Oswego	22,439	20,965	105	110	-	-	43,619
Otsego	24,560	24,846	112	110	-	-	49,628
Rensselaer	29,627	29,442	608	582	-	-	60,259
Saratoga	20,202	19,702	306	343	-	-	40,553
Schenectady	8,763	8,214	191	219	-	-	17,387
Schoharie	16,002	15,863	253	240	-	-	32,358
Seneca	12,609	12,066	100	99	-	-	24,874
St. Lawrence	28,925	27,746	19	16	-	-	56,706
Steuben	23,694	22,156	145	143	-	-	46,138
Tioga	10,483	9,882	92	70	-	-	20,527
Tompkins	18,996	18,699	134	119	-	-	37,948
Washington	20,706	20,102	138	134	-	-	41,080
Wayne	21,424	20,411	116	106	-	-	42,057
Warren	6,861	6,529	18	14	-	-	13,422
Yates	10,335	9,975	69	65	-	-	20,444
Total N. N. Y.	853929	816276	6,435	6,428	-	-	1683068
S. NEW YORK.							
New York city and county	142731	153621	6,923	9,436	-	-	312,710
Green	15,072	14,481	446	447	-	-	30,446
Ulster	22,591	21,427	854	950	-	-	45,822
Sullivan	8,168	7,381	40	40	-	-	15,629
Columbia	21,254	20,442	739	817	-	-	43,252
Putnam	6,513	6,144	93	74	-	1	12,825
West Chester	24,533	21,853	1,288	1,012	-	-	48,686
Richmond	5,247	5,235	250	233	-	-	10,965
Suffolk	15,395	14,897	1,155	1,022	-	-	32,469
King's	21,917	22,850	1,368	1,475	-	3	47,613
Queen's	13,825	12,990	1,755	1,754	-	-	30,324
Rockland	6,192	5,351	227	205	-	-	11,975
Orange	24,725	23,722	1,124	1,168	-	-	50,739
Dutchess	25,265	24,863	1,112	1,158	-	-	52,398
Total S. N. Y.	353428	355257	17,374	19,790	-	-	745,853

New York, city and county of New York, situated on Manhattan island, between Hudson river, East river, New York bay, and Haerlem river. Lat. 40 42 N., and lon. 74° W. from London, and 3° E. from Washington, 143 miles below Albany, 90 NE. of Philadelphia, and 210 SW. from Boston.

The city and county of New York are commensurate and occupy the whole of Manhattan island, which is about 12 ms. long, and averages 1½ wide, with an area of 18 sq. ms.

The city of New York is composed of the city proper and Greenwich. The compactly built part commences at the battery, or point of confluence between the Hudson and East rivers, and, gradually becoming more scattered, the buildings extend between three and four miles up each river. The streets in the lower or ancient part are generally irregular, but the more modern streets are generally straight, and intersecting each other at right angles. The boast of New York, and perhaps the United States, is Broadway, extending 80 feet wide, upwards of 3 ms. No style of building can be no-

ticed as characteristic of New York. The private buildings vary, from the old, heavy Dutch mode, to the utmost refinement and convenience of modern taste.

Columbia College, (King's College before the Revolution,) was founded in 1754; it has a president, and five professors.

In its exterior, New York has the most imposing appearance of any city in the United States. The view from the Battery of the harbor, Staten Island, and the adjacent shore of Long Island and New Jersey, has been very justly admired by almost every visitant. The harbor, or, more correctly, harbors of New York, are sufficiently extensive to admit the most numerous assemblage of shipping, and of sufficient depth to admit vessels of nearly the largest class. Being open to the tides, it is only in very severe winters rendered inaccessible by ice. The principal mercantile harbor is that of East river, but the whole shore around from Corlear's Hook to Greenwich is generally accommodated with docks for vessels of various descriptions. Besides packets, numerous team and steamboats ply across the respective ferries from New York to Long Island, Staten Island, and New Jersey. Regular lines of steam packets run from that city to New Brunswick, the various towns on the Hudson as high as Albany, and to Providence, R. I.

It is in fine a city combining, perhaps, as many natural advantages as any other on the globe. Its position is admirably adapted to connect the foreign commerce and inland trade of the U. States. The two great canals uniting the basin of the Hudson to that of St Lawrence, by two very important points of contact, will add incalculably to the already vast advantages of this great emporium. It is an astonishing fact that New York is now the second city in the world in point of shipping tonnage, possessing more than one-half as much as the city of London. In 1816, it amounted to near 300,000 tons. The annual custom-house receipts of this city amount to about one fourth part of the entire revenue of the United States. The revenue of the city itself amounts to near $500,000 annually.

The following tables present the aggregate and progressive population of the city New York.

Population in 1810.

Free whites males - - -	43,448
Do. do. females - - -	43,102
Total whites - - -	86,550
All others persons except Indians not taxed - - - -	8,137
Slaves - - - -	1,686
Total pop. in 1810 - -	96,373

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - -	55,312
Do. do. females - - -	57,508
Total whites - - -	112,820
Free persons of color, males - -	4,194
Do. do. females - -	6,174
Slaves, males - - - -	177
Do. females - - -	341
Total pop. in 1820 - -	123,706

Of these—

Of these, foreigners not naturalized -	5,390
Engaged in agriculture - -	386
Engaged in manufactures - -	9,523
Engaged in commerce - - -	3,142
Pop. to the sq. m. - - -	6,873

The pop. of the city of N. Y. was—

In 1697 - - - - -	4,302
1756 - - - -	13,040
1790 - - - -	33,131
1800 - - - -	60,489
1805 - - - -	75,770
1810 - - - -	96,373
1820 - - - -	123,706
1825 - - - -	166,086
1830 - - - -	202,589
1840 - - - -	312,710

From the above, it is seen that the city of New York has more than doubled in the last 20 years, and it is probable that for at least a century in advance, this city will double its population in each 25 years; and if so, will contain—

In 1850 - - - -	332,172
1875 - - - -	664,344
1900 - - - -	1,328,688
1925 - - - -	2,657,376

See *Great Britain*, *London*, *United States*, and the *introduction to this treatise*.

New York, small town, Albemarle co., Va., 23 ms. W. from Charlotte.——Village, Champaign co., Ohio.——Village, Montgomery co., Tenn., 111 ms. NW. from Murfreesborough.

New Zealand, two large islands in the South Pacific ocean, divided from each other by a strait of about 12 ms. wide. They are each about 600 ms. long, and with a mean width of about 100. Lon. from 181° to 194°, lat. 34° to 38 S. The aborigines are savages. The British Government has formed one or two settlements, in which attempts have been made to introduce the art of civilized life among the natives.—See art. *Australia*.

Neyland, town of Eng., in Suffolk, with a manufacture of saize and baize. It is seated on the Stour, over which is a bridge, 16 ms. SW. of Ipswich, and 57 NE. of London. Lon. 1 5 E., lat. 52 1 N.

Neytracht, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a co. of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Neytra, 40 ms. NE. of Presburg. Lon. 17 49 E., lat. 48 28 N.

Nezpique, river of Lou., the W. branch of the Mermentau. It rises about 40 ms. NW. from the town of St. Landre, in Opelousas, flows S., and joins the Placquemine Brulé to form the Mermentau.

Ngan-King-fou, the capital of the western part of the province of Kiang-nan, in China; its situation is delightful. All the country belonging to it is level, pleasant, and fertile. It has under its jurisdiction only six cities of the third class. Lon. 116 45 E., lat. 30 35 N.

Ngan-lo-fou, rich and populous city of China, in the province of Hou-Quang, containing in its district two cities of the second, and five of the third class. It is 425 ms. W. by S. of Nanking.

Niagara, river, strait of North America, between Lakes Erie and Ontario. It is, strictly speaking, a strait uniting the two lakes. It commences by a rapid, 2 ms. NNW. from the town of Buffalo.

The rapid terminates at or a little below Black Rock, and, assuming a placid current, with a width from a half to one and a half mile, the river flows from Black Rock to the head of Grand Isle, 7 ms. with a course nearly NW. Here it divides into two large branches, which, encircling Grand isle, again reunite 3 ms. above the falls. Now upwards of a mile wide, and gradually contracting in breadth and increasing in velocity, the whole mass approaches the great ledge, which forms the tre mendous cataract of Niagara.

This ledge is itself a part of the vast floetz strata which stretches along the southern shores of Lake Ontario, crosses Niagara river, and reaches to an unknown distance into Canada.

Below Grand isle the river turns to a course of nearly W., which it continues to the falls, where it abruptly curves to NE., which it continues about a mile, from whence it assumes a northern direction, which, with some partial bends, it continues to Lake Ontario. See the succeeding article, *Niagara Falls.*

Niagara Falls is a cataract in Niagara river, formed by the intersection with that stream of the great ledge noticed in the article *Niagara river.*

The following table exhibits the entire length of Niagara river, and the respective fall from Erie to Ontario.

	Miles.	Fall.
From Lake Erie to the head of the rapids	20	15 ft.
From the rapids to the head of the falls -	1¼	51
Great fall - - - -	–	162
From falls to Lewistown - -	7	104
From Lewistown to Lake Ontario -	7	2
Entire distance and fall - -	35½	334

Standing on either side of Niagara river above the falls, the aspect of the adjacent country is that of a general level. Nothing announces an approach to the cataract, except the spray and cloud of vapour which rises from the surge below.

The water is precipitated over an immense mass of limestone rock, which forms the bed of the river. The width of the river in a straight line, at the falls, is three-fourths of a mile. But as its principal force is exerted in the centre, the brow of the precipice has been worn in the shape of a horse shoe, and its whole winding width is not less than a mile and a half. This distance is divided by a a small woody island, called Goat island, near the American side, which divides the cataract into two. The elevation of this island above the surface of the stream is not very great, but it presents towards the NW. a bold perpendicular front of bare solid rock, the whole height of the cataract. The width of the fall between Goat island and the American side is about one-fifth of the whole, and that of the island itself another fifth, although the quantity of water on the British side is probably ten times as great as on the other. A bridge now connects the N. Y. shore to Goat Island.

The Table rock is a part of the Canada bank, which is on the margin of the great sheet of falling water. It furnishes altogether the most interesting view of the falls. The eye, looking up the river, beholds it tumbling with wild magnificence over the ledges of rocks, which, seen from this place, seem close together, and appear to constitute a single broken cataract. This immense mass of waters, greatly increased in its rapidity by this descent, and perhaps still more by the contraction of the river, rolls with an apparently instantaneous motion to the brow of the precipice, and shoots over it into the abyss below. The depth of the precipice, the roar of the cataract, the mass of the waters, and, above all, the inconceivable exertion of power, overwhelm the mind with emotions of sublimity and grandeur, and fill it with new and clearer views of the weakness and littleness of man.

From the surface of the stream beneath, on the Canada side, there arises a thick and constant cloud of vapour, which mounts above the precipice to the height of more than 100 feet. In clear weather three primary rainbows are frequently visible at once in various parts of this cloud. These, when the sun is near the horizon, appear complete semicircles, and are often of singular lustre and beauty. Beneath the fall lies a thick mass of foam, which, for a great extent, covers the surface of the water. The banks of the river below are on both sides perpendicular, of solid rock, and of the same height with those above the fall. They continue of this height 7 ms. to Queenstown. Here the cataract is supposed to have commenced after the deluge, and from this place to have worn its way backward to its present spot. No one who examines the ground will doubt for a moment that this has been the case; and those who have lived for 20 years on the bank all attest this retrograde motion. These falls are in lat 43 5 N.

The following comparative table exhibits the relative heights of the most remarkable cataracts:

	Feet.
Staubbach - - - -	900
Tequendama - - - -	802
Niagara, direct fall - - -	162
Niagara river, entire fall from Erie to Ontario - - - - -	333
Caterkill - - - -	310
Montmorenci - - - -	246
Schafhausen, or Laufen - - -	60
Terni, or Velino - - - -	300
Cahoes - - - - -	70
Great falls of Potomac, about - -	40

Niagara, co., N. Y., bounded by Niagara river W., Lake Ontario N., Genessee co. E., and Tonewanto or Erie S. Length 33 ms., mean width 20, area 660 sq. ms. Surface generally hilly, though some tracts of level, and even marshy land, skirt Lake Ontario and Tonewanto river. The ridge which forms the cataract of Niagara occupies the middle part of this county from W. to E. Soil productive in grain and pasturage. The Erie canal passes through its SE. angle. Chief town, Lewistown. Pop. 1820, 22,990; and in 1840. 31,132. This, however, includes Erie co., as the latter was taken from Niagara co since 1820. Central lat. 40 13 N., lon. W. C. 1 47 W.

Niagara, town and fort, Niagara co., N. Y., at the discharge of Niagara river into Lake Ontario. Lon. W. C. 2 6 W., lat. 43 14 N.

Niagara Falls, post office, 325 ms. a little N. of W. from Albany, and 20 ms. N. from Buffalo.

Nias, small island in the E. Indies, at the W. end of Sumatra. Lon. 97° E., lat. 1 10 N.

Nibano, town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 57 ms. W. of Parma. Lon. 10° E., lat. 45 5 N

Nicaburg, city of Persia, and the largest and richest in Korassan, famous for a mine of turquoise-stones in its neighborhood. It is 37 ms. S. of Mesched. Longitude 57 48 E.; latitude 36 30 North.

Nicaragua, province of N. America, in Guatemala, or Central America, bounded on the NW. by Verapaz, NE. by Honduras, on the E. by the Atlantic ocean, on the SE. by Costa Rica, and on the SW. by the S. Pacific ocean, being about 500 ms. from SE. to NW., and 120 from NE. to SW. It is one of the most fruitful provinces of Central America, and is well watered by lakes and rivers. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the country produces plenty of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. Leon de Nicaragua is the capital. In the changes and improvements now happily advancing on the earth, there is no other country more likely to rise into great national importance than Nicaragua. In the great question of importance, where does nature afford most facility in forming a navigable channel from the Atlantic into the Pacific? All echoes, as yet, respond Nicaragua.

Nicaragua, lake of N. America, between a province of the same name and Costa Rica. It is 200 ms. in circumference, has some islands in it, and, stretching from the city of Leon NW. to SE., communicates with the Atlantic ocean by the river St. Juan. See art. *America*, p. 55, and also art. *Panama Isthmus*. The range of Lakes Leon and Nicaragua and the river St. Juan is very nearly, from NW. to SE., 300 ms., of which a little more than one-third is occupied by the St. Juan, the whole lying between latitudes 10½° and 12¼.

Nicaria, island of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tina, ancient called Icaria, 50 ms. in circumference. The inhabitants are of the Greek re-religion, about 3,000 in number, and apply themselves to swimming and diving for sponges, and goods lost by shipwreck. Lon. 26 30 E. lat. 37 40 N.

Nicastro, episcopal town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 17 ms. S. of Cosenza. Lon. 16 21 E. lat. 39 3 N.

Nice, co. of Italy, bounded on the W. by the river Var and the maritime Alps, which divide it from France, on the N. by Piedmont, on the E. by the territories of Genoa, and on the S. by the Mediterranean. It was anciently an appendage of Provence, in France, but has for many years belonged to the king of Sardinia. The inhabitants supply Genoa with timber for ship-building, and carry on a trade in paper, and other articles. It is 60 ms. long and 30 broad, and contains about 125,000 inhabitants.

Nice, ancient and considerable city of Italy, capital of a co. of the same name. It is of a triangular form, and confined in its situation, having a high rock on the E., the river Paglion on the W., and the Mediterranean on the S.; from which last it is separated by a beautiful and extensive terrace, used as a public walk. The harbor is on the E. side of the rock, and called Limpia, from a small river that falls into it. The exports are silk, sweet oil, wine, cordials, rice, oranges, lemons, and all sorts of dried fruits. It is 4 ms. E. of the mouth of the Var, and 83 S. by W. of Turin. Lon. 7 23 E., lat. 43 42 N. ——City of Asia. See *Ionic*.

Nicolas, St., town of Fr. in the dep. of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, with a handsome church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, to which pilgrims formerly resorted from all quarters. It is seated on the Meurthe, 5 ms. SE. of Nancy, and 265 E. Paris.——Seaport of Russia, in the government of Archangel, seated at the mouth of the Dwina, on the White sea, 6 ms. S. of Archangel.

Nicholas, St., or *Mole St Nicholas*, town, harbor, and cape of the West Indies, at the SW. extremity of St. Domingo, commanding the strait called the Windward passage. The harbor is very capacious at the entrance, and ships of any burden may ride at anchor in the basin, during the greatest storm. It was taken by the English, aided by the French royalists, in 1793. Lon. 73 30 W., lat. 19 15 N.

Nicholas, St., one of the largest of the Cape de Verd islands, between St. Lucia and St. Jago. It is 75 ms. in length, and the land is stony, mountainous, and barren. Lon. 14 10 W., lat. 16 32 N.

Nicholas, co. Va., bounded by Bath NE. and E., Monroe SE. and S., and by Greenbriar W. and NW. Greenbriar passes through this co., from NE. to SW., dividing it into two nearly equal sections. Surface very hilly and mountainous. Chief town, Lewisburg. Length 40 ms., mean width 20, area 800 sq. ms. Pop. in 1830, 1,853; and in 1840, 2,515. Central lat. 28 20. lon. W. C., 3 40 W.

Nicholas, C. H., and post office, Nicholas co., Va., by postroad 325 ms. SW. by W. from W. C., and 277 NW. by W. from Richmond.

Nicholas, co., Ky., bounded by Bath SE., Bourbon SW., Harrison W., Bracken NW., Mason NE., and Fleming E. Length 30 ms., mean width 12, area 360 sq. ms. Chief towns, Ellisville, Millersville, and Carlisle. Pop. in 1820, 7,973; and in 1840, 8,745. Central lat. 38 26 N., lon. W. C. 6 42 W.

Nicholasville, town and capital, Jessamine co., Ky., 15 ms. SSW. from Lexington, and 30 SSE. from Frankfort.

Nicholasburg, town of Germany, in Moravia, with a castle, 27 ms. N. of Vienna.

Nicobar Islands, several islands at the entrance of the Gulf of Bengal. They are almost entirely uncultivated; but the cocoanut, the mellori, or lerum, (a kind of bread-fruit,) and other tropical fruits, grow spontaneously to the greatest perfection. The inhabitants are said to be a harmless sort of people, low in stature, but very well made, and surprisingly active and strong. They are naturally good humoured and gay. There subsists among them a perfect equality. A few aged people have a little more respect paid them, but there is no appearance of authority over one another. These islands extend northward from the N. point of Sumatra. The largest of them, which gives name to the rest, is 40 ms. in length, and 15 in breadth. Its S. extremity in lon. 94 23 E., lat. 8° N.

Nicojack, remarkable cave, or cavern of the Lookout mountain, in the Cherokee country, out of which flows an immense stream of water. It is

about one mile and a half from Tennessee river, and near where the boundaries of Georgia and Alabama reach that stream.

Nicolayef, city of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf, founded by Catharine II., on the S. side of the Ingul, at its conflux with the Bog. The public buildings, and a number of private houses, are constructed of a white calcareous stone, but the rest of the houses are of wood. This place being of easier access by water for vessels than Cherson, it is now the capital of the naval establishment of the Black sea. The admiralty, with a long line of magazines, workshops, wet and dry docks, and every necessary department for shipping, are placed along the banks of the Ingul. It is 30 ms. NNE. of Oczakow, and 45 NW. of Cherson. Lon. 30 46 E., lat. 46 58 N.

Nicolet, river of L. C., rises in Buckingham co., by two sources, which flow NW. between Becancour and St. Francis rivers, unite about 60 ms., and fall into the lower end of Lake St. Peter, 10 ms. above Three rivers.——Seigniory, Buckingham co., L. C., on Lake St. Peter, and on both sides of Nicolet river.

Nicolo, St., the most considerable and most populous town of the isle of Tremeti, in the Gulf of Venice. It has a harbor, defended by a fortress, in which is an abbey and a church. Lon. 15 37 E., lat. 42 10 N.

Nicomedia, town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, now called Ischmich, or Schmit, and written Ismid, Izmid, Is-Nick-Mid, &c. All these are mere inflections of the original names. The Turks have been supposed in many cases to have imposed new names of places, but which change rose from their inability to pronounce the sounds of European languages. The eastern part of the Marmora sea branches into two triangular gulfs, extending eastwards, and terminating by sharp angles. Nicomedia stands on or near the head of the northernmost of these gulfs. It was formerly a large place, as appears by the fine ruins; and now contains 30,000 inhabitants, who consist of Greeks, Armenians, and Turks. It is still a place of consequence, and carries on a trade in silk, cotton, glass, and earthenware. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 50 ms. SE. by E. of Constantinople. Lon. 29 30 E., lat. 40 30 N.

Nicopoli, town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, famous for a battle fought between the Turks and Christians, in 1396, when the Emperor Sigismund was defeated, and had 20,000 men killed. It is seated on the Danube, at the influx of the Osma, 60 ms. SSW. of Bucharest, and 150 NW. of Adrianople. Lon. 25 43 E., lat. 44 16 N.

Nicopoli, a ancient town of Armenia, built by Pompey the Great, in memory of a victory gained over Mithridates. It is seated on the Ceraune, 165 ms. SW. of Erzerum. Lon. 37 55 E., lat. 38 15 N.

Nicosia, strong town, capital of the island of Cyprus, and the residence of a Turkish bashaw, delightfully seated between the mountain Olympus, and a chain of other mountains. It was formerly well fortified by the Venetians, but now the works are in ruins. It is 3 ms. in circumference; and there are plantations of olives, almonds, lemonds, oranges, mulberries, and cypress trees, interspersed among the houses, which give to the town a delightful appearance. The church of St. Sophia is an old Gothic structure, which the Turks have turned into a mosque, and destroyed the ornaments. It is 100 ms. W. of Tripoli, and 160 SW. of Aleppo. Lon. 54 45 E., lat. 34 54 N.——Town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 12 ms. S. of Cefalu.

Nicotera, town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, near the coast of the Mediterranean, 35 ms. NNE. of Reggio, and 185 SE. of Naples. Lon. 16 30 E., lat. 38 34 N.

Nicoya, town of Central America, in Costa Rica, situate on the Dispensa, which runs into the Bay of Salinas, where there is a pearl fishery. It is 98 ms. WNW. of Cartago. Lon. 85 40 W., lat. 10 40 N.

Nicsara, town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, and an archbishop's see, 10 ms. N. of Tocat. Lon. 36 9 E. lat., 39 25 N.

Nidau, town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwic, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, situate on the Lake of Biel, 15 ms. NW. of Bern.

Nidda, town of Germany, in Wetteravia, seated on a river of the same name, 20 ms. NE. of Frankfort.

Nideckan, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers. It is situated on, and surrounded by rocks, and is 13 ms. SSE. of Juliers. Lon. 6 16 E., lat., 50 46 N.

Nijibadad, small town of Hindoostan Proper, 80 ms. NNE. of Delhi. Lon. 78 41 E., lat. 29 35 N.

Niebla, town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Rio Tinto, 40 ms. W. of Seville. Lon. 5 56 W., lat. 37 26 N.

Niederbieber, village of Germany, in the principality of Wied, 3 ms. from Neuwied. Many valuable antiquities, and the traces of a Roman city were discovered here in 1791.

Niemecz, strong town of Moldavia, between Soczoway and Brassaw, being 25 ms. from each. Lon. 26 16 E., lat. 48 58 N.

Niemen, large river of Poland, which rises in Lithuania, and passes by Bielica, and Grodno; it afterwards runs through part of Samogitia, and Eastern Prussia, where it falls into the arm of the sea, called the Curisch-haff, by several mouths; of which the most northern is called the Russ, being the name of the town it passes by. It is united to the Dnieper by the canal of Oginski. See *Oginski*. Below the junction of the Niemen and Vilia, the united stream is generally known as the Memel. The comparative length of the Memel, by either branch is about 250 ms.

Nienburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick-Lunenburg, with a strong castle. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and wood, and is a rich and strong town; is seated on the Weser, 30 ms. NW. of Hanover, and 37 SE. of Bremen. Lon. 9 26 E., lat. 52 45 N.

Nien Closter, town of Lower Saxony, in the bishopric of Schwerin, 3 ms. E. of Wismar.

Nienhuis, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the Lippe, 20 ms. E. of Liepstadt. Lon. 8 55 E., lat. 51 50 N.

Nieper.—See *Dnieper*.

Niestadt, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony,

in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 15 ms. S. of Schwerin. Lon. 11 46 E., lat 53 59 N.——Town of Germany, in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Fuyhre, 25 ms. NE. of Berlin. Lon. 14 1 E., lat. 52 49 N.

Niester.—See *Dniester.*

Neuport, seaport of Austrian Flanders, seated on the German ocean, at the mouth of the Yperlee. It is 9 ms. SW. of Ostend, and 16 NE. of Dunkirk. Longitude 2 45 East, latitude 51 7 North.

Niger, large river of Africa, formerly very little known. In order to ascertain the rise, course, and termination of the Niger, Mr. Parke was sent out by the African association in 1795. The course of the river, which was formerly supposed to be from E. to W., has been determined by Mr. Parke to flow N. through the country of Mandingo, and then to take an easterly course through the kingdoms of Bambara, Tombuctoo, Trocur, and Ghana, to Wangara, where it divides into several branches. The Moors and Arabs call it Neel il Abeed, or river of Slaves, and Neel Kibeer, or Great river. In the rainy season it swells above its banks, and floods the adjacent lands. Since the expeditions of Mr. Parke, several subsequent ones have been fitted out by the British Government to explore this stream, and to determine its course and point of discharge. All those expeditions have proved unfortunate and abortive, as to the main object of research. It is, however, a subject of no reasonable doubt but that it flows into the Atlantic ocean. Its connexion with the Nile is rejected by the best geographers. The singular obscurity and contradictions respecting this great stream which prevail in our books are reproachful to modern science. In 1819 the author of this treatise wrote a memoir to show the probability that the Niger had its outlet in the Atlantic ocean. This memoir was published in the American Magazine. The following is a brief outline of the arguments there used: Examining a map of northern and central Africa, we perceive the Niger flowing from the Kong mountains, having its sources about lon 7° W. of London, and lat. 12° N. Pursuing a course of NE. by E. to Tombuctoo, in lat. 16 30 N., and 1 30 E. of London. Below Tombuctoo, this now considerable stream inclines eastward, gradually inflecting to the S., continues through upwards of 20° of lon., is finally lost to science, and leaves the residue of its course a mysterious subject of hypothesis. The Kong mountains and the Niger maintain a very nearly similar course, leaving a vaguely known interval of from 3 to 400 ms. The known towns on the Niger are Sego, Silla, Tombuctoo, Houssa, Kashna, and Ghana. Between lon. 20 and 27° E. of London, two rivers are laid down, which flow directly towards each other—the Bahr-Kuku, from the Tibboo of Bilma, and the Bahr-Miselad, from the Gibel Komri, or Mountains of the Moon. Both these rivers are discharged into Lake Fitre, of which recipient a third river is discharged, which finally joins the Niger in the lower Wangara. The Kuku, flowing from the N., the Miselad from the S., and their continuation below Lake Fitre to the SW., meet the Niger from the W. Thus Wangara is a complete assemblage of rivers, and is found marshy, full of lakes and interlocking streams, presenting the general aspect of an estuary.

Thus far the geography of the Niger is certain. The relative positions are no doubt distorted, but the leading objects are known to have a real existence. It is impossible to pay due attention to this part of the map of Africa, without perceiving the general source of controversy on the course and termination of the Niger. Every author who has written on this stream has given its course from what he conceived the best source of information. The existence of a great central African river, flowing to the E., was known to Herodotus, and communicated to Europe by some Nassominians from the Mediterranean coast. All the Greek and Roman authors, from Herodotus to Ptolomy, give the Niger its real course.

Edrisi, an Arabian author, upwards of 15 centuries after Herodotus, first introduced doubt and confusion into this part of geography, by representing the Niger flowing westerly. Edrisi was followed by other Arabian authors. Though leading to a false general conclusion, the data used by Edrisi and his followers was correct. They delineated the Niger and Nile as flowing from the same chain—the latter to the NE., and the former to the NW. The Niger of Edrisi, and the Arabian authors generally, was most probably the Miselad; and it is also extremely probable that the very existence of the great western stream now known as the Niger was not suspected by these writers. The Miselad and Bahr-Abiadh, or real Nile, are now distinctly known to flow from the same mountains, and exactly as laid down by Edrisi. As soon as the real Niger was rediscovered, and found flowing eastward, an interminable controversy ensued, and yet Europe itself presents a very similar position to Wangara, in the collected waters of the Danube above Orsova—the Teiss flowing from the E., the Save and Drave from the W., and the real Danube from the N., and all forming the marshy fens of Temesvaer. Who would suspect the ultimate termination of the Danube, who only knew the confluent streams above the mountain pass of Orsova?

The United States present another instance similar to Wangara. The lower Tennessee, flowing N., meets the Ohio from the NE., and both are quickly joined by the accumulated waters of Mississippi and Missouri from the N., W., and SW. If the courses of Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, Wabash, Mississippi, Missouri, and Osage, were known, whilst their confluence and continuation remained undiscovered, a great inland sea would be supposed to occupy lower Kentucky, lower Tennessee, and lower Missouri.

In respect to the Niger, whilst the courses of the main stream, the Bahr-Kulia, and Miselad, have been developed, their continuation remains to be explored. Major Rennel, and, after his example, many others of less talent, adopted the idea of an interior Caspian, or an egress by the Egyptian Nile. This school of geographers found an impassable barrier in a supposed unity of the Kong and Gibel Komri mountains. Major Rennel himself combatted, with much ingenuity, the hypothesis of any communication between the Niger and Nile, but adopted that hypothesis, already noticed, of an interior detached recipient. Major Rennel

adopted another hypothesis, now found also incorrect: he supposed the Sahara lower than the valley of the Niger. The southern course of the rivers ought to have at once precluded the existence of such an error.

Another source of controversy arises from the different orthography of the same name. Is it not almost certain that Wassannah, Kassina, Gana, Guinee, Guinea, are not different modifications of the same word, or that these names are derived from a common root? Itineraries yield in almost all instances very erroneous results, as respects distance and relative position.

Combining, therefore, all accounts of the Niger, we are fully justified in considering Wangara or Gongara as an alluvial region, formed by an assemblage of rivers, from which the accumulated mass of waters is discharged by a mountain pass, and that the Atlantic ocean is the final recipient.

Since the preceding was written, I have had the advantage to read Malte Brun. This great geographer adopts the opinion that the Niger debouches into the Atlantic ocean, but assumes from Reichardt the Bight of Benin, and not the Zaire, as the point of final discharge. In book lx, this author admits the possibility of a communication between the Nile and Niger, but similar to that of South America, between the Amazon and Orinoco, by the Cassiquiari and Negro rivers. In book lxvii, Malte Brun recapitulates, with great perspicuity, the arguments by which M. Reichardt supposed the Bight of Benin to be the recipient of the Niger, and, though the former does not actually submit to the opinion of the latter author, it is obvious that his mind felt the force by which the conclusion was supported.

If the Niger is actually discharged by the Bight of Benin, it must have an entire course equal to 45° of a great circle, or upwards of 3,000 ms., and will be, of course, one of the greatest rivers of the earth,

It is now (1843) fully ascertained that the Niger is discharged in the manner suggested above. Every concurrent testimony, indeed, sustains the conclusion that the immense open gulf of western and tropical Africa is the recipient of one or two very great and many minor rivers, of, however, still considerable magnitude.—See *Nile* and *Zaire*.

Nigritia.—See *Negroland.*

Niihau, or *Neeheheow*, one of the Sandwich group.—See table 2d col., p. 115.

Nikoping, town of Denmark, capital of the island of Falster, or Hulster, in the Baltic, with a strong fort, 55 ms. SW. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 7 E., lat. 54 50 N.——Town of Sweden, in Sudermania, 60 ms. SW. of Stockholm. Lon. 16 40 E., lat. 58 40 N.

Nile, great river of Africa. Mr. Hodgson, on the name of this most remarkable river, derives it from an original term meaning the sea. The probability is, that in the infancy of languages large rivers would be naturally designated by terms meaning "great waters."—See *Mississippi*. The very name of this interesting stream recals our ideas to the most primitive times. We involuntarily recur to the dawn of history and geography, not more fabulous or mysterious in their origin than this emblem of time, the Egyptian Nile. Modern science has, however, in part laid open the hidden sources of this mighty stream, and traced its springs to the central mountains of Africa. A much abused man, (James Bruce,) with great industry, gallantry, and some share of talent, penetrated to the source of the middle branch of the Nile; but, though entitled to more credit than he received, Bruce was ignorant of the very existence of the Bah el Abiadh, or White river, the real Nile.

The distance across the higher sources of the Nile, from the SW. sources of White river to the head of Tacazzé, is about 1,200 ms., and from the junction of the Nile and Tacazzé to the mountains of the Moon, 700 ms. The whole of the higher basin spreading in form of an immense triangle of 1,200 ms. base and 700 perpendicular, and with an area of 420,000 sq. ms.

Below the mouth of the Tacazzé commences the lower basin, which extends from N. lat. 18° to 32°, over 14°, or, following the winding of the stream, 1,200 ms.; but the lower basin cannot be estimated above 10 ms. mean width, of course comprises only 12,000 sq. ms. Combining the two basins, this great river drains 432,000 sq. ms.

In one circumstance the Nile is alone; a course of 1,200 ms. without a confluent is a phenomenon altogether unparalleled in the natural history of rivers.

The most important, however, of the features of this fine stream is the difference of level between the Delta and higher basin. The plains of Egypt are depressed at least 10,000 feet below the table land of Abyssinia. Thus, though the Nile flown from S. to N., the climate and vegetable productions of its basin evince a change of temperature reverse to the latitude. This is so far the case, that even Upper Egypt, in N. lat. 25°, is more exposed to heat than are the mountain valleys of Abyssinia, in N. lat. 10°.

The elevation of flood necessary to inundate Egypt has been increasing. According to Herodotus in Euterpe, 1,700 years before the Christian era, 8 cubits covered the Delta. When Herodotus was himself in Egypt, it demanded 15 or 16 cubits, and it now requires 22 to produce a diminished effect. Is not the true cause of this revolution found in a gradual diminution of the level of the Mediterranean?

The inundation diminishes as the river approaches its recipient; the inundation is one-sixth part more at Assouan, or Syené, than at Cairo, 360 ms. below; and when it rises 27 feet at Cairo, it rises only about 4 at Rosetta and Damietta. This river cannot be entered from the sea, at ordinary flood, with more than 7 or 8 feet water by either mouth, but within the bars has generally water for vessels of 40 tons to Assouan, and at the lowest is navigable for small boats. Though in great part inhabited by barbarians, the basin of the Nile must be regarded with deep interest amongst the great divisions of the habitable earth.

Whether a part of the water of the Nile could or could not be diverted into the Red sea has been a subject of hypothesis for ages. It appears to be well authenticated as an historical fact, that a canal did formerly exist along this route, but on what principles constructed is uncertain. From the superior elevation of the Nile in Upper Egypt, above the Red sea, it would deserve very careful survey

to determine whether, under the influence of science and commercial enterprise, an artificial branch might be led from Upper Egypt round the mountains to the SE. of Cairo. Such a project was conceived by the Portuguese when in possession of the East Indian commerce, but neither by them or others ever actually attempted.—See *Africa*, p. 9, *Red Sea*, *Abyssinia*, &c.

Nile, SW. tp. of Scioto co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 524.

Nimeguen, city of Holland, capital of Guelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and several forts. It is also the capital of a country of its name, or of the island of Betuwe, the ancient Batavia. It is seated on the Waal, 35 ms. SE. of Utrecht, and 70 NE. of Antwerp. Lon. 5 45 E., lat. 51 55 N.

Nimes.—See *Niemes*.

Nimishillen creek, considerable stream, rising in the northern part of Stark co., Ohio, and running from thence a S. direction above 40 ms. into the NE. quarter of Tuscarawas co., where it unites with Sandy creek, when the joint stream flows W. 5 ms. into the E. side of Tuscarawas river.

Nimishillen, tp., Stark co., Ohio, situated on the above described creek, northeasterly from Canton.

Nimmon's Mills, village, Wayne co., Ohio, by post road 92 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Nine Bridges, town, Caroline co., Md.

Nineveh, village, Frederick co., Va., 84 ms. W. from W. C.

Ning-Koue-fou, city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, noted for its manufacture of paper, made of a species of reed, and containing in its district 6 cities of the third class.

Ning fo-fou, called by the Europeans *Liampo*, an excellent seaport of China, on the E. coast, opposite to Japan, in the province of Tchekieng. This city has four others under its jurisdiction, besides a great number of fortresses. It is 850 ms. SE. of Peking. This city, now called by the Europeans Ningpo, is situated very nearly on N. lat. 30°, and about 150 ms. southwardly from the mouth of the Blue river. By the late English writers it is described as a splendid emporium, abounding in wealth and built with elegance.

Ningouta, city of Mantshuria, in the department of Kirin. It is surrounded by a wooden wall, composed of plain stakes driven into the earth. Without this palisado there is another of the same kind, a league in circumference, which has 4 gates corresponding to the four cardinal points.

Ningho.—See *Ning-fo-fou*.

Ninoae, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, on the river Dender, with an abbey, 13 ms. W. of Brussels. Lon. 4 5 E., lat. 50 52 N.

Nio, island of the Archipelago, to the S. of Naxia, anciently called Jos. It is 35 ms. in circumference, and fertile in corn, but has very little wood or oil. It has several commodious harbors, and is remarkable for nothing but Homer's tomb, who is said to be buried here. Lon. 25 35 W., lat. 36 43 N.

Niort, town of France, in the department of the two Sevres, and late province of Poitou. Its dry sweetmeats are much esteemed, and it is noted for manufactories of coarse woolen goods. It is 28 ms. NE. of Rochelle. Lon. 33' W., lat. 46 20N.

Nipegon Lake, U. C., lies to the northward of Lake Superior, about half way between it and Albany river, James's bay.

Niphon, largest island of Japan, 600 ms. long and 150 broad, containing 55 provinces. It was discovered in 1542 by the Portuguese, who were cast on shore by a tempest. The chief town is Jedo. It is 134 ms. E. of China.

Nepissing Lake, lies NE. of Lake Huron, and is connected with it by the river Francois.

Nishnei Novogorod, town of Russia, in a government of the same name.—*Novogorod Niznei*.

Nisiben, or *Nisbin*, ancient *Nisbis*, very ancient and celebrated town of Diarbeck, now only the shadow of what it was, and seated in a vast plain, 70 ms. SW. of Diarbekar. Lon. 38 26 E., lat. 36 10 N.

Nisita, small island on the coast of Naples, very fertile, and would be more productive but for the great number of rabbits. It has a harbor, called Porto Pavone.

Niemes, flourishing city of Fr., in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc. Here are several monuments of antiquity, of which the amphitheatre, built by the Romans, is the principal. The Maison Quarce, or the square house, is a piece of architecture of the Corinthian order, and one of the finest in the world. The temple of Diana is, in part, gone to ruin. Niemes was taken by the English in 1417. The population of Niemes is computed at 50,000. It is seated in a plain abounding in wine and oil, 12 ms. NW. of Arles, and 75 NE. of Narbonne. Lon. 4 26 E., lat. 43 51 N.

Niskayuna, village and tp., Schenectady co., N. Y. The village is owned and inhabited principally by the sect called Shakers. It is 12 ms. NW. from Albany.

Nissa, or *Nessava*, town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, seated on the Moravis, 20 ms. E. of Precop, and 120 SE. Belgrade. Lon. 22 32 E., lat. 43 32 N.

Nith, river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, which issues from a lake in the mountains to the NW., and, passing the towns of Sanquhar, Morton, and Drumlanrig, joins the Cairn a little above Dumfries, and their united streams form a fine estuary in Solway Frith.

Nithsdale, division of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, lying to the W. of Annandale. It is a large and mountainous country, and derives its name from the river Nith. It was formerly shaded with noble forests, which are now almost destroyed. It yields lead, and the mountains are covered with sheep and black cattle.

Nitria, famous desert of Egypt, 37 ms. in length, on the coast of the Mediterranean sea. It had formerly a great number of monasteries, which are now reduced to four; and it takes its name from a salt lake, out of which is got the natrum of the ancients.

Nivelle, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, remarkable for its abbey of noble canonesses, whose abbess is styled princess of Nivelle. The place enjoys great privileges, and has a manufacture of cambricks. It is 15 ms. SE. of Brussels. Longitude 4 36 E., lat. 50 35 North.

Nivornois, late province of Fr., between Bur-

gundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It now forms the dep. of Nievre.

Nixabour, town of Persia, in Korasan, 80 ms. SE. of Mesched. Lon. 61 32 E., lat. 35 40 N.

Niaxapa, or *Nijapa*, considerable town of Mexico, in Oajaca. The country near it produces a great deal of indigo, cochineal, and sugar. It is 30 ms. SE. of Antiquiera. Lon. W. C. 18 45 W., lat. 15 42 N.

Nixon's, post office, Randolph co., N. C., 81 ms. SE. from Raleigh.

Nixonton, village, Pasquotank co., N. C., on the E. side of Little river, 35 ms. NE. of Edenton, and 13 SW. of Jonesburg, on Pasquotank river.

Nizza-della-Paglia, town of Italy, in Montferrat, seated on the Belbo, 15 ms. SW. of Alessandria. Lon. 8 36 E., lat. 45 15 N.

Noanagur, town of Hindoostan proper, situated on the S. coast of the Gulf of Cutch. It is the capital of a district inhabited by a piratical tribe, called Sangarians. It is 300 ms. NW. of Bombay.

Noble, NE. tp. of Morgan co., Ohio.

Nobleborough, town, Lincoln co., Maine, situated on the E. side of Kennebec river.

Noblesville, village, Hamilton co., Ia., 25 ms. N. from Indianapolis.

Nockamixon, tp., Bucks co., Pa., on the SW. side of the river Delaware, between Tinicum and Durham, and opposite Alexandria in N. J. Pop. 1810, 1,207; in 1820, 1,650.

Nocera, ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto, at the foot of the Appennines, 18 ms. NE. of Spoletto. Lon. 12 49 E., lat. 43 1 N.

Nocera-di-Pagani, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, 15 ms. S. of Naples. Lon. 14 20 E., lat. 40 36 N.

Node, *knot*, points of the Heavens where the planetary orbits cross the ecliptic. The moon in passing round the earth passes the ecliptic twice, which affords a familiar example of the nodes.

Nogureot, town of Hindoostan proper, noted for a celebrated pagoda. It lies in the province of Napoul, and is 50 ms. NE. of Catmandu. Lon. 85 12 E., lat. 28 40 N.

Nogayans, name of a Tartar nation which occupy the deserts on the northern side of the Euxine and the Caspian seas, and on the northern side of Mount Caucasus, besides several settlements to the W. and NW. of the Euxine, in such a manner that they occupy the lower part of Volga, the rivers Terek, Kouma, and Kouban, the environs of the Palus Mœotis, the borders of the Tanais, in the peninsula of the Crimea, and the banks of the Borysthenes and the Dniester.

Nogent-sur-Seine, town of Fr., in the dep. of Aude, and late province of Champagne, seated on the Seine, 25 ms. NW. of Troyes. Lon. 3 40 E., lat. 48 30 N.

Nogent-le-Rotrou, pretty populous town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, and late province of Beauce, seated on the Huisne, 35 ms. NE. of Mans. Lon. 50 E., lat. 48 26 N.

Noir, Cape, promontory of South America, at the S. extremity of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 73 3 W., lat. 54 32 S.

Noirmotier, island of Fr., near the mouth of the river Loire. It is 17 ms. in length, and 8 in breadth, full of bogs, and yet there are good pastures. The principal town is of the same name. Lon. 2 10 W., lat. 47° N.

Nola, ancient town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, 10 ms. NE. of Naples. Lon. 14 28 E., lat. 40 56 N.

Nolachucky, river of Tenn. and N. C., rises in the northern part of Yancey co., of the latter, and, flowing W., enters Washington co. in the former, and, crossing Washington and Greene, joins the French Broad 40 ms. above its junction with the Holston at Knoxville.

Noland's Ferry, post office, Loudon co., Va., 43 ms. from W. C.

Nolensville, village, Williamson co., Tenn., 32 ms. westerly from Murfreesboro.

Noli, town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a good harbor. It is 5 ms. NE. of Final, and 30 SW. of Genoa. Lon. 8 41 E., lat. 44 18 N.

Nombra-de-Dios, town of Colombia, in the province of Darien, a little E. of Porto Bello, to which its once flourishing trade is now transferred. Lon. 78 55 W., lat. 9 40 N.

Nomade, Gr., *nomas-nome*, pasturage, or one who seeks pasturage. This title was given by the ancients and retained by the moderns, applied to any people whose modes of life were to feed flocks, and move from place to place in search of pasturage. The patriarchs and their families, mentioned in Genesis, were Nomades; and it was not until their posterity returned from Egypt that they built and dwelt in houses and towns. The inhabitants of many large sections of the earth are still Nomades.

Nomeny, town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Selle, 15 ms. N. of Nancy. Lon. 6 15 E., lat. 48 56 N.

Non, Cape, promontory of Africa, opposite the Canary Islands. It was long considered by the Portuguese, in their attempts to explore Africa, as an impassable boundary, denoted by its name. But they doubled it at last, in 1412. Lon. 10 30 W., lat. 28 30 N.

Nona, small but strong town of Hungarian Dalmatia. It is seated near the sea, 7 ms. N. by W. of Zara. Lon. 16 10 E., lat. 44 35 N.

Nontron, town of Fr., in the dep., of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, 21 ms. N. of Perigueux, and 30 SSW. of Limoges. Lon. 0 33 E., lat. 45 32 N.

Noopour, town of Hindoostan proper, in the province of Guzerat, 55 ms. E. of Surat, and 142 W. of Burhampour. Lon. 73 50 E., lat. 21 11 N.

Noorden, considerable town of Westphalia, 12 ms. N. of Embden. Lon. 7 5 E., lat. 53 38 N.

Nootka.—See *St. George's sound.*

Noquet's bay of Mich., on its SW. coast. It sets inland 45 ms.

Norburg, town of Sweden, in Westmanland, 34 ms. N. of Stroemsholm. In its vicinity are the best iron mines in the province. Lon. 16 12 E., lat. 62 2 N.

Norcia, town of Italy in the duchy of Spoletto, seated among the mountains, on the river Fredara, 20 ms. SE. of Spoletto.

Nord, dep. of Fr., so named from being the most northern in situation. It includes the late Fr. provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and Chambresis Douay is the capital.

Nordburg, town of Denmark, at the N. extremity of the isle of Alsen, with a castle, 9 ms. NNW. of Sunderburg.

Norden, seaport of Westphalia, in East Friesland, a considerable place of trade, with a good harbor. It is 4 ms. from the German ocean, and 14 N. of Embden. Lon. 7 13 E., lat. 53 32 N.

Nordgau. See *Bavaria, Palatinate of*.

Nordhausen, town of Upper Saxony, Thuringia, with 7 Lutheran churches, with a well built orphan-house. It has a considerable trade in corn, in brandy, and rape and linseed oil, with manufactures of marble and alabaster. It is seated on the Zorge, 35 ms. NNE. of Erfurt. Lon. 10 56 E., lat. 51 30 N.

Nordheim, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, situate on the Rhume, at its conflux with the Leina 10 ms. N. of Gottingen.

Nordkoping, seaport of Sweden, capital of E. Gothland. It is 10 ms. in circumference, but the houses are scattered, and the inhabitants do not exceed 1,200. The river Motala flows through the town, forms a series of cataracts, and is divided into 4 principal streams, which encircle several rocky islands, covered with buildings; but at the extremity of the town it is navigable for large vessels. Here are manufactures of woolen cloth, paper, and fire arms; some sugar houses, and a brass foundry; corn is exported hence in great quantities; and a salmon fishery gives employment and riches to many of the inhabitants. It is 110 ms. SW. of Stockholm. Lon. 15 50 E., lat. 58 35 N.

Nordland, one of the five grand divisions of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Lapland, E. by the Gulf of Bothnia, S. by Sweden proper, and W. by the same and Norway. It contains six provinces.

Nordlingen, town of Bavaria, fortified in the ancient manner. Here the league of the five western circles of the empire was concluded, in 1702. In 1796, it was taken by the French. It is a commercial place, seated on the Eger, 32 ms. NNW. of Augsburg. Lon. 10 34 E., lat. 48 50 N.

Nordmaling, town of Sweden, in Angermania, near a bay of the Gulf of Bothnia, 24 ms. SW. of Uma, and 70 NE. of Hermosand.

Nordstrand, island of Denmark, on the W. coast of S. Jutland, 12 ms. long and 5 broad. It has a town called Hams, 28 ms. W. of Sleswick. Lon. 9 0 E., lat. 54 40 N.

Norfolk, co. of Eng., 77 ms. long and 45 broad; bounded on the N. and E. by the German ocean SE. and S. by Suffolk, and W. by Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. It contains 1,964,460 acres; is divided into 32 hundreds, and 660 parishes; has one city and 32 market towns, and sends 12 members to parliament. Pop. in 1801, 273,371; in 1811, 291,999; and in 1821, 344,368. The products vary according to the soil and situation. The lighter arable lands produce barley in great plenty; wheat is cultivated in the strongest soils, and turnips are grown here in great quantities; much buckwheat is also grown in the light soils, and used for feeding swine and poultry. The fenny parts yield great quantities of butter, which is sent to London under the name of Cambridge butter. The sheep are a hardy small breed, much valued for their mutton. The manufactures of Norfolk are worsted, woolen and silk. Its principal rivers are the Great Ouse, Nen, Little Ouse, Waveney, Yare, and Bure. Norwich is the capital.

Norfolk Island, island in the Pacific ocean, lying E. of New South Wales, and settled by a colony of convicts, subordinate to that government. It was discovered in 1774, by Captain Cook, who found it uninhabited, except by birds. It is very hilly, but some of the valleys are tolerably large. Mount Pitt, the only remarkable hill 12,000 feet high. The whole island is covered by a thick forest, but has not much underwood, and the principal timber tree is the pine, which is very useful in building, and seems to be durable. The soil, when cleared, may rendered very productive. The cliffs around the coast are 240 feet high, quite perpendicular; and anchorage is safe all around the island, on taking the lee side; but there is no harbor. The settlement was made by a detachment from Port Jackson, 1783, in Sydney bay, on the S. side of the island. Lon. 168 12 E., lat. 29 4. S.—See *Australia*, p. 112, middle 2d col.

Norfolk, co. U. C., is bounded on the N. and E. by the co. of Lincoln and the river Thames, on the S. by Lake Erie, until it meets the Orwell river; thence by a line running N. 16° W. until it intersects the river Thames, and thence up the said river, until it meets the NW. boundary of the co. of York. It sends, in conjunction with the fourth riding of the co. of Lincoln, one representative to the provincial parliament.

Norfolk, co., Mass., bounded by R. I. SW., Worcester in Mass., W.; Middlesex NW. and N., and Suffolk co., Boston harbor and Hull bay NE. Length 30 ms., mean width 13, area about 400 sq. ms. Surface uneven rather than hilly. Soil productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. Chief town Dedham. Pop. in 1820, 36,452; in 1840, 53,140. Central lat. 42 12 N., lon. W. C. 5 50 E.——Village, Litchfield co., Conn., 35 ms. NW. by W. from Hartford, and 20 ms. N. from Litchfield.——Village, St. Lawrence co. N. Y., by postroad 251 ms. NNW. from Albany.

Norfolk, co. Va., bounded by Hampton Roads and Lynnhaven bay N., by Nansemond co., Va. W., by Pasquotank and Currituck cos., N. C. S., and Princess Anne co., Va. E. Length 30 ms., mean width 20, area 600 sq. ms. Surface level, and in part marshy. Soil generally thin, sandy, or wet and sterile. Pop. in 1820, 15,465; and in 1840, 21,092. Central lat. 36 45 N., lon. W. C. 0 55 E.

Norfolk, town, borough, and port of entry, Norfolk co., Va., on the right bank of Elizabeth river, immediately below the junction of its two branches, and 8 ms. above Hampton roads. Lon. from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, 76 23 W., and from W. C. 0 37 E. It is the most commercial town of Va.; in 1815, the tonnage exceeded 34,700, and stood next ton of any of the U. S., S. fro

Norfolk is connected with the commerce of N. C. by the Dismal Swamp canal. This inland communication opens from Elizabeth river, 9 ms. above Norfolk, and extends through the Dismal Swamp, into Albemarle sound. By means of this canal the produce of an extensive section of N. C. finds a market at Norfolk.

This town contains a theatre, two State banks, a marine hospital, orphan asylum, an academy, Lancasterian school, Athenæum, and 6 or 7 places of public worship. The site is level, and so low in some places as to be marshy; but the streets are commodious, being well paved.

Pop. 1810, whites 4,776, total - -	9,193
Pop. 1820, whites 4,618, total - -	8,478
Pop. 1830, whites 5,131, total - -	9,816
Pop. 1840, total - - - - -	10,172

Norland, one of the five general divisions of Sweden, comprehending the provinces of Gestrikeland, Helsingland, Medelpadia, Heimtland, Herjedalia, Ongermania, and West Bothnia.

Norman Mais, U. C., in the tp. of Newark, empties its waters into Lake Ontario, about the centre of the tp. W. of Niagara fort, called the Four Mile Pond.

Normandy, late province of Fr., bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, N. by the English channel, E. by Picardy and Isle of France, and S. by Perche, Maine, and Bretagne. The Normans, a people of Denmark and Norway, having entered France, under Rollo, Charles the Simple ceded this country to them in 912, which from that time was called Normandy. The English, to which it was long dependent, still keep possession of the islands on the coast, of which Jersey and Guernsey are the principal. It is one of the most fertile provinces of Fr, and abounds in all things except wine, but that defect is supplied by cider and perry. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbors. This province now forms the deps. of Calvados, Eure, Manche, Orne, and Lower Seine.

Normans. See Koch, vol. 1, p. 124.

NORMANS, *Northmen*. The title is from the German, but did not apply exclusively to Germans, but meant Men of the North, and who about A. D. 800 commenced those ravages, inroads, invasions, and conquests which made them known and terrible to the more southern nations of Europe. Danes, Swedes, &c., influenced by a religion and policy alike sanguinary, and many ages in advance of more southern nations in the arts of constructing and navigating ships, these hardy, bold, brave, and better disciplined men of the North swept over much of Germany, Lorraine, France, the British islands, islands in the Mediterranean, southern Italy, and Greece. Sunk in spirit, disorganised, misgovered, and oppressed, the people of western and southern Europe could offer but little resistance to such invaders, who, commencing with incursions, proceeded to conquest. About 864 they founded a State in Russia, at Novogorod, on the Ilmen, which eventuated in the empire of Russia. In the same century their colonies became permanent in northern France, Sicily, and southern Greece. Normandy, in France, and the kingdom of Naples, were thus founded. Their settlements in Greece, more distant from the fountain head, and exposed to a more warlike resistance, were dissipated. It must be conceded, that, lawless as were these *Vi-Kingr*, they exercised a extensive and durable influence on European history. One of their more peaceful operations was the colonization of Iceland. But their most salutary and never to be reversed, though almost totally overlooked impressions on the fate of nations, was their skill in the construction of sea vessels. Sailing against the wind, or even with a side wind, and decking ships, were undeniably inventions of northern Europe, and used by the Normans 500 or 600 years before brought into use by the southern Europeans. Of the three vessels used by Columbus to discover America, only one was decked.

Norridgewock, town, Somerset co., Me., lying on the S. side of Kennebec river, 35 ms. NW. of Augusta.——Village and seat of justice for Somerset co., Me., in the foregoing tp., 35 miles W. by N. from Hallowell. Lat. 44 35 N., lon. W. C. 7 4 E.

Norristown, borough, village, and seat of justice for Montgomery co., Pa., situated on the NE. side of the Schuylkill river, 17 ms. above Philadelphia. It contains the county buildings, a bank, and an academy.——Tp., Montgomery co, Pa., around the borough of Norristown.

Nortelga, or *Nor-Telge*, maritime town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, near which is a forge for making fire arms. It was much injured by the Russians in 1719, who ravaged the town. It is 30 ms. NE. of Stockholm. Lon. 10 32 E., lat. 50 44 N.

North, tp., Harrison co., Ohio, in which is situated the village, or town, of New Rumley. Pop. in 1820, 1,118.

North Adams, village, Berkshire co., Mass. 150 ms. a little N. of W. from Boston.

North Amenia, village, Dutchess co., N. Y., 25 ms. E. from Rhinebeck.

North, or *Nord*, dep. of Fr., which comprehends the late French provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and the Cambresis.

North Cape, most northern promontory of Europe, on the coast of Lapland. Lon. 25 57 E., lat. 71 20 N.

North Coast, dep. of France.—See *Cortes du Nord*.

North Ferry, small town of Scotland, at the N. side of the Frith of Forth, at the Queen's ferry passage.

Northallerton, borough of Eng., in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on a small brook, which, a mile below, runs into the river Wisk. It is a well built, trading place, 30 ms. NNW. of York, and 223 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 20 W., lat. 54 23 N.

Northampton, borough of Eng., and the capital of Northamptonshire. It is seated on the Nen, which is navigable to Lynn. It has a spacious market place, a good free-school, and a county infirmary and jail. The principal manufacture is boots and shoes, of which many are made for exportation. This town is 30 ms. SE. of Coventry, and 66 NW. of London. Lon. 1 11 W., lat. 52 11 N.

Northampton, co. of Eng., 60 ms. long, and 22 where broadest, bounded on the S. by Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, W. by the latter co. and Warwickshire, NW. by Leicestershire and

Rutlandshire, N. by Lincolnshire, and E. by the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford. It contains 617,000 acres; is divided into 20 hundreds and 336 parishes; has 1 city and 11 market towns, and sends 9 members to Parliament. In the NE. part, near Peterborough, commences a fenny tract, extending to the Lincolnshire Wash. With this single exception, Northamptonshire is said to contain less waste ground, and more seats of the nobility and gentry than any other county. Its products are, in general, the same with those of other farming counties, but it is peculiarly celebrated for grazing land. Horned cattle and other animals are fed to extraordinary size, and many horses of the large black breed are reared. Woad for the dyers is cultivated here, but the county is not distinguished for manufactures. The principal rivers are the Nen and Welland; beside which, it is partly watered by the Ouse, Leam, Chorwell, and Avon. Pop. in 1801, 131,757; in 1811, 141,353; and in 1821, 163,433.

Northampton, town, York co., New Brunswick. ——Tp., Rockingham co., N. H., on the Atlantic ocean, 7 ms. SW. from Portsmouth. Pop. in 1840, 885.——Town and seat of justice for Hampshire co., Mass., on the right bank of Connecticut river, in a delightful country, 18 ms. above Springfield, and 42 above Hartford. The aspect of the adjacent country is not only pleasant, but highly romantic. The neighboring mountains, particularly Mount Holyoke, affords some of the finest landscapes in New England. It contains the county buildings, one bank, one insurance office, a weekly newspaper, and several manufactories. Pop. in 1810, in the tp., 2,631; in 1820, 2,854; and in 1840, the tp. contained 3,750.——Tp., Montgomery co., N. Y., about 60 ms. NW. of Albany. Pop. in 1810, 1,474; in 1820, 1,291.——Tp., Bucks county, Pennsylvania. It is situated on the SW. of Neshaminy creek, 8 ms. SE. from Doylestown. Population in 1810, 1,176; in 1820, 1,411. ——Township, Burlington county, New Jersey, seven miles SE. from Burlington. Population in 1810, 4,171; in 1820, 4,833, including Mount Holly.

Northampton, or *Allentown*, town and seat of justice for Lehigh co., Pa., on the point above the confluence, between Lehigh river and Little Lehigh creek, 6 ms. SSW. from Bethlehem, 18 SW. from Easton, and 55 NNW. from Philadelphia. It is situated in a well cultivated and fertile settlement. The site is elevated and pleasant. It contains, beside the county buildings, several places of worship, and a number of merchant mills. The principal staple, flour. An elegant wooden bridge, resting on stone arches, has been erected over the Lehigh, on the road to Easton and Bethlehem. A substantial bridge, also, crosses Little Lehigh, on the Philadelphia road. The Lehigh is here turned at nearly right angles by the South mountain. Pop. in 1840, 2,493.

Northampton, co. of Pa., as now limited since Monroe co. was formed from it, is bounded by Bucks and Lehigh SE., Schuylkill and Luzerne W., Monroe N., and Delaware river E. Greatest length from the Delaware river to the western angle 40 ms.; the outline being very irregular, no mean breadth can be well determined, and we state the area at 560 sq. ms.

Population in 1840.

Northampton - - - -	40,998
Monroe - - - - -	9,879
Jointly - -	50,877

The surface, though generally hilly, is as generally arable. The very remarkable slate and limestone formation which extends so distinctively from the Delaware to the Susquehannah, in the Kittatinny valley, is peculiarly striking in the lower part of Northampton. The limestone tract skirts the South mountain, and the argillaceous slate of the Kittatinny, each extending from its respective base about half way across the valley. Though both are highly productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage, the limestone soil is rather stronger than that of the slate, and the features of nature less bold on the former than on the latter formation.

Northampton contains the borough of Easton, and the villages of Bethlehem, Hellerstown, Stroudsburg, Burlinville, Mauchchunk, and Lehighton. Staples of Northampton co., grain, flour, cider, whiskey, salted provision, live stock, lumber, and mineral coal.

Northampton, co. of the Eastern Shore of Va., bounded by the Atlantic ocean E., Chesapeake bay S. and W., and Accomack N. Length 30 ms., mean width 8; area 240 sq. ms. Surface level, and soil sandy. It occupies the extreme part of the peninsula, on the E. side of Chesapeake bay. There is a post office at the court-house. Pop. in 1820, 7,705; and in 1840, 7,715. Central latitude 37 16 N., longitude Washington City 1 18 E.

Northampton, co., N. C., bounded by Virginia N., Hartford co., N. C., E., Bertie S, and Roanoke river, or Halifax SW. Length 40 ms., mean width 12; area, 480 sq. ms. Pop. in 1820, 13,242; and in 1840, 18,369. Central lat. 36 22 N., lon. W. C. 30′ W.

Northampton, C. H. and post office, Northampton co., N. C., 80 ms. SW. from Norfolk, Va., and about 90 NE. from Raleigh. Lat. 36 21 N., lon. W. C. 30′ W.——Village in the western borders of Portage co., Ohio, 15 ms. W. from Ravenna.

North Attleborough, village, Bristol co., Mass., 29 ms. SSW. from Boston, and 12 NNE. from Providence.

North Bend, name of a settlement on the northern bend of Ohio river, 15 ms. below Cincinnati, and 4 northeasterly from the SW. corner of the State of Ohio.

North Blenheim, village, Schoharie co., N. Y., by post road 55 ms. SW. by W. from Albany, and about 45 SW. from Schenectady.

North borough, town, Worcester co., Mass., 11 ms. from Worcester.

North Brookfield, tp., Worcester co., Mass.

North Branch, village, N. part of Somerset co., N. J., 46 ms. N. from Trenton.

North Bridge, town on Pautucket river, in the southern part of Worcester co., Mass., 46 ms. SW. from Boston.

North Bridgetown, village in the NW. part of Cumberland co., Me., 43 ms. NW. from Portland.

North Bridgewater, *No.* 1, village, Plymouth co., Mass., 28 ms. S. from Boston.

North Bridgewater, No. 2, village, Plymouth co., Mass., 20 ms. S. from Boston.

North Carolina, one of the original States of the U. S., bounded E. and SE. by the Atlantic ocean, S. by S. Carolina, W. by Tennessee, and N. by Virginia. Extreme length 420 ms., from the SW. angle of Haywood co. to Cape Hatteras. The area being about 45,500 sq. ms., the mean width must be about 110 ms. The greatest breadth is from Little Inlet, N. lat. 33 50, to the Virginia line, N. lat. 36 30, equal to 160 minutes of latitude, or 184 statute ms. nearly.

Except Georgia, there is no other State in the Union which presents so marked a difference of soil and climate as does N. C. Similar to the other States S. from N. Y. which have an ocean limit, this State is naturally subdivided into the alluvial, hilly, and mountainous sections.

The summary table (No. 4) shows the eastern or alluvial section is peopled by about 12 to the sq. m.; the two colored classes being to the whites as 3 to 4 nearly. On the middle or hilly section, the aggregate population is 19 to the sq. m.; the colored classes being to the whites as 1 to 2 nearly. On the western or mountainous section, the aggregate population is about 10 to the sq. m.; the colored classes being to the whites as 1 to 5 nearly. In the whole State we find that, in 1820, it was peopled by about 14 to the sq. m.; whilst the colored population was to the white in a proportion of 1 to 2 within a very small fraction. Comparing the respective proportions at the two extremes of the period, it appears that, in 1820, for every 100 colored persons there were 184 white, and in 1840 the whites were as 188 to 100.

It must be obvious, on a glance upon a good map of N. C., that the temperature of its seasons must be very much influenced by difference of level from the Atlantic coast to its western section. Without estimating the elevation of the mountain ridges, we may safely allow a difference of 1,000 feet between the ocean level and the table land of the western section. A difference of 1,000 feet in relative height is more than equivalent to 2½° of lat., and accounts for the fact that the seasons of western Virginia and North Carolina are nearly similar to those along the Atlantic coast from N. lat. 38° to 40°.

The salubrity of the air is in a peculiar manner influenced in N. C. by the great difference of its relative level. The middle and mountainous tracts are highly salubrious, and well watered; and indeed a character of healthy is due to the whole State, with the exception of autumnal fevers near the Atlantic shores.

The vegetable productions of this State are perhaps more numerous, specifically, than those of any other State in the U. S. Towards the Atlantic, and as far W. as into the middle section, cotton can be produced as a staple. As the mountain table land is approached, the summers are more contracted, and grain becomes the staple. Fruits of every kind, from the apple to the fig, grow on the diversified surface of N. C. As a commercial State, however, its want of capacious harbors must prevent an advance equal to States more advantageously indented by deep bays and rivers.

Through the sea sand border, the rivers find their way to the sea, over extensive flats and bars, rendering the coast of this State the least favorable to navigation of any of the maritime States of the U. S. Cape Fear river, with 18 feet water over its bar, is the best entrance into the interior of N. C. Extensive canal improvements have been projected, and partially executed; but, hitherto, the trade of the northern waters of N. C. has centered in Virginia, whilst that of the interior of the State has generally found its discharge at Charleston, in S. C. Laudable efforts are making to open an easy and direct communication with the ocean, which the advance of wealth and population will no doubt ultimately effect.

The interests of education, formerly much neglected, are at present fostered in this State. Besides the University of N. C., there are upwards of 50 academies in operation. The government of the State is essentially similar to the other States of our Confederacy, consisting of a Senate and House of Commons, annually chosen. The Governor is rather the creature of the Legislature than the people, being chosen by joint ballot of both houses. The staples of this State are some grain and flour, tar, pitch, turpentine, lumber, and tobacco. Capital, Raleigh. N. lat. 35 44, lon. W. C. 1 48 W.

The following tables exhibit the relative and aggregate population of N. C., with the comparative area in sq. ms. of its counties and natural sections as they stood in 1820, and which, as they serve to determine the progressive population in the period between 1820 and 1840, we retain:

TABLE No. 1.

Population of the alluvial or eastern section of North Carolina in 1820.

Counties	Area in sq. ms.	Whites.	Free col. persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Beaufort	670	5,869	335	3,702	9,906
Bertie	700	4,130	250	5,025	9,415
Bladen	1,500	4,348	142	2,728	7,216
Brunswick	1,260	2,937	209	2,334	5,480
Camden	228	4,142	117	1,746	6,305
Carteret	600	4,171	109	1,329	5,609
Chowan	200	2,839	156	3,469	6,464
Columbus	400	2,922	77	913	3,912
Craven	1,020	6,563	1,744	5,087	13,394
Cumberland	1,500	9,230	564	4,751	14,545
Currituck	420	6,048	146	1,454	8,098
Dublin	640	6,081	61	3,599	9,744
Edgecomb	460	7,273	258	5,745	13,276
Gates	276	3,989	163	2,685	6,827
Greene	280	2,294	65	2,174	4,533
Halifax	672	6,236	1,551	9,440	17,227
Hertford	364	3,680	788	3,244	7,712
Hyde	800	3,241	146	1,580	4,967
Johnson	640	6,408	115	3,086	9,607
Jones	300	2,300	152	2,764	5,216
Lenoir	320	3,336	114	3,354	6,804
Martin	490	3,478	92	2,830	6,390
Nash	540	4,522	218	3,445	8,185
N. Hanover	1,350	5,086	219	4,581	9,886
Northampton	480	5,254	725	7,263	13,242
Onslow	700	4,179	60	2,777	7,016
Pasquotank	288	4,860	532	2,616	8,008
Perquimans	200	4,179	213	2,467	6,859
Pitt	640	5,731	29	4,941	10,701
Richmond	800	5,459	57	2,021	7,537
Robeson	825	5,677	428	2,199	8,294
Sampson	700	5,878	168	2,807	8,853
Tyrrel	720	3,147	51	1,961	4,319
Washington	360	2,242	77	1,667	3,986
Wayne	600	5,721	157	3,162	9,040
Amount	22,743	163,559	10,009	113,830	287,398

TABLE No. 2.

Population of the hilly or middle section of North Carolina in 1820.

Counties.	Area in sq. ms.	Whites.	Free col persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Anson	780	8,911	147	3,476	12,534
Caburrus	240	5,612	17	1,599	7,228
Caswell	400	7,543	293	5,416	13,252
Chatham	660	8,670	153	3,808	12,661
Franklin	540	4,873	159	4,709	9,741
Granville	690	8,624	521	9,071	18,216
Guilford	660	12,692	208	1,611	14,511
Mecklenburg	800	7,710	674	11,402	19,786
Montgomery	756	6,860	18	1,715	8,593
Moore	530	5,778	84	1,296	7,158
Orange	900	16,777	562	6,153	23,492
Person	400	5,275	80	3,674	9,029
Randolph	1,225	10,017	228	1,070	11,315
Rockingham	560	8,350	150	2,974	11,474
Rowan	1,440	20,489	139	5,371	26,009
Stokes	900	11,634	195	2,204	14,033
Wake	1,000	11,951	734	7,417	20,102
Warren	345	4,214	190	6,754	11,158
Amount	13,057	165,980	4,562	79,720	250,292

TABLE No. 3.

Population of the western or mountainous section of North Carolina in 1820.

Counties.	Area in sq. ms.	Whites.	Free col persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Ashe	768	4,045	40	250	4,335
Buncombe	2,125	9,467	33	1,042	10,542
Burke	1,320	11,419	75	1,917	13,411
Haywood	1,450	3,780	19	274	4,073
Iredell	840	10,058	25	2,988	13,071
Lincoln	1,200	14,791	27	3,329	18,147
Rutherford	1,000	11,989	41	3,321	15,351
Surry	725	10,843	112	1,368	12,320
Wilkes	800	8,633	143	1,191	9,967
Amount	10,189	85,025	515	15,677	101,217

TABLE No. 4.

Summary of population of N. Carolina in 1820.

Sections.	Area in sq. ms.	Whites.	Free col persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Alluvial	22,743	162,559	10,009	113,620	287,298
Hilly	13,057	165,980	4,562	79,720	250,292
Mountainous	10,189	85,025	515	15,677	101,217
Amount	45,989	414,364	15,106	209,227	638,897

Population of North Carolina, by classes, from the census of 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	46,413	43,587
5 to 10	37,011	35,221
10 to 15	31,473	29,646
15 to 20	24,819	26,965
20 to 30	38,756	44,132
30 to 40	24,354	25,906
40 to 50	16,799	18,114
50 to 60	10,432	11,374
60 to 70	6,386	6,754
70 to 80	2,830	2,943
80 to 90	741	962
90 to 100	125	150
100 and upwards	29	19
	240,047	244,323
		240,047
Total whites	-	484,370

Ages.	Free colored. Males.	Free colored. Fem's.	Slaves. Males.	Slaves. Fem's.
0 to 10	3,962	3,704	44,854	44,190
10 to 24	3,593	3,475	38,419	37,910
24 to 36	1,665	2,043	19,636	20,292
36 to 55	1,256	1,454	14,053	13,374
55 to 100	734	891	6,512	6,421
100 and upwards	18	28	72	84
	11,227	11,505	123,546	122,271
		11,227		123,546
Total	-	22,732	-	245,817

SUMMARY.

Whites	484,370
Free colored	22,732
Slaves	245,317
Total	753,419

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	32
Do. from 14 to 25	80
Do. above 25	118
Do. total deaf and dumb	230
Do. blind	223
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	152
Private charge	428
Total whites insane, &c.	580
Colored persons, free and slaves, who are—	
Deaf and dumb	74
Do. blind	167
Idiots and insane at—	
Public charge	29
Private charge	193
Total of persons employed in—	
Mining	589
Agriculture	217,095
Commerce	1,734
Manufactures and trades	14,342
Navigation on the ocean	327
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	379
Learned professions	1,058
Pensioners, for revolutionary or military services	609
Universities or Colleges	2
Students in do.	158
Academies and grammar schools	141
Students in do.	4,398
Primary and common schools	622
Scholars in do.	14,927
Scholars at public charge	124
Number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write	55,669

Population of North Carolina, by counties, from the census of 1840.

Counties.	Whites. Males.	Whites. Females.	Free col. Males.	Free col. Females.	Slaves. Males.	Slaves. Females.	Total.
Ashe	3,520	3,391	32	27	254	24	7,467
Anson	4,555	4,778	72	68	2,925	2,675	15,077
Bertie	2,461	2,683	153	148	3,265	3,355	12,175
Buncombe	4,534	4,264	40	47	591	606	10,084
Bladen	2,127	2,190	137	155	1,725	1,688	8,022
Brunswick	1,389	1,363	180	194	1,060	1,059	5,265
Beaufort	3,491	3,559	347	356	2,352	2,120	12,225
Burke	6,129	6,190	133	141	1,595	1,623	15,752
Cabarras	3,550	3,421	53	56	1,111	1,068	9,259
Columbus	1,450	1,349	59	21	514	572	3,941
Carteret	2,495	2,592	53	39	565	677	6,591
Currituck	2,085	2,369	70	79	1,102	998	6,703
Chatham	5,216	5,398	176	141	2,522	2,864	16,428
Chowan	1,315	1,550	69	91	1,341	1,324	6,690

TABLE—*Continued.*

Counties.	Whites.		Free col.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Cherokee	1,690	1,515	11	12	93	106	3,427
Cumberland	4,419	4,611	404	458	2,650	2,742	15,284
Camden	1,936	1,908	86	72	885	776	5,663
Caswell	3,600	3,743	167	159	3,564	3,460	14,693
Craven	3,254	3,370	497	615	2,781	2,921	13,438
Duplin	3,034	3,210	145	116	2,364	2,313	11,182
Davie	2,788	2,806	52	40	919	969	7,574
Davidson	5,880	6,057	67	69	1,211	1,327	14,606
Edgecomb	3,907	4,008	180	174	3,860	3,579	15,708
Franklin	2,565	2,662	216	217	2,739	2,581	10,980
Granville	4,578	4,731	370	431	4,326	4,381	18,817
Gates	1,995	2,142	190	192	1,778	1,864	8,161
Greene	1,637	1,738	134	115	1,506	1,465	6,595
Guilford	7,857	8,034	321	316	1,288	1,359	19,175
Halifax	2,677	2,946	881	956	4,706	4,699	16,865
Hertford	1,623	1,761	416	386	1,712	1,586	7,484
Hyde	2,040	1,969	156	96	1,219	979	6,458
Haywood	2,369	2,281	14	7	171	133	4,975
Henderson	2,321	2,307	16	17	249	217	5,129
Iredell	5,890	6,010	21	18	1,851	1,865	15,635
Johnson	3,470	3,536	58	69	1,741	1,735	10,599
Jones	983	964	87	93	1,423	1,395	4,945
Lincoln	9,693	9,965	58	58	2,675	2,711	25,160
Lenoir	1,866	1,821	131	101	1,823	1,860	7,605
Macon	2,257	2,1[illegible]9	28	27	174	194	4,869
Moore	3,260	3,183	35	38	703	769	7,988
Montgomery	4,077	4,144	41	31	1,248	1,239	10,780
Mecklenburg	5,919	5,931	53	48	3,179	3,143	18,273
Martin	2,155	2,258	202	181	1,395	1,421	7,637
N. Hanover	3,237	3,134	253	312	3,230	3,146	13,312
Nash	2,417	2,524	217	192	1,817	1,880	9,047
Northampton	2,850	2,968	391	401	3,552	3,207	13,369
Onslow	2,336	2,339	61	52	1,349	1,390	7,527
Orange	8,260	8,511	316	315	3,427	3,527	24,356
Person	2,548	2,681	107	103	2,155	2,196	9,790
Pasquotank	2,322	2,328	522	554	1,516	1,272	8,514
Perquimans	2,051	2,045	143	164	1,524	1,419	7,346
Pitt	3,013	3,115	18	12	2,836	2,812	11,806
Rowan	4,236	4,410	55	43	1,697	1,668	12,109
Randolph	5,565	5,542	192	169	696	711	12,875
Rockingham	4,219	4,346	143	132	2,310	2,262	13,442
Robeson	3,074	3,188	602	621	1,439	1,446	10,370
Richmond	2,262	2,431	164	172	1,896	1,984	8,909
Rutherford	8,080	7,791	61	66	1,567	1,644	19,202
Sampson	3,683	3,792	128	129	2,249	2,176	12,157
Surry	6,366	6,727	96	112	828	950	15,079
Stokes	6,598	6,820	85	80	1,337	1,345	16,265
Tyrrel	1,565	1,595	34	52	760	651	4,657
Washington	1,301	1,338	69	90	863	864	4,525
Wilkes	5,393	5,583	85	86	692	738	12,577
Warren	2,152	2,248	157	172	4,237	3,963	12,929
Wayne	3,244	3,510	232	232	1,872	1,801	10,891
Wake	5,979	6,134	497	512	3,908	4,088	21,118
Yancy	2,915	2,766	12	15	114	140	5,962
Total N. C.	240047	244823	11227	11505	123546	122271	753419

North Castle, town, West Chester co., N. Y., on the E. side of Hudson river, about 16 ms. from King's bridge.

North Channel, Bay of Quinte, U. C., leads from John's island, southerly, between the tps. of Sophiasburgh, Fredericksburgh, and Adolphustown.

Northcurry, town of England, in Somersetshire, on the Tone, 20 ms. SW. of Wells, and 134 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3° W., lat. 51° N.

North Clinton, town, Kennebec co., Me.

North East, town, Dutchess co., N. Y., on the E. side of Hudson river, about 90 ms. N. of New York.——Village, Erie co., Pa., in the NE. angle of Erie co., Pa., 15 ms. NE. from the village of Erie.——Village, Cecil co., Md., 46 ms. NE. from Baltimore.

North End, village, Mathews co., Va., by post road 98 ms. E. from Richmond.

North Fairhaven, village, Bristol co., Mass., by post road 66 ms. a little E. of S. from Boston, and 20 ms. SW. from Plymouth.

North Falmouth, village in the SW. part of Barnstable co., Mass., by post road 72 ms. SSE. from Boston, and 18 S. from Plymouth.

Northfield, town, Rockingham co., N. H., on the Merrimac, 14 ms. above Concord. Pop. 1820, 1,304.——Tp. in Staten island, N. Y.——Town, Franklin co., Mass., on the E. bank of Connecticut river, nearly opposite to Greenfield, and 80 ms. W. by N. of Boston.——Tp., Washington co., Vt.——Village, Essex co., N. J., NW. from Newark.——NW. tp. of Portage co., O.

Northfleet, village of Eng., in Kent, seated on the Thames, 1 m. W. of Gravesend, and 21 from London. Vast quantities of lime are made, and great numbers of extraneous fossils have been dug up here.

North Ford, town, New Haven co., Conn., 11 ms. NE. from New Haven.

North Granville, village, Washington co., N. Y., on Pawlet river, 63 ms. NNE. from Albany.

North Hampton, village, Oxford co., Me.——Town, Rockingham co., N. H., 60 ms. SE. from Concord.

North Haven, tp., New Haven co., Ct., 7 ms. N. from New Haven.

North Hempstead, village and seat of justice, Queen's co., N. Y., on Long Island, 20 ms. E. from N. Y. Harborhill, in this town, is the highest land on Long island. Pop. 3,000.

North Hero, town and seat of justice, Grand Isle co., Vt., on Grand Isle.

Northington, village on Farmington river, 9 ms. W. from Hartford.

North Killingworth, town, Middlesex co., Ct., 15 ms. SSE. from Middletown, and 20 ms. NE. by E. from New Haven.

North Kingston, tp., Washington co., R. I. It is situated on the W. side of Narragansett bay, between E. Greenwich and S. Kingston.

North Learment, village, Hancock co., Me.

Northlech, corporate town of Eng., in Gloucestershire, with several almshouses and a free grammar school. It is seated on the Lech, 25 ms. E. of Gloucester, and 80 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1 43 W., lat. 51 46 N.

North Livermore, village, Oxford co., Me., on Androscoggin river, 60 ms. N. from Portland.

North Marshfield, village, Plymouth co., Mass., 38 ms. SE. from Boston.

North Middleborough, village, Plymouth co., Mass., 41 ms. SSE. from Boston.

North Middleton, village, Bourbon co., Ky., 49 ms. E. from Frankfort.

North Moreland, village, Luzerne co., Pa.

North Mountain, local name for that part of the Kittatinny range which passes between Cumberland and Perry cos., and through Franklin co., Penn.

North Norway, village, Oxford co., Me., 51 ms. NW. from Portland.

North Norwich, village on Chenango river, in Chenango co., N. Y., 7 ms. above and N. from Norwich, and by post road 105 ms. W. from Albany.

North Penfield, village, Monroe co., N. Y., 10 ms. NE. from Rochester.

North Plympton, village, Plymouth co., Mass., 39 ms. S. from Boston.

Northport, village, Hancock co., Me., 6 ms. S. from Belfast, and by post road 108 ms. NE. from Portland.

North Portland, tp., Somerset co., Maine, 25 ms. NW. from Norridgewock.

North Providence, tp., Providence co., R. I., commencing 4 ms. N. from Providence. It includes the manufacturing village of Patucket, 3 churches, 2 academies, and a bank.

North River, Mass., rising in Pembroke, Plymouth co., and falls into the Atlantic ocean between Marchfield and Scituate. It is navigable for vessels of 300 tons 18 ms. to Pembroke.

North River Mills, post office, Hampshire co., Va., 120 ms. NW. by W. from W. C.

North Salem, town, West Chester co., N. Y. It contains an academy.

North Scituate, village, Providence co., R. I., 20 ms. W. from Providence.

North Stonington, town, New London co., Ct., 9 ms. E. from New London.

North Vineyard, tp., Somerset co., Me., 15 ms. W. from Norridgewock.

Northumberland, co. of Eng., which received its name from being situated N. of the Humber. In the Saxon Heptarchy it was a part of the kingdom of the Northumbrians, which contained also the counties of York, Lancaster, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland. It forms the N. extremity of Eng., and is bounded on the E. by the German ocean, on the S. by the bishopric of Durham, on the SW. and W. by Cumberland, and on the NW. and N. by Scotland, from which it is separated by the Tweed It extends 70 ms. from N. to S., and 50 from E. to W. It lies in the diocess of Durham, contains 12 market towns and 460 parishes, and sends 8 members to Parliament. Pop. 1801, 157,101; in 1811, 172,161; and in 1821, 198,965. The air of this co. is not so cold as might be imagined from the lat. in which it lies; for its situation between two seas, in the narrowest part of Eng., gives it the advantage of having the cold moderated by the vapors of each; and, for this reason, the snow seldom lies long in this co., except on the tops of high hills. The air is very healthful, and the people, who generally live to a great age, are seldom afflicted with sickness. The soil is various, the eastern part, which is fruitful, having very good wheat and most sorts of corn, and has rich meadows on the banks of the rivers, but the western part is generally barren, it being mostly healthy and mountainous. The SE. part abounds with pit coal, of which 658,858 chaldrons are computed to be annually shipped from thence to London. There are also large quantities of lead and timber. The principal rivers are the Tyne, the Tweed, and the Cocket. Alnwick is the county town, but the largest is Newcastle.

Northumberland, NE. co. of L. C, on the left side of St. Lawrence river, extending from Hampshire indefinitely towards Labrador.——Co. of U. C., W. from Prince Edward and Hastings cos., and extending from Lake Ontario to Rice lake.——Village, Coos co., N. H., on Connecticut river, about 120 ms N. from Concord.——Town, Saratoga co., N. Y., on the right side of Hudson river, 15 ms. NE. from Ballston Spa. Wilton was cut off from Northumberland since 1810.

Northumberland, co., Pa., bounded by Schuylkill SE., Dauphin S., Susquehannah river, or Union W., Lycoming N., and Columbia NE. Length 35 ms., mean width 13, area 455 sq. ms. This is one of the mountain counties of Pa., and very much diversified in surface. Having so much river, it possesses, notwithstanding its general mountainous aspect, a large proportion of good and considerable first rate soil. Washed by the main Susquehannah, 20 ms. below, and by the W. branch, 20 ms. above Sunbury and Northumberland, produces a range of river soil of 40 ms. in length. To this may be added 10 ms. of the E. branch, between Sunbury and Danville, the whole, including both banks of the latter section, yielding a river line of 60 ms. This alluvial range contains the mass of the population. Contrary to the ordinary course of the Appalachian ridges, the mountains of Northumberland extend nearly E. and W. The principal ridges are, advancing from S. to N., Line mountain, Little Mahoney, Mahoney, and Shamokin, below the junction of the two great branches of Susquehannah; above their confluence, Montours mountain and the Limestone Ridge.

Beside the two fine rivers we have noticed, Northumberland is drained by some large creeks, the principal of which are Mahantango, Mahoney, and Shamokin, entering Susquehannah below Sunbury, and Chilisquaque, Limestone, and Warrior creeks, above Northumberland. Some of those meander through narrow valleys with much good soil. The staple productions of Northumberland are grain, flour salted provisions, lumber, whiskey, and many other articles. Its principal towns are Sunbury, Northumberland, Milton, and Watsonburg. Pop. 1820, 15,424; and in 1840, 20,027. For central lat., see *Northumberland*.

Northumberland, village, Point tp., Northumberland co., Pa. This village is situated on the point above the confluence of the two great branches of Susquehannah river, and opposite Sunbury. Pop. of the tp. in 1820, 1,373. Lat. 40 52 N., lon. W. C. 12′ E.——Co., Va., bounded by Potomac river NE., Chesapeake bay SE., Lancaster and Richmond SW., and Westmoreland NW. Length 30 ms., mean width 8, area 240 sq. ms. Surface rather waving than billy; soil of middling quality. Chief town Bridgetown. Pop. in 1820, 8,016; and in 1840. 7,924. For central lat., see *Northumberland C. H.*, next article.

Northumberland, C. H. and village, Northumberland co., Va., on Presby creek, 96 ms. NE. from Richmond. Lat. 37 56 N., lon. 34′ E.

North Village, town Hampden co., Mass., 69 ms. from Boston.

North West River Bridge, village, Norfolk co., Va., 20 ms. S. from Norfolk.

Northwest Territory.—See *Michigan State.*

Northwood, town, Rockingham co, N. H., 20 ms. E. from Concord. Pop. 1810, 1,095; in 1820, 1,260.

North Yarmouth, town, Cumberland co., Me., on Casco bay, 12 ms. N. from Portland. Pop. 1810, 3,925; in 1820, 3,679.

Northwich, town of Eng., in Cheshire. It is seated on the Weaver, near its conflux with the

Dane, and is noted for its salt works. The strata of salt lie about 40 yards deep, and some of them are hollowed into the form of a temple. Vast pits of solid rock salt have been dug here to a great depth, from which immense quantities are raised; and much of it, in its crude state, goes to Liverpool by the river Weaver, to be exported. Northwich is 20 ms. NE. of Chester, and 173 NW. of London. Lon. 2 36 W., lat. 53 16 W.

Norton, village, Essex co., Vt.——Bristol co., Mass., on the W. side of Wading river, 7 ms. NW. of Taunton. Pop. 1810, 1,598; in 1820, 1,600.——Town, Delaware co., O., 9 ms. N. from Delaware, and 34 in the same direction from Columbus.——SE. tp., Medina co., O.

Norton, or *Chipping Norton*, corporate town of Eng., in Oxfordshire. It is 12 ms. SW. of Banbury, and 74 NW. of London. Lon. 1 17 W., lat. 51 55 N.

Norton Sound, inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of North America, discovered by Captain Cook in his last voyage. There is no good harbor in all the sound, nor even a tolerable station for ships. Lon. 162 47 W., lat. 64 55 N.

Norwalk, town, Fairfield co., Ct., situated on Long Island sound, 12 ms. SW. of Fairfield, and 50 NE. of the city of New York. It contains a newspaper printing office, an academy, and three churches. Pop. 1810, 2,983; in 1820, 3,004. ——Town and seat of justice, Huron co., O., 14 ms. from Lake Erie, and 100 NE. from Columbus. Lon. W. C. 5 33 E., lat. 41 16 N. Pop. in 1820, 579.

Norway, kingdom in the north of Europe, the most westerly part of the ancient Scandinavia. It is bounded on the W. and N. by the Northern ocean, E. by Swedish Lapland and Sweden, and S. by the Cattegate, extending from the Naze, in lat. 57 30, to the North Cape, in lat. 71 10. Its breadth, which is very unequal, is from 40 to 280 ms. It is naturally formed into two divisions, namely Northern and Southern or proper Norway, separated from each other by the small Swedish province of Herndahl. It is divided into the governments of Aggerhuys, Christiana, or Christiansand, Berghen, Drontheim, and Finmark—the whole embracing an area of 161,000 sq. ms., with an aggregate pop. of 930,000.

By the treaty of Kiel, January, 1814, Norway, against the free opinion of its people, was transferred from Denmark to Sweden, Denmark receiving, in return, Swedish Pomerania and the island of Rugen. From its rocky soil and northern position, Norway is not populous in proportion to its extent. The inhabitants, like the Swiss mountaineers, are exceedingly attached to their country: In Norway they have a particular code, called the Norway Law, compiled by Grieffelfeld, at the command of Christian V., the great legislator of this country. By this law, the palladium of Norway, the peasants are free, except in some aristocratic estates, near Frederickstadt; and the benefits of this code were visible in the great difference in their appearance between the free peasants in Norway and the enslaved vassals of Denmark, though both were living under the same government. The inviolability of their laws and the integrity of the kingdom were stipulated in the treaty of Kiel. The Norwegian peasants possess much spirit and fire in their manner; are frank, open, and undaunted, yet not insolent; never fawning, yet paying proper respect. Their principal mode of salute is by offering their hand; and when they are given or paid any trifle, the peasants, instead of returning thanks by words, or by a bow, shake hands with great frankness and cordiality. The same causes which affect the population of Norway operate likewise on the state of tillage; for although in some places vegetation is so quick that the corn is sown and cut in six or seven weeks, yet the country does not produce sufficient corn for its own consumption. It is, however, exceedingly rich in pasture, and consequently produces much cattle. The horses are small, but strong, very active and hardy. The fisheries, particularly on the west coast, find employment and wealth for the natives, and supplied the finest sailors for the Danish fleet. The principal fish are salmon, cod, ling, and whiting; their livers also yield train oil; and the smallest are given as winter fodder to the cattle. The extensive forests of oak and pine produce timber, spars, beams, and planks, beside charcoal, turpentine, bark, fuel, and even manure; and the birch (the bark of which is used as a covering for the roofs of houses) not only supplies fuel, but also a kind of wine. The general exports are tallow, butter, salt, dried fish, timber, planks, horses, horned cattle, silver, cobalt, alum, Prussian blue, copper, and iron. It abounds in lakes and rivers, the former so large that they appear like inlets of the sea; but the rivers are in general of a short course, except the Glommen. The mountains are numerous, and generally clothed with pines and firs. The grand Scandinavian chain, which runs from S. to N., dividing this kingdom from Sweden, is known by distinct appellations; the chief are the ridges of Langfiel, Dofrafial, Kolen, and Severnoi. The wild animals are the bear, lynx, wolf, fox, and hare; but the most singular creature is the lemming, or Norwegian mouse, of a reddish color, and about five inches long. These animals proceed in vast numbers from the ridge of Kolen to the sea, devouring every product of the soil in their course, and at last seem to devour each other.

The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade with foreign nations. Their exports are copper, wrought and unwrought; iron cast into cannon, stoves, and pots, or forged into bars; masts, timber, deal boards, planks, marble, millstones, herring, cod, ling, flounders, cowhides, goat skins, seal skins, the furs of bears, &c., down, feathers, butter, tallow, train oil, tar, juniper and other sorts of berries and nuts. They have inexhaustible quarries of excellent marble, black, white, blue, grey, and variegated. Gold has likewise been found in a small quantity, and a considerable silver mine is at present wrought at Koningsberg, at the risk of his Danish majesty. These were visited by Mr. Coxe, who says that they formerly produced 70,000 pounds, but they now produce only 50,000 pounds. The mines of cobalt, and the preparation of Prussian blue, are much more productive.—See particularly, in connexion with Norway, Lapland, and Sweden, and for general observations of all those parts, the general article *Scandinavia*.

Norway, village, Oxford co., Me., 45 ms. NNW. from Portland.——Town, Herkimer co.,

N. Y., 25 ms. a little E. of N. from Herkimer, and 90 NW. by W. from Albany.

Norwich, ancient and populous city of Eng., the capital of Norfolk. It is seated on the Yare, which runs through it, and is navigable to Yarmouth without locks. Though, as it has been said, it is a populous city, yet there is void enough in it for another colony; and, from the intermixture of its houses with trees, it is called a city in an orchard. Its manufactures are generally sent to London, though considerable quantities are exported from Yarmouth, to Holland, Germany, Sweden, and Norway. It is 43 ms. N. of Ipswich, and 109 NE. of London. Lon. 1 20 E., lat. 52 40 N. Pop. 1811, 37,256.——Tp. of U. C., in Oxford co., on the river Thames.——Town, Windsor co., Vt., opposite Hanover, on Connecticut river, 21 ms. above Windsor. It is the seat of a military academy. Pop. 2,000.——Town, Hampshire co., Mass., 15 ms. W. from Northampton. Pop. 1820, 849.——Tp., town, and seat of justice, Chenango co., N. Y., on Chenango river, 49 ms. a little W. of S. from Utica, and 60 E. from Ithaca. Pop. of the tp. in 1810, 2,550; in 1820, 3,257. Lat. 42 32 N., lon. W. C. 1 28 E.——Tp., Franklin co., O., on Scioto river, 8 ms. above Columbus.

Norwich, city and seat of justice, New London co., Ct., on Thames river, at the head of tide navigation, 13 ms. above New London, and 38 ms. SE. from Hartford. Lat. 41 34 N., lon. W. C. 4 55 E.

The Thames is formed by the junction, at Chelsea landing, of the Shetucket and Yantic rivers. Norwich, the city, is on the Yantic, but is generally considered to include Chelsea landing and Beacon Hill. The Yantic, about a mile above its union with the Shetucket, is precipitated over a fall, which affords admirable facilities for manufacturing establishments, many of which are in operation. Woolen and cotton cloths, morocco and common leather, paper, &c., are extensively produced. Saw and flour mills abound. Chelsea landing is the port, and seat of commercial transactions. Norwich proper is two miles up the Yantic, and contains the public buildings. Beacon Hill is again W. from Norwich. The scenery around Norwich is highly pleasing, and heightened by a rich, well-cultivated country. Pop. of the tp. 1810, 3,528; in 1820, 3,634; city of Norwich in 1840, 4,200.

Nossen, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, situated on the Muldau, 18 ms. W. of Dresden. Lon. 13 0 E., lat. 51 2 N.

Notchengong, town of the Deccan, in the province of Berar, 75 ms. SSW. of Ellichpour. Lon. 79 17 E., lat. 20 32 N.

Noteburg, town of Russia, in the Government of Petersburg, seated on an island in the Lake Ladoga, at the place where the river Neva proceeds from this lake. It has a good citadel, and was capital of Ingria before Petersburg was built. It is 25 miles E. of Petersburg. Lon. 31 9 E., lat. 59 56 N.

Noto, ancient, large, and handsome town of Sicily, and capital of Val-di-Noto. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1693, but another town was built some distance from it, called Neta Nuovo. It is 22 ms. SW. of Syracuse. Lon. 15 19 E., lat. 36 58 N.

Notre Dame des Anges, seigniory, Quebec co., L. C., opposite Quebec.

Nottaway, river, rises in Prince Edward, Nottaway, and Lunenburg cos., Va., and, flowing nearly E. between Dinwiddie, Brunswick, and Greenville, into Sussex, there turns to SE., through Sussex and Southampton, joins Blackwater just within the limits of N. C. Entire comparative course 120 ms. Below the junction of the Nottaway and Blackwater, the united streams flow S. about 10 ms., and, uniting with the Meherrin, form the Chowan river.

Nottaway, co. of Va., bounded by Dinwiddie SE., Brunswick S., Lunenburg SW., Prince Edward NW., and Amelia NE. Length 22, mean width 12 ms.; area 264 sq. ms. It is washed in all the SW. borders by the Nottaway, and about half the county drained by the creeks of that river. Its NE. moiety is drained by Flat creek, Deep creek, Winticomock, and others flowing into Appomatax river. Pop. in 1830, 9,658; in 1840, 9,719. Lat. 37 0 N., and lon. W. C. 1 0 W. intersect in this county.

Nottelen, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, 7 ms. W. of Munster.

Nottingham, county town of Nottinghamshire, Eng. It is situated on a rocky eminence, and is a populous and handsome town, distinguished by its spacious market place, and noted for its excellent ale. It is remarkable for its vaults, or cellars, cut into the rock, and in the neighborhood are many coal pits, which afford plenty of fuel, at little expense. Nottingham is seated on a river which communicates with the Trent, 1 m. to the S. It is 16 ms. E. of Derby, and 123 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 2 W., lat. 52 58 N.——Town, Rockingham co., N. H., 24 ms. NW. of Portsmouth.

Nottingham, tp., Burlington co., N. J. Pop. in 1820, 3,633.

Nottingham, West, town, Hillsborough co., N. H., on the E. side of Merrimack river, 45 ms. N. by W. of Boston.

Nottingham, East and *West*, the two SW. and contiguous tps. in Chester co., Pa. They are situated on the E. side of Octorara creek, and join Maryland.

Nottingham, NE. tp., Washington co., Pa., on Monongahela river, 18 ms. from Washington.——Town, Prince George's co., Md., on the W. side of Patuxent river, 27 ms. SE. of Washington.——A hilly tp., Harrison co., Ohio, 7 ms. W. from Cadiz. This township contains the village of Moorfield.

Nottinghamshire, co. of Eng., 48 ms. long and 20 broad, bounded on the N. by Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, on the E. by the latter co., on the S. by Leicestershire, and on the W. by Derbyshire. It lies in the diocese of York; contains 95,000 inhabitants, and sends 8 members to Parliament. No county in England enjoys a pleasanter or healthier air. The principal rivers are the Trent and Idle; the former inferior only to the Severn, Thames, and Humber. Pop. in 1801, 140,350; in 1811, 162,000; and 1821, in 186,873.

Nou Kian, great river of Africa, rising, according to Arrowsmith, in the Thibetian Alps, between the sources of the Blue river, and, flowing thence southeastward towards China, but is there confounded with the numerous and very defectively known streams of the vast region between Bengal and Yemen, by Arrowsmith, the Nou Kian continued in the Thalusyan and discharged into the Gulf of Ava. By other geographers, it is the higher Maykaung, or Japanese river of Cambodia; but the most probable of all conjectures on the subject is, that the Nou Kian and Meinam are the same.—See *Meinam*.

Novalle, small, but populous town of Italy, 10 ms. NE. of Padua, and 12 SW. of Treviso. Lon. 12 10 E., lat. 45 29 N.

Novara, ancient and strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Novarese. It is seated on an eminence, 12 ms. NE. of Verceil, and 25 ms. W. by S. of Milan. Lon. 8 35 E., lat. 45 25 N.

Nova Scotia, or *Acadia*, province of British N. America, bounded on the W. by the U. S., on the N. by the river St. Lawrence, on the E. by the gulf of that name, and on the S. by the Atlantic and Bay of Fundy, being so indented by the latter that its eastern part forms a peninsula. It extends from Cape Sable, its most southern point, in lat. 43 23 to 49 30 N., and from 60 15 to 67 0 W. lon. In 1784, part of this country was formed into a new province.—See *New Brunswick*. The most part of the country is one continued tract of forest, and the soil, except on the river banks, is thin and barren. Halifax is the capital. Pop. in 1825, about 130,000; and in 1843, calculated at 143,-000, of which probably 10,000 were contained in Halifax.

Nova Zemlia, *Nova Zembla*, large and desolate island, lying off the northern coast of Asia, and NE. of Europe, extending from lat. 69° to 76° N. It is about 500 by 240 miles. It is uninhabited, and only visited by fishermen, in summer.

Novellara, town of Italy, capital of a small district of the same name, with a castle, where the sovereign resides. It is 17 ms. E. by N. of Parma, and 20 S. by W. of Mantua. Lon. 11 4 E., lat. 44 48 N.

Novi, town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 22 miles NW. of Genoa. Lon. 8 29 E., lat. 44 45 N.

Novi Bazar, town of European Turkey, in Servia, seated near the Oresco, 72 miles W. of Nissa, and 103 S. of Belgrade. Lon. 21 1 E., lat. 43 35 N.

Novigrad, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a co. of the same name, near the Danube, 25 ms N. of Buda.——Town of Dalmatia, with a castle, seated on a lake of the same name, near the Gulf of Venice, 17 ms. E. of Nova, and 25 NW. of Zara.——Strong place of European Turkey, in Servia, seated near the Danube, 35 miles N. of Nissa.

Novogorod, called by pre-eminence *Great Novogorod*, city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and shared with Kiew in being one of the cradles of the Russian empire. It was for a long time governed by its own dukes, but was in fact a republic, under the jurisdiction of a nominal sovereign. Its territory extended to the W. as far as the frontiers of Livonia and Finland, composing great part of the province of Archangel, and a large district beyond the NW. limits of Siberia. It was the great mart of trade between Russia and the Hanseatic cities, and made the most rapid advances in opulence and population. Its power was so great, and its situation so impregnable, as to give rise to a proverb, Who can resist the gods and Great Novogorod? But in the 15th century this independent republic was obliged to submit to Ivan Basilowitz I., Grand Duke of Russia. After its subjection, this city declined slowly, until the building of St. Petersburg completed its ruin. Pop. now about 8,000. Novogorod is situate near the N. end of the Lake Ilmen, 125 ms. SSE. of St. Petersburg. Lon. 31 45 E., lat. 58 25 N.

Novogorod, *Niznei*, city of Russia, capital of a Government of the same name. The trade is considerable, and the shops richly furnished with all kinds of foreign and home goods. It is seated at the conflux of the Occa with the Volga, 280 ms. E. by N. of Moscow. Lon. 46 30 E., lat. 56 34 N.

Novogorod, *Sieverskoi*, town of Russia, capital of a Government of the same name, seated on the Desna, 340 ms. SW. of Moscow. Lon. 32 40 E., lat. 52 20 N.

Novogrodek, town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, seated on a hill in a vast plain, 80 ms. S. by E. of Wilna. Lon. 26 8 E., lat. 53 25 N.

Novomigorod, town of Russia, in the Government of Catherinenslaf, 136 ms. WNW. of Catherinenslaf. Lon. 31 44 E., lat. 48 40 N.

Noutra, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, near which are mines of gold and silver. It is 30 ms. S. of Cracow.

Noxouton, village, Newcastle co., Del., 22 ms. SSW. from Wilmington.

Noya, town of Spain, in Galicia. The chief trade is in ship-building. It stands at the mouth of the Tambro, 15 ms. W. of Compostella.

Noyers, town of Fr., in the dep of Yonne, seated on the Serin, 19 ms. ESE. of Auxerre.

Noyon, town of Fr., in the dep. of Oise. It give birth to the famous Calvin; and was lately an episcopal see. It is seated near the Oise, 22 ms. NW. of Soissons, and 60 N. by E. of Paris.

Nozeroy, town of Fr., department of Jura, with a castle, seated on a mountain, 20 ms. SE. of Salins.

Nubia, country of Africa, bounded on the N., by Egypt, E. by the Red Sea., S. by Abyssinia and Darfoor, and W. by Bornou.—See *Africa*, p. 11.

Nuddy, river in Hindoostan, is the termination of many rivers, example "*Maha Muddy*," or Great River.

Nuestra, Senoke-de-la-Paz, town of S. America, in Peru, and the audience of Los Charcas. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a valley abounding with vines and fruits, which begin to be ripe in January. Lon. 64 5 W., lat. 16 50 S.

Nuestra Senora, de la Vittoria, city of Mexico, in Yucatan, on the E. side of the bay Tenninos. Lat. 18 25 N., lon. W. C. 14 50. About 150 ms. SSW. from Campeachy.

Nueva Segovia, town of the East Indies, in the Isle of Luzon, and one of the Philippines, with a bishop's see. The Portuguese alcaied, major of the province, resides at this place. It is seated near the mouth of the river Cagayan. Lon. 120 30 E., lat. 18 59 N.

Neitz, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy, famous for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of the mountain, 15 ms. SW. of Dijon, and 130 SE. of Paris. Lon. 5° E., lat. 47 10 N.

Nukahiva, principal of the Marquesas or Washington Islands, in the South Pacific ocean. S. lat. 9 30, lon. W. London, 139 30, and 52 30 W. of W. C. The bearing from the mouth of Columbia river is S. B. 11 W. distance 3,993 nautical and 4,488 statute miles.—See *Marquesas islands*.

Numancia, anciently a considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, celebrated for a siege of 14 years maintained against the Romans, who finally subdued and destroyed it, in the year 133 B. C. The ruins of it are still to be seen near the head of the river Douero, 4 ms. above the town of Soria.

Numismatics, Numismatography, the science of medals or coined money from the Greek *nomisma*, medal, piece of money, and *grapho* to describe.

Nun, cape of Africa, on the Atlantic ocean, lying nearly E. from the island of Forteventura. N. lat. 28 30 lon. 10 50 W.

Nun, or *Ned de Nun*, province of Africa, separated on the S. from the kingdom of Sus, by a sandy desert. The emperor of Morocco pretends to be sovereign of this country, but his authority is only nominal. This vast but desert province, is inhabited by different tribes of Arabs, who are scattered over every part capable of cultivation.

Nuncio, the Pope's ambassador to a Catholic prince or State.—See *Ambassador*.

Nunda, town in the northeastern angle of Alleghany co. N. Y., about 15 ms. NE. from Angelica, and by postroad 256 ms. W. from Albany.

Nunia, village of, on the east side of the Tigris, opposite Mosul, at N. lat. 36 27, lon. 43 20; 250 miles NNW. from Bagdat, is ascertained to be the ancient Nineveh.

Nundydroog, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, capital of a district, in the Mysore country. Its fortress is built on the summit of an almost inaccessible mountain, 1,700 feet in height, but was besieged and taken by the English under Lord Cornwallis, in 1792. It is 70 ms. N. of Seringapatam.

Nuneaton, town in Eng., in Warwickshire, 8 ms. N. by E. Coventry, and 99 NNW. of London. Lon. 1 25 W., lat. 52 36 N.

Nuneham, village of Eng., 5 ms. E. by S. of Oxford; remarkable for its Spinning Feast, an annual festival, instituted by lord and lady Harcourt, for the encouragement of virtue and industry.

Nunney, village of Eng., in Somersetshire, 2 ms. SW. of Frome.

Nuremburg, or *Nuremberg*, city of Germany, in the kingdom of Bavaria, capital of the circle of Franconia, with a university. It is 6 ms. in circumference, surrounded by high walls, flanked with 365 towers, and the river Pegnitz over which are 12 stone bridges runs through the middle, and divides it into two parts. The government is aristocratical; and the townsmen are divided into 8 quarters, each of which has a captain. The burgesses are very industrious, and the best workmen in arts; their maps and prints are in high esteem, as well as their musical and mathematical instruments, nor are they less curious in clock work, and in the several manufactures of iron, steel, ivory, wood, and alabaster. The best toys are made here, which are commonly known in Eng. by the name of Dutch toys. Here is a famous academy for painting, an anatomical theatre, and a public library. It is 55 ms. NW. of Ratisbon, 62 N. of Augsburg, and 250 W. by N. of Vienna. Lon. 11 12 E., lat. 49 27 N.

Nurtingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is situated on the Neckar, 14 ms. SE of Stutgard, and 60 E. of Strasburg. Lon. 9 12 E., lat. 48 33 N.

Nusserpour, town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, 80 ms. NE. of Tatta. Lon. 68 20 E., lat. 2 20 N.

Nuttsville, village, Lancaster co., Va., by postroad 82 ms. NE. by E. from Richmond.

Nuys, town of Germany, on the Erfft, 5 ms. SW. of Dusseldorff, and 20 NW. of Cologne. Lon. 6 52 E., lat. 51 11 N.

Nyborg, town of Denmark, in the isle of Funen, seated in a commodious bay 10 ms. E. of Odensee. Lon. 10 40 E., lat. 55 30 N.

Nyland, province of Sweden, in Finland, lying on the Gulf of Finland, to the W. of Carelia.

Nymburg, strong town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elbe. Lon. 13 26 E., lat. 50 8 N,

Nyon, commercial town of Switzerland in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwic of the same name, near the Lake of Geneva, 10 ms. NNE. of that city. Lon. 6 12 E. lat. 46 21 N.

Nyons, town of Fr., in the dep. of Drome, and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the river Aigues, over which it has a lofty bridge of one arch, the work of the Romans, and a mineral spring namen Pontais, and some manufactures of soap and woolen stuffs It is 8 ms. NW. of Buis. Lon. 5 15 E., lat. 44 26 N.

Nyslot, town of Russia, in the government of Livonia. It is seated on the Narova, among large marshes, 20 ms. SW. of Narva, and 69 N. of Wiburg. Lon. 29 10 E., lat. 61 56 N.

Nystadt, town of Sweden, in Finland, noted for a peace concluded here in 1721, between the the emporer of Russia, and the king of Sweden, and is seated on a bay of the Gulf of Bothnia, 55 ms. NW. of Abo. Lon. 31 1 E., lat. 61 10 N.

Nysted or *Nyested*, town of Denmark, in the island of Laland with a considerable trade to the duchy of Mecklenburg and other places of Germany. Lon. 11 4 E., lat. 54 43 N.

O.

Oak Flat, post office, Pendleton co., Va.

Oakfusgee, river of the U. S., sometimes called the Tallapoosa. It rises in the mountains of

Ga., and after running through the State in a SW. course, it enters Ala. Thence it passes nearly due S., till it joins the Coosa, and forms the Ala. The united streams are afterwards joined by the Tombigbee, and fall into the Gulf of Mexico, near Mobile.

Oak Grove, post office Westmoreland co., Va., by postroad 83 ms. from Richmond.——Jasper co. Ga., 45 ms. from Milledgeville.

Oak Hall post office, Pickens co. Ala., 176 ms. NW. from Cahaba.

Oakham or *Okeham*, town of Eng., and co., town of Rutlandshire, in the centre of a fertile valley, called the Vale of Catmose, 28 ms. S. by E. of Nottingham, and 98 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0 46 W. lat. 52 42 N.

Oakham, town, Worcester co., Mass., 19 ms. NW. from Worcester.

Oakhampton, or *Ockhampton*, borough of Eng. in Devonshire, on the river Ock, 24 ms. W. of Exeter, and 195 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4 5. W. lat. 50 48 N.

Oak Hill, post office, Green co., N. Y.——Post office, Fauquier co. Va.——Post office, Howard co., Mo.

Oakingham, village, Laurens district, S. C., 92 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Oakland, co., Mich., on Huron of Lake St. Clair, lying NW. from Wayne, and W. from Macomb counties, and about 40 ms. NW. from Detroit. The land of this county is excellent, and since 1818, when the United States lands were sold, settlements have very rapidly progressed.

Oakland, post office, Oakland co., Mich., 35 ms. NW. from Detroit.——Post office, Alleghany co., N. Y., by post road 254 miles westerly from Albany.

Oakland Mills, post office, Anne Arundel co., Maryland.

Oakley, post office, Seneca co., Ohio.

Oakmulga, village, Chesterfield county, Va., 49 ms. from Richmond.

Oakmulgee, river of Georgia, it is a considerable stream, which rises in the Creek country, and, when joined by the Oconee, forms the Alatamaha; the latter falling into the Atlantic ocean between McIntosh and Glynn counties.

Oak Orchard, creek of New York, in Genesee co., rises near the Tonewanto, and flows N. into Lake Ontario. It is one of the feeders of the Erie canal.

Oaktomie, village, Covington co., Miss., 103 ms. SE. from Jackson.

Oakville, village, Buckingham co., Va.

Oatland Mills, post office, Loudon co., Va., 40 ms. W. from W. C.

Oarom, river of South America, in Guiana, the SE. branch of the Paraguay of Orinoco. It heads at N. lat. 4°, and, after flowing NNW. 300 ms., joins the Paraguay.

Oases, in the plural; *oasis*, in the singular, from the Coptic *ouah*, Arab *ulah*, are isolated fertile spots in Africa, entirely surrounded by sandy deserts. The oases are scattered at various distances, and are of unequal relative extent. The existence of these detached vegetable spots has been produced by water either approaching near the surface or actually issuing out in springs. The oases are only on the small scale, and more isolated, what other parts of Africa are on the large, that is, expanses bordered by deserts.

Oaxaca, State of Mexico, bounded by the Atlatic ocean S., Puebla W. and NW., Vera Cruz N. and NE., and Guatamala E.; length from E. to W. 240 miles, mean width 180, and area about 34,000 sq. ms. Between latitude 15 40 and 18° North.

This State is one of the most delightful countries on this part of the globe. The beauty and salubrity of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and the richness and variety of its productions, all combine to minister to the prosperity of its inhabitants; therefore, this province has accordingly, from the remotest periods, been the centre of an advanced civilization. In Puebla, Mexico, and Valladolid, the substrata are composed of basaltes, amygdaloid, and porphyry; but in the Mixtecan and Zapotecan ranges of Oaxaca, granite and gneiss are the prevailing rocks. The mountain summits of Oaxaca have not been scientifically determined, but from the circumstance, that from some of the peaks, the gulf of Mexico and the Pacific ocean are visible, the elevation must exceed 7,000 feet.

The surface of this region, though mountainous, may be considered in general as an inclined plane, sloping from 7,000 feet to the level of the Pacific ocean. Some very remarkable Aztec ruins are found in Oaxaca.—See *Pyramids, American*.

The list of vegetable productions of Oaxaca is commensurate with nearly all plants cultivated by civilized man in the temperate zones and tropical regions. Its principal rivers are the Chimalape, falling into the gulf of Tehuantepec, and the Chicometepec, entering the Pacific ocean in the SW. part of the State.

Its most productive mines are those of Villalta, Zolaga, Yxtepexi, and Totomostla.

The cities of Oaxaca are Oaxaca, San Antonio de los Cues, and Tehuantepec.

The family of Hernando Cortez are styled Marquises of the valley of Oaxaca. Their property is composed of the four villas del Marquesado, and 49 villages, which contain 18,000 inhabitants.

Oaxaca, city of Mexico and capital of the State of the same name, stands on one of the confluents of the Chicometepec river, 240 ms. SSE. from the city of Mexico. Lon. W. C. 20 2 W., lat. 16 55 N. It is the ancient Huaxyacac, called by the early Spanish writers on Mexico, Antequera. It enjoys an atmosphere of peculiar serenity, but the country is subject to earthquakes. Pop. 25,000.

Oban, village of Scot., in Argyleshire, seated on the seacoast, where there is an excellent fishing station and a custom-house.

Obdach, town of Germany, in the duchy of Styria, seated at the confluence of the Achza and Traun, 3 miles below the Lake Chienzee, and 35 W. of Gratz. Longitude 14 43 E., latitude 47 3 North.

Oberkirch, town and castle of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, lately belonging to the archbishop of Strasburg, from which place it is 3 ms. distant. Lon. 7 50 E., lat. 48 35 N.

Oberndorf, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the Black Forest, subject to the house of Austria. It is divided into the Upper and Lower

town, and seated on the Neckar, 14 miles N. of Rothwell. Lon. 8 45 E., lat. 48 22 N.

Obernperg, town of Bavaria, with a castle, seated on the Inn, 15 miles S. of Passau, to whose bishop it belongs. Lon. 13 36 E., lat. 48 15 N.

Oberstein, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Nahe, 30 miles E. by S. of Treves. Lon. 7 26 E, lat. 49 42 N.

Oberwesel, formerly an imperial town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, taken by the French in 1794, and seated on the Rhine, 40 ms. ENE. of Treves. Lon. 7 48 E., lat. 50 1 N.

Obi.—See *Oby*.

Obian, NW. river of Tennessee, rises in Henry and Carroll counties, flows SW. by W., and falls into the Mississippi at N. lat. 35 56.

Obidos, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a strong castle on a rock, 13 miles E. of Peniche, and 36 NNE. of Lisbon.

Obollah, strong town of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, seated on a branch of the Tigris, near Bassora.

Obskaia, gulf or bay of Siberia, in the Frozen ocean, about 360 ms. from N. to S., and from 45 to 60 in breadth. Near the middle of its E. side branches out the gulf of Tazowskaia, about 140 miles long and 30 broad. The SW. extremity of the gulf of Obskaia, where the river Oby enters it, is in lon. 69 15 E., lat. 66 55 N.

Obvinsk, town of Russia, in the Government of Perm, situate on the Kama, 60 ms. N. of Perm. Lon. 56° E., lat. 58 44 N.

Oby, or *Ob*, river of Siberia, and of the Russian empire. It issues from the Lake Altyn, in the desert of Ischimska, and runs NW. and W. by Kolivan, Narim and Surgut, till it receives the Irtysh from Tobolsk, when it flows N. and NE. till it enters the gulf of Obskaia, after a course of 1,900 miles. It is navigable almost to its source, and is a large smooth stream, abounding in fish. In its course, especially after the influx of the Irtysh, it forms a great number of islands. Though the Oby gives gives name to the basin, the Irtysh or Western great constituent stream, is, in respect to both remoteness of source and extent of surface it drains, much the superior stream. But, taken together, the Oby and Irtysh form one of the great rivers of the first order. The Irtysh rising as far S. as lat. 43°, and the mouth of the gulf of Oby being in lat. 73°, the basin extends over 30° of lat., and fills the great space between the Ural mountains and the basin of the Jenisey. In their respective extents on the sphere, there is very little difference comparatively between the Oby and Jenisey basins, but either exceeding an area of 600,000 square miles, is, next to the other, far the largest river of the eastern continent. The Blue river of China equals either in length of course, but falls far behind in surface drained.

Ocana, town of Colombia, in New Granada, on an eastern branch of the Magdalena. Lon. W. C. 3 56 E., lat. 8 10 N.

Ocano, town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on a plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life, 18 ms. E. of Toledo. Lon. 2 50 W., lat. 39 52 N.

Ocatahoola, parish, La., bounded by Concordia E. and SE., Rapides S. and SW., and Washitau NW. and N.; length 70 miles, mean width 29, area 2,000 sq. ms.—See *Catahoola*.

Ocatahoola river.—See *Catahoola river*.

Ocatahoola Lake.—See *Catahoola Lake*.

Occa, large river of Russia, which falls into the Volga, near Nishnei Novogorod.—See *Oka*.

Occoquhan, river, Va., rises in Fauquier, and flowing E. across that county, and thence between Prince William and Fairfax, falls into the Potomac about 20 miles below Washington city. It is navigable for small vessels 15 miles, to Colchester: ——Post office, Prince William co., Va., 20 ms. SSW. from W. C.

Oceanica.—See *Polynesia*.

Ochrida, town of European Turkey, in Albania, 100 ms. N. from Joanina, on Lake Ochrida, from which issues the river Diure.—See *Locrida*.

Ochsenfurt, town of Bavaria, in the circle of Franconia, and in the bishopric of Wurtzburg, on the Maine, 10 miles SE. of Wurtzburg. Lon. 10 10 E., lat. 49 35 N.

Ochsenhausen, town of Germany, in the kingdom of Bavaria, 14 miles S. of Ulm, and 40 WSW. of Augsburg. Longitude 10 11 E., latitude 48 10 North.

Ocker, river of Lower Saxony, which rises in the S. part of the duchy of Brunswick, runs by Goslar, Wolfenbuttle, and Brunswick, and falls into the Aller, W. of Guythorn.

Ocklawaha river, the W. branch of St. John's river of Florida. It is composed of two confluents, Orange lake river and Ocklawaha proper. "The Ocklawaha takes its rise out of the Lake Apopka, about 73 ms. by water above its mouth. At the outlet of this lake the stream is 15 feet wide and 7 feet deep; but the width and depth of the river are increasing gradually down to St. John's. The lake Apopka being but 80 ms. NE. from the bay of Espiritu Santo, (Tampa) the Ocklawaha, if improved, might gradually facilitate the inland communication between this bay and the Atlantic ocean. In this direction, the distance from the mouth of St. John's to the bay is about 260 miles, out of which, 180 would be by water, and 80 by land. Above its mouth 16 miles, the Ocklawaha receives the outlet of Orange lake.

"The banks of this river (outlet of Orange lake) are represented as lined in many places with well timbered hammocks. The country through which run the head branches is generally sandy, with a pine growth; it presents, however, some fine hammocks, and also extensive prairies, subject to be overflown in rainy weather. Numerous ponds and lakes are met with in every direction."—*See Engineer's report, public document, No.* 185, p. 13.

The Ocklawaha heads in the country of the Seminole Indians, between the sources of St. John's and those of Amaxuara rivers flowing by a general northern course to the influx of Orange lake outlet. The latter heads between the Santa Fe branch of Suwanee and Amaxuara rivers, and, flowing eastwards, joins the Ocklawaha. Below their junction the name of Ocklawaha and course of Orange river are maintained to St. John's. Height of Orange lake above the ocean 41 feet.

Ocklockonne, bay and river. The bay of Ocklockonne is in fact the inner part of the larger bay of Appalachie, and under the latter head the former has been already noticed, but we may add, from the engineer's report, that the bay of Ocklockonne "lies 18 miles SE. of St Mark. It entrance is much

obstructed by oyster banks; and its bottom may be considered as part of the shoal, which, from Appalachie to Cape St. Blas, impedes approach to the coast. The general width of Ocklockonne bay is 1⅞ ms., the length 6½. The depth which can be carried through the bay to Ocklockonne river 7 feet at low tide."

Ocklockonne river rises in Georgia, interlocking sources with those of Suwannee, and some confluents of Flint river, draining sections of Baker, Decatur, Irwin, and Lowndes counties, the various branches unite in Thomas after a general southern course of 50 miles; inflecting thence to southwestward 60 ms., and, about middistance, having entered Florida, it again bends to SE. 30 miles to its entrance into Ocklockonne bay. This river sweeps an elliptic curve round to the westward of Tallahassee. Its basin or valley lies between those of Appalachicola and Oscilla rivers.

Oconee, river, Georgia, NE. branch of the Alatamaha. It rises in Hall co., Georgia, and, flowing SSE. about 170 ms., by comparative courses joins the Oakmulgee to form the Alatamaha. It is navigable for boats of considerable size to Milledgeville.

Ocracoke Inlet, unites Albemarle to Pamlico sound, on the coast of Tyrrell county, North Carolina. It has a depth of 14 feet upon its most shallow bar.

Ocrida.—See *Loochrida.*

Octararo, creek, Penn., rises in Lancaster and Chester cos., and, flowing SSW., enters Cecil co., Md., and falls into Susquehannah river about 10 ms. above Havre de Grace.

Octararo, post office, Lancaster co., Pa, 52 ms. SE. from Harrisburg.

Ocumara, bay of Colombia, in Venezuela, about about 15 ms. E. from Porto Cavallo.

Oczakow, or *Otchakof*, seaport and fortress of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf. It was taken by storm by the Russians in 1788, and was confirmed to Russia by the subsequent peace. This important place is the key to both the Bog and the Dnieper, rivers of great consequence to this part of the empire. It is seated near the Black sea, on the N. side of the estuary of the Dnieper, opposite Kinburn, 50 ms. W. of Cherson, and 190 N. by E. of Constantinople. Lon. 30 30 E., lat. 46 35 N.

Odalisk, Turkish, from *oda*, *chamber*, wives of the sultans, mothers, also, they may be, but not not of the heir apparent. The latter is *Sultana Valide.*

Odenna, town of Guinea.—See *George del Mina.*

Odenbach, town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, on the Glan, 34 ms. SW. of Mentz.

Odensee, town of Denmark, capital of the isle of Funen. It supplies the greatest part of the army with all their leather accoutrements, and is particularly famous for gloves. Here are also manufactures of cloth, sugar, soap. It is situated on a river, 6 ms. from the bay of Stegestrand, and 90 W. by S. of Copenhagen. Lon. 10 17 E., lat. 55 30 N.

Oder, river of Germany, which has its source in the mountains of Moravia, and flows N. to Oderberg, then passes by Ratibor, Oppeln, Breslau, and Glogau, in Silesia, Crossen, Frankfort, Lebus, Custrin, and Frinwalt, in Brandenburg, and Gartz, Stettin, Camin, Wollin, Usedom, and Wolgast, in Pomerania. Below Stettin it forms a large lake or bay, called Gross Haff, and then enters the Baltic sea by three channels, called Peene, Swin, and Diwenow, between which lie the islands of Usedom and Wollin.

The Oder is not entirely a river of Germany, the largest of its confluents, the Warta, flowing from Poland. The Oder proper rises in Moravia, about 25 English ms. E. from Olmutz, first pursues a course nearly NE., but gradually curving to the N. enters Silesia, and, turning to NNW., drains that fine country nearly 250 ms. It then enters Upper Saxony, through which the residue of its course is continued. The Warta rises in the palatinate of Cracow, in Poland, 50 ms E. from Brieg, in Silesia, flows nearly N. 100 English ms. over the palatinates of Cracow, Siradia, and part of Kalish, assumes a NW. course, which it pursues, with many partial windings, nearly 200 ms. to Landsberg, where it receives, also from Poland, the Netze. The Netze has its principal source from Lake Goplo Jeziero, between the Warta and Vistula; it first flows NW. 70 English ms. to the connecting canal which unites this stream to the Vistula below Thorn, and from thence W. 120 ms. to its junction with the Warta, at Landsberg. Below Landsberg the united streams flow a little S. of W. about 50 ms. to Kustrin, where they are lost in the main volume of the Oder. Between Kustrin and Oderburg, in a general distance of 35 ms., the Oder is made navigable by a canal along or near the eastern side. The entire length of the Oder, by the Oder proper, is upwards of 400 English ms., and nearly as much following the Warta. The noble valley of the Oder is contained between N. lat. 49 25 and 54°, being about 350 ms. in length, with 150 mean breadth, and draining an area of 52,500 sq. ms. It is united to the Elbe by a canal from between Oderberg and Freyenwalde, into the Havel, and thence down the latter by Libenwalde, Spandau, and Potzdam, into the Elbe above Werben. Another canal joins the Oder with the Spree near Mulrose. See *Havel* and *Spree*; see, also, *Stettin* and *Bromberg*. The Oder is navigable from Brieg, in Silesia, to the Baltic, upwards of 360 ms. A cut called the New Oder was begun in 1753, from Kustrin, and a dredging machine, worked by steam, was procured a few years past in England to deepen the bar at the mouth of the river. The Warta is navigable 200 ms. into Poland. The main navigation passes along the branch called the Netze, as far as Brackel, where commences the canal of Bromberg, constructed between 1722 and 1725, by Brackenhalf, under the direction of Frederick the Great. Fall 67 feet from the summit level of the Warta into the little river Brahe, at Bromberg.

Oderburg, town of Moravia, on the confines of Silesia, with a castle, seated on the Oder, at the influx of the Elsa, 18 ms. NNW. of Teschen.——Town of Brandenberg, in the middle mark, situate on the Oder, 25 ms. NW. of Custrin.

Odernheim, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Seltz, 14 ms. S. of Mentz.——Town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, seated on the Glan, near its conflux with the Nahe, 28 ms. SW. of Mentz.

Odessa, fortified town of Russia, in the government of Catherinenslaf, seated on a gulf of the Black sea, 44 ms. W. by S. of Oczakow. Lon. 30 24 E., lat. 46 28 N. This place, formerly an obscure village, was chosen by Catharine II, in 1792, as a suitable place to form a Russian emporium on the Black sea. The bay is spacious, deep, and bottomed with fine sand or gravel. The adjacent regions on the Dnieper, Bog, and Dniester, are in a high degree productive. Its advance has been extremely rapid; in 1804 it contained 15,000; in 1820, 36,000; and in 1822, above 40,000 inhabitants. Its chief export staple is grain. Tallow, hides, &c., are also exported in small quantities. The prospect is fair that Odessa will become one of the greatest marts of the eastern continent.

Odeypoor, town of Hindoostan, capital of Jushpour, in the province of Orissa. It is 60 ms. NE. of Ruttenpour, and 220 NW. of Cattack. Lon. 83 22 E., lat. 22 37 N.

Odiham, town of Eng., in Hampshire, on the Basingstoke canal, 24 ms. NE. of Winchester, and 42 W. by S. of London.

Oebafeld, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, seated on the Aller, 22 ms. NE. of Brunswick.

Oecumenic Council, Greek, *oikoumenê*, to inhabit: all that is habitable, universal, or general. From its title this council ought to be composed of all the bishops of the Catholic church; but in its ordinary acceptation it only supposes the full representation of that church. *Synod* in reality has the same meaning.—See the latter article.

Oedenburg, or *Soprony-Norwegye*, palatinate of West Hungary, commencing about 40 ms. SSE. from Vienna.

Oederan, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, situate near the Flohe, 9 ms. ENE. of Chemnitz.

Oeland, island of Sweden, in the Baltic, separated from the coast of Gothland by a strait 12 ms. broad in the narrowest part. It is 80 ms. long, but not more than 9 broad. The N. part has fine forests and quarries of excellent freestone, but the S. part is more level, and very fertile. Both parts abound in alum mines. Bornholm is the chief town, seated on the strait, 22 ms. ENE. of Calmar. Longitude 16 50 E., latitude 56 48 North.

Oelfelt, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the Aller, 25 ms. E. of Brunswick. Lon. 11 20 E., lat. 52 27 N.

Oels, principality of Silesia, forming part of the government of Breslau.

Oelsnitz, town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Voigtland, seated on the Elster. Lon. 12 10 E., lat. 50 19 N.

Oesel, island of the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Riga. It is 74 ms. long and 50 broad, and defended by two forts. It formerly belonged to Denmark, but now to Russia. Its capital is Arensburg.

Oeting, town of Upper Bavaria. It is divided into the upper and lower town, and is seated on the Inn, 8 ms. NW. of Burkausen. Lon. 12 44 E., lat. 48 14 N.

Oeting, or *Oetingen*, town of Suabia, capital of a co. of the same name. It is seated on the river Wirnitz, 12 ms. NNW. of Donawert, and 35 WNW. of Ingolstadt. Lon. 10 40 E., lat. 48 58 N.

Offa's Dike, entrenchment cast up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England against the incursions of the Welsh. It runs through Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire.

Offanto, river of the kingdom of Naples, which rises in the Appennines, passes by Conza and Monte Verde, separates Capitanta from Basilicata and Terri di Bari, and falls into the Gulf of Venice near Barletta. It is the ancient Aufidius.

Offenbach, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, on the Maine, 5 ms. E. of Frankfort. Lon. 8 48 E., lat. 49 54 N.

Offenburg, town of Suabia, on the Kintzing, 12 ms SE. of Strasburg, and 28 S. of Baden. Lon. 8 1 E., lat. 48 31 N.

Offida, town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 26 ms. S. of Loretto. Lon. 13 46 E., lat. 42 53 N.

Offutt's, post office, Hampshire co., Va., 93 ms. NW. from W. C.

Ofoo Island.—See *Navigators' Islands*.

Ogden, town, Monroe co., N. Y., 10 ms. a little N. of W. from Rochester. Population 1820, 1,435.

Ogden's, post office, Scott co., Mo.

Ogdensburg, town and seat of justice, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., on St. Lawrence river, on the point below the mouth of Oswegatche. The site of this town is high, bold and pleasing, and the mouth of the Oswegatche affords an excellent harbor. It is the lowest point of ship navigation on St. Lawrence from Lake Ontario. The Gallop rapids commence about 5 ms. below. It is the seat of some mills and manufactories, and stands opposite to Prescott, in U. C., 65 ms. by land NE. from Sackett's Harbor, and about 120 ms. above Montreal. Pop. of the tp. 1840, 2,526.

Ogechee, river of Ga., rising in Greene co., and, flowing SE. between the confluents of the Alatamaha and Savannah rivers, falls into the Atlantic ocean by Ossabow sound, 20 ms. S. from Savannah. It passes by Georgetown, in Warren, and Louisville, in Jefferson co.

Oginski canal, between the governments of Bielsk and Minsk, in Russian Poland. It commences in the Iasiolda, which falls into the Prypiez, and thence into the Dneiper, and terminates near Slonim, in the Schara, a branch of the Niemen. It was made navigable in 1784, and completed in 1802. By this canal, and by the Dnieper and Niemen, a water communication is opened between the Baltic and Black seas.

Oglethorp, co. of Georgia, bounded E. by Elbert and Wilkes, S. by Talliaferro and Greene, W. by Clark, and N. by Madison. N. lat. 34° and lon. 6° W. of W. C. intersect near the NE. angle of this co. Greatest length 32 ms., mean breadth 15, and area 480 sq. ms. Chief town, Lexington. The surface moderately hilly, and soil productive. Staples, cotton grain, &c. Pop. 1820, 14,046; in 1840, 10,868. Cent. lat. 33 54 N., lon. W. C. 6 23 W.

Oguinquit, village, York co., Me.

Ohio, NW. tp. of Alleghany co., Pa., on the Ohio river. Pop. 1820, 1,477.——One of the western tps. of Beaver co., Pa., on and N. from

Ohio river. Pop. in 1820, 1,073.——Co., Va., bounded by Washington and Greene cos., in Pa., E., Tyler co., in Va., S., the Ohio river W., and Brooke co., in Va., N. Length 32, mean width 10 ms.; area 320 sq. ms. The surface of this co. is excessively broken by hills, and yet the soil is almost uniformly productive. Beside the Ohio river, which washes its western border, it is watered by Short creek, Wheeling creek, Grave creek, Fish creek, and Fishing creek. The alluvial bottoms of the Ohio and the above creeks are exuberantly fertile. Staples, grain, flour, pork, beef, live stock, &c. Chief town, Wheeling. Pop. in 1820, 9,182; and in 1840, 13,367. Cent. lat. 40°, lon. W. C. 3 42 W.——Co., Ky., bounded by Butler SE., Green river or Muhlenberg S. and SW., Davies NW., Breckenridge N., and Grayson NE. Length 32, mean width 20 ms.; area 640 sq. ms. Chief town, Hartford. Pop. 1820, 3,879. Cent. lat. 37 30 N., lon W. C. 9 40 W.

Ohio, State of the United States, bounded by the Ohio river or Va. SE., Ohio river or Ky. S., Ia. W., Mich. and Lake Erie N., and Pa. NE.

	Miles.
Ohio has an interior boundary on Ohio river, from the mouth of Little Beaver to that of the Great Miami - - -	440
Due N. from the mouth of Great Miami, N. lat. 39 7, to N. lat. 41 35 - -	170
Thence due E. to Lake Erie - -	80
Thence along the SE. shore of Erie -	150
Thence along the western boundary of Pennsylvania - - - - -	93
Having an entire outline of - - -	933

Area 40,000, equal to 25,600,000 acres. It extends from 37 30 to 42° N. lat., and from 80 32 to 84 50 W. lon.

The longest line in the State of Ohio, NE. and SW., is 300 ms. Its width between Pennsylvania and Indiana 227 ms.

Though not marked by any of those bold and sublime features which are peculiar only to mountainous countries, Ohio presents some very remarkable traits, which call forth the utmost attention of the statist and philosopher.

For the general features of Ohio, see art. *Mississippi basin*, section Ohio river.

When it is known that the vale in which the Ohio flows is from 300 to 400 feet below the common level of the adjacent country, and when it is also known that an immense table land extends through the State in nearly a NE. and SW. direction, the origin of the phenomena, which serve to form its physiognomy, is easily traced. The rugged appearance of the Ohio banks in all their extent give an idea of unevenness to the State, which an examination of its interior must correct.

Like all other sections of the U. S., Ohio cannot be designated by any general character; and similar to every newly settled part of our country, from the attention of early emigrants being naturally turned towards the best soil, the river alluvian and rich prairie margins have contributed to give too high a coloring to descriptions of its lands.

As far as a general view can be adopted, the following may exhibit the great outlines of the State.

Fifty or sixty ms. from the Ohio river, hilly, and in part very rugged, formed by abrasion of water. The region immediately in the rear of the hilly is not level, though not rising into hills of any considerable elevation; it is rolling land, and presents features in exact accordance with what must rise from the theory we have adopted.

The interior and western part of Ohio may be regarded as elevated, when compared with Lake Erie or Ohio river, but, with very partial exceptions, the surface is a plain, and, strange as it may appear to those who have not traversed it, an alluvial plain. No part of the banks of any Atlantic river is more unequivocally alluvial than are the site and environs of Columbus, and they are only a specimen of the whole adjacent country. Under the heads of *Muskingum*, *Hockhocking*, *Licking*, &c., the singular fact is noticed of the river's rising in or on this interior flat, and flowing towards and not from the hills. An idea that the Ohio hills are a buttress to the plain within is directly contrary to fact. It is an error I must plead guilty of having in some measure contributed to sustain.

The third variety is that of the plains, or table land. This natural section contains very various species of soil, from rich river alluvian and prairie to sterile oak barrens and marshes; the latter to considerable extent.

Another remarkable natural section of Ohio lies along Lake Erie. The slope of the country rises gradually along Ohio towards the sources of the Muskingum and Cuyahoga. On the latter, a sudden and much more inclined depression falls towards the lake. This dividing line, for ridge it cannot be called, does not conform to the bearings of Erie. At the NE. angle of the State, its apex is within 3 miles, whilst towards the sources of Maumee, it has receded above 100 miles from the lake.

A series of falls interrupts every river of Ohio flowing into Erie. Those which flow into Ohio river, except Muskingum, though all are rapid in their descent, none have falls. The small cataract at Muskingum, at Zanesville, is the last water-fall in any stream of magnitude, worthy notice, on the northwestern slope of the Ohio basin. It may not be irrelevant to remark, that on all the vast extent W. from Zanesville to the sources of the Platte and Kanzas rivers, and NW. to the sources of Yellow Stone and Missouri rivers, no cataract worthy notice has been discovered. Below the Great Kenawha, on the southeastern slope, their occurrence is equally rare. The rapids of Ohio and Muscle shoals, in Ten., are only approaches to falls, and both are merely strong rapids, the latter only obstructing up stream, both admitting down stream navigation. Indeed, exemption from impediments to commercial intercourse may be constantly kept in view as one of the most felicitous features of the whole Mississippi basin. An exemption to an equal extent can no where else be found on the globe, except in the basins of the Plate, Amazon, and Oronoco rivers, in S. America.

It would be a very interesting solution to determine the relative extent of the various natural sections of Ohio. Such an estimate would be so vague, upon the uncertain data we possess, that no satisfactory result can be obtained. It may be observed, that the three sections, hilly, rolling, and level, are nearly of equal extent, or about 13,300

sq. ms. each; and that the whole State is, though unequally so, habitable. The result of the settlement of this State proves its general productiveness.

I have been myself over a large part of the southern and northern frontiers of Ohio, and have every where found the soil favorable to the purpose of agriculture. No part of what is called barrens, or swamp, in Ohio, are so irreclaimable as the sandy shores of the Carolinas and Florida, the sea marshes of Louisiana and Texas, or so unproductive as the interminable pine tracts which reach from the Roanoke to Red river.

In point of position, its locale is in many respects favorable, but its advantages are more appropriate to an interior than exterior communication. The quantity of its arable soil will, no doubt, combined as it is by many moral causes, superinduce a very dense population in Ohio; circumstances, however, common to all, will produce in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, a mass of population by far exceeding that of any other equal continuous extent in the United States.

The most common mineral productions of Ohio are coal and iron. Coal is found along the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, and iron ore in various parts of the State. Water, impregnated with muriate of soda, (common salt,) has been found, but not in any quantity to render the manufacture of salt an object of any considerable value.

The staples of this State are numerous and important, consisting of wheat, rye, oats, Indian corn, whiskey, apples, cider, live stock, and salted provisions. The most frequented commercial outlets are, by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to New Orleans; by Lake Erie and Detroit river, to Detroit; by Lakes Erie and Ontario and St. Lawrence river, to Montreal; and by land to Pittsburg, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The seat of Government is at Columbus, but by far the largest town in the State is the city of Cincinnati, containing, at present, about 47,000 inhabitants. Steubenville, Zanesville, Cleveland, and several others, are flourishing places, containing a population of from 5,000 to 6,000.

The civil and political subdivisions of Ohio are the following, with the result of the census of 1820 annexed, which, in accordance with our general plan, we retain, but which, if not adopted in other cases, would deserve to be so in that of Ohio, from the prodigious increase of population:

Census of 1820.

Counties.	Inhabitants.	Sq. ms.	To sq. m.
Adams	10,406	400	26
Allen.			
Ashtabula	7,382	700	10
Athens	6,339	750	8
Belmont	20,229	500	40
Brown	13,264	470	30
Butler	21,746	480	45
Champaign	8,479	460	18
Clark	9,533	400	24
Clermont	15,820	416	38
Clinton	8,085	360	22
Columbiana	22,082	864	25
Coshocton	7,086	900	6
Crawford	-	540	
Cuyahoga	6,298	468	9
Darke	3,717	672	5½
Delaware	7,639	650	12

TABLE—Continued.

Counties.	Inhabitants.	Sq. ms.	To sq. m.
Fairfield	16,633	540	30
Fayette	6,516	450	14
Franklin	10,292	520	19¾
Gallia	7,098	500	14
Geauga	7,791	600	13
Greene	10,529	400	26
Guernsey	9,292	470	19
Hamilton	31,764	400	79
Hancock	-	578	
Hardin	-	570	
Harrison	14,345	450	31
Henry	-	630	
Highland	12,308	420	30
Hocking	2,130	432	5
Holmes.			
Huron	6,675	900	7
Jackson	3,746	490	7½
Jefferson	18,531	500	37
Knox	8,326	600	14
Lawrence	3,499	430	8
Licking	11,861	700	19
Logan	3,181	500	6
Madison	4,799	400	12
Marion	-	530	
Medina	3,082	760	4
Meigs	4,480	400	11
Mercer.			
Miami	8,851	410	21
Monroe	4,645	518	9
Montgomery	15,999	480	33
Morgan	5,297	500	10½
Muskingum	17,824	660	27
Paulding	-	432	
Perry	8,429	400	21
Pickaway	13,149	470	30
Pike	4,253	400	10
Portage	10,095	750	13
Preble	10,237	430	23¾
Putnam	-	575	
Richland	9,169	900	10
Ross	20,619	650	31
Sandusky	852	600	6½
Scioto	5,750	575	10
Seneca	-	540	
Shelby	2,106	418	5
Starke	12,406	800	15½
Trumbull	15,546	870	17¾
Tuscarawas	8,328	680	12
Vanwert	-	432	
Union	1,996	500	34
Warren	17,837	400	44½
Washington	10,425	600	17
Wayne	44,933	720	16¾
Williams	-	600	
Wood	733	750	1
Total	581,434	38,260	15

Ohio is calculated by Mr. Kilbourn, in his Gazetteer, to contain 40,000 sq. ms. That calculation is, no doubt, nearly correct; therefore, allowing for surface, irreclaimable swamps, and other uncultivated tracts, the aggregate of the counties will approach very closely to the real arable land of Ohio.

The progressive population of Ohio is an unmatched phenomenon in the history of colonization. In 1783, the ground now embraced within its limits was one wide waste. In 1790, 3,000 civilized inhabitants were only found on its surface. In 1800, they had increased to 42,156. In 1810, the census presented an abstract containing 237,842. In 1820, the State possessed 581,434 inhabitants. It demands a very limited knowledge of the relation of Ohio, its admirable position, its exuberant soil, and, above all, the effects which must ensue from opening the western canal of New York, to foresee an augmentation of people in Ohio more rapid in the next ten years than in any equal antecedent period.

Ohio, in 1820, contained 576,572 white inhabitants, and 4,723 free colored persons. In point of classification, the inhabitants were composed of:

Foreigners not naturalized	3,495
Engaged in agriculture	110,921
Engaged in manufactures	18,956
Engaged in commerce	1,459

Ohio became a State of the U. S. in 1803.

Population of Ohio, by classes, from the census of 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	144,582	137,725
5 to 10	115,832	110,949
10 to 15	96,697	91,294
15 to 20	81,431	84,872
20 to 30	138,755	127,730
30 to 40	85,944	75,799
40 to 50	54,992	48,588
50 to 60	30,298	28,037
60 to 70	18,182	14,636
70 to 80	6,778	5,592
80 to 90	1,617	1,345
90 to 100	200	173
100 and upwards	52	22
	775,360	726,762
		775,360
Total whites	-	1,502,122

Free colored persons.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10	2,560	2,630
10 to 24	2,688	2,784
24 to 36	1,719	1,640
36 to 55	1,175	1,063
55 to 100	579	487
100 and upwards	19	8
	8,740	8,602
		8,740
Total free colored	-	17,342
Slaves	-	3
	-	17,345
Aggregate	-	1,519,467

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	167
Do. from 14 to 25	198
Do. above 25	194
Do. total deaf and dumb	552
Do. blind	372
Insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	363
Private charge	832
Colored persons, free and slaves, in the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb	33
Blind	33
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	62
Private charge	103
All persons in the foregoing employed in—	
Mining	704
Agriculture	272,579
Commerce	9,201
Manufactures and trades	66,265
Navigation on the ocean	212
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	3,323
Learned professions	5,663
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services	875
Universities or colleges	18
Do. students in	1,717
Academies and grammar schools	73
Do. students in	4,310
Primary and common schools	5,186
Do. scholars in	218,609
Scholars at public charge	51,812
White persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write	35,394

Population of Ohio, by counties, from the census of 1840.

Counties.	Free white persons.		Free col. persons.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Adams	6,757	6,363	30	33	-	-	13,183
Allen	4,708	4,348	11	12	-	-	9,079
Ashtabula	12,078	11,629	9	8	-	-	23,724
Athens	9,839	9,215	32	23	-	-	19,109
Belmont	15,294	14,865	348	374	-	-	30,901
Brown	11,244	10,857	300	314	-	-	23,715
Butler	14,628	13,291	126	128	-	-	28,173
Carroll	9,145	8,914	22	27	-	-	18,108
Champaign	8,546	7,847	185	143	-	-	16,721
Clark	8,471	8,211	107	93	-	-	16,882
Clermont	11,756	11,228	62	60	-	-	23,106
Clinton	7,834	7,508	184	193	-	-	15,719
Columbiana	20,353	19,608	209	208	-	-	40,278
Coshocton	11,157	10,395	20	18	-	-	21,590
Crawford	6,863	6,284	2	3	-	-	13,152
Cuyahoga	13,635	12,750	63	58	-	-	26,506
Dark	6,969	6,113	110	90	-	-	13,282
Delaware	11,182	10,802	41	35	-	-	22,060
Erie	6,586	5,916	58	39	-	-	12,599
Fayette	5,401	5,347	127	109	-	-	10,984
Franklin	12,822	11,422	442	363	-	-	25,049
Fairfield	16,576	15,006	165	177	-	-	31,924
Gallia	6,463	6,182	386	413	-	-	13,444
Geauga	8,298	7,996	2	1	-	-	16,297
Greene	8,952	8,232	169	175	-	-	17,528
Guernsey	13,947	13,611	88	102	-	-	27,748
Hamilton	41,331	36,235	1192	1384	-	-	80,145
Hancock	5,113	4,865	4	4	-	-	9,986
Hardin	2,408	2,186	3	1	-	-	4,598
Harrison	10,154	9,772	82	81	-	-	20,099
Henry	1,555	932	5	1	-	-	2,503
Highland	11,071	10,412	402	384	-	-	22,269
Hocking	4,987	4,708	26	20	-	-	9,741
Holmes	9,338	8,747	2	1	-	-	18,088
Huron	11,973	11,854	55	51	-	-	23,933
Jackson	4,866	4,563	144	171	-	-	9,744
Jefferson	12,297	12,236	259	238	-	-	25,030
Knox	15,181	14,335	41	22	-	-	29,579
Lawrence	4,956	4,633	72	76	1	-	9,738
Lake	6,982	6,736	11	16	-	-	13,719
Licking	17,996	16,960	75	64	-	-	35,096
Logan	6,925	6,673	205	202	-	-	14,015
Lorain	9,561	8,844	38	24	-	-	18,467
Lucas	5,234	4,094	35	19	-	-	9,382
Madison	4,622	4,306	54	43	-	-	9,025
Marion	7,562	7,151	26	26	-	-	14,765
Medina	9,488	8,851	6	7	-	-	18,352
Meigs	5,856	5,568	18	10	-	-	11,452
Mercer	4,564	3,509	102	102	-	-	8,277
Montgomery	16,549	15,013	182	194	-	-	31,938
Miami	10,042	9,435	96	115	-	-	19,688
Monroe	9,548	8,960	8	5	-	-	18,521
Morgan	10,762	10,722	33	35	-	-	20,552
Muskingum	19,322	18,864	276	286	-	1	38,749
Ottawa	1,241	1,002	4	1	-	-	2,248
Paulding	692	342	-	-	-	-	1,034
Perry	9,813	9,484	20	27	-	-	19,344
Pickaway	9,918	9,474	165	168	-	-	19,725
Pike	3,776	3,521	172	157	-	-	7,626
Preble	9,969	9,424	46	42	1	-	19,482
Portage	11,726	11,200	20	19	-	-	22,965
Putnam	2,850	2,338	1	-	-	-	5,189
Richland	22,662	21,805	38	27	-	-	44,532
Ross	13,571	12,694	634	561	-	-	27,460
Sandusky	5,385	4,756	22	19	-	-	10,182
Scioto	5,631	5,355	108	98	-	-	11,192
Seneca	9,383	8,890	33	32	-	-	18,338
Shelby	6,405	5,497	142	110	-	-	12,154
Stark	17,589	16,810	103	101	-	-	34,603
Summit	11,690	10,828	20	22	-	-	22,560
Trumbull	19,224	18,813	43	27	-	-	38,107
Tuscaroras	13,008	12,552	36	33	-	-	25,631
Union	4,271	4,073	43	35	-	-	8,422
Van Wert	841	736	-	-	-	-	1,577
Warren	11,666	11,112	170	171	-	-	23,141
Wayne	18,330	17,437	25	16	-	-	35,808
Williams	2,459	2,004	1	1	-	-	4,465
Washington	10,639	9,915	125	144	-	-	20,823
Wood	2,839	2,486	15	16	-	-	5,357
Total Ohio	775360	726762	8740	8602	2	1	1,519,467

Ohio, river of the U. S., the great NE. branch of Mississippi.—See *Mississippi*, section Ohio.

Ohio, southern tp., Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 483.——SW. tp., Clermont co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 2,791.

Ohiopyle Falls, in Youghiogeny river, Fayette co., Pa., 11 or 12 ms. NE. from Uniontown.

Oil Creek, creek, Pa., rising in the NE. part of Crawford, and SW. of Warren co., flows S., and falls into the Alleghany river 10 ms. above Franklin. On it is a remarkable spring, on the waters of which a mineral oil is found to float.——SE. town, Crawford co., Pa., 20 ms. NNE. from Franklin.

Oil Spring, Cattaraugus co., N. Y.

Oisans, town of Fr., in the dep. of Isere, and late province of Dauphiny, 28 ms. SE. of Grenoble. Beauvais is the capital. Lon. 6 25 E., lat. 45° N.

Oise, dep. of Fr., including part of the late province of the Isle of France.——River which has its source in the Ardennes, and falls into the Seine, near Pontoise. It gives name to the above department.

Oka, river of European Russia, great SW. branch of the Volga. It rises in the governments of Smolensk, Kalouga, and Orel, flows NE. by E., and joins the Volga at Nishnei-Novogorod, after a comparative course of 600 ms. It passes by Orel, Kalouga, Kolomna, Riazan, Spask, Kassimov, and Murom. Mosqua, on which stands Moscow, is one of its northern branches. It is one of the best navigable secondary rivers in Europe, being passable with boats to Orel, near its source.

Okeham.—See *Oakham*.

Okingham, or *Wokingham*, town of Eng., in Berkshire, 8 ms. SE. of Reading, and 32 W. of London. Lon. 59′ W., lat. 51 25 N.

Ok-lock-one, river U. S., rises in Georgia, and, flowing SSW., falls into Ok-lock-one bay and St. George's sound, 40 ms. E. from the mouth of the Appalachicola river.—See *Ocklockonne bay and river*.

Ok-lock one bay is the extreme inland extension of Appalache bay, and receives the Ok-lock-one and St. Mark's rivers. Lat. 30 8 N., lon. W. C. 7 15 W.

Okotzk, province of the government of Irkutzk, in Russia. Its capital, of the same name, is seated at the mouth of the Okota, in a bay of the Eastern ocean.

Oldaker's Mills, post office, Hardy co., Va., 103 ms. W. from W. C.

Oldenburg, Grand duchy of, State of Germany, bounded N. by the German sea, E. by the Weser, and S. and W. by the kingdom of Hanover. It is about 70 English miles from S. to N. with a mean width of 20, or contains 1,400 sq. ms. N. lat. 53, and lon. 8° E. of London, intersects near the centre of the duchy. Oldenburg is a very ancient State of Europe, and was about the beginning of the 15th century united to Holstein by the marriage of Hedwiga of Holstein, with Theodoric the fortunate count of Oldenburg. Their third son Christian, married the widow of Christopher, king of Denmark, and in 1448, was placed on the throne of that kingdom, and received Holstein by the will of his mother. Gerard, the eldest son of Theodoric, transmitted Oldenburg to his successors, who held it until 1667, when, by the death without heirs of Antony Gouthier, the last duke, it reverted to Denmark. In 1762, by the accession of the Duke of Holstein Gottorp to the throne of Russia, the inconvenience became felt of that great Power possessing a fief of Denmark, and, by a provisional treaty, in 1766, and finally, by a treaty of Cession of 1773, the grand duke, afterwards the Emperor Paul, ceded Holstein to Denmark, and received in exchange Oldenburg and Delmennorst, which, by the consent of the German States, was erected into a sovereign duchy, in favor of a younger branch of Holstein Gottorp, Paul Frederick, who married the grand duchess Catherine, daughter of Paul, and sister to the late and reigning emperor of Russia. The sweeping seizure made by Napoleon in 1810, of the countries situated along the North sea with the Free towns of Bremen and Hamburg, the duchy of Lauenberg, city of Lubec, and intervening places included the duchy of Oldenburg. The grand duke claimed and received the active interference of his brother-in-law. Napoleon offered in exchange, Erfurt, and the lordship of Blankerhaym, which the duke of Oldenburg refused, and left the Russian Emperor the choice of seeing his sister and her children despoiled, or of supporting her rights. The duchy of Oldenburg was, indeed, perhaps the most efficient cause of the violent hatred of Alexander against Napoleon. In 1813, the grand duke was, by the fall of French power, restored with his children. The duchess Catharine was no more; she d ed in 1812.

The Congress of Vienna, in 1815, confirmed his title of grand duke, and ceded to him the small principality of Birkenfield on the Nahe, between Treves and Worms. The territory of Oldenburg now comprises 34 Eng. sq. ms. with a pop. of 240,000. Chief towns:

Oldenburg, the capital, pop. -	6,000
Delmenhorst, pop. - -	1,800
Jever, pop. - - -	3,000
Eutis, pop. - - -	3,000

Two small districts in the vicinity of Lubec, and in the duchy of Holstein, belong to the grand duke rather than to Oldenburg.—See *Birkenfield*.

Oldenburg, town of Westphalia, capital of a country of the same name. It is noted for its horses, and is seated on the Hunta, 22 ms. W. of Bremen, and 45 SE. of Embden. Lon. 8 8 E., lat. 53 7 N.——Town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Baltic 30 ms. N. of Lubec. Lon. 10 47 E., lat. 54 22 N.

Oldendorf, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, seated on the Wenaw and Esca. Lon. 10 35 E., lat. 53 16 N.

Oldendorf, town of Westphalia, in the territory of Schawenburg, seated on the Weser, 28 ms. SW. of Hanover. Lon. 9 31 E., lat. 52 16 N.

Oldenzeel, town in the United Provinces of Overyssel, 30 ms. E. of Deventer. Lon. 6 57 E., lat. 52 20 N.

Olderlo, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Trave, 17 ms. W. of Lubec, and 25 NE. of Hamburg. Lon. 10 18 E., lat. 53 52 N.

Old Fort, village, Centre co., Pa.; by postroad 130 ms. NW. from Harrisburg.——Post office, Burke co., N. C.

Oldham, co. Ky., on O. river, formed from Henry and Jefferson cos., and is bounded by the Ohio river and by the cos. of Henry, Shelby, and Jefferson. Chief town, Westport. Cent. lat. 38 25, lon. W. C. 8 21 W. Pop. 1840, 7,380.

Old Head of Kinsale, cape of the S. coast of Ireland, about 6 miles S. from Kinsale. It is a high rocky promontory, which has been recently rendered distressfully remarkable by the wreck of the Albion, 1822.

Oldman's Creek, small stream of N. J., separating Salem and Gloucester cos., and falling into the Delaware about 3 ms. below Marcus Hook.

Old Point Comfort, and post office, is the extreme S. point of Elizabeth City co., Va., about 15 ms. N. from Norfolk. The two opposing points of Willoughby and Old Point Comfort separate Lynnhaven bay from Hampton Roads. The strait between the two points is the real mouth of James river.

Old Town, or *Indian Old Town*, town and island in Penobscot river, Penobscot co., Me. It is an Indian settlement, containing about 200 acres and 300 persons.

Old Town, town, Alleghany co., Md., on the N. side of Potomac river, near the mouth of the SW. branch, 14 ms. SE. of Cumberland, and 134 NW. of Washington.——Village, Ross co., O., 12 ms. NW. from Chilicothe, and 54 a little S. of E. from Columbus.

Olean, town, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., on Alleghany river, at the mouth of Olean creek, containing *Hamilton*; which see. Pop. 1820, 1,047.——Creek, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., flows S., and falls into Alleghany river at Hamilton.

Oleron, isle of France, 5 ms. from the coasts of Aunis and Saintonge. It is 12 ms. long, and 5 broad; is populous and fertile, producing corn and wine, and is defended by a castle. It contains about 10 or 12,000 inhabitants, and on a headland is a light-house, and on its E. side stands a strong castle. In the reign of Richard I., this island was part of the possession of the Crown of England; and here that monarch compiled the code of maritime laws called the laws of Oleron, which are received by all nations in Europe as the ground of all their marine constitutions. Lon. 1 20 W., lat. 46 3 N.——Town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Bearn, on the Cave, 10 ms. SW. of Pau. Lon. 14′ W., lat. 43 7 N.

Olesko, town of Poland, in Red Russia, 36 ms. ENE. of Lemburg. Lon. 25 10 E., lat. 50 23 N.

Oley, tp., Berks co., Pa., 8 ms. E. from Reading, and 12 NW. from Pottsgrove.

Olika, town of Poland, in Volhinia, with a citadel, 20 ms. E. of Lucko. Lon. 26 8 E., lat. 51 15 N.

Olinda, or *Pernambuco*, town of Brazil, and capital of Pernambuco, seated on the Atlantic, with a very good harbor.—See *Pernambuco*.

Olita. town of Spain, in Navarre, where their kings formerly resided. It is seated in a fertile country, 20 ms. N. of Tudela. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 42 22 N.

Oliva, celebrated monastery of Western Prussia, 3 ms. W. of Dantsic. It contains several tombs of the dukes of Pomerania, and is remarkable for the peace concluded in 1660 between the emperor of Germany, and the kings of Sweden and Poland.

Olivenza, strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated near the Guadiana, 13 ms. S. of Elvas, and 40 E. of Evora. Lon. 7 4 W., lat. 38 30 N.

Olive, town, Morgan co., O.——Tp., Meigs co., O.

Olive Green, tp., Morgan co., O. Pop. 1820, 300.

Olmedo, town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Adaja, 30 ms. S. of Valladolid. Lon. 4 29 W., lat. 41 20 N.

Olmutz, commercial town of Moravia, on the Morava, 80 ms. N. by E. of Vienna, and 97 S. of Breslaw. Lon. 17 35 E., lat. 49 26 N.

Olney, town of Eng., in Bucks, with a considerable manufacture of bone lace. It is seated on the Onse, 12 ms. SE. of Northampton, and 56 NNW. of London. Lon. 54′ W., lat. 52 5 N.

Olone, island, town, castle, and harbor of Fr., in the dep. of Vendee, and late province of Poitou, 30 ms. NW. of Rochelle, and 258 SW. of Paris. Lon. 1 43 W. lat. 46 30 N.

Olonetz, government of Russia, included formerly in the government of Novogorod. In this district are some considerable iron works.

Olonetz, town of Russia, in a gov. of the same name, famous for its mines of iron, and its mineral water. It is situated on the river Olonza, which falls into the Lake Ladoga. Lon. 34 20 E., lat. 61 26 N.

Olse, or *Oelse*, strong and considerable town of Silesia, 17 ms. NE. of Breslaw. Lon. 17 26 E., lat. 51 19 N.

Olsonitz, town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 60 ms. SW. of Dresden. Lon. 12 27 E., lat. 50 40 N.

Olten, town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwic, in the canton of Soleure. It is dependent on the bishop of Basle, and is seated a little to the N. of the Aar, between Aarberg and Araw. Lon. 7 45 E., lat. 47 16 N.

Olympiads, periods of four solar years which intervened between the games observed by the Greeks at Olympia, in the Peloponnesus. According to the Greek historians they were originally instituted A. C., 1753, by the Idaei Dactyli. They were neglected and revived by turns for several centuries; one of their most remarkable restitutions, however, being by Iphitus, son of Praxonides, 884 A. C. During the ensuing century, they again fell to neglect, but were finally restored by Coerebus, A. C. 776, and continued about twelve centuries to be the standard of chronology, amongst the most cultivated nations of the earth.

Olympus, town of ancient Greece, in the Peloponnesus, where were celebrated the famous games every 4th year.—See *Olympiads*.

Olympian Springs, post office and watering place, Bath co., Ky., 10 ms. SE. from Owingsville, and 50 E. from Lexington.

Olympus, mountain of Thrace one of the highest and most considerable in all southeastern Europe. The ancients supposed its top reached the heavens; and, from that circumstance, placed the residence of the gods there, and made it the court of Jupiter. There are several mountains of the same name.

Ombrone, river of Italy, which rises in the Siennese, and falls into the Mediterranean.

Ombrone, town of Italy, in the Siennese, between the river Ombrone and the Lake Castigliano, 3 ms. S. of Grossetto.

Omegna, town of the duchy of Milan, in the Novarese, with a castle, 5 ms. N. of Orta.

Omer, St., fortified, large, and populous town of Fr., in the dep. of the straits of Calais, and late province of Artois, on the Aa, on the side of a hill, 8 ms. NW. of Aire, and 135 N. of Paris. Lon. 2 20 E., lat. 54 45 N.

Ommen, town of the kingdom of Holland, in Overyssel, seated on the Vecht, 17 ms. NE. of Deventer. Lon. 6 10 E., lat. 52 32 N.

Ommenburg, strong town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the Othern, 9 ms. SE. of Marpurg, and 45 NE. of Frankfort. Lon. 9 13 E., lat. 50 30 N.

Ommirabih, river of Africa, which rises in Mount Atlas, separates the kingdom of Morocco from that of Fez, and entering the Atlantic, forms a capacious bay on the E. side of Azamor.

Omova, seaport of Mexico, in Honduras, near the bottom of the Bay of Honduras. Lon. W. C. 10 40 W., lat. 15 53 N.

Omrapoora.—See *Ummerapoora.*

Omsk, town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, situate at the confluxe of the Om with the Irtysh, 350 ms. SE. of Tobolsk. Lon. 74 54 E., lat. 54 14 N.

Onecote, village of Eng., in Staffordshire, 8 ms. N. by E. of Cheadle, noted for the rich copper mines in its vicinity.

Oneeheow, one of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean, 5 leagues W. of Atooi. Its eastern coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea, but the other parts consist of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE. point. It produces plenty of yams, and of a sweet root called Tee. Lon. 161° W. lat. 21 54 N.

Oneg, town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the river Onega, near the White sea, 80 ms. SSW. of Archangel. Lon. 37 24 E., lat. 63 35 N.

Onega, lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. The lake is 100 ms. long, and 40 broad, and has a communication with the Lake Lagoda, by the Svir river.——River in Russia, rising in the government of Olonetz, and flowing NNE. into the SW. extremity of the White sea.——Town of Russia, at the mouth of the Onega river.

Oneglia, principality of Italy, surrounded by the territory of Genoa, but subject to the king of Sardinia. It abounds in olive trees, fruits and wine.——Seaport of Italy, in a principality of the same name, on a small river, 30 ms. SE. of Cogni, and 50 W. by S. of Genoa. Lon. 7 31 E., lat. 43 58 N.

Oneida, co., N. Y., bounded by Lewis co. N., Herkimer E., Madison SW., and Oswego W.; length 40 ms., mean width 30, area 1,200 sq. ms. Surface much diversified by hill and dale, soil generally productive. The local position of this co. is very remarkable, as it occupies the summit level between the waters of the Hudson and St. Lawrence basins. The Mohawk rises in its centre; the sources of Black river flows from its NE. angle into Lake Erie at Sackett's harbor; its western sections are drained by Fish creek, Wood creek, and Oneida creek, flowing into Lake Oneida; and from its extensive southern limits flows the Unadilla branch of the Susquehannah. Chief towns Utica, and Rome. Central lat. 43 13 N., lon. W. C. 1 34 E. Pop. 1840, 85,310.

Oneida, Lake, of N. Y., bounded by Oneida co., E. and NE., by Madison and Onondaga cos. S., and by Oswego co. N. and NW. It is about 20 ms. long from E. to W., with a mean width of 4. The name is continued in the outlet, which, by a very winding course of 16 ms. from the W. end of the lake, joins Seneca river to form the Oswego river. The Oneida lake receives from the NE. Fish creek, from the SE. Oneida creek, and the S. Chittenango creek.

Oneida Tract, town, Oneida co. N. Y., W. from Oneida creek, and S. from Oneida lake; 25 ms. W. from Utica.

One Leg, a ridiculous name of an eastern tp. of Tuscarawas co., O. Pop. in 1820, 823.

Ongar, or *Chipping Ongar*, town of Eng., in Essex, 12 ms. W. of Chelmsford, and 21 ENE. of London. Longitude 0 16 E., latitude 51 43 North.

Ongole, town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, seated on, and near the mouth of a river which falls into the Bay of Bengal, 829 ms. SW. of Calcutta. Lon. 80 5 E., lat. 15 30 N.

Onion, river, Vt., which rises in Caledonia co., and running nearly in a NW. course, flows into Lake Champlain, near Colchester.

Onondaga, lake and river of N. Y., from which the name of Onondaga co. is taken. The river flows W. from the lake, till it meets the Seneca, when its course turns N. to Oswego, where it enters Lake Ontario. It is boatable from its mouth to the head of the lake, except one fall, which causes a portage of 20 yards. Towards the headwaters of this river, salmon are caught in great quantities. It is near the centre of the co. of the same name, and is about 6 ms. by 1. The great N. Y. Saline, is on its banks—See *Salina.*

Onondaga, co., N. Y., bounded by Madison E., Cortland S., Cayuga SW., Oswego N., and Oneida lake NE. It is about 30 ms. sq., with an area of 900 sq. ms. It includes Skeneateles, Owasco, and Salt lakes, and is watered by Seneca and Oswego rivers, and some of their confluents. The soil is generally fertile. Staples, grain, flour, salt, and gypsum. Chief town, Onondaga. Pop. 1840, 67,911. Lat. 43° N., and lon. W. C. 1° E. intersect in this co.

Onondaga, town and seat of justice, Onondago co. N. Y., 50 ms. W. from Utica. The tp. contains the greatest salt work in the U. S. It abounds also in gypsum. Pop. in 1840, 5,658.—See *Salina.* Lat. 42 57 lon., W. C. 0 48 E.

Onondaga Hollow, village, Onondaga co., N. Y., 6 ms. S. from Salina.

Onslow, tp., Halifax co., Nova Scotia.

Onslow, co., N. C., bounded by the Atlantic ocean SE., New Hanover and Duplin cos. W., Jones N. and NE., and Carteret E. Length 35 ms., mean width 20, area 700 sq. ms. It is drained by New river, and is generally flat, with a sterile soil. Chief town, Swansborough. There

is a post office at the court-house. Pop. in 1820, 7,018. Pop. in 1840, 7,527.

Ontanagon, river of Mich, rising with the Ouisconsin with Black river branches of the Mississippi. It flows N., and falls into the Lake Superior, about 90 ms. SW. from Point Keeweena. A large mass of native copper has been found imbedded in a rock, near the bank of this stream; estimated recently, from actual inspection by Mr. Schoolcraft, at 2,200 pounds.

Ontario, Lake, one of that grand chain of lakes, which divide the U. S. from U. C. It is situated between lat. 43 15 and 44 N., and lon. 76 and 79 W. Its form is nearly elliptical; its greatest length is from SW. to NE., and its circumference is above 600 ms. Ontario is about 200 ms. from W. to E., with a mean width of 40; area 8,000 sq. ms. The ordinary depth about 450 feet. It abounds with fish of an excellent flavor, amongst which are the Oswego bass, weighing three or four pounds. Its banks in many places are steep, and the lands generally good. It communicates with Lake Erie by the river Niagara. It receives the waters of the Genessee river from the S., and of Oswego, at Fort Oswego, from the SE. by which it communicates, through Oneida lake, and Wood creek, with the Mohawk river. On the NE. this lake discharges itself into the river St. Lawrence. The islands are all at the eastern end, the chief of which are Wolfe, Amherst, Gage, and Howe islands.

Ontario, co. in U. C., consists of the following islands: Amherst island, Wolfe island, Gage island, and all the islands between the mouth of the Gananoqui, to the easternmost extremity of the late tp. of Marysburg, called Point Pleasant.

Ontario, co. of N. Y., bounded E. by Seneca co. and Seneca lake, SE. by Yates co., S. by Steuben, W. by Livingston and Monroe, and N. by Wayne. Length about 30 ms., mean width 18, and 560 in area. Canandaigua outlet and Flint creek drain the central parts of this county. Soil highly fertile. Chief towns, Canandaigua and Geneva. Central lat. 42 54, lon. W. C. 0 20 W. Pop. in 1840, 43,501.

Ontario, town, Wayne co., N. Y., near Lake Ontario, and 22 ms. N. from Canandaigua. Pop. in 1820, 2,233.

Ooch.—See *Ouch*.

Oodipoor, Odeypoor, or *Mewar*, the southern section of Rajepootana, occupies a part of the table land, drained to the NE. by different branches of the Chumbull, and to the SW. by those of the Mahy flowing into the Gulf of Cutch. It is well adapted to agriculture, being hilly and plentifully supplied by water; but, previous to 1818, when taken under the protection of the British, ravaged by war.

Oodipoor, capital of the Rajepootana, province of the same name. is, as laid down on Tanner's map of Indostan, situated near the extreme source of the Banass branch of the Chumbull river. N. lat. 29 30, lon. 74 0 E. The site of this city is in a valley surrounded by mountains, accessible only through a narrow defile. This city stands about 400 ms. SW. by W. from Agra, and 300 a little E. of N. from Surat.

Oodooanullah, town of Hindoostan proper, in Bengal, seated on the W. bank of the Ganges, at the foot of a chain of hills. Here is an elegant bridge over the Ganges, built by the Sultan Sujah. Oodooanullah is 82 ms. N. by W. of Moorshedabad. Lon. 87 55 E., lat. 24 58 N.

Oonalaska, one of the islands of the Northern Archipelago of North America, visited by Captain Cook in his last voyage. It is the largest of the Aleutian, or Fox Islands. Lon. 165 0 W., lat. 53 5 N.

Oonemak, or *Uniak*, one of the Aleutian, or Fox Islands, between Oonalaska and Alaska.

Oostenalah, river of Ga., which joins the Etowah, and forms the Coosa. The junction of these two streams, as laid down by Tanner, is at N. lat. 34 13, and lon. W. C. 8 21 W., and, in a direct line, about 80 miles SE. by E. from Huntsville, Alabama. The country drained by the Oostenalah is claimed and possessed by the Cherokee Indians.

Ooralsk.—See *Uralsk*.

Ooroop and *Oshesheer*—See *Kuriles*.

Oostborch, town and fort in Flanders, in the Isle of Cadsand, 4 ms. NE. of Sluys. Lon. 3 29 E., lat. 51 22 N.

Oostenby, town of Sweden, in the Isle of Oeland, 27 ms. S. of Bornholm.

Opelousas, co. of La., named in the census tables St. Landre, bounded by the Gulf of Mexico SW., Sabine river, or the province of Texas, W., the parishes of Natchitoches and Rapides N., parish of Avoyelles and Atchafalaya river NE., and Attacapas SE. Length 110 ms., mean with 70; area 7,700 sq. ms. All the southern, southeastern, and eastern part of Opelousas is one vast plain. The northwest and northern sections swell into hills of moderate size. In point of soil, it is divisible into three distinct regions. Towards the Gulf of Mexico it is marshy, but rising gradually into arable prairies, with a thin sterile soil. This character of country is followed, advancing N., by an immense pine forest, out of which flow numerous creeks, falling into the Sabine, the Calcassiu river, and the Nezpique rivers, or northwestern branch of Mermentau. The soil of the pine tract is also sterile. Advancing to the eastern part of the county, washed by the Teche, Boeuf, and Courtableau, a total change takes place; the soil is exuberantly productive, and in part excessively heavy timbered. The northern and eastern parts of Opelousas are covered by a dense forest. The residue open prairies. It is emphatically the pastoral section of Louisiana, and contains the most numerous individual flocks of cattle in the United States. Farming is, however, extensively pursued in the eastern part of the county. Staples, cotton, beef, tallow, hides, live stock, such as horses, mules, horned cattle, and some sheep. It is watered by the Sabine, Calcassiu, and Upper Teche, flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. A low, uninhabitable, and annually overflown tract, indeed, extends from the arable border of the Teche to the Atchafalaya.—See *Courtableau*, *Louisiana*, *Mississippi*, &c. For the ordinary municipal regulations of that part of Louisiana, it is designated the parish of St. Landré. Pop. in 1820, 10,085; and in 1840, 15,253. For central lat., see next article.

Opelousas, or *St. Landré*, village and seat of justice for the parish of Opelousas, or St. Landré,

is situated on a branch of the Teche river, in the prairie Belvue, by postroad 228 ms, NW. from N. Orleans, and 1,460 from W. C. Lat. 30 31 N., lon. W. C. 15 6 W. The village is small, but the situation highly pleasant and healthy. The adjacent prairies are more rolling and diversified than the extensive plains to the S. and W., towards the Gulf of Mexico and Sabine.—See *Caron's Landing*.

Oporto, or *Porto*, city and seaport of Portugal, in Entre Douero e Minho, and a bishop's see. It is, by nature, almost impregnable, and is noted for its strong wines, of which large quantities are exported to England, whence all red wines from Spain or Portugal are called Port wines. The other chief exports are, oranges, lemons, &c., and linen cloth, to Brazil. Its commerce greatly increased after the earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755; before that time, the population was estimated at 20,000, and it is now said to be 60,000. It is seated on the side of a mountain, near the river Douero, which forms an excellent harbor, 147 ms. N. by E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8 22 W., lat. 41 10 N.

Oppeln, town of Prussia, in Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name. It has a great trade of wool, and stands on the Oder, 150 ms. SE. of Breslau. Lon. 18 0 E., lat. 50 39 N.

Oppenheim, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. The vicinity produces excellent wine. It is seated on the side of a hill, 12 ms SSE. of Mentz.

Oppenheim, W. tp., Montgomery co. N. Y., on the N. side of the Mohawk. Pop. in 1810, 2,693; in 1820, 3,045.

Oppido, town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, at the foot of the Appennines, 25 miles NE. of Reggio.——Town of Naples, in Basilicata, 5 ms. SSE. of Acerenza.

Oppurg, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle, 4 ms. WSW. of Neustadt.

Orach, town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, near the river Drino, 60 ms. SW. of Belgrade.

Oran, city and seaport of Africa, in the Algerine province of Mascara, with an excellent harbor, almost opposite Carthagena, in Spain. In 1732, the Spaniards became masters of it, and have kept it ever since.

Oran, town, Onondaga co., N. Y.

Orange, city of Fr., in the dep. of Vaucleus. It was an important place in the time of the Romans. A triumphal arch, 200 paces from the town, was formerly within its limits; and here are also the remains of a fine amphitheatre, and some aqueducts. The city is seated in a fine plain, on the river Aigues, 12 ms. N. of Avignon, and 57 S. of Valence. Lon. 4 49 E., lat. 44 9 N.

Orange, formerly *Cardigan*, tp., Grafton co., N. H., 14 ms SW. from Plymouth.

Orange, co. of Vt., bounded by Connecticut river E., Windham co. SE., Rutland SW., Washington NW., and Caledonia N. Length 23 ms., mean width 18; area about 630 sq. ms. Its western part is mountainous, but the surface becomes less rugged approaching Connecticut river. The soil is productive in grain and pasturage. Chief towns, Newberry and Randolph. Pop. in 1820, 24,681; and in 1840, 27,873. Central lat. 44 46 N., lon. W. C. 5 0 E.

Orange, town, Orange co., Vt., 15 ms. SE. from Montpelier.——Village, Franklin co., Mass., 20 ms. E. from Greenfield, and by post road 80 ms. NW. by W. from Boston.

Orange, co. of N. Y., bounded by Hudson river E., Rockland co. SE., Bergen and Sussex cos., N. J. SW., Delaware river W., Sullivan co., N. Y. NW., and Ulster N. Length 40 ms., mean width 20; area 800 sq. ms. This is a very greatly diversified county. Towards the Hudson, it is either mountainous or hilly, in the centre flat, and again mountainous or excessively hilly. The Walkill river rises in Sussex co., N. J., and, flowing NE., crosses Orange into Ulster. Near this stream is a high but swampy section, called the Drowned Lands. Interlocking with the Walkill, but flowing to the SE., are the sources of Passaic river, also in Orange; and at the western extremity the Nevesink crosses this county in its passage into the Delaware. Notwithstanding the rugged features of Orange, the soil is generally productive in grain, fruits, and particularly pasturage. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, beef, butter, cheese, apples, cider, hay, and live stock. Chief towns, Newberg, Goshen, and West Point. Pop. in 1820, 41,213; and in 1840, 50,739. Central lat. 41 24 N., lon. W. C. 2 44 E.

Orange, village, Orange co., N. Y.——See *Half Moon*, tp, Saratoga co., N. Y.——Town, Essex co., N. Jersey, near Newark. It is the seat of an academy. Pop. in 1810, 2,266; in 1820, 2,830.——Eastern tp., Cuyahoga co., Ohio.——NE. tp., Richland co., Ohio.——Village, Trumbull co., Ohio.——Tp., Shelby co, Ohio.——Town on Shade river, Meigs co., Ohio.——Pleasant tp. in the southern borders of Delaware co., Ohio. Along the borders of Alum creek, which passes through the eastern parts of the township, the land is peculiarly fertile, and handsomely situated.

Orange, co. of Va., bounded by Spottsylvania SE., North Anna river, or Louisa, S., Albemarle SW., Blue ridge, or Rockingham NW., Rapid Ann river, or Madison and Culpeper cos. N. Length from W. to E. 60 ms., mean width 10; area 600 sq. ms. This county is drained by the Rivanna, North Anna, and Rapid Ann rivers. The surface is generally hilly, and in part mountainous. Soil various; but much really excellent soil skirts the various streams, and several other places. Staples, grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief towns, Gordonsville and Stanardsville. The courthouse, with a post office, is near the head of the North Anna river, 45 ms. SW. by W. from Fredericksburg. Pop. in 1820, 12,913; and in 1840, 9,125. Central lat. 38 15 N., lon. W. C. 1 10 W.

Orange, C. H. and post office, Orange co., Va., between North Anna and Rapid Ann rivers, about 80 ms. NNW. from Richmond, and 90 SW. from W. C. Lat. 38 12 N., lon. W. C. 1 8 W.

Orange, co., N. C., bounded by Chatham S., Guilford W., Caswell and Person N., and Granville and Wake E.; length 36 ms., mean width 25, area 900 sq. ms. It is drained by the head branches of the Neuse and Haw rivers. Chief town, Hillsborough. Pop. in 1820, 23,492; and in 1840, 24,355. N. lat. 36°, and lon. W. C. 2° W. intersect in this county.——Co., Indiana, bounded by Crawford S., Dubois SW., Owen W., Lawrence N., and Washington E.; length 22

ms., mean width 18, area about 400 sq. ms. It is drained by the SE. branches of the E. fork of White river. Chief town, Paoli. Pop. in 1820, 5,368; and in 1840, 9,602. Ctl. lat. 38 33 N., lon. W. C. 9 24 W.——Largest river of Southern Africa, rises in the district of Graaf Reynet, and, flowing first to the NW., winds to the W., and falls into the Atlantic ocean lat. 28 30 S., after a comparative course of 600 ms.

Orangeburg, district, S. Carolina, bounded by Charleston and Colleton SE., South Edisto river or Barnwell SW., Edgefield NW., Lexington district and Congaree river N., and Santee river or Sumpter district NE.; length 70 ms., mean width 25, area 1,750 sq. ms.; surface generally level, and soil rather sterile. Staples, cotton and tobacco. Chief town, Orangeburgh. Pop. in 1820, 15,653; and in 1840, 18,519. For ctl. lat. see next article.

Orangeburg, or C. H. *of Orangeburg* district, S. C., on North Edisto river, 50 ms. SSE. from Columbia, and about 80 NW. from Charleston. Lat. 33 28, lon. W. C., 2 48 W.

Orange Springs, post office, Orange co., Va., by post road 92 ms. SW. from W. C., and 99 NW. from Richmond.

Orangetown, town, Washington co., Maine, 20 ms. E. from Machias.——Tp., Rockland co., N. Y., on the W. side of Hudson, 28 ms. N. of N. Y. It is remarkable for a number of mills, and contains an academy and two churches. Pop. in 1820, 2,257.

Orangeville, town between Sheldon and Warsaw, Genessee co., N. Y., on the head of Tonnewanto creek, 20 ms. a little W, of S. from Batavia.——Village, Columbia co., Pa.

Oranienbaum, town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, 6 ms. SE. of Dessau.——Town of Russia, in Ingria. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, 20 ms. W. of Petersburgh. The unfortunate Peter III, emperor of Russia, was residing at this village, when his wife, afterwards Catharine II, excited that revolt which placed in her hands the sceptre of Russia, and hurled her wretched husband from his throne to the grave, May 1762.

Oranienburg, town of Brandenburg, in the middle mark, anciently called Bretzow. It is situate on the Havel, 18 ms. N of Berlin.

Orasurga, island.—See *Navigator's Islands*.

Oratava, town on the W. side of the island of Teneriffe, and the chief place of trade. It is seated at the bottom of an amphitheatre of mountains, out of which rises the Peak of Teneriffe. Its port is at 3 ms. distance. Lon. 16 24 W., lat. 28 23 N.

Orbassan, town of Piedmont, 6 ms. SW. of Turin.

Orbe, town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, 32 ms. WSW. of Bern.——Town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, celebrated for its extensive salt works. It now belongs to Bavaria, 96 ms. E. from Frankfort on the Maine.

Orbelus, that part of the Hæmus mountains stretching from W. to E., between Macedonia and Servia and Bulgaria.

Orbit, Latin, *orbita*, round in wheel form. In astronomy orbit means the path of a planet round the sun. Kepler was the first astronomer who discovered and published the elliptic form of planetary orbits, and deduced the three great laws of planetary motion, bearing his name.

Orbitello, strong seaport of Tuscany, in the Siennese, defended by several forts, and seated near the Albegna, 56 ms. S. by W. of Sienne, and 85 S. of Florence. Lon. 11 10 E., lat. 42 18 N.

Orbre, river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, and, after watering Baziers, falls into the Gulf of Lyons, 5 ms. below that town.

Orcades.—See *Orkneys*.

Orchies, town of Fr., in the dep. of the North, and late province of French Flanders, 14 ms. SE. of Lisle. Lon. 3 25 E., lat. 50 28 N.

Orchilla, island of the Caribbean sea, 80 ms. N. of the coast of Terra Firma, and 160 E. by S. of Curraçao. Lon. 65 20 W., lat. 12° N.

Orchemunt, town of Germany, in the duchy of Luxemburg, sitated on the river Semio, 18 ms. N. of Sedan.

Orda.—See *Horde*.

Ordonnance, Latin, *ordinare*. This term in many European monarchies, but particularly Fr., means the same as enactment.

Ordingen, or *Urdingen*, town of the electorate of Cologne, in Germany, 11 ms. N. of Dusseldorf, and 32 NNW of Cologne.

Ordunna, seaport of Spain, in Biscay, seated in a valley surrounded by high mountains, 20 ms. SW. of Bilboa. Lon. 3 26 W., lat. 43 11 N.

Orebro, capital of the province of Nericia, in Sweden proper, well known in history, seated near the W. extremity of the Lake Hielmar. Here are manufactures of fire-arms, cloths, and tapestry; and it has a considerable trade with Stockholm, across the lakes Heilmar and Maeler, by means of the canal of Arboga, sending iron, vitriol, and red paint in particular. Orebro is 95 ms. SW. of Stockholm. Lon. 15 12 E., lat. 59 12 N.

Oregon.—See *Columbia river*.

Oregon, territory on the Pacific ocean, and extending indefinitely around the esthary of Columbia river.——See art. *America*, p. 58, and art. *United States*. We had some intention of giving a rather detailed article under this head, but concluded to include the requisite matter under that of United States.

Oregrund, seaport of Sweden, on the coast of Upland, in the gulf of Bothnia, opposite the small island of Ginson; 60 ms. N. of Stockholm. Lon. 18 15 E., lat. 60 20 N.

Orel, government of Russia, once a province of the Government of Bielgorod.——Capital of the above government, is seated on the Occa and Orel, 207 ms. SSW. of Moscow. Lon. 35 20 E., lat. 53° N.

Orellana.—See *Amazon*.

Orenburgh, one of the two provinces of the Government of Ufa, in Russia, The inhabitants carry on commerce, and exercise several trades, and have even some manufactories. Its capital, of the same name, is seated on the Urel, formerly called the Yaik, 480 ms. NE. of Astracan. Lon. 55° E., lat. 51 46 N.

Orense, ancient town of Spain, in Gallicia, famous for its hot baths. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Minho, over which is a bridge of one arch, 47 ms. SE. of Compostella. Lon. 7 36 W., lat. 42 19 N.

Orfa, considerable town of Asia, in Diarbeck.—See *Ourfa*.

Orford, seaport and borough of Eng., in Suffolk, on the German ocean, between two channels, 18 ms. E. by N. of Ipswich, and 88 NE. of London. Lon. 1 40 E., lat. 52 11 N.——Town on the E. bank of Connecticut river, Grafton co., N. H., 18 ms. N. by E. of Dartmouth college, and 17 S. of Haverhill.——Tp. of Kent co., U. C.——Tp. in the co. of Suffolk, U. C., distinguished sometimes by Orford N. and S., is the residence of the Moravians; it is bounded on the S. by Lake Erie, and watered by the Thames to the northward.

Orford Ness, cape of England, on the SE. coast of Sussex, which is a shelter for seamen when a NE. wind blows hard upon the shore. Here is a light-house erected for the direction of ships. Lon. 1 6, lat. 52 4 N.

Organford, village of Eng., near Poole, in Dorsetshire, noted for the quantity of pennyroyal produced in the neighborhood.

Orgaz, town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, 15 ms. S. of Toledo. Lon. 3 22 W., lat. 39 36 N.

Orgelet, town of Fr., in the dep. of Jura, and late province of Franche-Compte, seated at the foot of the Valouse, 30 ms. N. by E. of Bourg. Lon. 5 39 E., lat. 46 36 N.

Oriflamme, originally the banner of the Abbey of St. Denis, but which became and remained during many centuries the standard of France. The etymology of the name uncertain. It was formed of red silk, and cut in form of flame.

Orgiva, town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 25 ms. S. of Granada. Lon. 3 50 W., lat. 36 43 N.

Oria, decayed town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 40° NW. of Otranto. Lon. 17 48 E., lat. 40 39 N.

Orient, or *Port L'Orient*, regular and handsome town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late province of Bretagne, built in 1720 by the French East India Company, who made it the exclusive mart of their commerce. It is 5 ms. SW. of Henebon. Lon. 3 20 W., lat. 47 46 W.

Origuela, town of Spain, in Valencia, with a bishop's see, a university, and a citadel built on a rock. It is seated on the Segura, 33 ms. N. of Carthagena. Lon. 1 3 W., lat. 38 10 N.

Orinoco, river of the first rank in S. America. It rises in the mountains of Guiana, and flows about 300 ms. to the S., it thence turns W. 150 ms., and receives the Cassiquiari from the SW. The latter communicates with the Rio Negro branch of the Amazon. Below the mouth of the Cassiquiari, the Orinoco turns to the NW. to St. Fernando, where it unites with Guaviari an immense stream, little, if any, inferior to the Orinoco. The united streams assume a N. course, to the mouth of the Vichada, another large western tributary. Immediately below its junction with the Vichada the Orinoco pours its waters down the cataract of Atures, 760 ms. below its source, and 740 above its discharge into the Atlantic ocean. The cataracts are in lon. W. C. 8 55 E., and lat 5 15 N. About 100 ms. below the cataracts the volume of the Orinoco is enlarged by the Meta, a large river, flowing from the Andes 500 ms. by comparative courses. Below its junction with the Meta 150 ms., the Orinoco is again swelled by the Apure, a very considerable branch flowing from NW. and W. about 500 ms., and drawing its sources from the mountains of Varinas and Venezuela. From the cataracts the Orinoco gradually turns more to the E., and, below the discharge of the Apure, assumes a course a little N. of E., and falls into the Atlantic ocean by a wide delta, between 14° and 17° E. from Washington, and from lat. 8 30 to 10° N. The entire comparative course of the Orinoco is about 1,500 ms., and the area of the basin it drains 400,000 sq ms. About 100 ms. above its mouth it receives the Paraguay or Oarom, the only large tributary which augments its volume from the S.—See *Oarom* and *Paraguay* of *Orinoco*.

Only the S. or main channel of Orinoco is navigable for large vessels. For boats few rivers of the world afford a more extended and less interrupted navigation. The entire basin of this great river is in what was the republic of Colombia.

Oriskany, village, Whitestown, Oneida co., N. Y., at the mouth of Oriskany creek. It contains extensive manufactories of cotton and woolen cloth; 7 ms. above Utica.

Orio, town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, at the mouth of the Orio, 8 ms, SW. of St. Sebastian. Lon. 2 19 W., lat. 43 23 N.

Orissa, province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, bounded on the N. by Bahar and Bengal, on the W. by Berar, on the S. by Golconda, and on the E. by the Bay of Bengal. In Orissa the district of Midniapour only is subject to the English, the rest being entirely in the hands of the Mahrattas and their tributaries.

Oristagni, ancient town of Sardinia, with a good harbor. It is large and well fortified, but thinly inhabited, on account of the unhealthy air. It is seated on the W. coast, on a bay of the same name, 42 ms. NW. of Cagliari. Lon. 8 51 E., lat. 40 2 N.

Orizaba, volcanic mountain of Mexico, rising 17,371 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. Lon. W. C. 20 13 W., lat. 19 2 N. It is in the State of Vera Cruz, and distant about 70 ms. from the city of Vera Cruz. This colossal peak is the land mark first seen when approaching that part of the Mexican coast from the Gulf of Mexico. It is the Citlaltepetl of the Aztecs.

Orkened, town of Schonen, in Sweden, 24 ms. N. of Christianstadt. Lon 14 9 E., lat. 56 48 N.

Orkney Islands, or *Orkneys*, ancient Orcades, a cluster of islands to the N. of Scotland, from which they are separated by Pentland frith. They lie between 57 35 and 59 16 N. lat., and are 26 in number, of which one greatly exceeds the others in extent. This, like the principal one of Shetland, is sometimes dignified with the appellation of Mainland, but is more frequently called *Pomona*. Beyond this island, to the NE., are seen, among others, Rowsa, Eglisha, and Westra, Shappinsha and Eda, Stronsa, Sanda, and North Ronaldsha, and to the S appear Hoy and S. Ronaldsha, with others of inferior note. The currents and tides which flow between these islands are rapid and dangerous; and near the small isle of Swinna are two whirlpools, very dangerous to mariners, especially in calms. Springs of pure

water are found in all the mountainous parts of these islands, and there are numerous lakes and rivulets abounding in fish. The climate of these islands in summer is moist and cold, but in winter there is never much snow, and that lies only a short time. Preceding the autumnal equinox, they are visited by dreadful storms of wind, rain, and thunder. The coast affords numerous bays and harbors for the fisheries. The chief exports are linen and woolen yarn, stockings, butter, dried fish, herrings, oil, feathers, and skins of various kinds, and kelp. The English language prevails in all these islands, although there are many words in the Norse, or Norwegian, still in use. The inhabitants have the general character of being frugal, sagacious, circumspect, religious, and hospitable.

Orlamunda, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Saale, opposite the influx of the Orla, 40 ms. WSW. of Altenburg.

Orland, town, Hancock co., Me., 20 ms. N. from Castine.

Orlando, cape on the N. coast of Sicily, 15 ms. W. by N. of Patti. Lon. 15 4 E., lat. 38 14 N.

Orlean, post office, Fauquier co., Va., 64 ms. by post road from W. C.

Orleannois, late province of France, divided by the river Loire into the Upper and Lower. It is a very plentiful country, and now forms the department of Loiret.

Orleans, city of France, capital of the department of Loiret. It is seated on the Loire, and has a canal thence to the Loing, near Montargis. Under the sons of Clovis it was the capital of a kingdom. In 1428 it stood a memorable siege against the English, which was raised by the celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans. It is now considered as one of the largest and most pleasant cities of France, and its commerce consists in stockings, sheep skins, wine, brandy, corn, groceries, and particularly sugar, which is brought raw from Nantes and Rochelle. The fauxbourg of Paris is of considerable length, and that of Olivet, on the left side of the Loire, has a communication with the city by a bridge of 9 arches. Near the city is a forest, containing 94,000 acres, planted with oak and other valuable trees. Orleans is 30 ms. NE. of Blois, and 60 SSW. of Paris. Lon. 1 54 E., lat. 47 54 N.

Orleans, island and town of L. C., in the river St. Lawrence, a little to the E. of Quebec. Lon. 69 50 W., lat. 47° N.——Village in the E. part of Barnstable co., Mass., by the post road round Cape Cod Bay, 84 ms. from Boston. Pop. of the tp. 1820, 1,343.——Village in the N. part of Orange co., Ia., 50 ms. NW. from Louisville, Ky., and 60 a little S. of E. from Vincennes.——Co., N. Y., bounded by Monroe E., Genessee S., Niagara W., and Lake Ontario N. Length 22 ms., mean breadth 18, and area 396 sq. ms. Central lat. 43 12 N., lon. 1 20 W. W. C. Slope northwards. It is traversed from E. to W. by the Erie canal. Chief town, Medina. Pop. 1840, 25,127.

Orleans, middlemost of the three northern cos., Vt., bounded N. by Lower Canada, E. by Essex co., Vt., SE. by Caledonia, SW. by Washington, and W. by Franklin. Length 40, mean width 20, and area 800 sq. ms. Surface mountainous, or very broken by hills. Soil rocky, and, except in a few places, sterile. Chief towns, Craftsbury and Brownington. Pop. 1820, 6,976; and in 1840, 13,634. Central lat. 44 44 N., lon. W. C. 4 48 E.

Orleans, parish, La.—See *Parish of New Orleans*.

Orleans, Island of, that part of La. enclosed by the Mississippi river, bayou Iberville, Amite river, Lake of Maurepas, Pass of Manchac, Lake Pontchartrain, the Rigolets, Lake Borgne, Pass of Marianne, Chandeleur bay, and Gulf of Mexico. It is about 170 ms. long, with a width of from 10 to 25 ms., and contains part of the parishes of Iberville, Ascension, St. James, St. John Baptiste, St. Charles, St. Bernard, Orleans, and Placquemine. The surface an unbroken plain, and, except near the Mississippi and a few of the other streams, morass, or, at least, liable to annual submersion.

Orleans, Canal of, which is about 48 ms. long, commences at the river Loire, 2 ms. above the city, crosses the forest of Orleans, and terminates in the Loing, which falls into the Seine. It was finished in 1682, and has 30 locks in its course.

Orlenga, small town of Russia. It is situated in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena, 232 ms. N. of Irkutsk. Lon. 105 40 E., lat. 56° North.

Ormea, town of Italy, Asti co., taken by the French in 1794. It is situated on the Tanare, 10 ms. S. of Cevar. Lon. 8 9 E., lat. 44 16 N.

Ormond, N. division of the co. of Tipperary, in Ireland.

Ormskirk, town of Eng., in Lancashire, seated near the river Douglas, 30 ms. S. of Lancaster, and 206 NNW. of London. Lon. 3 3 W., lat. 53 37 N.

Ormus, small and now desolate island of Asia, in a strait of the same name, at the entrance of the Gulf of Persia, 9 ms. S. of Gombroon. In the early ages of European domination on the Indian ocean, the Portuguese possessed a very prosperous mart on Ormus, but which was afterwards destroyed by the English and Persians. It is almost deserted, producing nothing at present but salt, which sometimes is 2 inches deep upon the surface of the earth. Lon 26 25 E., lat. 27 20 N.

Ormyah, town of the kingdom of Persia, seated in the province of Tauris, 120 ms. SW. of Tauris.

Ornans, town of France, in the department of Doubs, and late province of Franche Compte. In its vicinity is a well, the same as that of Vesoul, which, during the time of great rains, overflows in such a manner as to inundate the adjacent country, and fishes that it disgorges are called *umbres*. Ornans is seated on the Louvre, 8 ms. SE, of Besançon.

Orne, river of France, in the late province of Normandy, which has its source at the village Aunon, and falls into the sea 8 ms. below Caen.——Department of France, which includes the late province of Perche and part of that of Normandy. It takes its name from a river which falls into the English channel 8 ms. below Caen. The capital is Alencon.

Orono, town, Penobscot co., Maine, W. from Marshall's island, in Penobscot river, 10 ms. NNE. from Bangor, and by postroad 143 ms. NE. from Portland.

Orenoko, river of South America. See *Orinoco*.

Oronsa, small fertile island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, 7 ms. W. of Jura. Here are the ruins of an abbey, with many sepulchral statues, and some curious, ancient sculpture.

Oro, Cape d', ancient Cephareum, SE. cape of Negropont, ancient Eubœa.

Orontes, river of Syria, rising in mount Libanus, near Damascus, heading with the Jordan, flowing N. falls into the Mediterranean, lat. 36° N.

Oropesa, town of Spain, in New Castile, 22 ms. E. of Placentia, and 50 W. of Toledo. Lon. 4 36 W., lat. 39 50 N.——Town of Peru, seated at the foot of the mountains, 150 ms. NE. of Potosi. Lon. 63 30 W. lat. 18° S.

Orr, river of Scotland in Kircudbrightshire, which rises near New Galloway, waters the town of Orr, and enters the Solway Frith.

Orrery, from the title of Lord Orrery, and, where used, would be beneficially supplied by a planetarium. Name for any instrument showing the mechanism and motions of the planets of the solar system.

Orrington, town on the E. side of Penobscot river, in Hancock co., Maine, 30 ms. N. of Castine.

Orrington, village, Cattaraugus co., N. Y.

Orrsville, village, Pendleton district, S. C.

Orsova, town of Upper Hungary, in the bannat of Tameswar. It is seated on the N. side of the Danube, almost opposite Belgrade, and is subject to the Turks. Lon. 22 3 E., lat. 45 30 N.

Orsova, New, fortress of European Turkey, on an island in the Danube, about 100 ms. below Belgrade. Orsova stands on one of the rocky islets in the rapids of the Danube, where that vast stream breaks through the mountain chain which extends from the Hæmus to the Carpathian.

Orsoy, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, belonging to the king of Prussia. It is 20 ms. SE. of Cleves. Lon. 6 43 E., lat. 51 28 N.

Orta, episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Tiber, 10 ms. E. of Viterbo, and 30 N. of Rome. Lon. 12 37 W., lat. 42 22 N.——Town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the province of Capitanata, 11 ms. NNE. of Ascoli.

Ortegal, cape and castle on the N. coast of Galicia, in Spain, 30 ms. NNE. of Ferrol. Lon. 7 39 W., lat. 43 46 N.

Ortenburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the S. bank of the Drave, opposite its confluence with the Leister. Lon. 13 38 E. lat. 46 52 N.

Orthez, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Bearn, seated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Gave de Pau, 17 ms. SW. of Pau. Lon. 0 24 W., lat. 43 5 N.

Orton, town of Eng. in Westmoreland, 12 ms. SW. of Appleby, and 271 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 40 W., lat. 54 28 N.

Ortza, town of Poland, in Lithuania, in the palatinate of Witepsk. It is defended by a castle, and is seated at the confluence of the Orsa and Dnieper, 50 ms. W. of Smolensko. Lon. 31 5 E., lat. 54 46 N.

Orvieto, episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, capital of a territory of the same name. In this place is a deep well, into which mules descend by one pair of stairs, to fetch up water, and ascend by another. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the confluence of the rivers Paglia and Chiana, 20 ms. NW. of Viterbo, and 50 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 12 20 E., lat. 42 42 N.

Orville, village, Onondaga co., N. Y.

Orwell, river of Eng. in Suffolk, which runs SE. by Ipswich, and uniting with the Stour, forms the fine harbor of Harwich. Above Ipswich it is called the Gipping.——Small river of U. C., falling into Lake Erie, between Landguard and North Foreland——Town Rutland co., Vt., lying on the E. side of Lake Champlain, 35 ms. NW. of Rutland.——Tp., Oswego co., N. Y. ——Village, Bradford co., Penn., 187 ms. N. from Harrisburg, following the postroad along the Susquehanna river.

Orwicksburg, town, borough, and seat of justice, Schuylkill co., Penn. It stands on a rising ground, near a small creek flowing into the S. branch of the Schuylkill, 7 ms. above the Schuylkill water gap, and 10 ms. E. from the coal mines near Mount Carbon, 26 ms. NW. from Reading. It contained about 120 houses and 600 inhabitants in 1820, with a courthouse, jail, several dry good stores, and an academy. Though broken by mountain and hill, the adjacent country is very pleasant and well cultivated. Pop. 1840, 780.

Osaca, large, populous, and commercial town of the island of Niphon, in Japan, with a magnificent castle, and a fine populous harbor. The hours of the night are proclaimed by the sound of different instruments of music. Lon. 133 45 E., lat. 35 20 N.

Osage, river of the U. S., rising in the Great Western territory, between Arkansas and Kansas rivers, and flowing NE. enters Missouri and falls into the Missouri river, a short distance below Jefferson, and 133 ms. above St. Louis. The Osage is a very winding stream, but its comparative course does not exceed 300 ms. The Osage Indians reside upon its banks W. of the limits of Missouri.

Osero, or *Osoro*, island in the Gulf of Venice, having that of Cherso to the N., to which it is joined by a bridge. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 15 30 E., lat. 45° N.

Osey, island of Eng., in Blackwater bay, near Malden, in Essex; where the coal ships for Malden unload their cargoes.

Osimo, town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, on the Musone, 10 ms. S. of Ancona, and 110 NE. of Rome. Lon. 13 34 E., lat. 43 29 N.

Osma, episcopal town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a university. It is almost gone to ruin, and is seated on the Douero, 90 ms. N. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 2 12 W., lat. 41 30 N.

Osnaburg, bishopric of Germany, in the kingdom of Hanover, 40 ms. long and 30 broad. It is remarkable that this bishopric is possessed by Roman Catholics and Protestants alternatively, according to the treaty of Westphalia. The Protestant bishop is always chosen by the House of Brunswick Lunenburg.

Osnaburg, rich city of Germany, in Hanover, capital of a bishopric of the same name. It is remarkable for a treaty of peace concluded between Germany and Sweden, in 1648, in favor of the Protestant religion.——Village and tp., Stark co. O., 5 ms. E. from Canton, on the road leading to New Lisbon.

Ossa, mountain of Greece, in Thessaly. It is the SE. part of a chain extending from Macedonia SE., nearly parallel to the Ægean sea, and terminating opposite the N. part of the island of Negropont. It is separated from the Mount Olympus by the wall of Tempe. See *Tempe*.

Ossabaw Sound, on the coast of Ga., between Great Wassaw and Ossabaw islands, is in reality the mouth of Ogechee river.

Ossetia, country of the Ossis, or Osseti, one of the seven Caucassian nations, between the Black sea and the Caspian; bounded on the N. by the Great Cabards, E. by the Lesguis Tartars, and S. and W. by the Imeritia. It contains 19 districts, of which one is subject to Imeritia and the others to Georgia. These districts are of very unequal size; some containing only 5, and others 50 villages, each of which comprise from 20 to 100 families. Their language has some analogy with that of the Persian. Their history is entirely unknown. The Circassians and Tartars call them Kusha.

Ossipee gore, tp., Strafford co., N. H.

Ossipee, town, Strafford co., N. H. Pop. in 1810, 1,205, in 1820, 1,793.

Ostend, fortified seaport of the kingdom of Belgium, in Flanders, seated among a number of canals, and almost surrounded by two of the largest of them, in which ships of great burden may enter with the tide. It is 10 ms. W. of Bruges, 22 NE. of Dunkirk, and 60 NW. of Brussels. Lon. 3 1 E. lat. 51 14 N.

Osterode, town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Grubenhagen, noted for a manufacture of woolen stuffs. It has likewise a magazine of corn for the miners of Hartz forest, to whom it is delivered at a fixed price. It is 16 ms. SW. of Goslar. Lon. 10 33 E., lat. 51 50 N.

Osterode, town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, situated on the Dribentz, 65 ms. SE. of Dantzic, and 70 SSW. of Koningsberg.

Osterville, or *Oysterville*, village, Barnstable co., Mass., 84 ms. SE. from Boston.

Osterwieck, town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberstadt. It carries on considerable manufactures in woolen stuffs, and is situated on the Isle, 13 ms. W. of Halberstadt, and 15 NE. of Goslar. Lon. 10 52 E., lat. 52 10 N.

Ostia, once celebrated but decayed seaport of Italy, in Champagna di Roma, seated at the mouth of the Tiber. The harbor is choked up. It is 12 ms. SW. of Rome. Lon. 12 24 E. lat. 41 44 N.

Ostiglio, town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the Po, 15 ms. E. of Mantua. Lon. 11 8 E., lat. 45 7 N.

Ostinghausen, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, situated on the Alst, 8 ms W. of Lipstadt.

Ostracism, from Greek, *ostrakon*, a shell, a mode of banishment for ten years practised in ancient Athens, inflicted on citizens who by their virtues or services had become in *popular* opinion too *popular*. The suffrages originally written on shells, gave name to the tribunal.

Ostrogothia, eastern part of Gothland, in Sweden.

Ostunt, town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, on a mountain, near the Gulf of Venice, 16 ms. NW. of Brindici, and 24 NE. of Tarento. Lon. 17 59 E., lat. 40 51 N.

Oswald, St., village of England, in Northumberland, on the Pict's Wall N. of Hexham. Here Oswald, who was afterwards sainted, set up the first cross in the kingdom of Northumberland.

Oswegatchie, river of St. Lawrence co., N. Y., rises in the southern parts of the county, and flows NW. into St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg. It communicates with Grass river by a natural channel. Its comparative course about 60 miles.——Tp., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., on the St. Lawrence, and including the village of Ogdensburg. Pop. in 1820, 1,661.

Oswego, county, New York, bounded by Lake Ontario NW., by Jefferson N., Lewis and Oneida E., Oneida lake and Oswego river, or Onondaga co. S., and Cayuga SW.; length 45 miles, mean width 22, area about 1,000 sq. ms. Surface generally broken, and soil of middling quality. Besides the Oswego, it is drained by Salmon river and some of lesser note, all falling into Lake Ontario. Chief town, Oswego. Population in 1820, 12,374; and in 1840, 43,619. Central lat. 43 27 N., lon. W. C. 48′ E.

Oswego, river, N. Y., formed by the outlet of Oneida lake and Seneca river. Its comparative length about 30 miles; it falls into Lake Ontario about 80 ms. NW. from Utica, and has been made navigable from Oneida lake to its mouth, by locks and side cuts.——Town and port of entry, Oswego co., N. Y., on both banks of Oswego river at its mouth. It is an increasing town, and place of considerable commerce. In time of war, it is also a military post of much consequence. It is partly in the township of Scriba and partly in Hannibal.

Opaka, one of the Society islands in the South Pacific ocean. It lies N. of Ulitea, and is divided from it by a strait, which, in the narrowest part, is not more than two miles broad. This island is smaller and more barren than Ulitea, but has two very good harbors.

Osabow Island and *Sound*.

Osweiczen, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia. It has a great trade in salt, and is seated on the Vistula, 15 miles SW. of Cracow. Lon. 19 44 E., lat. 59° N.

Oswestry, corporate town of England, in Shropshire, with some trade with Wales in flannels. It is 18 ms. NW. of Shrewsbury, and 174 of London. Lon. 3 3 W., lat. 52 52 N.

Osyth, St., village of England, in Essex, near the sea, 9 ms. SE. of Colchester.

Otaheite, one of the Society islands in the South Pacific ocean, lying in 18° S. lat. and 150° W. lon., and first discovered by Capt. Wallis in 1767. It consists of two peninsulas, great part of which is covered with woods, consisting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, sugar canes, and others peculiar to the climate, particularly a kind of pine-apple, and the

dragon tree. The people have mild features and a pleasing countenance. They are about the ordinary size of Europeans, of a pale mahogany brown, with fine black hair and eyes.

The following are extracts from a letter written in Otaheite, on the 24th of September, 1839, by Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, commanding the exploring expedition:

"The harbor of Papeete, on the NW. side of the island, is in lat. 17 31 S., lon. 149 35 W. of London, and is the only harbor of the island visited by vessels engaged in the whale fishery for supplies, and one of the principal resorts for the commerce engaged in the Pacific ocean. There is some difficulty in getting in and out of the harbor, and some delay occasionally owing to head winds; but the anchorage is perfectly safe from all gales. A pilot, appointed by the Queen, attends vessels visiting the harbor.

"The winds, from March to November, are almost constantly from the eastward, or the Trades. From November to March variables are experienced, which sometimes blow from N. and NW.

"I annex a statement of the number and tonnage of American vessels which have visited this port during the years—

	Tons.	Value of cargo.
1836—52 whaling vessels	18,090	$1,307,500
1837—52 do	20,500	1,817,000
1838—42 do	15,000	1,268,250
1838—9 merchant vessels	1,700	75,000
1839—34 whaling do	11,574	1,027,650
1839—1 merchant do	317	35,000
	67,181	$5,530,400
Value of ships at $40 per ton -		2,687,240
Value of ships and cargoes -		8,217,640

"Population of Otaheite does not exceed 10,500. The native resources of the island are great. There can be cultivated to a great extent coffee, cotton, sugar, indigo, and other tropical plants and fruits.

"The commercial interests of this remote region are rapidly increasing, and require the frequent visits and protection of a public vessel. Foreigners are protected in their persons and property."—*National Intelligencer, July* 2, 1840.

Otis, town, Berkshire co., Mass., 20 miles SE. from Lenox. Pop. in 1820, 981.

Otisco, small lake and town in the SW. part of Onondaga county, N. Y. Pop. of the tp. in 1820, 1,786.

Otisfield, tp., Cumberland co., Me., 43 miles N. from Portland. Pop. in 1820, 1,107.

Otley, town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Wharf, under a high craggy cliff, 25 miles W. of York, and 202 NNW. of London. Lon. 1 48 W., lat. 53 54 N.

Otoque, island of South America, in the bay of Panama. Lon. 81 10 W., lat. 7 50 N.

Otranto, or *Terra D'Otranto*, province of Naples, bounded on the N. by Terra-di-Bari and the gulf of Venice, on the E. by the same gulf, and on the S. and W. by a great bay between that and Basilicata. It is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine. Here is a kind of spider, called a tarantula, whose bite is venomous; and the country is often visited by locusts.

Otranto, city of Naples, capital of Terra d'Otranto, with a commodious harbor, on the gulf of Venice, 37 miles SE. of Brindici, and 60 SE. of Tarento. Lon. 18 35 E., lat. 40 20 N.

Otricoli, town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto, seated on a hill, 2 ms. from the Tiber, and 32 N. of Rome. Lon. 12 13 E., lat. 42 26 N.

Otsego, county, New York, bounded by Scheharie co. E., Delaware SE., Unadilla river or Chenango co. W., Madison and Oneida NW., Herkimer N., and Montgomery NE.; length 40 miles, mean width 25, area 1,000 square miles. Surface generally hilly, but soil generally productive. Staples—grain, flour, live stock, and salted provisions. Chief towns, Cooperstown and Cherry Valley. Pop. in 1820, 44,856; and in 1840, 49,628. Central lat. 42 40 N., lon. W. C. 2° E.

Otsego, narrow lake of North America, in the State of New York, in Otsego co. It is 9 miles long, and lies at the head of the river Susquehannah.——Village, Otsego co., N. Y., by post road 114 miles W. from Albany.

Otselic, small river of New York, in Chenango co., falling into the Tioughniega branch of Susquehannah.

Otselic, town, Chenango co., N. Y., on Otselic river, 20 miles NW. from Norwich. Pop. in 1820, 526.

Ottawa, large river of British America, rises N. from Lake Huron, and, flowing SE., falls into the St. Lawrence, 25 miles NW. from Montreal, after an entire comparative course of 500 ms. It forms part of the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada. Its volume of water is very large for its length of course. Settlements are scattered along its banks about 160 ms. from its mouth. Though much obstructed by rapids, it is one of the channels of inland trade from Montreal to the NW.

Ottendorf, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Saxe Lauenberg. It is seated on the Meden, 24 ms. N. of Stade. Lon. 8 20 E., lat. 53 53 N.

Ottensheim, town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria. It lies on the N. side of the Danube, 16 ms. SW. of Freystadt.

Otter, river of Vt., which rises in the Green mountains, Bennington co., and, after running a NW. course through the county for 70 ms., flows into Lake Champlain about 15 miles above Crown Point.

Otterberg, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 5 ms. N. of Kayserslautern.

Otter Bridge, village, Bedford co., Va., by post road 122 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Otterburn, village of England, in Northumberland, on the river Reed, 22 miles W. by N. from Morpeth. It is celebrated for a battle in 1388, on which is founded the well-known ballad of Chevy Chace.

Ottersberg, town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Bremen, with a fort 17 ms. NE. of Bremen.

Ottery, St. Mary, town of Eng., in Devonshire. It has manufactures of flannels, serges, &c. It is seated on the rivulet Otter, 10 miles E. of Exeter, and 161 W. by S. of London.

Ottmachau, town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, on the river Neisse, 7 ms. W. by S. of Neisse.

Otto, village, Cattaraugus co., N. Y.

Ottoman, Otoman, or Othman, name given by Christian nations to the Turks, but more especially to the Turkish empire, from Othman, the first Sultan of the existing empire of that nation.

Ottona, or *Ortona*, town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, on the gulf of Venice, 10 ms. N. of Lanciano, and 43 E. of Aquicla. Lon. 14 59 E., lat. 42 28 N.

Ottsville, village, Bucks county, Pa., 40 ms. N. from Philadelphia, and 19 N. from Doylestown.

Ottweiler, fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 40 ms. SE. of Treves.

Ouachitau.—See *Washitau*.

Ouch, or *Ouck*, a city of India, in the Daoudpotra country, about 4 ms. to the SE. of the junction of the Chenaub and Sutledge, and about 80 miles SSW. of Moultan. It is formed of three towns, near together, but separated by ruined walls. Pop. 20,000. N. lat. 29 10, lon. 71 30 E.

Oude, province of Hindoostan proper, subject to a nabob, whose dominions lie on both sides of the Ganges, occupying (with the exception of the district of Rompour) all the flat country between that river and the northern mountains, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract lying between the Ganges and Jumna, known by the name of Doab, to within 40 ms. of the city of Delhi. Oude and its dependencies are estimated at 360 ms. in length from E. to W., and in breadth from 150 to 180.

Oude, ancient city of Hindooston proper, in the province of Oude, the remains of which are seated on the Gogra, nearly adjoining Fitabad.

Oudenard, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the middle of which is a fort. It is 12 ms. S. of Ghent, 15 NE. of Tournay, and 27 W. of Brussels. Lon. 3 49 E., lat. 50 51 N.

Oudenburg, town of Flanders, 8 miles SE. of Ostend, and 10 W. of Burges. Lon. 3° E., lat. 51 9 N.

Oudipour.—See *Chetoire*.

Overall's, post office, Shenandoah co., Va.

Overflackee, island of Holland, between the mouths of the Maese. Melisand is the principal town.

Overton, county of Tennessee, bounded by Cumberland co., in Ky. N., Morgan co., in Tenn. E., Bledsoe S., White SW., and Jackson W.; length 40 ms., mean width 15, area 600 sq. miles. It is drained by Obed's and Roaring river, branches of Tennessee river. Chief town, Monroe. Pop. in 1820, 7,128; and in 1840, 9,279. Central lat. 36 24 N., lon. C. 8 12 W.

Overton, village, Perry co., Tenn., by post road 153 ms. westerly from Murfreesborough.

Overysche, town of the kingdom of Holland, in Brabant, seated on the Yeche, 6 ms. NE. of Brussels, and 9 SW. of Louvain. Lon. 4 30 E., lat. 50 53 N.

Overyssel, province of the kingdom of Holland, bounded on the E. by the bishopric of Munster, on the N. by Friesland and Groningen, on the W. by the Yssel, and on the S. by the country of Zutphen and bishopric of Munster. It is divided into three districts, called Drente, Twent, and Salland. There are many morasses in this province, and but few inhabitants in comparison with the rest. Its greatest riches consist in turf, which is dug up here and sent to the neighboring provinces, particularly Holland.

Ougien, town of Hindoostan proper, in the province of Malwa, capital of one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. It is the Ujayni of the Sanscrit, and the Ozene of the Greeks; and is written Oojain, Oujein, and Ujein. The present city stands on the Sipperah river, 350 ms. NE. from Bombay, and 452 SW. from Poonah. Ougien is one of the most ancient cities of India, perhaps of the world. The present city is built to the S. of the ruins of Ozene, and is about 6 ms. in circuit very closely built and populous. The ground on which Ougien is built is in a peculiar manner friable, and being near the range of hills which separates the sources of the Jumna from those of the Nerbuddah, liable to submersion from the alluvion. That this has subjected the ancient city to destruction is evident. Southward from the modern city, in digging 15 or 20 feet, ruins of houses, domestic utensils, and ancient coins, are found in abundance. The materials of the ancient are excavated for the purpose of building or repairing the modern city. Like all events which have transpired in remote antiquity, various causes, natural and supernatural, have been assigned to account for the catastrophe which overwhelmed this interesting city, but probability is in favor of alluvion, and adds one more to the many proofs that water is the great agent of change on the crust of this globe. Dr. Hunter and other British writers aver that the modern city is still liable to ruinous inundations.

With all its natural disadvantages Ougien, however, from its situation, is the entrepot of great inland trade. Its inhabitants import from Surat various kinds of European and Chinese goods. Pearls and assafoedita, from Sinde, are brought here by the route of Marwar; and diamonds from Bundlecund pass through this city to Surat. The public bazars are well supplied with grain, fruit, and other vegetables. The inhabitants are chiefly Mahometans. N. lat. 23 11, E. lon. 75 51.

Oviedo, town of Spain, capital of Asturia d'Oviedo, with a university. It is seated at the confluence of the Ove and Deva, which forms the Astra, 50 ms. NW. of Leon, and 208 of Madrid. Lon. 5 44 W., lat 43 25 N.

Ouidion, or *Ouitanon*, village of Inda., on the Wabash, 130 ms. above Vincennes.

Ovid, town, Seneca co., N. Y., between Seneca and Cayuga lakes. The principal village is near the former, 22 ms. above Geneva. Pop. in 1810, 4,585; in 1820, 2,654.

Ouisconsin, river of the U. S., in the NW. territory, rises at lat. 46° N., and between 12° and 13° W. from W. C., interlocking with the Menominee of Green bay, and with the southern rivers of Lake Superior. It thence flows S. to about lat. 43 45, where it approaches so very near Fox river of Green bay as to leave only a portage of one mile and a half.—See *Fox River of Michigan*. Below the portage the Ouisconsin turns to SW. by W. and falls into Mississippi about 5 ms. below Prairie du Chien, at lat. 43° N. This stream forms one of the great natural channels of communication between the St. Lawrence and Miss. basins. Though generally rapid in its current, it is unimpeded by cataracts, or even dangerous shoals. The entire length, by comparative courses, 350 ms., nearly one half of which distance is be-

low the portage.—For *Ouiscousin Territory* see *Wisconsin*.

Oulx, town of Piedmont, seated in a valley, 12 ms. SW. of Susa.

Oundle, town of Eng., in Northamptonshire, seated on the Nen, over which are 2 bridges, 26 ms. NE. of Northampton, and 78 N. by W. of London.

Oural.—See *Ural mountains*.

Ourem, town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on a mountain, 12 ms. W. of Tomar.

Ourfa, formerly Edessa, city of Asiatic Turkey, and capital of a Pashalik of the same name, situated partly on hills and partly on an intervening valley, about 30 ms. from the Euphrates, eastwardly from that stream. It is the seat of an extensive commerce, and forms an entrepot between Aleppo and the interior of Persia. Pop. 20,000, composed of a mixed mass of Turks, Armenians, Jews, Nesterians, and Arabs. Lat. 37° N., lon. 38 20 E.

Ourmia, or *Urmia*, lake of Asia, in Azerbijan, without visible outlet, and water highly saline. The basins of Ourmia and Van are separated from each other by a chain of mountains called Aiagha-Deg.—See *Van*. Lake Ourmia is about one hundred miles long from N. to S., mean breadth about 20 ms. The basin of Ourmia is much more extensive than that of Van, the former stretching upwards of 200 ms. from N. to S., and at least 75 ms. mean width. Some not inconsiderable mountain streams pour into Ourmia, at the head of one of which stands the city of Tauris. The extent of Lake Ourmia and also Van, are so differently laid down in different maps, that it is probable they are both subject to great expansion and contraction from the changes of season.

Ourique, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 26 ms. SW. of Beja.

Ouse, river of Eng., in Yorkshire, formed of the Ure and Swale, which rise near each other in the romantic tract called Richmondshire, and unite at Aldborough. It thence takes the name of Ouse, and flows through York, where it is navigable for considerable vessels; and afterward, receiving the Wharf, Derwent, Aire, and Don, it meets the Trent, on the borders of Lincolnshire, where their united streams form the Humber.——River of Eng., in Sussex, formed of two branches, one of which rises in St. Leonard forest, the other in the forest of Worth, and they unite above Lewes. It flows by that town to New Haven, below which it forms a considerable haven and enters the English channel.

Ouse, Great, river of Eng., which rises in Northamptonshire, near Brackley, and flows to Buckingham, Stoney, Stratford, Newport Pagnel, Olney, and Bedford, where it is navigable. Thence it proceeds to St. Neot, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Ely, and Lynn, below which enters the Lincolnshire wash.

Ouse, Little, river of Eng., which rises in the S. part of Norfolk, and, dividing that co. from Suffolk as it flows westward, becomes navigable at Thetford, and afterwards joins the Great Ouse.

Ouse, or *Grand River*, stream of U. C., rising in the interior country, with sources interlocking with those of the Thames. It thence flows a little E. of S. into Lake Erie, which it enters about half way from Fort Erie, to the N. Foreland. The bar at its mouth, has about seven feet water.

Oussore, town and fort of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 19 ms. SE. of Bangalore, and 60 ENE. of Seringapatam.

Outeiro, town and fortress of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, seated on a mountain, 9 ms. SE. of Braganza, and 21 NW. of Miranda.

Owasco, lake of Cayuga co., N. Y.; its water is discharged into Seneca river.——Town, Cayuga co., N. Y., at the bottom of Owasco lake, 3 ms. SE. from Auburn. Pop. in 1810, 496; in 1820, 1,290.

Owego, town, Broome co., N. Y., on the E. branch of the Susquehannah, 20 ms. W. of Union, and 30 SSE. from Ithica. It is a place of much trade in salt and Gypsum from Onondaga co. Pop. in 1820, 1,741.——Small river of N. Y., rising in Cortland and Tompkins, and, flowing S. between Broome and Tioga cos., falls into the Susquehannah river at the village of Owego.

Owen, co., Ky., bounded by Kentucky river or Henry co. W., Gallatin NW., Garret N., Harrison E., and Scott and Franklin S. Length 20 ms., mean width 12, area 240 sq. ms. Chief town, Owentown. Pop. in 1820, 2,031; and in 1840, 8,232. For ctl. lat. see *Owentown*.

Owen, co., Inda., bounded by Dubois S., Davies W., Martin N., and Lawrence and Orange E. Length 24 ms., width 18, area 432 sq. ms. The E. branch of White river traverses this co. obliquely from NE. to SW. Chief town, Greenwich. Pop. in 1820, 838; and in 1840, 8,359. Ctl. lat. 38 30 N., lon. W. C. 9 46 W.

Owenton, town and seat of justice, Owen co., Ky., on a branch of Eagle creek, 20 ms NNE. from Frankfort. Lat. 38 31 N., lon. W. C. 7 42 W.

Owenville, village, Gibson co., Ia., by post road, 190 ms. SW. from Indianapolis.

Owingsville, village, Bath co., Ky., by post road 70 ms. E. from Frankfort. Lat. 38 16 N., lon. W. C. 6 42 W.

Owyhee, largest and most eastern of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean. Its length from N. to S. is 84 ms., and its breadth 70.—See art. *Australia*, pages 114 and 115.

Oxbow, village, Jefferson co., N. Y.; by post-road 181 ms. NW. from Albany.

Oxford, city of Eng., and capital of Oxfordshire. It is seated at the conflux of the Cherwell with the Thames, and has a canal to Brunston, in Northamptonshire. The city, with the suburbs, is of a circular form, 3 ms. in circumference, and was anciently surrounded by walls, of which considerable remains are yet to be seen, as also of its extensive castle, the tower of which now serves for a county jail. In 1811, the number of inhabitants was 12,931. It has, beside the cathedral, 13 parish churches, a famous university, a noble market place, and a magnificent bridge. The university is generally supposed to have been a seminary for learning before the time of Alfred, although it owed its revival and consequence to his liberal patronage. Here are 20 colleges and 5 halls, several of which stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence. The colleges are provided with sufficient revenues for the

maintenance of a master, fellow, and students. In the halls, the students live either wholly or in part at their own expense. The colleges are: University, Baliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New, Lincoln, All Souls, Magdalen, Brazen Nose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St John Baptist's, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, and Hertford. Of these the most ancient is University College, founded before the year 872; and to Christ Church College, begun by Cardinal Wolsey and finished by Henry VIII., belongs the cathedral. The halls are: Alban, Edmund, St. Mary's, New Inn, and St. Mary Magdalene. Among the libraries in the University, the most distinguished is the Bodleian, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley, those of All Souls College, Christ Church, Queen's, New, St. John's, Exeter, and Corpus Christi. Among other public buildings are the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon Printing House, Radcliff Infirmary, and an Observatory. Magdalen bridge, besides the beauty of its architecture, has this singularity, that more than half of it is on dry ground, and the rest covers two small strips of the Cherwell. This bridge is 526 feet long. The theatre is more magnificent than any thing of the kind in the world. The physic garden, of above 5 acres, is walled round, with fine gates, one of which cost £600.

Oxford, co. of Eng., bounded on the E. by Buckinghamshire, W. by Gloucestershire, S. by Berkshire, and N. by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. The extreme length is 48 ms., and breadth 26, but its form is very irregular. It contains 450,000 acres, is divided into 14 hundreds and 207 parishes, has one city and 12 market towns, and sends 9 members to Parliament. The soil, though various, is fertile in corn and grass. The south part, especially on the borders of Buckinghamshire, is hilly and woody, having a continuation of the Chiltern Hills running through it. The NW. part is also elevated and stony. The middle is in general a rich country, watered by numerous streams running from N. to S., and terminating in the Thames. Of these the most considerable are the Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, and Thames; the latter, although an inconsiderable rivulet, has obtained some importance from having been supposed to give name to the Thames. The products of Oxfordshire are chiefly those common to the midland farming counties. Its hills yield ochre, pipe clay, and other earths, useful for various purposes. Corn and malt are conveyed from it by the Thames to the metropolis. Pop. in 1801, 109,620; in 1811, 119,191; and in 1821, 134,327.

Oxford, tp., Granville co., U. C., on the Rideau.——Co., U. C., watered by the sources of the Thames and Grand rivers.——Co., Maine, bounded NW. by L. C., W. by N. H., S. by Cumberland and York, and E. by Kennebec and Somerset cos. It extends indefinitely along the western side of the State, from York and Cumberland cos.; area of the settled parts about 2,000 sq. ms. The Androscoggin has its principal sources in and flows obliquely across this county. Chief town, Paris. Pop. 1820, 27,104; in 1840, 38,351. N. lat. 44° and lon. W. C. 6° E. intersect in the SW. part of this co.——Village, Penobscot co., Me.——Tp., Worcester co., Mass., situated on the E. side of French river, about 14 ms. to the S. of Worcester.——Tp., New Haven co., Ct., on the W. of the Naugatuck river, 12 ms. NW. of New Haven ——Town, Chenango co., N. Y., on the W. side of Chenango river, 110 ms. W. of Albany. In this town an academy has been incorporated.——Tp., Sussex co., N. J., on the E. side of the river Delaware, between Hardwick and Mansfield.——Tp., Philadelphia co., Pa., on the NW. side of Delaware river, about 8 ms. N. of Philadelphia.——Town, Adams co., Pa., 9 ms. NE. by E. from Gettysburg. ——Town and port of entry, on the E. side of Thread Haven bay, Talbot co., Md., 50 ms. SE. from Baltimore. It is one of the most trading places E. of Chesapeake bay. The shipping owned here in 1816 exceeded 13,000 tons.——Village, Caroline co., Va.——Village and seat of justice, Granville co., N. C.; by post road 50 ms. a little E. of N. from Raleigh. This village contains two academies. Lat. 36 17 N., lon. W. C. 1 35 W.——One of the western tps. of Huron co., O., containing the village of Bloomfield.——Northern tp. of Delaware co., O.——NW. town of Butler co., O., distant 35 ms. NW. from Cincinnati. Miami University, a literary institution, located in this tp. in 1809, is on the land granted for that purpose by Congress. The necessary buildings have been commenced, and the revenues already amount to more than $400 annually. Greek and Latin are already taught, and the funds and prospects of the college augmenting ——Tp., Tuscarawa co., O., containing the village of Wilmington.——Village, Coshocton co., O.——Tp., Guernsey co., O.

Oxford, Lower, tp., Chester co., Pa., between Elk and Octoraro creeks, 25 ms. SW. from West Chester.

Oxford, Upper, tp., Chester co., Pa., adjoining the preceding to the N.

Oxford Furnace, Warren co., N. J., 51 ms. NNW. from Trenton.

Oyster Bay, or, more correctly, *Ouester*, (*West Bay*,) town, Queen's co., Long Island, N. Y. It extends quite across the island, from the ocean to Long Island sound.

Oyster Bay North, and *Oyster Bay South*, are the names of two post offices in Oyster Bay tp. They are each about 30 ms. from the city of New York.

Oyster Ponds, village, Suffolk co., N. Y., on the NW. peninsula of Long Island, 108 ms. NE. by E. from the city of New York.

Ozwiezin, town of Little Poland, seated on the Weitchessel. The houses are built of wood, and the town is covered on one side by a great morass, and on the other defended by a castle, whose walls are of wood. It is 34 ms. W. of Cracow. Lon. 19 10 E., lat. 50 10 N.

P.

Pacem, town in the N. part of Sumatra, in the East Indies. Lon. 97 15 E., lat. 5° N.

Pachamac, valley in Peru, celebrated for its pleasantness and fertility, but more for a magnificent temple, built by the Incas to the honor of their god. The Spaniards, when they conquered

Peru, found immense riches in it. It is 10 ms. S. of Lima.

Pachuca, town of Mexico, famous for its silver mines. Some authors say that in the space of six leagues there are not less than a thousand, one of which, called Trinity, is supposed to be as rich as any in the Spanish dominions, forty millions of silver having been taken from it in 10 years. It is 45 ms. NNE. of Mexico. Lon. 100 4 W., lat. 20 32 N.

Pachos, small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Epirus, S. of Corfu, and W. of the Gulf of Arta.

Pacific ocean, that vast ocean which separates Asia from America. It received the term Pacific from the moderate weather the first mariners who sailed in it met with between the tropics; and it was called South sea, because the Spaniards crossed the isthmus of Darien from N. to S., when they first discovered it, though it is properly the Western ocean with regard to America. The Pacific, as an adjective name, applies only with correctness to the tropical section of the great expanse of water between America and Asia and Australasia. In high latitudes, either N. or S., storms and variable winds prevail over the Pacific.—See article *Earth*. The preceding character of the Pacific ocean is therefore correct, when applied to different parts of that immense basin. Within and for some distance above the tropics, it is truly pacific, whilst in high latitudes, and particularly near the land, it is liable to all the meteorological changes arising from difference of temperature, and boisterous as other oceans and seas in like latitudes.—See article *Earth*.

Pachersfield, now Nelson, tp., Cheshire co., N. H., on the head branches of the Ashmelot river, about 20 ms. E. of Connecticut river.

Packersville, village, Clearfield co., Pa.

Pacolet, river, rises in Rutherford co., N. C., and, flowing S., enters Spartanburg district, S. C., and, continuing SE., crosses Spartanburg and Union, and falls into Broad river opposite the SW. angle of York district.

Pacta Conventa, from the Latin: title of those conventions or mutual agreements entered into and sworn to by the king and nobility of Poland, after the monarchy had became elective. The first Pacta were drawn up and signed 1573, when Henry of Valois was inaugurated king. Each party swore, "on their faith and honor, to maintain general peace, in matters of conscience, between all the citizens of diverse religions and opinions."

Pactolus, village, Sullivan co., Tenn., by post road 285 ms. NE. by E. from Murfreesborough.

Pacy, ancient town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, seated on the Eure, 8 ms. S. by E. of Vernon. Lon. 1 41 E., lat. 48 58 N.

Padang, seaport on the W. coast of Sumatra, in the E. Indies, in the possession of the Dutch. Lon. 99 46 E., lat. 50′ S.

Paddington, village of Eng., in Middlesex, W. by N. of London, with a handsome new church, erected in 1790, in a singularly pleasant style.

Paddytown, village, Hampshire co., Va., on the Potomac, 20 ms. above Cumberland, Md., and 136 NW. by W. from W. C.

Paderborn, bishoprick of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 32 ms. long and 20 broad. In the middle of it are high mountains and iron mines, but the rest of the country is fertile in corn and pastures. However, it is most remarkable for its bacon and venison. It was secularized in 1802, and now belongs to Prussia. Pop. 1820, 120,000. ——Ancient and populous town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of the province of the same name. It takes its name from the rivulet Peder, which rises under the high altar of the cathedral. It has a celebrated university, and is 37 ms. SW. of Minden, and 42 ESE. of Munster. Lon. 8 55 E., lat. 51 46 N.

Padron, town of Spain, in Gallicia, seated on the river Ulla, 12 ms. S. of Compostella. Lon. 8 17 W., lat. 42 40 N.

Padstow, town of Eng., in Cornwall, on the Bristol channel, and has some trade to Ireland, from which place it is distant 240 ms. It is 30 ms. W. of Launceston, and 248 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4 45 W., lat. 50 42 N.

Padua, ancient, large, and celebrated city of Italy, capital of the Paduano, with a university. It is 7 ms. in circumference, and much less considerable than formerly, for it now contains only 30,000, whereas it formerly contained 100,000 inhabitants. The university was new modelled in 1814, and consists of the faculties of mathematics and philosophy, medicine and law. Students about 300. It is seated on the Brenta and Bachiglione, in a fine plain, 20 ms. SE. of Vicenza, and 226 N. of Rome. Longitude 12 1 E., lat. 45 23 North.

Paduano, formerly a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, now part of Austrian Italy, 40 ms. long and 35 broad, bounded on the E. by the Dogado, on the S. by Polesino di Rovigo, on the W. by the Veronese, and on the N. by the Vincentino. Its soil is well watered, and is one of the most fertile in Italy. Padua is the capital.

Padula, town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. Lon. 15 41 E., lat. 40 29 N.

Paefenhoffen, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Mottier, 8 ms. W. of Haguenau. Lon. 7 38 E., lat. 48 48 N.

Pagesville, village, Newberry district, S. C., 56 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Pagliano, town of Italy, in Abruzzo Ulteriore. Lon. 13 46 E., lat. 42 28 N.

Pago, island in the Gulf of Venice, separated from Venetian Dalmatia by a narrow strait. The air is cold, and the soil barren, but it is well peopled, and contains salt works.

Pago Pago Harbor.—See article *Navigator's Islands*.

Pagoda, as defined and derived by Webster, Persian *Pout Ghod*, or *Boot Khoda*, Hindoo *Boot Kuda*, house of idols. Also a coin or denomination of money, differing in value from $2 down to $1 75.

Pahang.—See *Pan*.

Piambœuf, seaport of France, in the department of Lower Loire, and late province of Bretagne, at the mouth of the Loire. What makes it of consequence is, that all ships belonging to Nantes take their departure hence, and here they anchor on

their arrival. It is 20 ms. W. of Nantes. Lon. 1 53 W., lat. 47 15 N.

Paine's Hollow, post office, Herkimer co., N. Y.

Poineville, fine commercial town of Geauga co., O., on Grand river, about 3 ms. above its mouth, at Fairport. A bridge, constructed of wood, of 400 feet, has been erected over Grand river, at this place, and toll free. Pop. 1820, 1,257.——Village, Amelia co., Va., 45 ms. W. from Petersburg.

Painswick, town of Eng., in Gloucestershire. It has a manufacture of white cloths for the army, and for the India and Turkey trade, and hence is brought a stone remarkable for its beauty and neatness for the pavement of floors. It is 7 ms. SE. of Gloucester, and 101 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2 11 W., lat. 51 46 N.

Paint, SE. tp. of Wayne co., O. Pop. 1820, 590 ——Tp. in the western borders of Ross co., Ohio. It is watered on the W. and S. by Paint creek, and near the middle by Buckskin, which runs across it from NW. to SE. Pop. 1820, 946. —— Tp., in the northern borders of Fayette co., O. Pop. 1820, 767.——Tp. in the eastern part of Highland co., O. Pop. 1820, 1,895.

Paint creek, western branch of the Scioto river, rising in the SW. corner of Madison co., O., near the source of Little Miami, from whence it runs 35 ms. SW. across Fayette co., by Washington, and along the SW. borders of Ross co., when it turns and runs in a somewhat NE. direction into Ross co. 15 ms., thence E. 10 ms. further, where it joins the Scioto river below Chilicothe. Village, Floyd co., Ky., by post road 221 miles SSE. from Frankfort.

Painted Post, town, Steuben co., N. Y., on the NW. bank of Tioga river, near the mouth of Cohocton creek, 43 ms. NW. of Athens, or Tioga Point. Pop. 1810, 954; in 1820, 2,088.

Painter creek, western brook of Stillwater rivulet, emptying into said rivulet in Miami co., Ohio. It rises in Dark co.

Painter's Cross Roads, post office, Delaware co., Pa., 22 ms. SSW. from Philadelphia.

Paintville, town, Wayne co., Ohio, 15 ms. from Wooster, on the road leading from that town to New Philadelphia.

Paishawur, city of Candahar, capital of a district in the country of Cabul. It is situated on the Kameh, 125 ms. SE. of Cabul, and 170 N. of Moultan. Lon. 70 36 E., lat. 33 18 N.

Paisley, town of Scotland, the largest in Renfrewshire. It has considerable manufactures of silk and linen gauze, lawn muslin, cambric, thread, &c., also extensive soap, candle, and cotton works, and is deemed the first manufacturing town in Scotland. The river White Cart divides it into the old and new town, which communicates by 3 bridges. The latter stands on the E. side of the river, and consists of many handsome buildings. By means of the river and a canal, vessels of 40 tons can come up and unload at the quay. In 1811 the number of inhabitants was 32,000 in the old town, and 14,153 in the abbey parish. It is 10 ms. W. of Glasgow. Lon. 4 26 W., lat. 55 52 N.

Paita, seaport of Peru, in the audience of Quito, with an excellent harbor. The bay is defended by a fort. Lon. 80 94 W., lat. 5 12 S.

Palachy, town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbetore. Longitude 77 8 E., latitude 11 47 North.

Palacios, town of Spain, in Andalusia, 12 ms. S. of Seville. Lon. 5 24 W., lat 37 20 N.

Palais, town of France, capital of the island of Belleisle, off the coast of Bretagne. Lon. 3 2 W., lat. 47 18 N.

Palais, St., town and district of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, which, with the town and district of St. John Pied de Port, forms nearly the whole of the late province of Lower Navarre, a mountainous country, which produces scarcely any thing but millet, oats, and fruits of which they make cider. St. Palais is seated on the river Bibouse, 15 ms. SE. of Bayonne. Lon. 1 4 W., lat. 43 21 N.

Palambang, town, river, and district, of Sumatra, on the NE. coast of the island. The town is situated at lon. 104 54 E., and lat. 2 59 N.

Palamcotta, or *Tinevelly*, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 410 ms. SW. of Madras. Lon. 77 54 E., lat. 8 43 N.

Palamos, strong seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a good harbor, seated on the Mediterranean, 47 ms. NE. of Barcelona. Lon. 2 58 E., lat. 41 58 N.

Palamow, town of Hindoostan proper, in the province of Bahar, 210 ms. SSW. of Patna. Lon. 84 10 E., lat. 23 40 N.

Palanka, town of Upper Hungary, in the co. of Novigrad, seated on the Ibola, 37 ms. N. of Buda. Lon. 18 23 E., lat. 48 9 N.

Palaos Islands:—See *Philippines, New*.

PALATIN, originally any one serving in the palace of a prince, but by extension, given to officers delegated to govern provinces. In one instance, as Prince Palatin of the Rhine, the title was that of a real sovereign.

Palatinate, Lower, formerly a province of Germany, W. of the Rhine. It is now divided between Bavaria and Hesse Homburg.

Palatinate, Upper, province of Bavaria, bordering on Bohemia, and subdivided into the circles of Regen and Upper Maine.

Palatine, Lower, village, Montgomery co., N. Y., on the Mohawk, 41 ms. above Schenectady.

Palatine, Middle, or *Palatine Bridge*, village, Montgomery co., N. Y., on the Mohawk, 4 ms. above the preceding.

Palatine, Upper, or *Palatine Church*, village Montgomery co., N. Y., 6 ms. above Middle Palatine.

Palatine, tp., Montgomery co., N. Y., on the Mohawk, from 41 to 57 ms. above Schenectady. Pop. 1820, 3,936.

Palcati, lake of W. Mongolia, at the eastern foot of the Beloor mountains. It is salt and without outlet, about 100 ms. in length, and from 10 to 40 or 50 ms. wide. It is only one, though the largest of a chain of similar lakes of salt water, extending from it eastward, of which the principal ones are Alaktonga and Alakoul.

Palembang, city and kingdom of the island of Sumatra. The city is situated at lat. 2 50, lon. 104 33 E. of London. The city is situated on the Moesia, or Palembang river, and contains, according to the best authorities, about 20,000 inhabitants. Most of the houses are mere bamboo structures. The site is low and marshy, being the

estuary of the river which divides below the city and enters by several mouths the gulf or straits of Banca. The limits of the kingdom when independent were vague, and remain so as a Dutch province. The city of Palembang stands about NNW. 200 ms. from Batavia, and very nearly a similar distance a little E. of S. from Singapore.

Palenca, or *Palenque*, extensive ruins found on the river Zelados or San Pedro, a branch of Tabasco river. As laid down by Tanner, the particular ruins called Palenca, are laid down at lon. 92° W. of London, or nearly 15° of W. of W. C., N. lat. 17 40. To introduce any general description of the ruins, is altogether incompatible with this treatise. It may be remarked, however, that the name PALENQUE is Spanish, and means "*an enclosed place*," by palisades, paling, &c. Palenque, from the position given, is about 250 ms. SW. of Campeachy.

Palencia, town of Spain, in Leon, on the Carion, 40 ms. SW. of Burgos, and 110 N. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 4 42 W., lat. 42 10 N.

Paleno, town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, 9 ms. E. of Solmona.

Palenzuela, town of Spain, in Old Castile, 25 ms. SW. of Burgos. Lon. 3 15 W., lat. 42 5 North.

Palermo, fortified city of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, capital of the island, and an archbishop's see. It stands on a bay of the same name, on the north coast, near the extremity of a kind of natural amphitheatre, formed by high and rocky mountains. The country between the city and the mountains is one of the richest plains in the world; the whole appearing a magnificent garden, filled with fruitful trees, and watered by fountains and rivulets. The inhabitants of Palermo are estimated at 130,000. Two great streets intersect each other in the centre of the city, where they form a handsome square, called the Ottangolo, from the centre of which is seen the whole of these noble streets, and the four elegant gates which terminate them, each at the distance of half a mile. The Porto Felice opens to the Marino, a delightful walk, which has on one side the wall of the city, and on the other the sea; and in the centre is an elegant kind of temple, frequently made use of as an orchestra. The churches of Palermo are upwards of 300, and many of them very rich and magnificent. The city has suffered greatly at different periods, by earthquakes or inundations. The harbor, defended by two castles, is dangerously open to the sea from the NE.; and, even at the anchoring place ships are in danger when a westerly wind rushes through the valley of Colli, between the mountains. It stands in a pleasant, fruitful country, on the NE. end of the island, and at the bottom of a gulf of the same name. Lon. 13 23 E., lat. 38 15 N.

Palermo, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 6 ms. SSW. of Cosenza.——Village, Lincoln co., Me., on the head of Sheepscut river, 79 ms. NE. from Portland.

Palermo, North, village, Lincoln co., Me., on the head of Sheepscut river, 20 ms. NE. from Augusta, and 25 W. from Belfast.

Palestine, part of Turkey in Asia, so called from the Philistines, who inhabited the seacoasts; it is also called Judea, from the patriarch Judah, and the Holy Land, from its having been the residence and scene of our Saviour's passion, and in Scripture Canaan, and the Promised Land.—See *Asia*, p. 80.

Palestine is formed by a ridge of limestone hills, or low mountains, extending nearly N. and S., and two slopes; one towards the Mediterranean, and the other declining towards the river Jordan and Dead sea. Like all limestone regions, its aspect when uncultivated is more desolate, and the soil in appearance more sterile than it is in fact.

Palestine, town, Lawrence co., Ia.——Village, Crawford co., Ill., 80 ms. E. from Vandalia.

Palestrina, episcopal town of Italy; in Campagna di Roma, capital of a principality of the same name. It was famous for the Temple of Fortune, being then called Preneste, the ruins of which may yet be seen. It is 35 ms. E. of Rome. Lon. 18 5 E., lat. 41 52 N.——One of the largest of the islands called the Lagunes, near Venice, where the most considerable of the nobility have country houses. The principal harbor has the same name.

Pelicandcherry, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the country of Calicut, 20 miles S. of Coimbettore, and 66 SE. of Calicut.

Palicata, sea port of the E. Indies, on the coast of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 25 ms. N. of Madras. Lon. 81 33 E., lat. 13 30 N.

Palimbum, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Sumatra, seated on the E. coast, 120 ms. NE. of Bencoolen, and subject to the Dutch. Lon. 103 31 E., lat. 3° S.

PALLADIUM, from *pallas*, whose statue in Troy was regarded as the conservative deity, on whom depended the fate of the city. Rome and Athens, and, indeed, other less noted cities, had each a Palladium. The name is still in use to designate any object upon which the fate of cities or empires are supposed to depend.—See article *Digest*.

Pallisser's Islands, group of islands in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 146 30 W., lat. 15 30 S.

Palma, town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, seated on the river Cadoan, 20 miles E. of St. Ubes. Lon. 8 40 W., lat. 38 37 N.——Town of South America, in Terra Firma, in New Granada, 50 ms. NW. of St. Fe-de-Bogota. Lon. 73 40 W., lat. 4 30 N.——One of the Canary islands, lying to the N. of Ferro. Lon. 17 50 W., lat. 28 37 N.

Palma, or *Palma Nuovo*, strong town of Italy, in Friuli, seated in a most agreeable valley, on the gulf of Venice, 10 ms. SE. of Udina, and 55 NE. of Venice. Lon. 13 15 E., lat. 46 2 N.

Palmaria, small island lying in the Mediterranean, 15 leagues from the coast of Italy. Lon. 12 45 E., lat. 40 58 N.——Small island, seated in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Italy, at the entrance of the gulf of Spezzia. Lon. 9 46 E., lat. 41 1 N.

Palmas, capital of the island of Canaria.—See *Canary*.——One of the Philippine islands, in the East Indies, 16 leagues SE. of Mindanao. Lon. 127° E., lat. 5 33 N.

Palmas, Cape, promontory of Africa, on the Ivory coast of Guinea. Lon. 5 54 W., lat. 4 26 N

Palmela, town of Portugal, in Estramadura with a castle on a rock, seated on the river Gadaon, 19 miles SE. of Lisbon. Lon. 8 56 W., lat. 38 29 N.

Palmer, town, Hampden co., Mass., 14 ms. E from Springfield. Pop. in 1820, 1,197.

Palmerston's Island, situated in the South Seas, and visited by Captain Cook in his second and last voyages. It consists of a group of small islands, about 9 or 10 in number, connected by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction. This place admits of no anchorage, nor are there any inhabitants on it, though it abounds with cocoa-nuts, scurvy-grass, and the wharra tree. This island does not exceed a mile in circumference, and is not elevated above 3 feet beyond the level of the sea. Lon. 102 57 W., lat. 18° S.

Palmertown, village, Saratoga co., N. Y., 46 ms. from Albany.

Palmyra, formerly a magnificent city of Asia, in the deserts of Arabia. The stupendous ruins of this city were visited by Messrs. Wood and Dawkine, in 1754; and Mr. Wood published a splendid account of them, illustrated by plates, in 1755. This place is likewise called Tadmor in the Desert. The present inhabitants, consisting of 30 or 40 families, have erected their mud cottages within the spacious court of a magnificent temple of the sun. Palmyra is 200 ms. SE. of Aleppo. Lon. 38 56 E., lat. 33 20 N.

Palmyra, town, Somerset co., Me., 28 ms. E. from Norridgewock.——Populous and flourishing town in the eastern borders of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 531.——Wayne co., N. Y., near Mud creek, and on the Erie canal, 12 ms. nearly N. from Canandaigua.——Town, Pike co., Pa., 6 miles SE. from Bethany.——Village, Lebanon co., Pa., 15 ms. E. from Harrisburg.——Town, Halifax co., N. C.——Village, at Palmyra Bend, Warren co., Miss., 25 miles below Walnut Hill.——Town, Montgomery co., Tennessee, on the Cumberland, 40 ms. below Nashville, and 10 ms. below Clarksville.——Town, Edwards co., Illinois, on the Wabash, 40 ms. by water below Vincennes.——Village, Pike co., Mo., 192 ms. NW. from St. Louis.——Village and seat of justice, Fluvanna co., Va., on the N. bank of the Rivanna river, near its junction with the James, about 65 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Palos, town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a pretty good harbor, remarkable for being the place whence Christopher Columbus sailed to discover the New World, in 1492. It is seated at the mouth of the Rio Tinto, 46 ms. NW. of Seville. Lon. 6 39 W., lat. 37 34 N.

Palos, Cape, promontory of Spain, in Murcia, to the S. of a town of the same name, which separates the bay of Carthagena from that of Alicant. Lon. 6 39 W., lat. 37 37 N.

Palourde, Grassy, Jean, and Verret, form a chain of small lakes between Teche and the Fourche river, Louisiana. It is through this chain of lakes that a ferry has been established from the mouth of Teche to the Fourche and Mississippi rivers. The intermediate ground is so low and marshy as to render the formation of a road at any season impracticable. A small canal and creek unites the Fourche, 16 miles from its efflux from the Mississippi, with Lake Verret, from which the lakes mentioned in this article and their connecting channels, complete the communication between the eastern and western parts of the State.—See *Verret*.

Palota, town of Lower Hungary, Alba Regalis co., taken from the Turks in 1687. It is 40 ms. SW. of Buda. Lon. 18° E., lat. 47° N.

Palotza, small town of Hungary, seated on the river Poprat, 54 ms. N. of Cassovia. Lon. 21 20 E., lat. 47 12 N.

Palte, famous lake of Thibet, lying to the S. of Lassa about 3 days' journey, and 12 miles S. of the river Sanpoo or Burrampooter. It is 150 ms. in circumference, and in the middle of it is 1 large island. On the W. shore of this island, or congeries of islands, is a monastery and the seat of the Lamissa Turcepamo, or the Great Regenerate, in whom the Thibethians think that a divine spirit is regenerated, as it is in the Great Lama. The word *lama* signifies a priest or minister of religion, and *lamissa* is the feminine of lama.

Paltz, New, tp., Ulster county, New York, on the W. side of Hudson river, 40 miles S. of Hudson and 83 S. of Albany. Pop. in 1810, 3,999; in 1820, 4,612.

Pamelia, tp., Jefferson county, N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,342.

Pamiers, town of France, in the department of Arriege, and late territory of Foix, with a bishop's see. It is not so considerable as formerly, nor peopled in proportion to its extent. Near it is a mineral spring, said to cure the gout and obstructions. Pamiers is seated on the Arriege, 8 miles N. of Foix and 30 S. of Toulouse. Lon. 1 32 E., lat. 43 8 N.

Pamlico Sound, inland sea, N. C., 100 ms. long, and from 10 to 20 broad. It is separated in its whole length from the sea by a beach of sand hardly a mile wide, generally covered by small trees or bushes. Through this bank it has several inlets, but that of Ocracoke is the only one that will admit vessels of burden.

Pampas, name given in South America to extensive grassy plains. The Pampas extend over an immense surface S. of the Plate river, and even stretch into Patagonia.—See *Prairie*.

The Pampas del Sacramento spread between the Amazon and Ucayale from 5° to 6° S. lat.

Pampelonne, town of France, in the department of Tarn, and late province of Languedoc, 15 miles N. by E. of Alby. Longitude 2 17 E., lat. 44 10 North.

Pampeluna, town of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre, with a very strong citadel, and a rich bishopric. Its squares are handsome, and adorned with shops full of rich merchandise. It is seated in a very fertile plain, on the Arga, 42 miles S. of Bayonne and 167 NE. of Madrid. Lon. 1 35 W., lat 42 47 N.——Town of S. America, in New Granada, famous for its mines of gold and numerous flocks of sheep. It is 150 miles N. by E. of St. Fe-de-Bogota. Lon. 71 20 W., lat. 6 20 N.

Pampliega, town of Spain, in the province of Old Castile, 12 ms. S. of Burgos. Lon. 3 37 W., lat. 42 14 N.

Pamunky, navigable river of Virginia, which is formed by the junction of N. and S. Anna, and other lesser streams, and falls into York river near Delaware.

Pan, or *Pahang*, town of Asia, on the E. coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It is the capital of a kingdom of the same name, remarkable for the great number of elephants, and for the plenty of

pepper it produces. Pan is 140 ms. NE. of Malacca. Lon. 103 20 E., lat. 3 55 N.

Panagia, handsome town of Turkey, in Europe, in the province of Romania. Lon. 27 2 E., lat. 40 40 N.

Panama, village, Chautauque co., N. Y.—— City of North America, the capital of Terra Firma proper, on a bay of the same name, 70 ms. S. of Porto Bello. Lon. 80 35 W., lat. 8 48 N.

Panama, or *Darien, Isthmus of.* No very definite idea has been conveyed by the term Isthmus of Darien, or Panama. The narrow strip of land between the gulf of Panama of the Pacific and the Caribbean sea, an arm of the Atlantic, presents the nearest approach of the waters of those vast oceans; but, with very unequal width, extending from SE. to NW. upwards of 1,500 miles, the immense isthmus affords several points where the distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific is evidently within the scope of canal enterprise, without any very onerous expense. This will be more clearly understood from the following geographical view.

If we extend the great American isthmus on the E. to the mouth of the Atrato river, and on the W. to the gulf of Tehuantepec and rivers Chimalapa and Guassacualo, it reaches from ½° E. to 18° W. from W. C. The bottom of the gulf of Darien and mouth of the Atrato is in N. lat. 8 30, the gulf of Tehuantepec in N. lat. 16 20, and the mouth of the Guassacualco river in N. lat. 17 30.

Within these geographical limits spread two vast peninsulas, containing together more than 350,000 square miles, and discharging into the gulf of Mexico and Caribbean sea numerous rivers, many of which are of considerable magnitude and length of course.

It may be premised that in the present, as in almost every other instance, the geography of the mountains is most defective. In all our maps of North America, the great central chain of Anahuac, in Mexico, is extended to the SE., and connected with the chains of the Andes, in South America. I have been, for upwards of 20 years, of opinion that this arrangement was radically wrong, and almost the reverse of fact. One very general law of construction seems to prevail in the mountain systems of America; the chains extend in lateral ridges in one general direction. This I have already shown is strikingly apparent in the Appalachian system. As far as we possess correct information, the same regularity of structure prevails in the great chains W. of the basin of the Mississippi and in those of the Brazils and Andes of South America. In all these chains their range seems uninfluenced by the contiguous oceans or rivers. If my hypotheses respecting the mountains of Guatamala be correct, their range is nearly NW. and SE., leaving deep intervening valleys. Also, that, similar to other American mountains, those of Guatamala are of very unequal elevation, admitting passages, not very elevated, from ocean to ocean.

Another very important element in the investigation of this subject, is that of the respective levels of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The trade winds and current of rotation, it is well known, produce that immense whirlpool in the Atlantic ocean, to a part of which, opposite the SE. coast of N. America, has been given the name of Gulf Stream. Between S. America and Africa, and within the tropics, the surface of the Atlantic ocean flows regularly westward, separated by Cape St. Roque, S. lat. 5°, this vast ocean current is divided: the N. section, inclined to the NW. by the coast of S. America, is carried into the Caribbean sea. Again urged forward in the same direction by the general range of the Isthmus, the accumulated flood pours into the Gulf of Mexico between Yucatan and Cuba, and again escapes into the Atlantic between Cuba and Florida.

Water in an ocean flows from a similar cause as in a river, that is, difference of level. The Gulf Stream continues with considerable velocity more than 1,500 ms. To admit water to flow with perceptible velocity, demands a difference of level or descent of at least half an inch per mile. With this very moderate allowance, the surface of the Gulf of Mexico is above 60 feet more elevated than that of the Atlantic ocean. The very same causes which, in accumulating water on the SE. coast of N. America, forms the Gulf Stream, forces the water from the opposing coast and contributes very much to augment the inequality of level in the surfaces of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The retreat of water from the SW. American coast, within the tropics, is, no doubt, the principal cause of the very few deep harbors existing along that part of the Pacific ocean.

Commencing our survey at the Gulf of Tehuantepec, and advancing SE., we first meet with the Chimalapa, a mountain torrent flowing from the N. about 70 ms. into the Gulf of Tehuantepec. This insignificant stream rises in the mountains of Oaxaca, heading with the sources of the Guassacualco. The latter is also a mere mountain torrent, not above 100 ms. in entire length. The direct distance from the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Guassacualco, to the Pacific, at the entrance of the Chimalapa into the Gulf of Tehuantepec, is about 100 ms.

From the great elevation of the intervening mountains, it is not probable that a canal communication by this route is practicable. The limit between Mexico and Guatamala, intersects the Pacific ocean 50 ms. SW. from the mouth of the Chimalapa. The province of Guatamala is a long narrow strip, skirting the Pacific upwards of 500 ms., and, at a mean distance of about 50 ms. inland, bounded by a lofty mountain chain. SE. from the central chain, Guatamala is bounded NE. by Chiapa and SE. by Vesapaz. Chiapa is drained by 3 rivers flowing northward into the Gulf of Mexico; the Tobasco, the St. Pedro, and Sumasinta.

By the name of Grijalva, the Tobasco rises in the mountains of Guatamala, within less than 50 ms. from the Pacific ocean. Assuming a NE. course, continues that direction 100 ms., approaches the intendency of Vera Cruz in Mexico, but, before entering that province, winds to the E. 50 ms., enters Tobasco, and, turning to SE about 120 ms., falls into the Gulf of Mexico. The San Pedro is, in some measure, a tributary stream of the Tobasco, both entering the same estuary W. from W. C. 15°. How far the Tobasco is navigable, or the existing impediments to the construction of canals, has never been ascer-

tained; but, from the elevation of the mountains of Guatamala, we may entertain reasonable doubts, whether any water communication between the two great oceans is practicable by the Tobasco.

The Gulf of Mexico is terminated at the bottom of the Bay of Campeachy, by a sheet of water, very appropriately named "*Gulf of Terminos.*" The Sumasinta river, flowing from the mountains of Guatamala, in the extreme southern angle of Chiapa, pursues a N. course of 200 ms. into the Gulf of Terminos. The small river Suchitepec has its source in the opposite side of the mountains from those of the Sumasinta. How well the stream of the Sumasinta is calculated for navigation is yet to be ascertained; from the position of its channel, a very direct route from the Atlantic to the Pacific is presented, but it is to be apprehended, that here again the intervening mountains oppose an insuperable barrier. By the valleys of the Suchitepec and Sumasinta, the direct distance from ocean to ocean is within a trifle of 250 ms. This is the third route noticed by Humboldt in his Political Essay on New Spain, under the head of general considerations on the possibility of uniting the South sea and Atlantic ocean. This illustrious traveller, to the regret of the whole civilized world, did not examine, personally, any part of the Isthmus of N. America, but, from such information as he possessed, doubts the practicability of a canal in this region.

The Sumasinta is the last stream of Guatamala which carries its waters into the Gulf of Mexico; but the same elevated tract from which this river draws its sources, gives origin to two other Atlantic rivers of considerable magnitude, the Balize, Main, and Acasabastlan. The Balize flows NE, upwards of 300 ms. over Yucatan, and is discharged by 2 mouths into the Bay of Honduras; the Acasabastlan or Guatamala, flows about 200 ms. nearly due E. into the Gulf of Amatique, the extreme western angle of the Bay of Honduras.

That immense bay, bounded on the W. by the eastern shore of Yucatan, and S. by the northern shore of the peninsula of Honduras, is that part of the Caribbean sea spreading between the continent of N. America, and the islands of Cuba and Jamaica. The name of the "*Bay of Honduras,*" is, however, more particularly applied to that great triangle bounded by Yucatan, Peninsula of Honduras, and a line drawn from Cape Gracios à Dios to Cape Catoche. Gradually contracted by the continent, this bay terminates in the Gulf of Amatique. The latter opens again inland into the Gulf of Dulce. The Acasabastlan river is discharged into the latter, within 100 ms. from the port of Acazulta, or Trinidad of the Pacific.

The Amatique gulf is the estuery of several rivers beside the Acasabastlan. One, the Guanacos rises in the SE. part of Guatamala, and curving ENE., and finally N., enters the SE. angle of the Amatique, after a course of 250 ms. If the quantity of water corresponds to their length of course, the rivers of Amatique offer one of the most direct routes between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The sources of the Acasabastlan are within less than 50. ms. NE. from the city of Guatamala. The depth of water in the harbors of either coast is, however, defectively known, and the intermediate country but partially explored.

SE. from the Acasabastlan, the isthmus rapidly widens into the immense peninsula containing the provinces of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The mouth of the Acasabastlan, into the Gulf of Dulce, is at N. lat. 15°, and at 12° W. lon., from W. C. Cape Gracios à Dios is at N. lat. 15°, and at 4° W., lon. from W. C. Between these two geographical points the peninsula of Honduras extends upwards of 500 ms. from W. to E. In form of a triangle, this part of America presents a port of 600 ms. to the Pacific ocean, 500 to the Caribbean sea, and 500 to the Bay of Honduras. Connected on the NW. to Vera Paz and Guatamala, by a neck of land less than 100 ms. wide, and on the SE. to Veragua by another of not more than 50 from ocean to ocean, this interesting region contains a superficies of more than 100,000 sq. ms. A narrow slip along the Pacific is well peopled, but the interior in great part unexplored.

Leaving Guatamala, the mountains incline to the eastward, and leave, in the NW. part of Nicaragua, a wider slope to the rivers flowing into the Pacific than exists in the former provinces. The slope towards the Atlantic is, however, as usual, comparatively much more extensive than that towards the Pacific; the former giving source and course to numerous rivers, two of which, Gold river and Bluefield's river, exceed 400 ms. in length. Though but imperfectly known, we may safely exclude either of those rivers from a list of those offering a convenient connexion between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and proceed to examine, perhaps, the most remarkable feature in American geography, and particularly so in the present inquiry.

The valley formed by the lakes of Leon and Nicaragua, and by the river St. Juan, or St. John, is to the eye, when surveying a map of that part of America, the most natural route offered to human industry to unite the two great American oceans. It is the 4th route from ocean to ocean indicated by Humboldt. This author observes, that "perhaps the communication of the Lake of Nicaragua with the Pacific ocean could be carried on by the Lake of Leon, by means of the river Tasta, which, on the road from Leon to Realejo, descends from the volcano of Telico. In fact, the ground there appears very little elevated.

More recent surveys, and particularly those published by Mr. Stephens, have contributed to establish the practicability of rendering this a navigable route from ocean to ocean. But whether the best which could be constructed through this part of America time will determine.

Panari, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, between Lipari and Stromboli. It is a barren inconsiderable island, and only 5 ms. in circumference. Lon. 15 41 E., lat. 38 38 N.

Panay, one of the Philippine islands, between those of Paragoa and Negro. It is 250 ms. in circumference, and the most populous and fertile of them all. It is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks, and produces a great quantity of rice. Iloila is the capital.

PANDECT, from the Gr., *all*, and *to contain*. The Pandects made up by order of the Emperor

Justinian comprised the formerly scattered works of the Roman Jurisconsults, to which, when collected into a body, that Emperor gave the force of law.—See *Digest*.

Pancras, St., village of England, in Middlesex, a little to the NW. of London. At a public house near the church is a medicinal spring. Here is an hospital for inoculation, and the veterinary college, established in 1791, under the patronage of people of the first rank and fortune, for the improvement of farriery and the treatment of cattle in general.

Panga, town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, capital of the province of Bamba. Lon. 14 25 E., lat. 6 30 S.

Panglang, town of Pegu, in the Birman empire, situated on the river Rangoon. Lon. 17 4 E., lat. 95 54 S.

Panipat, town of Hindoostan, in Delhi. Lon. 76 80 E., lat. 29 23 N., 72 miles NW. from Delhi.

Panjab, country of Hindoostan proper, being that watered by the 5 eastern branches of the Indus. It was the scene of Alexander's last campaign, and the *ne plus ultra* of his conquests. It forms a square of 250 ms., and includes the whole of Lahore and a great part of Moultan proper. To the lower part of Moultan it is flat and marshy, and inundated by the periodical rains which fall between May and October.—See *Asia*, p. 102.

Pannanach Wells, village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, noted for the mineral waters discovered in 1756; and a lodge has been erected for the accommodation of the company that frequent them in summer.

Pannipat, town of Hindoostan proper, situated on an extensive plain between the cities of Delhi and Sirhind, 72 ms, NW. of Delhi. Lon. 76 lat. 45 E., 29 15 N.

Panomi, village of Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, 16 ms. S. of Salonichi. Lon. 23 10 E., lat. 40 25 N.

Panormo, small town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, on a gulf of the Mediterranean, opposite the island of Corfu, 45 ms. SSE. of Valona. Lon. 20 2 E., lat. 40 0 N.

Pantalaria, island in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and the coast of Tunis, about 17 ms. in circumference. It abounds in cotton, fruits, wine, and corn, and is subject to the King of Naples. Lon. 18 21 E., lat. 36 55 N.

Panther Creek, post office, Surry county, N. Carolina, 143 miles Northwest by West from Raleigh.

Pantika, town of Turkey, in Natolia, on the NE. coast of the sea of Marmora, 12 ms. SE. of Constantinople.

Panton, village, Addison co., Vt., between Otter river and Lake Champlain, 10 ms. NW. from Middlebury.

Panuco, river of Mexico, rises near San Louis Potosi, and, flowing E., over the State of San Louis Potosi, falls into the Moctezuma.

Panuco, city of Mexico, in the State of Vera Cruz, on the river Panuco, near the Gulf of Mexico, and 170 ms. N. by E. of the city of Mexico, Lon. W. C. 21 30 W., lat. 23 13 N.

Paoli, village and seat of justice for Orange co., In., 106 ms. SSW. from Indianapolis. It is situated on Salt creek, branch of Little White river. Lat. 38 34 N., lon. W. C. 9 22 W.

Pa oom, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific ocean, to the S. of Malicollo. Lon. 168 28 W., lat. 16 30 S.

Pao-ting-fou, town of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli, where the viceroy resides, and the most considerable city in the province next to Peking. It has 20 others under its jurisdiction: 3 of the 2d and 17 of the 3d class. The country around it is pleasant, and inferior in fertility to no part of China.

PAPA, father, in numerous languages. It is in fact a natural term, and from which comes Pope, or Father of the Catholic Church.

Papa, small but strong town of Lower Hungary, in the co. of Esperin. It was taken from the Turks in 1683, after the raising of the siege of Vienna. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marchaltz, 45 ms. W. of Buda. Lon. 18 20 E., lat. 47 26 N.

Papagayo, Gulf of, on the Pacific coast of N. America, and between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Lon. W. C. 8 30 W., lat. 11 10 N. The distance from the eastern extremity of Papagayo gulf to Lake Nicaragua is only about 22 ms.

Papantla, town of Mexico, in the State of Puebla, about 130 ms. NE. from the city of Mexico. Lon. W. C. 20 40 W., lat. 20 30 N. This place is very remarkable for the magnitude and extent of antiquities found within its vicinity.—See *Pyramids of America*.

Papasquiaro, village of Mexico, in the SW. part of the State of Durango. Lat. 24 58 N., lon. W. C. 27 40 W., about 70 ms NW. by W. from Durango.

Paperte, town and seaport of Otaheite.—See *Otaheite*.

Paperville, village, Sullivan county, Tennessee, by post road 278 ms. NE. by E. from Murfreesborough.

Papoui, St., late episcopal town of France, in the dep. of Aude, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Lembe, 8 ms. E. of Castlenaudary, and 35 E. of Toulouse. Lon. 2 10 E., lat. 43 21 N.

Pappenheim, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, where the count resides. It is seated near the Altmal, 17 ms. NW. of Neuburg, and 32 S. of Nuremburg, Lon. 10 51 E., lat. 48 59 N.

Para, river, or rather strait, separating the island of Joannes from the continent of South America. It extends from the mouth of the Amazon to that of Tocantinas.

Papua, or *New Guinea*, island of Oceania, or Austral Asia, lying to the N. of New Holland.—See *New Guinea*.

Para, Gran, one of the captain generalships of the Brazils, bounded N. by the Amazon river, NE. by the Atlantic ocean, SE. by Maranham and Goias, S. by Mattagrosso, SW. by Peru, and NW. by Colombia. It is an immense country, extending from E. to W. 1,600 ms., with a mean width of about 400, and an area of 640,000 sq. ms. Lying between the equator and lat 12° S. It is perhaps that extent of the whole habitable world which, in a continuous body, presents the greatest facility

of inland navigation. Washed for nearly 200 ms. by the Amazon, and traversed by innumerable other streams of great magnitude, the principal of which are, Jutay Madeira, Tapajos, Xingu, and Tocantinas. Chief town, Gran Para.

Para, Gran, city of Brazil, and capital of the captain generalship of Gran Para, situated on the Tocantinas, 60 ms. above its mouth. Lon. W. C. 28 27 East, latitude 1 30 S. Population about 10,000.

Paradise, village, Lancaster co., Pa.——Village, York co., Pa., 15 ms. SSW. from York. Pop. in 1820, 1837.

Paracels, vast number of small islands and rocks, lying on the China sea, and forming a long cluster, near 400 ms. in length, off the coast of Cochin China.

Parachim, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy or Mecklenburg, seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe. It is 20 ms. SE. of Schwerin. Lon. 12° E., lat. 53 34 N.

Paradella, town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. Lon. 7 23 W., lat. 41 4 N.

Paramithi.—See *Parga*.

Paragoana, peninsula of Colombia, in Venezuela, containing the city of Boro. It forms the eastern side of the entrance into the Gulf of Maracaibo, and is terminated by a cape of the same name. Lat. 11 52 N.

Parago, or *Palawan*, large island in the Indian ocean, between the Philippine and Borneo, which has a king, tributary to Borneo. The Spaniards have a fort here.

Paragua, the most westerly of the Philippine islands, extending about 180 ms. in length, and 20 in breadth. Longitude 117 44 East, latitude 10 North.

Paraguay river, large branch of Orinoco, rises in the mountains of Guiana, its source interlocking with those of Essequibo, the Rio Branco, branch of Rio Negro, and those of the Orinoco. The entire course of the Paraguay is about 300 ms. from S. to N. It falls into the Orinoco about 80 ms. below St. Tomé and Angostura.

Paraguay, large country of S. America, bounded on the N. by Amazonia, on the E. by Brazil, on the S. by Patagonia, on the W. by Chili and Peru.

Paraguay, river of South America, the great northern branch of the Rio de la Plata, rises by very numerous sources at S. lat. 13°, in the captain generalship of Mattagrosso of Brazil. Flowing thence by a general course nearly due S. about 1,000 ms., it receives from the NW. the large volume of the Pilcomayo, and 150 ms. still lower the now noble stream is again augmented by the Rio Grande, also from the NW. The already vast volume of the Paraguay continues its southern course 50 ms. below the mouth of the Rio Grande, to where it encounters and mingles its waves with an almost equal rival, the Parana, from the NE. The name of the united waters below their junction is given to the inferior branch, the Parana.—See *Parana*.

Paramaribo, the capital of Surinam, in Guiana, and the chief place of the Dutch colonies in South America. It has a strong citadel and a noble road for shipping. Exports, sugar, cotton, and indigo. The streets are perfectly straight, and lined with orange, shaddock, tamarind, and lemon trees, in everlasting bloom. It is situated on the E. side of the river Surinam, 16 ms. from its mouth. Lon. 55 25 W., lat. 5 48 N.

Paramatta, town of New Holland, in the British colony of Botany Bay.

Paramousic, one of the Kurile islands, lying S. of that of Shoomska.—See *Kuriles*.

Parana, river of South America, the eastern branch of the Rio de la Plata, rises in the mountains of St. Paul's, Minas Geraes, and Goias of Brazil. It is very remarkable that the southeastern sources of the Parana are within 50 ms. from the Atlantic ocean, and flow NW. towards the centre of the continent, and pursue that direction 500 ms., where they unite, and abruptly turn to SSW. The latter course is maintained 700 ms. to where the Parana approaches to within less than 50 miles from the Uruguay, but again, by an abrupt bend to the W., leaves Uruguay, and, after continuing W. 100 ms., mingles with the Paraguay at the city of Assumption. Here, as is the case with the Missouri and Mississippi, the name of the largest is superseded by that of the smaller stream, and the Parana prevails over its superior rival, the Paraguay. Below Assumption the Parana inclines a little W. of S. 480 ms., receiving in that distance from the NW. the Salado, and from the W. the Tercero, at Rosario. Turning to the SE. below Rosario, the Parana flows 150 ms., and, receiving its last great tributary, the Uruguay, from the NNE., is lost in the general name of Rio de la Plata. The Parana is the most extensive secondary river of the earth, draining more surface than does the Missouri.

Parana, province of Paraguay, so called from a large river, which, uniting with the Paraguay, and afterward with the Uruguay, forms the Rio de la Plata.

Paranaiba, northeastern confluent of the Parana river, South America. The Paranaiba rises about S. lat. 16°, heading with the Tocantinas, and flowing SW. by comparative courses 400 ms., falls into the Parana.

Paranatinga, river of S. America, rises in the Brazilian province of Matta Grosso, S. lat. 15°, and flowing thence a little E. of N., between the Tocantinos and Tapajos, joins the Amazon at S. latitude 1 30, after a comparative course of 1,000 miles.

Parchwitz, town of Germany, in Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz, subject to the king of Prussia. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth. It is 12 ms. W. of Wohlau, and 10 NE. of Lignitz. Longitude 16 42 East, latitude 51 17 North.

Pardiba, town of S. America, in Brazil, at the mouth of a river of the same name. The soil is pretty fertile, and produces sugar canes and a great number of trees of Brazil wood. Lon. 49 53 W., lat. 6 50 S.

Pardobitz, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, subject to the house of Austria, with a manufacture of knives and sword blades. It is a fortified town, and is 55 ms. E. of Prague. Lon. 15 45 E., lat. 49 55 N.

Parella, town of Italy, in Piedmont, in the co. of Canavez, 20 ms. N. of Turin.

Parenzo, strong town of Istria, with a good

harbor, on the Gulf of Venice, 65 ms. E. of Venice. Longitude 13 56 E., latitude 45 24 N.

Parga, town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the S. side of the Gulf of Glykyslemon, or "*Port of Sweet Waters*," surrounded by groves of olive, orange, and lemon trees. It spreads along the southern corner of the gulf, at N. lat. 39 30, E. lon. 20 30, 15 ms. NW. from Prevesa, and opposite the northern extremity of the island of Corfu. It is the capital of the district called Paramitha; pop. about 8,000. The inhabitants are chiefly Christians, who are, according to Hobhouse, the very worst of the Albanians. This town was given up in 1819 by the British to Ali Pacha, and, to avoid their certain fate from such a monster, abandoned by the citizens. They deserved their character if they deserved their fate.

Paria, or *New Andalusia*, province of Terra Firma, on the banks of the Orinoco, near its mouth.

Paria, Gulf of, in S. America, between the province of Cumana, the island of Trinidad, and the estuary of the Orinoco. It is about 75 ms. long, and 45 wide, with a depth of from 8 to 30 fathoms, with good anchorage over its entire extent.

Paria, Cape, eastern extremity of the province of Cumana. Longitude W. C. 15° E., lat. 9 12 North.

Harilla, or *St. Parilla*, town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, seated at the mouth of the river Santa, 50 ms. SE. of Truxilla, and 230 NW. of Lima. Lon. 77 50 W., lat. 8 36 S.

Parima, or *Branco*, river of South America, a branch of the Rio Negro, rises in the mountains of Guiana, its sources interlocking with those of Essequibo and Paraguay of Orinoco. It flows nearly S., and enters the Rio Negro.

Parima Cocha, province of Peru, lying N. from Arequipo.

Parima, lake of S. America, near the borders of Amazonia and Guiana, of a sq. form, 80 ms. long, and 40 broad. It seems to be a kind of inundation formed by the Orinoco, for that river enters on the N., and issues on the W. side of the lake, near its NW. angle. From the SE. of this lake issues the White river, called also the Parima, which flows S. to the Rio Negro. To the W. of this lake, before the main stream of the Orinoco turns to the N., there are two other branches that flow from it to the Black river. Hence there are three communications between those two great rivers, the Orinoco and the Amazon. This description is accordant with Spanish authorities, but doubts of the existence of Lake Parima are not yet dissipated.

Paris, capital of France, one of the largest, finest, and most populous cities in Europe. The river Seine, which crosses it, forms two small islands, called Isle du Palais and Isle Notre Dame; the first is the ancient city of Paris, and had its name from a building which was formerly the residence of the kings, and afterwards resigned to the Parliament. Paris has 16 gates, and is 15 ms. in circumference, including the suburbs. That part of it which is called the ville is situate to the N., the university to the S., and the city in the centre. The pop. of Paris now (1843) is supposed to exceed a million, and in that, as in every other respect, stands next to London amongst European cities It is 210 ms. SSE. of London, 265 W. of Vienna, and 630 NNE. of Madrid. Lon. 2 20 E., lat. 48 50 N.

Paris, town and seat of justice, Oxford co., Me., in the southern part of the co., 46 ms. a little W. of N. from Portland, and 35 SW. by W. from Augusta. Lat. 44 11 N., lon. W. C. 6 25 E. Pop. 1810, 1,330; in 1820, 1,844.——Town, Oneida co., N. Y. It lies on both sides of Oriskany creek, 9 ms. SW. from Utica. This tp. contains the village of Clinton and Hamilton college. It is one of the best bodies of productive soil in the State of N. Y. Pop. 1810, 5,418; in 1820, 6,707.——Village, Fauquier co, Va., by post road 54 ms. SW. from W. C.——Central tp. of Union co., O.——Small village of Jefferson tp., Preble co., Ohio.——Tp., Portage co., Ohio.——Eastern town of Stark co., O., Pop. 1820, 553.——Village, Jefferson co., Ia., about 60 ms. W. from Cincinnati.——Village and seat of justice, Henry co., Tenn., on the dividing ground between the sources of Obion and Sandy rivers, about 100 ms. a little N. of W. from Nashville. Lat. 36 19 N., lon. W. C. 11 19 W.

Paris, or *Bourbonton*, village and seat of justice, Bourbon co., Ky., on a small branch of Licking river. It is a place of very considerable trade, and contains the co. buildings, two churches, a printing office, and a considerable number of mercantile stores, 25 ms. NE. from Lexington. Pop. 1820, 1,000; 1840, 1,200. Lat. 38 15 N., lon. 7 12 W.

Parisburg, Giles co., Va.

Paris Furnace, village Oneida co., N. Y., about 10 ms. SSW. from Utica.

Parishville, village, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., on the W. branch of St. Regis river, 30 ms. SE. from Hamilton.

Parke, county, Indiana, on both sides of Wabash river, bounded E. by Putnam and S. by Vigo; length and breadth 24 ms. each, area 576 sq. ms. This co. lies about 60 ms. W. from Indianapolis. Pop. in 1840, 13,500. Central lat. 39 45 N., lon. W. C. 10 48 W.

Parke, C. H. and post office, Parke co., Ia., by post road 88 ms. W. from Indianapolis.

Parker, one of the eastern townships of Butler county, Pennsylvania, eleven miles NNE. from Butler.

Parkersburg, town and seat of justice, Wood co., Ohio, on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Little Kenawha river, 12 miles below Marietta.——Village, Wood co., Va., on Ohio river.

Parkerstown, township, Rutland co., Vt., 25 ms. WNW. from Windsor.

Parkinson's Ferry.—See *Williamsport*, Washington co., Pa.

Parkgate, village of England, in Cheshire, 12 miles NW. of Chester, situated on the NE. coast of the river Dee. It is a station for packet boats that frequently sail to Ireland.

Parkman, town, Somerset co., Me., 38 miles NE. from Norridgewock.——Town and SE. tp. of Geauga county, Ohio, on the head branches of Grand river. The village is 17 miles SE. from Chardon, the seat of justice for the county.

Parks, post office, Edgefield district, S. C.

Parkstein, town of Germany, in the circle of

Bavaria, and principality of Saltzbach, 16 ms. N. of Naburg. Lon. 12 14 E., lat. 49 40 N.

PARLIAMENT, conference. This term is now almost exclusively applied to the Legislature of Great Britain.

Parma, duchy of Italy, bounded on the N. by the river Po, on the NE. by the Mantuan, on the E. by the duchy of Modena, on the S. by Tuscany, and on the W. by Placentia ——Town, Monroe co., N. Y., 22 ms. NE. from Batavia, and 12 ms. N. from Rochester. Pop. in 1820, 1,342.

Parma, ancient, rich, and populous city of Italy, capital of the duchy of the same name, 40 ms. NW. of Modena, and 60 SE. of Milan. Lon. 10 30 E., lat. 44 50 N. By the treaty of Paris, this city and the duchy, consisting of Parma, Placenza, Guastalà, and Borgo San Domino, was given to Maria Louisa, wife of Napoleon, and at her death to devolve to Austria and Sardinia; but subsequent conventions, in 1818, vested its reversion in Spain.

Parnassus, now called *Parnasso*, a mountain of Turkey, in Livadia. It is the highest in Greece, and from the top is a prospect as far as Corinth. The Turks call it Licaoura, or Liakura.—See *Liakura*.

Paros, island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, about 10 ms. long and 8 broad. The soil is well cultivated, and the pastures feed a great number of cattle. The trade consists in wheat, barley, wine, pulse, and calicoes. Those excellent statuaries, Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this island; and the famous Arundelian marbles at Oxford, Eng., were brought from this place. It lies to the W. of Naxia.——Town of the Archipelago, capital of the island of Paros, which was anciently the largest and most powerful town of the Cyclades. Paros is situated on the W. coast of the island. Lon. 25 44 E., lat. 37 8 N.

Parret, small river of Eng., in Somersetshire, whose source is in the S. part of the county. It receives the Ivel and Thone, and falls into the Bristol channel at Bridgewater bay.

Parramatta, town or settlement of English convicts in New South Wales. It is seated at the head of the harbor of Port Jackson, 11 ms. W. of Sydney Cove, between Rose Hill and the landing place in the creek, which forms the head. The soil in most places is remarkably good, and only wants cultivation to be fit for any use. Lon. 151 39 E., lat. 23 50 S.

Parrishville, village of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., 35 ms. SE. by E. from Ogdensburg. Pop. in 1820, 594.

Parsberg, town of Germany, in Bavaria, and principality of Newburg, 18 ms. NW. of Ratisbon. Lon. 11 55 E., lat. 49 8 N.

Parschwitz, town of Germany, in the province of Silesia, and principality of Lignitz. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and is 8 miles NE. of Lignitz.

Parsippany, village, Morris co., N. J., 25 ms. NW. from Newark.

Parson, or *Parsonfield*, town, York co., Me., 46 miles W. by N. of Portland. Pop. in 1810, 1,763; and in 1820, 2,355.

Parson's, tp., Essex co., Mass.

Parthenay, town of Fr., in the dep. of Two Sevres, and late province of Poitou. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle and corn, and is seated on the Thoue, 17 miles S. of Thouars. Lon. 19' W., lat. 46 44 N.

Partenkirk, town of France, in Bavaria, 40 ms. SW. of Munich. Lon. 11° E., lat. 47 36 N.

Parthia, ancient name of that part of Asia SE. from the Caspian sea lying between the Caspian sea and the provinces of Ariana, Hyrcania, Caramania, and Media.

PARTIBUS, Latin phrase applied to bishops who draw their title from a country possessed by infidels, and thus couched "a bishop in partibus."

Parys, mountain of England, in the Isle of Anglesey, famous for a copper mine, probably the largest bed of ore of that metal hitherto discovered in the world. "It is not wrought (says Dr. Aikin) in the common manner of subterraneous mines, but, like a stone quarry, open to day; and the quantities of ore raised are prodigious. The ore is poor in quality, and very abundant in sulphur. The purest part is exported raw to the smelting works at Swansea and other places, the more impure is first calcined and deprived of most of its sulphur on the spot. Quantities of nearly pure copper are obtained from the waters lodged beneath the bed of ore, by the intervention of iron. A lead ore, rich in silver, is also found in this mountain. The wealth and population of Anglesey have received a great increase from the discovery of this copper mine.

Pascagoula, river of Mississippi, about N. lat. 32 40, and, flowing nearly S., falls into the Sound between Horn island and the main shore at N. lat. 30 20; consequently this stream flows through 2 20 of lat., or upwards of 130 miles. A bar at the mouth prevents the entrance of vessels drawing more than 5 feet water, but any vessel which can enter, can go as high as the mouth of Leaf river. The name of Pascagoula is more correctly applied to the united streams of Leaf and *Chickasawhay*; which see.

The pine forests, out of which flow the Chickasawhay and Leaf river, are continued down the Pascagoula to the mouth, and reach on both sides of the bay to the very margin of the sound.

Pascuaro, city of Mexico, in the State of Michoacan, on Lake Pascuaro. It is elevated 7,217 above the level of Pacific ocean, 135 ms. W. from Mexico. Lon. W. C. 24 21 W., lat. 19 30 N.

Pas, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Artois, 12 ms. SW. of Arras. Lon. 2 40 E., lat. 50 9 N.

Pas de Calais, or *Straits of Calais*, a dep. of France, containing the late province of Artois and Boulonnois. Arris is the capital.

Pasewalk, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania. It is situated near some iron works, on the Ucker, 21 ms. W. of Stettin, and 66 SSE. of Stralsund. Lon. 13 57 E., 53 27 N.

PASHA, PACHA, &c. This is only comparatively a recent barbarism in our language, to write and pronounce this title with P, in place of B: in my early reading, I found this term Bashaw. A Turk can pronounce not only no word commencing with P, but no syllable in a word commencing with that letter. This is shown in every original name of places in that empire which terminated with POLIS, which they are compelled to pronounce *boli*. Many truly absurd etymologies have been given by Euro-

pean writers to account for the Turkish name Istamboul, whilst the real change was produced by their inability to pronounce the Greek or Latin name.

Paso del Norte, town of Mexico, in New Mexico, on the Rio Grande del Norte. Lon. W. C. 26 3 W., lat. 30 40 N.

Pasquiaro, town of Mexico, in Durango, near the Rio Nasca.—See *Pappasquiaro*.

Pasquotank, county, North Carolina, having Nansemond co., Va., NW., Gates and Rutherford cos., N. C., SW., Albemarle sound SE., and Pasquotank river, Camden co., and the Dismal Swamp canal NE.; length 36, mean width 8 ms., area 288 sq. ms. Surface level, and soil of middling quality. Chief town, Elizabeth city. Pop. in 1820, 8,008; and in 1840, 8,514. Central lat. 36 15 N., lon. W. C. 40 E.

Passaick, river of New Jersey, which rises in N. Y., after running in a SE. direction through Bergen and Essex cos., falls into the bay of Newark, a little eastward of the town of Newark.

Passamaquoddy Bay. It is in reality the estuary of St. Croix river, and forms the NE. boundary of the United States on the Atlantic ocean. It is 12 miles long and 6 wide, and contains a number of small islands, the principal of which are Deer, Moose, Dudley, &c.

Passarowitz, town of Turkey, in Servia, near the river Morava, 33 miles ESE. of Belgrade, and 44 W. of Orsova. Lon. 21 16 E., lat. 45 6 N.

Passu, cape of Peru, lying under the equator, in lon. 78 58 W.

Passage, seaport in Spain, in Biscay, 60 miles E. of Bilboa. It is a station for the Spanish men of war. Lon. 2 4 W., lat. 43 21 N.

Passaro, cape on the coast of Janna, in Greece, between the gulfs of Armiro and Zieton.

Passarvan, town in the island of Java, in the E. Indies. Lon. 114 15 E., lat. 7° S.

Passau, city of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, capital of a bishopric of the same name. It is divided into four parts, namely—the town of Passau, Instadt, Iltzstadt, and the quarter in which the episcopal palace is built. It is seated at the confluence of the Inn and Iltz, 62 miles E. of Ratisbon, and 135 W. of Vienna. Lon. 13 37 E., lat. 48 28 N.

Passenheim, town of Prussia, in Oberland, 70 miles S. of Koningsberg. Lon. 20 50 E., lat. 53 40 N.

Passaro, Cape, ancient Pachynum, remarkable cape of the island of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, to the E. of the town of that name, and joins the eastern coast of this island to the southern. It has a fort to protect the country from the incursions of the Barbary corsairs, who are often very troublesome on the coast. Lon. 15 22 E., lat. 36 35 N.

Passignano, town of Italy, lately in the territory of the church, on the Lake Perugia, 17 ms. NW. of Perugia. Lon. 12 5 E., lat. 43 16 N.

Passyunk, tp., Philadelphia co., Pa. It joins the southern boundary of the city of Philadelphia, extending thence to the river Schuylkill on the W., and Delaware on the S.

Passy, village of Fr., in the dep. of Paris, near the town of St. Denis. Here is a considerable manufacture for speedily bleaching cotton and linen cloth.

Pasto, or *St. Juan de Pasto*, town of New Granada, in Popayan, seated in a valley, 120 ms. E. by E. of Quito. Lon. 76 55 W., lat. 1 50 N.

Pastrana, town of Spain, in New Castile, 32 ms. E. of Madrid.

Patagonia, country in the most southern part of South America, bounded on the N. by Paraguay and Chili, and extending 1,100 ms. on the eastern coast, from Rio-de-la-Plata to the straits of Magellan. This country has no timber in the S. parts, though the N. contains an immense quantity, and numerous flocks of cattle. The E. coast is generally low. The principal harbor is that of port St. Julian.

Patak, town of Hungary, on the Letorezza, 25 ms. SSE. of Cassovia.

Patana, city and district of Mysore.—See *Seringapatam*.

Patani, town on the NE. coast of the peninsula of Maylaya, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a well-defended harbor. The inhabitants have some trade with the Chinese. It is 300 ms. N. by W. of Malacca. Lon. 100 50 E., lat. 7 5 N.

Patapsco, river of Md., rising in the NW. part of Baltimore co., and, flowing SE., the various creeks unite about 15 ms. W. from Baltimore, and thence separating Anne Arundel from Baltimore co., continues 15 ms. to the bridge on the Baltimore and Washington road. Here it turns to NE., and, flowing in that direction about 6 ms., joins the lower part of Baltimore harbor, below the lazaretto, where, spreading into a wide bay, and turning SE. 10 or 12 ms., opens into the Chesapeake bay between North point and Bodkin point. It is navigable to its junction with Baltimore harbor for the largest class of merchant vessels.

Patay, town of Fr., in the dep. of Loiret, and late province of Orleannois. It is 25 ms. NW. of Orleans. Lon. 1 49 E., lat. 48 5 N.

Patchogue, post office on the S. side of Long island, Suffolk co., N. Y., 50 ms. E. from the city of New York.

Patahuca, or *Pakoca*, town of Mexico.—See *Puchuca*.

Pateli.—See *Putala*.

Paterno, town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, built on the site of Hybla, once so famous for its delicious honey, and is 15 ms. W. of Catania. Lon. 15 14 E., lat. 27 35 N.

Pathead, village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 2 ms. W. of Dysart, long famous for its manufacture of nails, and now including different branches of weaving woolen and linen.

Patmos, or *Patino*, island of the Archipelago, lying 26 ms. S. of the isle of Samos. It is 20 ms. in circumference, and one of the most barren in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are chiefly Greek Christians, sailors, or ship builders, and have some trade in cotton and stockings of their own manufacture. The women are generally pretty, but they disfigure themselves by the excessive use of paint. On this island St. John wrote the Apocalypse. Lon. 26 24 E., lat. 37 24 N.

Patna, city of Hindoostan, capital of Bahao, seated on the right bank of the Ganges, opposite the influx of the Gunduck. The buildings are high, but the streets are narrow. It is a place of considerable trade, 400 ms. NW. from Calcutta. Lon. 85 0 E., lat. 25 25 N.

Patoka, river of the United States, in Ia., rising in Orange and Crawford cos., and flowing thence in a western direction, by comparative courses, about 80 ms. above Dubois, Pike, and Gibson cos., falls into the Wabash 3 ms. below the mouth of White river.

Patrana.—See *Pastrana.*

Patras, ancient Patræa. The name of Patras is an Italian corruption of that of Patræa. This town stands on a small bay, at the extreme NW. angle of the Morea, and about 20 ms. SE. from Messalonghi, on the opposite shore of the gulf, or strait of Lepanto. The town is situated on the declivity of the mountain Vodi. The higher part is a mile and a half from the port, and in that quarter are all the best houses, surrounded, as usual, with gardens. "Nothing, certainly," says Hobhouse, "can be more pleasant than the immediate vicinity of the town, which is one blooming garden of orange and lemon plantations, of olive groves, vineyards, and currant grounds. The fruit trees and the vine clothe the sides of the hill behind the town to a considerable height; the currants are on the flats below, and run along the line of coast to the S, as far as the eye can reach. Both on the plain and on the sides of the hills, there is a great quantity of the small shrub called glykorizzo by the Greeks, and which is our liquorice."

Like every part of maritime Greece, Patras is liable to be visited by contagious autumnal fevers and agues.

Whilst in the hands of the Turks, it was governed by a bay, like Ceron, Modon, Navarino, Misitra, Argos, and Corinth. It is inhabited by a mixed population of Turks, Greeks, Franks, and Jews. Turks 1,000, Greeks 6,000, with about 2,000 Franks and Jews. Exports, oranges, olives, cotton from Lepanto, but particularly currants; imports, European goods generally.

Patria, town of the kingdom of Naples, in Terri di Lavori, so named from a lake near which it is situated, 13 ms. NW. of Naples.

Patriarch, literally chief of a family from Patria, (*family* and *archos ruler.*) In the Christian church it has been adopted for a high ecclesiastical order; such were the patriarchs of Constantinople and other places. It has been observed that the Governments which have pretended to proceed upon the patriarchal principle are the most despotic.

Patrica, town of Italy, in the territory of the church and Campagna di Roma, 8 ms. E. of Ostia. About a mile from this place is a hill called Monte di Lavano, which some have thought to be ancient Lavinum.

Patrick, co. of Va., bounded by N. Car. S., the Blue ridge, or Grayson and Montgomery, W., Franklin N., and Henry E. Length along N. C. 48 ms., mean width 15; area 600 sq. ms. It is drained by Irwin, Mayo, and Dan rivers. The surface pleasantly diversified, and soil of middling quality. Pop. in 1820, 5,989; and in 1840, 8,032.

Patrick, C. H. and post office, Patrick co., Va., 45 ms. SE. by E. from Evansville, and by post road 270 SW. by W. from Richmond.

Patrick's Salt Works, Perry co., Ky., by post road 87 ms. SE. from Frankfort.

Patricksville, village, Craven co., N. C., near Newburn.

Patrimony of St. Peter, province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State. It is 35 ms. in length and 30 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Orvieto, on the E. by Umbria and Sabina, on the S. by Campagna-di-Roma, and on the SW. by the sea. Viterbo is the capital.

Patrington, town of Eng., in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the mouth of the Humber, 50 ms. SE. of York, and 191 N. of London. Lon. 0 8 E., lat. 53 49 N.

Pattensen, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calemberg, formerly a fortified town. It is 6 miles S. of Hanover.

Patterson, town, Putnam co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,578.——Village, Essex co., N. J., on the Passaic river, at its lowest and greatest falls, 15 ms. N. from Newark, and 18 ms. NW. from N. Y. It is one of the most advantageously situated places in the United States for manufacturing establishments, several of which are in operation. It contains also a bank and a printing office.

Patti, episcopal town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demonia, 28 ms. W. of Messina. Lon. 15 22 E., lat. 38 11 N.

Pattonsburg, village on James river, Botetourt co., Va., 12 ms. NE. by E. from Fincastle, and by post road 189 ms. W. from Richmond.

Patucket falls, in Merrimack river, Middlesex co., Mass., between Chelmsford and Dracut, or Patucket bridge, a short distance above the mouth of Concord river. The descent of these falls is 21 feet, which is obviated by a side canal of one mile and a half. The village of Patucket, or Patucket bridge, contains several manufacturing establishments, and a post office. The Middlesex canal leaves Merrimack river about 2 miles above Patucket.

Pattun, or *Puttan*, town of Hindoostan proper, in the country of Guzerat, and capital of a circar of the same name, 132 ms. SW. of Oudipour. Lon. 72 30 E., lat. 23 45 N.

Patuxent, river of Md., rising in the northern part of Montgomery and the NW. part of Baltimore cos., and, flowing SE., by comparative courses, 40 ms., separates Anne Arundel from Montgomery and Prince George's cos. It has now reached within 10 ms. of the Chesapeake, at Annapolis, and, turning to nearly S., follows very nearly the general curve of the Chesapeake about 60 ms., falls into that bay by a wide estuary, about 20 ms. from that of the Potomac. It admits vessels of 250 tons to Nottingham, 46 ms., following the inflexions of the river above its mouth.

Pau, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Bearn, with a castle, where Henry IV. was born. It is seated on an eminence, at the foot of which runs the river Gave, 97 ms. S. of Bordeaux. Lon. 0 4 W., lat. 43 15 N.

Pavia, ancient and fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a celebrated university, on the Tesino, over which is a bridge, 15 ms. S. of Milan. Lon. 9 15 E., lat. 45 13 N.

Paul, St., parish of Charleston district, S. C. ——Town of France, in the dep. of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Artois, 16 ms. WNW. of Arras. Lon. 2 30 E., lat. 50 24 N.

Paul, St., town of S. America, in Brazil, and

province of St. Vincent; it is surrounded by mountains and thick forests. Lon. 45 52 W., lat. 23 25 S.

Paul-de-Fennouilledes, town of Fr., in the dep. of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the river Egli, among mountains, 30 ms. N. of Montpellier. Lon. 3 58 E., lat. 44 7 N.

Paul-les-Vence, St., town of Fr., in the dep. of Var, and late province of Provence, 5 ms. W. of Nice, and 450 SE. of Paris. Lon. 7 13 E., lat. 43 42 N.

Paul-trois-Chateaux, St., town of Fr., in the dep. of Drome, and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the declivity of a hill, 16 ms. S. of Montetimer. Lon, 4 47 E., lat. 44 21 N.

Paula, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, seated near the sea, in a fertile, and well cultivated country, 12 ms. W. of Cosenza. Lon. 16 9 E., lat. 39 24 N.

Paulding, co., Ohio, bounded by Ia., W., Williams N., Henry and Putnam E., and Vanwert S. Length 24 ms., mean width 18, area 432 sq. ms. This co. was formed in 1820, out of the new purchase. Maumee river crosses its northern side.

Paulin's kill, river of Warren co. N. J., rises near Frankford, and flowing SW. falls into the Delaware, between the villages of Columbia and Knowlton, 18 ms. by land above Easton.

Paulograd, small town of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf, 32 ms. E. of that place. Lon. 35 54 E., lat. 47 10 N.

Pawoasen, episcopal seaport of Africa, in the isle of St. Thomas, with a fort and a good harbor. It belongs to Portugal, and lies under the equator, in lon. 8 30 W.

Pausilippo, mountain of Italy, 5 ms. from Puzzoli, celebrated for a grotto, which is a subterraneous passage through the mountain, near a mile in length, about 20 feet in breadth, and 30 to 40 in height.

Patuck, town of Western Prussia, in Pomerelia, 25 ms. NW. of Dantsic. Lon. 18 41 E., lat. 54 44 N.

Pauling's, town, Duchess co, N. Y., on the Hudson. Pop. in 1810, 1,756, in 1820, 1,804.

Pawcatuck, small river of Conn., and R. I., forming, for about 10 ms., the limit between the two States. It falls into the Atlantic ocean, 13 ms. E. from the mouth of the Thames.

Pawlet, small river of N. Y., and Vt., rises in Washington co. of the former, and Rutland of the latter, and flows into Pultney river at Whitehall.——Town in the southern part of Rutland, co., Vt., 35 ms. N. from Bennington.

Pawtucket, river, or rather creek, rising in the NW. part of Bristol co., Mass., and flowing nearly S., falls into Seekhonk river, 4 ms. NE. from Providence. This stream gains its only consequence by its falls at Pawtucket.

Pawtucket, village at the falls of Pawtucket river, 4 ms. NE. from Providence. It is partly in the tp. of North Providence, and partly in that of Seekhonk, in Mass. The fall of water here is about 50 feet; presenting one of the finest manufacturing establishments of the U. S. The natural advantages have been extensively improved. There are in Pawtucket and vicinity, besides a number of other manufactories, 10 cotton mills, two casting furnaces, six shops for constructing machinery, two anchor shops, a nail factory, two slitting mills, two screw factories, three or four grain mills, and blacksmith shops, taylors, &c. Pop. of the tp. in 1820, 2,420.

Pawtuxet, river of R. I., rising in Providence and Kent cos., and flowing E. enters Narragansett bay, 5 ms. below Providence. From its numerous falls, this stream affords great facility of water power. Upwards of 40 cotton factories are on it and its branches.

Pawtuxet, village and port of entry on both sides of Pawtuxet river at its mouth, partly in Providence, and partly in Kent cos. It contains numerous factories, a bank, an academy with usually 70 students.

Paxton, town, Worcester co., Mass., 9 ms. NW. from Worcester.——SW. tp. Ross co., O., It contains the village of Bainbridge.

Paxton, Lower, tp. Dauphin co., Penn, 5 ms. E. from Harrisburg.

Paxton, Middle, tp., Dauphin co., Penn., on the Susquehannah river, 10 ms. above Harrisburg.

Paxton, Upper, NW. tp., Dauphin co., Penn., on the Susquehannah, 25 ms. above Harrisburg.

Paynesville, village, Rockingham co., N. C., 130 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Paynesville. See *Paynesville*, Geauga, co., O.

Paz, La., city of the United Provinces of Buenos Ayres, in Peru, near the SE. part of Lake Titiaca. Lon. 8 35 E., lat. 17 15 S.

Peace river.—See *Mackenzie's river*.

Peacham, village and tp., Caledonia co., Vt., 19 ms. SE. from Montpelier. It is the seat of an academy.

Peach bottom, village in the SE. part of York co., Penn., 30 ms. SE. from York.——SE. tp. of York co., Penn.

Peachtown, village, Tompkins co., N. Y.

Peacock's, store, and post office, Montgomery co., N. C.

Peaks of Otter, part of the Blue ridge in Bedford co., Va., rising to upwards of 4,000 feet. They are the most elevated ground in the United States, SW. from the Catskill mountains.

Pea Pack, post office, Somerset co., N. J., 42 ms. N. from Trenton.

Pearlington, village, Hancock co., Miss., 56 ms. SE. from Jackson.

Pearl Islands, islands lying in the bay of Panama, in S. America.

Pearl river, of La. and Miss., rises in the latter as high as N. lat. 33°, from whence it flows SW. about 80 ms., and S. 80, where it turns to SSE., flowing in that direction 40 ms., crossing the 31° N. lat. and enters Lou., having an entire course in Miss., of 200 ms. In La., it continues SSE. 70 ms., to its junction with the Rigolets, after an entire comparative course of 270 ms. Below N. lat. 31° Pearl river is part of the boundary between Miss. and La. The general character of the country watered by the Pearl river, is unfavorable to agriculture or navigation. With partial exceptions, pine covers the surface, with, as usual, a thin sterile soil. Schooners cannot enter the Pearl in consequence of a raft of timber.

Pearlton, village, Hancock co., Miss., 50 ms. SE. from Jackson.

Pease, NE. tp. Belmont co., O. Pop. 1820, 2,019.

Peconic, bay and river of Suffolk co., Long Island, N. Y. Peconic river, rises in the tp. of Brookhaven, and flows a little N. of E. 20 ms. into Peconic bay. Great Peconic bay is the bottom of the gulf which extends E. and W. between the two eastern peninsulas of Long Island, and lies between Southampton and Southold, having River-head to the W.

Peckatonokee, river, extreme NW. branch of Rock river, rises in the angle between the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers, S. of the latter, and E. of the former. After a course of about 50 ms. in Iowa and Green cos. of Wisconsin, to the southeastward, it enters Ill, winds to the eastward, and after flowing in that direction about 40 ms. over Stephenson and Winnebago cos., falls into Rock river near the NE. angle of the latter county.

Pecquencour, town of Fr., in the dep. of the N., and late province of Hainault, seated on the Scarpe, 5 ms. E. of Douay. Lon. 3 16 E., lat. 50 23 N.

Pedee, river which rises in N. C., and is here called Yadkin river, and entering S. C., it takes the name of Pedee, and flows into the Atlantic ocean, 12 ms. below Georgetown. The mouth is called Winyaw bay. The Pedee is navigable for vessels of 60 or 70 tons, upwards of 200 ms.

Pedena, town of Italy, in Istria, 25 ms. SE. of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 30 E., lat. 45 34 N.

Pederneira, seaport town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, 18 ms. NE. of Peniche. Lon. 8 6 W., lat. 39 51 N.

Pedie, town of Sumatra, 40 ms. E. of Achen. Lon. 96 36 E., lat. 5 22 N.

Pedlar's Mills, post office, Amherst co., Va., by postroad 150 ms. W from Richmond.

Pedro, Point, the most northern point of the island of Ceylon, opposite Point Calymere, on the continent of India. Lon. 80 27 E., lat. 9 52 N.

Pedro, St., one of the islands in the S. Pacific ocean, called Marquesas. Lon. 138 51 W., lat. 9 58 S.

Pee Pee, tp. of Pike co., Ohio, 20 ms. below Chilicothe. Pop. in 1820, 654.

Peebles, capital of Peebleshire Scotland, on the Tweed, over which is a bridge. It has manufactures of carpets and serges. It is 22 ms. S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 7 W., lat. 55 36 N.

Peebles Tavern, post office, Northampton co., N. C., by postroad 80 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Peebleshire Tweeddale, co. of Scotland, bounded on the E. by Selkirkshire, on the N. by Edinburgshire, W. by Lanerkshire, and S. by Dumfriesshire and contains 308 sq. ms., is 28 ms. long, and 18 where broadest. The climate is temperate, and the air clear. This co. yields limestone, &c., with every necessary of life. The chief manufactures are shoes and thread. Pop. in 1801, 8,735; in 1811, 9,935; and in 1821, 10,046.

Peekskill, town, West Chester co., N. Y., lying on the E. side of Hudson river, 50 ms. N. of the city of New York, and about 10 below the fort at West Point.

Peel, town of the Isle of Man. It is situated on a spacious bay, at the S. extremity of which is Peel isle, a rock of great magnitude and height. Lon. 4 40 W., lat 54 13 N.

Peeled Oak, village Bath co., Ky., by postroad 73 ms. E. from Frankfort.

Peeling, town, Grafton county, New Hampshire.

Peer, town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, 24 ms. NNW. of Maestricht. Lon. 5 20 E., lat. 51 8 N.

Pesee.—See *Peaths*.

Pegau, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, on the river Ulster, 58 ms. W. of Dresden. Lon. 12 22 E., lat. 51 13 N.

Pegnaftel, town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Douero, 20 ms. SE. of Valladolid. Lon. 4° W., lat. 41 41 N.

Pegna-Macor, town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a castle, 40 ms. NW. of Alcantara. Lon. 6 32 W., lat. 39 50 N.

Pegnaranda, town of Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a duchy of the same name, 30 ms. SW. of Olmedo. Lon. 4 8 W., lat. 40 59 N.

Pegu, kingdom of Asia, now a part of the Birman empire, lying to the SE. of Bengal. It is bounded on the N. by Burmah, on the W. and S. by the ocean, and on the E. by Laos and Siam. Its products are, timber for building, elephants, elephants' teeth, bees' wax, lac, saltpetre, iron, lead, tin, petroleum, very fine rubies, small diamonds, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse, and fruits. Pegu was an independent kingdom till 1751, when it was reduced by the king of Burmah, to the state of a dependent province.——Town in a kingdom of the same name, in Asia, on a river of the same name, 520 ms. S. of Ava. Lon. 96 30 E., lat 18 10 N.

Pejepscot, tp., Cumberland co., Maine, 30 ms. N. from Portland.

Peine, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick. It is 17 ms. W. of Brunswick. Lon. 10 19 E., lat. 32 25 N.

Peipus, large lake of Russia, in the Government of Livonia. From which issues the river Narova, by which it, has a communication at Narva with the gulf of Finland.

Peischore, or *Piskour*, city of Hindoostan proper, in the province of Cabul. It is subject to the king of Candahar, and is 50 ms. NW. of Attock. Lon. 69 54 E., lat. 32 44 N.

Peitz, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and marche of Brandenburg, in the vicinity of which iron mines are wrought to advantage, and manufactures of pitch and turpentine are carried on to a great extent. It is 30 ms. SSW. of Frankfort on the Oder. Lon. 8 35 E., lat. 52 5 N.

Peking, the capital of the empire of China, in the province of Pe-tche-li. Its name signifies the Northern Court, to distinguish it from Nanking, the Southern Court, where the emperor formerly resided. The capital forms an oblong square, and is divided into two cities, one inhabited by Chinese, the other by Tartars. These two cities, exclusive of the suburbs, are nearly 11 ms. in circumference. A Russian church is established here with a seminary, in which the students are permitted to reside, for the purpose of learning the Chinese language. Since this establishment many interesting publications have appeared at Petersburg relative to the laws, history, and geography

of China, translated from the originals published at Peking. This city is 500 ms. N. by W. of Nanking. Lon. 116 14 E., lat. 39 54 N.

Pelagnisi, island of the Archipelago, in the Mediterranean sea, 8 ms. in circumference. Lon. 24 12 E., lat. 39 30 N.

Pelegrino, Mount, promontory on the N. coast of the island of Sicily nearly 2 ms. W. of Palermo. The prospect from this mount is beautiful and extensive; most of the Lipari Islands are discovered in a clear day, and also a large portion of Mount Ætna, although at a short distance of almost the whole length of Sicily.

Pelew Islands, were, in all probability, first discovered by the Spaniards of the Philippines, and by them called the Paloo islands from the tall palm trees that grow there in great number, and which, at a distance, have the appearance of masts of ships. The word palos, in the Spanish language, sometimes signifying a mast.

Pelham, tp. in the co. of Lincoln, U. C., lies to the S. of Louth, and is watered by the Chippewa or Welland.——Town, Rockingham co., N. H., 35 ms. W. by S. from Newburyport, and 36 NW. from Boston.——Town, Hampshire co., Mass., about 80 ms. W. from Boston.——Town, Westchester co., N. Y., on East river, 20 ms. from the city of New York.

Pelisse, town of Lower Hungary, capital of a country of the same name, seated near the Danube, 15 ms. N. of Buda. Lon. 18 20 E., lat. 47 40 N.

Pelissane, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Mouths of the Rhone, 15 ms. WNW. of Aix. Lon. 5 21 E., lat. 43 26 N.

Pella, town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, 50 ms. W. of Salonichi. Lon. 21 53 E., lat. 40 41 N.

Pellerin, town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, situated on the Loire, with a harbor for small vessels, 10 ms. N. of Nantes, and 13 SE. of Painbœuf. Lon. 1 44 W., lat. 47 23 N.

Peloso, town of Naples, in Basilicata, 35 ms. W. of Bari. Lon. 16 20 E., lat. 41 26 N.

Pemaquid bay and point, Lincoln co., Maine. The point is at lon. W. C. 7 30 E., lat. 43 37 N.

Pemby, town of Congo, capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 18 25 E., lat. 7 30 S.

Pemba, or *Penda*, island in the East Indian ocean, lying near the coast of Africa, and extending about 100 ms. in circumference. It is governed by a king tributary to the Portuguese. Lon. 40° E., lat. 5 20 S.

Pembridge, town of Eng., in Herefordshire, on the Arrow, 12 ms. NW. of Hereford, and 145 WNW. of London. Lon. 2 42 W., lat. 52 14 N.

Pembroke, capital of Pembrokeshire, Eng. It is seated on the innermost creek of Milford Haven, over which are two bridges, but the navigation to it has become injured by the rubbish of the limestone quarries near it, 237 ms. W. by N. of London. Lon. 4 55 W., lat. 51 45 N.——Town, Rockingham co., N. H., situated on the E. side of Merrimack river, about 40 ms. W. of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1820, about 1,150.——Town, Plymouth co., Mass., about 4 ms. E. of Hanover, and 10 NW. of Plymouth.——Town, Genessee co., N. Y., S. from the Tonnewanto reservation, and 25 ms. E. from Buffalo.

Pembroke county, SW. extremity of Wales, derives its name from Pembroke, the co. town, and is bounded on the E. by Carmarthenshire, on the NE. by Cardiganshire, and on all other sides by the Irish sea. It extends in length from N. to S. 35 ms., and from E. to W. 29, and is about 140 in circumference.

Pemigewasset, river of N. H., the main source or branch of Merrimack river. It joins the Winnipiseogee, at Sanbornton.

Pena Garcia, town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle. It is 6 ms. E. of Idanha Velha. Lon. 6 6 W., lat. 39 40 N.

Penalva, town of Portugal, in Beira, seated on a hill, with a castle, 8 ms. S. of Coimbra. Lon. 8 17 W., lat. 40 4 N.

Penautier, a town of Fr., in the dep. of Aude, and late province of Languedoc, 4 ms. N. of Carcassone. Lon. 2 25 E., lat. 43 18 N.

Pendele, ancient Pentelicus, mountain of Greece, in Attica. ENE. from Athens 8 ms., rises Mount Pendele, a much higher ridge than that of Trelo-Vouni. Pendele extends from the N. nearly, and is an embranchment of Brilessus: the latter itself a spur of or rather continuation of Mount Parnes, separating Attica from Bœotia. The justly celebrated plain of Marathon extends from the Brilessus and Pentelicus, sloping eastward towards the straits of Negroponte, ancient Euripus.

Pendennis, castle of Eng., in Cornwall, on a hill of the same name, on Falmouth bay. It lies a little to the SE. of Falmouth. Lon. 5 30 W., lat. 50 10 N.

Pendleton, co. of Va., bounded by Rockingham and Augusta SE., Bath SW., Randolph NW., and Hardy NE. Length 50 ms., mean width 22, area 1,100 sq. ms.. Its surface is very mountainous. From the NW. angle, Green Briar river flows SW. into the Great Kenhawa; in its SW. angle rise Jackson's and Cowpasture, branches of James river. The far greater part, however, of its superfices is drained by the head branches of the S. branch of Potomac. Soil generally rocky and barren. Chief town, Franklin. Pop. in 1840, 6,940. Ctl. lat. 38 35 N., lon. W. C. 2 17 W. ——Town of Pendleton, S. C., on a branch of the Savannah river, 100 ms. NW. from Columbia. Lat. 34 38 N., lon. W. C. 5 42 W.——Co., Ky., bounded by Harrison S., Grant W., Campbell N., Ohio river NE., and Bracken E. Length 20 ms., mean with 17, area 340 sq. ms., surface very much broken, and soil sterile. The two main forks of Licking river unite in this co. at Falmouth, the seat of justice. Pop. in 1820, 3,086. Ctl. lat. 38 44 N., lon. W. C. 7 10 W.

Pendleton, court house and post office, Pendleton district, S. C.

Pendulum. This most simple of all instruments of art or science, loses its immense power in the modesty of its appearance. Who, if the operation came before them for the first time, would suppose that a weight suspended to the end of a cord and set in motion contained the elements of the most perfect measurer of time, and also the most powerful of all mechanic forces? Such is, however, the pendulum. When the mason raises

a stone of many tons weight to the required height by means of a crane, and then adjusts it by the means of a weight being suspended to the end of a cord, he is really using that mechanic power by which the greatest weight is moved by the least force. Though never ranked as such, the pendulum is, we see, a most efficient mechanic power. By the pendulum also is proven increase of weight advancing from the equator towards the poles of the earth, as it has to be lengthened in order to preserve equal measure of time, or shortened in the opposite direction.

Pennfield, town and NE. tp. Monroe co., N. Y., on Genundegut bay, 6 ms. E. from Rochester. ——Tp., New Brunswick, on the bay of Fundy, Charlotte co.

Penemunder, fortress of Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, seated in the isle of Usedom, at the mouths of the Pene and Oder, in the Baltic sea. Lon. 14 16 E., lat. 54 16 N.

Peneas.—See *Salembria.*

Penguin island and *Bay*, lie on the coast of Patagonia, 182 ms. N. of Port St. Julian. Lat. 47 48 S.

Peniche, strong town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a good harbor and a citadel, 34 ms. N. of Lisbon. Lon. 9 5 E., lat. 39 16 N.

Penick, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. It is seated on the Multe, 8 ms. E. of Altenberg. Lon. 12 44 E., lat. 50 59 N.

Peniscola, town of Spain, in Valencia, seated on a high point of land, on the Mediterranean, 60 ms. N. of Valencia. Lon. 1° E., lat. 40 29 N.

Penishehr, town of Hindoostan proper, and capital of a district in the country of Cabul, 46 ms. N. of Cabul. Lon. 68 14 E., lat. 35 16 N.

Penkridge, town of Eng., in Staffordshire, principally noted for its horse fairs. It is 6 ms. S. of Stafford, and 129 NW. of London. Lon. 2° W., lat. 32 54 N.

Penkuni, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, 15 ms. SW. of Stettin.

Penmaenmhar, once tremendous precipice in Carnarvonshire, Wales, overhanging the sea, but now safely crossed by a good road. It is 4 ms. SW. of Aberconway.

Pennaflor, town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the Astra, 14 ms. SW. of Oviedo. Lon. 5 56 W., lat. 43 15 N.——Town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated near the Xenil, 10 ms. N. of Ecija. Lon. 4 12 W., lat. 37 44 N.

Penn, tp., Philadelphia co., Pa., adjoining the city of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, Spring Garden, and extending up the Schuylkill to Roxborough. Pop. 1820, 3,105.——Tp., Chester co., Pa., between Elk and Whi e Clag creeks, 40 ms. SW. by N. from Philadelphia.——Southern tp., Morgan co., O.

Penn, East, tp., Northampton co., Pa., on the right bank of Lehigh river, adjoining Schuylkill and Lehigh cos. Pop. 1820, 1,882.

Penn, West, NE. tp., Schuylkill co., Pa., adjoining Northampton and Lehigh cos.

Pennar, river, which has its rise in the kingdom of Mysore, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, and watering Gooty, Gandicotta, Cuddapah, and Vellore, enters the bay of Bengal at Gangapatnam.

Pennington, village, Hunterdon co., N. J., 9 ms. NNW. from Trenton.

Pennon, fort of Africa, seated on a small island before the harbor of Algiers.

Pennon de Velez, very important seaport of Barbary, seated on a rock in the Mediterranean, near the town of Velez. It was built by the Spaniards in 1508, taken by the Moors in 1522, and retaken in 1664. It is 75 ms. E. of Ceuta. Lon. 4° W., lat. 35 25 N.

Penn's Creek, river of Pa., which rises in the SE. part of Centre co., flows E. through Centre and Union, passes by New Berlin, and falls into the Susquehannah at Seling's Grove, after a comparative course of 50 ms.

Penn's Valley, in the SE. part of Centre co., Pa., between the Brush and Path Valley mountains.

Pennsborough, East, tp., Cumberland co., Pa., on both sides of Connedogwinet creek, extending from the Susquehannah river to within 3 ms. from Carlisle. Pop. 1810, 2,365; in 1820, 3,513.

Pennsborough, West, tp., Cumberland co., Pa., lying on the Connedogwinet creek, commencing 3 ms. W. from Carlisle, and extending 10 ms. up the creek. Pop. 1820, 1,553.

Pennsborough, village, Lycoming co., Pa., on the Susquehannah river, below the mouth of Muncy creek.——Village, Wood co., Va.

Pennsbury, tp., Chester co., Pa., on the W. side of Brandywine creek, adjoining the State of Delaware and Delaware co. Pop. 1820, 795.

Penn's Store, post office, Patrick co., Va., 250 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Pennsylvania. This name is derived from the surname of William Penn, and Sylvan, *woods*, and means literally Penn's woods. Though at the epoch when the name was imposed the real features of the country it was in future to designate were in great part unknown to those who were its authors, no term could be more appropriate. Few, if any, regions of equal extent, and in one continuous body, ever bore, in a state of nature, a more dense forest. Pennsylvania was an expanse of woods, in the strictest acceptation of the word.

As now limited, Pennsylvania extends from N. lat. 39 43 to N. lat. 42 16, and from 2 20 E. to 3 36 W. from W. C.

	Miles.
Pennsylvania is bounded, in common with Delaware, from the Delaware river, by a circular line around Newcastle co., to the NE. limits of Cecil co., Md. - -	24
Due N. to NE. angle of Md. - -	2
Along the northern limit of Md. - -	203
In common with Va., from the NW. angle of Md. to the SW. angle of Greene co.	59
Due N., in common with Ohio and Brooke cos., Va., to the Ohio river - -	64
Continuing the last noted limit, in common with Ohio, to Lake Erie - -	91
Along the SE. shore of Lake Erie to the western limit of N. Y. - -	39
Due S., along Chautauqua co., N. Y., to N. lat. 42° - - - -	19
Thence due E., in common with N. Y., to the right bank of Delaware river -	230
Down the Delaware, to the NE. angle of the State of Delaware - - -	230
Having an entire outline of - -	961

The greatest length of Pennsylvania is due W. from Bristol, on the Delaware river, to the eastern border of Ohio co., Va., through 356′ of lon., along N. lat. 40 9. This distance, on that line of lat., is equal to 315 American statute ms.

The greatest breadth 176 ms., from the Va. line to the extreme northern angle on Lake Erie.

General breadth, 188 ms.

The area of Pennsylvania has been variously stated, but probably never accurately determined. In both Morse's and Worcester's Gazetteers, the superficies are given at 46,000 sq. ms. Other authorities vary, but I find, from comparing the best maps and from calculating the rhombs and parts occupied by the State, that Pennsylvania includes above 47,000 sq. ms. Rejecting the fractional excess, and using that curve superficies, the State will contain thirty million and eighty thousand statute acres.

The following general view of the mountain and river systems of Pa. is apparently more in detail than compatible with the general brevity of this treatise, but I have chosen the central position of Pa. in order to give a connected perspective of the geographical structure of that part of the U. S. through which a line of canal and railroad communication from Chesapeake bay to the Ohio valley is traced.

The mountains of Pa. obtrude themselves at the first glance on a map as the most prominent of its natural features. No even tolerably good survey having ever been made of the mountains of this region, and many important chains having been entirely omitted, a lucid classification is attended with great difficulty. Some of the collateral chains hitherto overlooked I have supplied from personal observation, but no doubt much remains to be added or rectified by future research.

The structure and position of its mountains has given to Pa. an aspect peculiar to itself. The Appalachian system in the U. S. generally extends in a direction deviating not very essentially from SW. to NE.; but in Pa. the whole system is inflected from that course, and passes the State in a serpentine direction. Towards the S. boundary, the mountains lie about NNE., gradually inclining more eastwardly as they penetrate northwards; and in the central counties many of the chains lie nearly E. and W., but, as they extend towards the northern border of the State, they again imperceptibly incline to the NE., and enter N. Y. and N. J. in nearly that direction.

The influence of the mountains in modifying the general features is very obvious, far beyond where any chains or ridges are sufficiently elevated to be classed as parts of the Appalachian system. It will be, however, shown in the progress of this review that the mountain system is very much too greatly restricted, not alone in Pa., but also in Md., Va., N. Y., and N. J.

Without attending to minor chains, the mountains of Pa., advancing from the SE. to NW., are as follows;

Though omitted in most maps, a chain enters the S. boundary of York co., and, cut by the Susquehannah river, rises in and traverses Lancaster co., between Pequea and Octorara creeks, and between the sources of the Conestoga and Brandywine separates for a short distance Lancaster and Chester cos. Continuing between Berks and Chester, it is interrupted by the Schuylkill above Pottstown. Rising again, and stretching NE., it forms, 1st, the boundary between Montgomery and Berks; thence between Lehigh and Bucks, and, separating Northampton from Bucks, reaches the Delaware. Pursuing a NE. course through N. J., separating Sussex from Huntingdon, Morris, and Bergen cos., enters N. Y. between the sources of the Wallkill and Passaic rivers, and, extending in broken ridges through the SE. part of Orange co., forms the highlands near West Point.

The almost uniform neglect of professed geographers, respecting this strongly marked feature, attests the infancy of the science in the U. S. After having formed the celebrated masses on both sides of the Hudson, between Newburg and West Point, the ridge continues NE., separating Putnam from Dutchess county. Inflecting to the N., and forming the separating ridge between the waters of the Hudson and Housatonic rivers, stretches through the eastern part of Dutchess, Columbia, and Rensselaer cos. Along the two latter, however, the ridge under review forms, in reality, the separating boundary between N. Y. and Mass.; and, entering the SW. angle of Vermont, continues through that State, by the name of Green mountains, into L. C. Thus prominent and continuous, from the Susquehannah to the NE., this part of the Appalachian system is equally so through Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. Passing over Harford, Baltimore, Anne Arundel, and Montgomery cos., in Maryland, it falls into the Potomac 12 ms. above Georgetown, and extends into Virginia, in Fairfax co. Varying in distance from 20 to 30 ms., the Great Kittatinny or Blue Ridge, and the ridge we have been tracing, traverses Virginia, into North Carolina. Leaving Virginia in Henry, and entering North Carolina in Stokes co., with its farther range I am unacquainted, but have no doubt but that it is distinctly continued over the Carolinas and Georgia, into Alabama. Though the structure of the Atlantic slope decidedly evinces a conformity to the Appalachian system, far below the SE. mountain, it is the terminating continuous ridge towards the Atlantic ocean.

Northwest from, and nearly parallel to the South Mountain, another very remarkable ridge traverses New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and similar to the former, the latter is unknown in either of these States by any general name. Its continuation in New York is designated by the Shawangunk. Between the Susquehannah and Potomac it is termed, relatively, the South mountain; and in Virginia and the Carolinas it forms the Blue Ridge, and entering the NW. part of Georgia, is gradually lost amongst the sources of Chatahooche river.

To preserve perspicuity, I have adopted, or rather extended the name Blue Ridge into Pennsylvania and New Jersey. This very remarkable chain of the Appalachian system enters Pennsylvania on its southern line, and, stretching N. between Adams and Franklin counties, reaches the southern angle of Cumberland, where it turns to NE., and extending towards the Susquehannah, separates Cumberland from Adams and York cos. About 6 ms. below Harrisburg, the Blue Ridge is pierced or broken by the Susquehannah, and again rising below the mouth of Swatara, crosses the

outhern angle of Dauphin; thence known as the Conewago hills, separates Lebanon from Lancaster co., enters Berks, and reaches the Schuylkill at Reading. Continuing through Berks, Lehigh, and Northampton cos., the Blue Ridge passes Allentown, Bethlehem, and Easton, and is again interrupted by the Delaware below the latter town. Extending through Sussex co., the Blue Ridge enters New York, and is finally terminated in the Shawangunk, on the W. side of Hudson river, and amongst the branches of the Walkill.

In one respect, the Southeast mountain and Blue Ridge, in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, differ from other sections of the Appalachian system. The two chains we have noticed, are formed of links more detached than are those more remote from the Atlantic ocean; but otherwise, in respect to component matter, range and vegetation are in every place well marked sections of the general system. The very unequal elevation of their various parts, may perhaps be also adduced as a characteristic of the Southeast mountain and Blue Ridge. The former does not, it is probable, in any part of Pennsylvania or New Jersey, rise to 1,000 feet above the level of the Atlantic ocean, whilst, in New York, at the Highlands, some of the peaks, particularly Butterhill, exceeds 1,500 feet elevation above tide water, and in Massachusetts and Vermont, towers to near 3,000 feet. If taken generally, the Blue Ridge, in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is more elevated than the Southeast mountain, yet no particular part of the former rises to an equal elevation with the Highlands, on either bank of the Hudson.

In Maryland the Blue Ridge assumes a very distinctive aspect, and, separating Frederick and Washington cos., is broken by the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, below the mouth of Shenandoah. This fine chain crosses and adorns Virginia and N. and S. Carolina. In one remarkable circumstance, the Blue Ridge stands alone amongst the mountain chains of the U. S. From the Susquehannah to the NW. angle of S. C., in a distance of upwards of 500 ms., it every where forms a county demarcation.

The third, and in some respects the most remarkable chain of Pennsylvania, is the Kittatinny. Known by divers local names, the Kittatinny, in a survey advancing from SW. to NE., first rises distinctively in Franklin co., and, like other chains in the southern margin of Pennsylvania, ranges a little E. of N.; but, inflecting more to the NE., extends to the Susquehannah, separating Cumberland and Perry cos. Five miles above Harrisburg, the Kittatinny is interrupted by the Susquehannah. Broken, also, by the Swatara, the Schuylkill, the Lehigh, and Delaware, the Kittatinny enters New Jersey, through which it passes into New York and forms, by its continuation, the Catsbergs. The general aspect of the Kittatinny is much more continuous than any other mountain chain of Pennsylvania. It is, however, very far from being uniform in elevation, varying from 800 to perhaps 1,500 feet above tide water.

Northwest from the Kittatinny, though more elevated, the chains are much less distinctly defined. Between the Kittatinny mountain and the N. branch of Susquehannah river, the intermediate country is in a great part composed of high rugged mountains, and narrow, deep, and precipitous valleys. This is the most sterile and least improvable part of Pennsylvania; but it is the region producing the most extensive masses of Anthracite coal known on the globe.

The confusion in the natural arrangement of the anthracite section of Pennsylvania is more apparent than real. The Kittatinny mountain and Susquehannah river lie nearly parallel upwards of 70 ms.; distant from each other about 35 ms The intervening space is filled by lateral chains, rising in many places far above any part of the Kittatinny. Amongst these chains two are worthy of particular notice, and serve pre-eminently to elucidate the very peculiar topography of interior Pennsylvania.

Bedford and Franklin cos. are separated by a chain, there known as Cove mountain. With a change of name, to Tuscarora mountain, the latter chain separates Franklin from Huntingdon, and Perry from Mifflin, and reaches the Susquehannah nearly opposite the southern extremity of Northumberland co. Rising again below the Mahantango river, and broken into vast links, the chain divides, into nearly equal parts, the space between the Kittatinny mountains and the main branch of Susquehannah river. Broad mountain, passed on the road from Easton and Bethlehem to Berwick, is one of the great links of this central chain. With its extension NE., towards the Delaware, I am unacquainted.

More accurate surveys would, it is more than probable, identify Sideling Hill, of Bedford co., Jack's mountain, of Huntingdon, and Mifflin, and the central chains of Union, Columbia, and Luzerne cos. The chain which rises on both banks of the Susquehannah, in Luzerne, is amongst the most interesting features, not only in the U. S., but in the world. The very peculiar structure of this valley will be noticed more appropriately when treating of the rivers of that part of Pennsylvania. In the present instance, it is the mountains we have before us, and to which our attention is directed. Below Sunbury, a chain commences, or, if my supposition is correct, is continued up the Susquehannah, along its left shore; this chain is crossed by the river above Danville, and again above Catawissa. From the latter place, the chain stretches to the NE., through Columbia, enters Luzerne by the name of Nescopeck mountain, and mingles ultimately with other chains, and is terminated towards the southern angle of Wayne co. Nearly parallel to the Nescopeck, and with a comparatively narrow intervening valley, another chain leaves the Susquehannah above the borough of Northumberland, and, traversing Northumberland and Columbia cos., enters Luzerne, and is broken by the Susquehannah 16 ms. below Wilkesbarre. Skirting the left bank about 8 ms., it is again crossed by the river, and continuing its course NE., passes about 2½ ms. from and opposite Wilkesbarre. Preserving its course NE., it is for the third and last time crossed by the Susquehannah, above the mouth of Lackawannock creek, 10 ms. above Wilkesbarre, and stretching towards the Delaware, is lost in Wayne co. Beyond the main branch of Susquehannah, to the NW., the chains lie nearly parallel to those SE. from that river. The structure of the country on both sides of the Susquehannah is nearly the same. The yet dis-

covered mines of anthracite coal, advancing from SE. to NW., cease in the chain immediately opposite Wilkesbarre.

To the eye, the region included between the W. branch of Susquehannah and the Potomac bears a strong analogy to that between the W. and N. branches of Susquehannah, but a minute scrutiny exposes a great change advancing SW. towards the borders of Maryland. Soil and vegetation both differ materially. The beech, hemlock, and sugar-maple forests are succeeded, in the valleys, by oak, hickory, and elm. Thus far, the entire drain of Pennsylvania is into the Atlantic ocean. The chain called the Alleghany forms, in the southern parts of Pennsylvania, the dividing ridge between the Alantic slope and the valley of Ohio.

Alleghany mountain has, no doubt, from this circumstance, received its pre-eminence among the mountain chains of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. Only about 60 miles of its range in the former State, however, does separate the sources of the streams of the two great natural sections—the Atlantic slope and Ohio valley. The Alleghany chain leaving Alleghany county, Maryland, separates Bedford and Somerset counties, and, extending in a northerly direction, also separates the NW. part of Bedford from the SE. part of Cambria co. At the extreme northern angle of Bedford, the Alleghany turns to NE., and is thence drained on both sides by the tributary streams of the Susquehannah. Discharging the waters of the W. branch to the NW, and those of the Juniata and Bald Eagle rivers to the SE., the Alleghany reaches the W. branch of Susquehannah at the mouth of Bald Eagle river.

Here, once more, the defects of our maps are strikingly apparent. Lycoming co. is delineated as if no mountain chains traversed its surface. This is not the fact, though too little is known of that part of Pennsylvania to admit a classification of its mountains. If I were to hazard a conjecture, I should make the chain which crosses the Susquehannah in Bradford county, near to and below Towanda, the continuation of the Alleghany. It may be remarked, that it is only in a few places E. of, and those immediately in its spurs, that bituminous coal has been hitherto discovered in Pennsylvania on the Atlantic slope; whilst this mineral abounds northwest from the Alleghany chain. This locality of the bituminous coal prevails across the whole State, and is found from near Towanda, in Pennsylvania, into Maryland.

How far, and to what exent, the bituminous coal formation spreads into Virginia, I am unable to determine. The Alleghany chain may, in the existing state of our mineralogical knowledge, be viewed as the limit between the two species of coal in Pa.

Whatever may be the elevation of its summit, the base of the Alleghany chain between Bedford, Somerset, and Cambria counties, constitutes the height of land between the Ohio and Atlantic tides, and forms also a similar demarcation in Maryland. This circumstance is entitled to our serious notice, from this region being the intended route of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. The summit level, or Cumberland road, as given by Mr. Schriver, is 2,825 feet.

As a mountain chain, the Alleghany yields in grandeur of scenery, and in elevation above its base, to not only the Broad mountain, but to many other chains of the Appalachian system.

Chestnut Ridge is the next chain W. of the Alleghany; the two chains extending nearly parallel, and about 20 miles asunder. Though comparatively humble in respect to elevation, Chestnut Ridge is one of the most extended chains of the system to which it appertains; reaching by various local names over Virginia into Tennessee, and most probably into Alabama. As placed on our maps, Chestnut Ridge enters Pennsylvania at the NW. angle of Maryland, and, ranging a little E. of N., forms the boundary between Union and Somerset; thence between Westmoreland and Somerset, and finally between the NE. angle of Westmoreland and the SW. of Cambria county. At the extreme NE. angle of Westmoreland, the Chestnut Ridge reaches the Kiskiminitas river, and, as delineated, its termination. So far, however, from being so in nature, this chain preserves its identity through the State further north than any other chain of the Appalachian system.

Laurel Hill is the last chain of the system in Pennsylvania. What has been already observed respecting the comparatively depressed chains nearest the Atlantic ocean may be repeated respecting the Chestnut Ridge and the Laurel Hill, that, though not very elevated, they nevertheless exist as well defined mountain chains. The latter is a very extended branch of the system, reaching from the northern part of Pennsylvania into Alabama. This chain traverses Virginia by various names; separates Virginia from Kentucky, as Cumberland mountain; traverses Tennessee, and penetrates Alabama under the latter term, and, interrupted by Tennessee river, it forms the Muscle Shoals, and is imperceptibly merged into the central hills of Alabama. Like many others, this very lengthened chain is delineated defectively in every map of Pennsylvania I have seen. Similar to Chestnut Ridge, Laurel Hill is terminated on our maps near Kiskiminitas, though, in reality, extending to near the S. boundary of New York.

In addition to the great chains we have been surveying, many of minor importance might be noted, but we have deemed a view of the most striking parts sufficient.

If engrouped into one view, the mountains of Pennsylvania exhibit many very interesting points of observation. The Appalachian system is here upwards of 150 miles wide, whilst the particular chains do not average more than 3 ms., if so much, in breadth.

Before proceeding further in our review, I may be permitted to observe, that mountains are considered as the superlative of hills. In not only Pennsylvania, but in the Appalachian system generally, hills and mountains are not only specifically, but generically distinct features of nature. If this was not the case, the slope would, in most cases, gradually rise from the mouths to the sources of rivers, and no regular ranges of elevated ground could be found crossing the streams obliquely. According to common opinion, the mountains of the United States form the dividing ridge between the waters of the Atlantic slope and those of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence basins. So far, however, are the mountains from constituting the separating line of the waters, that the real dividing

ridge, if it can be so called, crosses the mountains diagonally.

The Appalachian system is formed, as we have seen, by a number of collateral chains, lying nearly parallel; each chain is again formed by ridges, which interlocking, or interrupted by rivers, extend generally in a similar direction with the chain to which they particularly appertain. The chains differ materially from each other in elevation and in continuity. In some of the chains at each side of the system, the parts are of very unequal height above their bases, and of tide water. The Southeast mountain and Blue Ridge are prominent examples.

In the correct solution of any question arising out of the advance or distribution of population, the determination of the real surface covered with mountains, would afford extremely satisfactory element. As far as my own personal observation and the present state of our geographical knowledge af ford data, I have estimated the extent of mountain base in Pennsylvania, and on the best maps, carefully measuring every chain, the entire length produced amounts to a small excess above 2,250 miles. If the latter sum is, however, taken, and 3 miles allowed for the mean breadth of the chains, the mountain area will be 6,750 square miles, or very nearly one-seventh part of the superfices of the State.

Before examining the formations, the component soils and rocks, we proceed to view the river valley of Pennsylvania. The State is drained by the Delaware, Susquehannah, Ohio, Potomac, and Genessee rivers, and at the extreme NW. angle by Lake Erie.

The respective river basins, or rather the sections included in Pennsylvania, are of very unequal extent. Delaware, Susquehannah, and Ohio include an immense proportion of the whole State, and subdivided it naturally into the eastern, middle, and western river sections.

The following tables give the respective area of each, and also the smaller sections of Potomac, Genessee, and Erie:

Counties.	Sq. ms.	Acres.
Delaware river drains the cos. of—		
Berks	950	608,000
Bucks	640	409,600
Chester 3-4	550	352,000
Delaware	180	115,200
Lebanon 1-8	40	25,600
Lehigh	360	230,400
Luzerne	180	115,200
Montgomery	450	288,000
Northampton	1,100	704,000
Philadelphia	120	76,800
Pike	850	544,000
Schuylkill 5-8	500	320,000
Wayne	790	505,600
Total	6,710	4,294,400
Susquehannah drains the cos. of—		
Adams 3 5	350	224,000
Bedford 3-5	1,000	640,000
Bradford	1,260	806,400
Cambria 2 5	330	211,200
Centre	1,460	934,400
Chester 1-4	180	111,200
Clearfield 9-10	1,450	928,000
Columbia	630	403,200
Cumberland	630	403,200
Dauphin	550	352,000
Franklin 1 3	280	179,200
Huntingdon	1,280	819,200
Indiana 1-10	80	51,200
Lebanon 7 8	280	179,200

TABLE—Continued.

Counties.	Sq. ms.	Acres.
Luzerne 9-10	1,920	1,228,800
Lycoming	2,510	1,606,400
M'Kean 1-4	380	243,200
Mifflin	910	582,400
Northumberland	500	320,000
Perry	550	352,000
Potter 5-8	750	480,000
Schuylkill 3 8	300	192,000
Susquehannah	910	582,400
Tioga	1,180	755,200
Union	600	384,000
York	1,120	716,800
Total	21,390	13,685,600
Genessee drains the co. of—		
Potter 1 8	150	96,000
Potomac drains the cos. of—		
Adams 2-5	220	140,800
Bedford 2 5	630	403,200
Franklin 2 3	560	358,400
Somerset 1-6	180	115,200
Total	1,590	1,017,600
Lake Erie drains the co. of—		
Erie 1-2	380	243,200
Ohio drains the cos. of—		
Alleghany	810	518,400
Armstrong	1,010	646,400
Beaver	690	441,600
Butler	850	544,000
Cambria 3 5	800	512,000
Clearfield 1 10	160	102,400
Crawford	1,040	665,600
Erie 1-2	380	243,200
Fayette	900	576,000
Greene	640	409,600
Indiana 9-10	680	435,200
Jefferson	1,280	819,200
M'Kean 3 4	1,140	729,600
Mercer	880	563,200
Potter 1-4	520	204,800
Somerset 5 6	800	512,000
Venango	1,200	768,000
Warren	900	576,000
Washington	900	576,000
Westmoreland	1,180	755,200
Total	16,760	10,598,400

Summary.

Rivers.	Sq. ms.	Acres.
Delaware drains	6,710	4,294,400
Susquehannah drains	21,390	13,685,600
Genessee do	150	96,000
Potomac do	1,590	1,017,600
Ohio do	16,760	10,598,400
Lake Erie do	380	243,200
Total	46,980	29,935,200

Without reference to the comparatively minor river sections of Potomac, Genessee, and Erie, the surface of Pennsylvania is subdivided into three river valleys, Delaware, Susquehannah and Ohio.

The range of the rivers of Pennsylvania is one of the most interesting subjects in all physical geography. It may be assumed as a general principle that the mountain streams particularly either flow NE. or SW. along the mountain valleys, or directly at right angles to that course through the mountain chains. The conformity of the river courses to that of the mountains is, in a striking

manner, obvious in the Delaware and Susquehannah.

The Delaware rises by two branches in the western spurs of the Catsbergs; the Cookquago to the NW., and the Popachton to the SE., flow from their sources SW. about 50 ms., draining Delaware co., N. Y. Reaching within about 5 ms. from the NE. angle of Pennsylvania, the Cookquago turns to SE., and, continuing that course 5 or 6 ms., receives the Popachton. The united streams maintain a SE. course 50 ms, to the mouth of the Nevisink, and northern extremity of N. J. The Delaware here touches and washes the NW. foot of the Kittatinny chain, along which it turns to the SW., 35 ms., to the mouth of Broadhead's creek, from Pike and Northampton cos. Winding to the S., the Delaware, below the entrance of Broadhead's creek, breaks through the Kittatinny, and enters the fine valley between that chain and the Blue ridge. At the NW. base of the latter, at Easton, the river again forms a mountain pass, and 5 ms. further down another through the SE. mountain. At the SE. base of the latter chain this river once more assumes a SE. course after having meandered through the Kittatinny valley about 30 ms.

At Trenton, 35 ms. below the SE. mountain, the Delaware passes the primitive ledge and meets the tide; and 5 ms. below, near Bristol and Bordentown, again turns to SW. Passing along or near the primitive rock this now widening stream continues about 40 ms., receiving near Philadelphia, the Schuylkill from the NW. Forming its last great bend 5 or 6 ms. below Newcastle, the bay of Delaware opens into the Atlantic ocean in a SE. direction.

The entire length of the Delaware is, by comparative courses, from the Catsbergs to the Atlantic ocean 310 ms., not quite one-half being tide water. Though rolling over numerous rapids, no cataracts, in the proper meaning of the term, interrupt the navigation of the Delaware, which, at times of moderately high water, reach, by both constituent branches, into N. Y. The general course is, with a trifling deviation, to the W., S., and N., the sources of the Cookquago and Popachton being very nearly in similar longitude with Cape May. When viewed on a map, the various sections of this river have the appearance of having been arranged artificially, the two lower bends strongly proving the geological influence of the mountain system. Though but little elevated above the ordinary surface of the country through which it passes, the great primitive ledge pursues a direction remarkably similar to that of the Appalachian chains. From Bristol to its terminating bend below Newcastle, the Delaware river flows down the SE. margin of the primitive, separating the sandy shores of N. J., from the micaceous soil of Penn. and Del.

Like every other primary stream of the Atlantic slope, the navigation of the Delaware is less facile than in the early stage of settlement, but admits vessels of considerable draught to the foot of its lowest rapid; and ships of the largest class to near the mouth of the Schuylkill.

Similar to the Susquehannah and the Potomac, the Delaware receives nearly all its large tributary streams from the NW. Of these confluents only two, the Lehigh and Schuylkill, are of a considerable magnitude.

From the position of their valleys as channels of intercommunication, and from the mineral treasures found along their mountain sources, the Schuylkill and Lehigh have already become of great importance. The Lehigh rises by various mountain branches of Northampton, Pike, Wayne, and Luzerne cos., uniting below Stoddartsville, and forming a small but precipitous river current, which pouring first to the SW., gradually turns S. and SE., passes Mauchchunk village, and winding between mountain masses, finally breaks through Kittatinny, and continuing to the SE. meets the NW. base of the Blue Ridge at Allentown. Here it turns to the NE. along the base of the latter chain, and passing Bethlehem joins Delaware at Easton. The Lehigh is truly a mountain torrent. There is no other stream of equal length in the U. S. which presents so great a difference of level between the points of source and discharge.

In a comparative course, it is about 25 ms. from Stoddartsville to Mauchchunk, and the fall in the intermediate distance 815 feet. Ten ms. in a direct line below Mauchchunk, the Lehigh passes the Kittatinny, and falls 245 feet in that short space. From the Lehigh water gap, or passage through the Kittatinny, to its junction with the Delaware, it falls 205 feet, in a comparative course of 35 ms. The entire fall from Stoddartsville to Easton, 1,210 feet; comparative course 70 ms. From the junction of its constituent branches below Stoddartsville to its extreme source, about 15 or 20 ms., giving an entire comparative length to the Lehigh, of near 100 ms. The fall above Stoddartsville, probably amounts to 500 feet; and if so, this rapid river falls upwards of 1,700 feet in 100 ms.; and what may be considered in a peculiar manner remarkable, no actual cataract worthy notice, exists in all its course. Above the water gap, the bed of the Lehigh lies at the base of steep or precipitous mountains, rising in most places from the margin of the stream. The scenery is in a peculiar manner wild, bold, picturesque, and romantic. Below the Kittatinny, the features of nature are less grand along the banks, but still follow, in a rich succession of strongly contrasted and elegant landscape. The varied character of its shores is preserved to its final egress into its recipient at Easton, and at all future time this river will afford an ample reward to the traveller.

The Lehigh is now rendered navigable by dams and falling locks for some distance above the Mauchchunk. This very useful and arduous work has been effected by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, under the direction of Messrs. White and Hazard, the superintending engineers. The discovery of anthracite coal, made in the vicinity, led to the improvement of the river navigation. By reference to the maps, it will be seen, that the coal strata between the Lehigh and Schuylkill, are in the transition or inclined region of rocks. It may be observed that rivers flowing over transition rocks, are, in most instances, very much impeded by rapids, but very seldom have perpendicular falls. Real cataracts almost uniformly exist in secondary formation.

The Schuylkill rises in and drains about the

five-eighths of Schuylkill co. Formed by two branches, which unite immediately above and pass through the Kittatinny mountains 7 ms. SE. from Orwicksburg. Below the water gap, or passage through the Kittatinny, the Schuylkill turns to nearly S., in which direction it continues through the Blue Ridge at Reading, after having received Maiden creek from the NE., and the Tulpehocken above that town, from the NW. Below the Blue Ridge this river again winds to SE., passes the Southeast mountain above Pottstown, and receiving the Perkiomen and some lesser creeks from the N., crosses the primitive ledge above, and joins the Delaware below Philadelphia.

The entire length of the Schuylkill, by comparative courses, is about 100 ms., 20 above and 80 below the Kittatinny mountains.

A strong resemblance is perceivable between the Schuylkill and the Lehigh, though the scenery around the former is less rugged than that which skirts the latter stream. Flowing from the same mountain valley, the soil and mineral productions are in a great measure similar on the two rivers. I may here observe, that in the distribution of the anthracite coal, very great diversity exists between the situation of the mass on the Mauch chunk mountain, and any other with which I have been made acquainted, in either the basins of the Delaware or Susquehannah. That on the Mauchchunk lies in an immense body on the ridge of the mountain, with little if any inclination to the horizon, and with a very thin stratum of incumbent earth. The mines on the Schuylkill, and those near Wilkesbarre, dip like the other accompanying incumbent and decumbent strata.

The Schuylkill is now navigable by canals and locks to the coal mines, 10 ms. above Orwicksburg. The Union Canal Company is employed also in completing a connexion between the Susquehannah and Schuylkill, by the Swatara and Tulpehocken valleys.

The Susquehannah, in many other other respects remarkable, is peculiarly so as rising on the central secondary formation, and piercing the mountain obliquely, and reaching the Atlantic tides, after having passed all the intermediate formations. This immense stream enters Pa., by two great branches, the Susquehannah proper, and the Chemung or Tioga. I have often had occasion to observe that every river had its own individual physiognomy. This observation applies, in a very striking manner, to the Susquehannah. The general bends of the latter stream conform, in an astonishing degree, to those of the Delaware; and a comparative view on a map must convince every mind that some general structure of the country through which they flow must have modified and directed the respective courses of those two rivers. Below their junction at Tioga point, the united streams of the Susquehannah and Chemung flow a little S. of E., 15 ms. to the foot of the Appalachian system, below Towanda. Leaving the secondary and entering on the transition, the now considerable stream turns to SE., and, following that general course 50 ms., breaks through several chains, and finally, at the mouth of the Lackawannock, 9 ms. above Wilkesbarre, enters the Wyoming valley, and turns to SW., continuing the latter course near 70 ms. down the mountain valleys, to Northumberland and Sunbury, and to the mouth of the west branch. In the entire distance from Tioga point to Sunbury, the Susquehannah receives no tributary stream of 40 ms. in direct length. The Towanda, Wysalusing, Tunkhannock, Lackawannock, Fishing creek, and some lesser branches, are mere mountain creeks, rapid, but not more than from 25 to 35 ms. general course.

Including all its higher NE. branches, the Susquehannah is peculiar in the structure of its valleys. Wide bottoms of two and sometimes three stages spread along the convex side of the bends, whilst mountains of more or less elevation rise on both sides of these spreading vales. Exuberant fertility is, at a single step, followed by rocky and sterile steeps. The natural timber of the bottoms is in a great measure different from that on the mountains. In the former, sugar maple, black walnut, elm, beech, and other trees, indicative of a productive soil, abound; on the slopes of the mountains, pine, oak, and chestnut, and above the Lawahannock hemlock, are the prevalent timber trees. As a navigable stream, the Susquehannah is much less interrupted by rapids or dangerous shoals than, from the tortuous course it pursues through an extensive mountain system, could be expected. It is also remarkable that where the various branches of this river pass the respective chains, rapids seldom, and perpendicular falls nowhere, exist.

The western branch is, in all its extent, a river of Pennsylvania. Rising far within the secondary formation, its extreme western source in Indiana reaches within less than 35 ms. from the Alleghany river, at Kittanning. Flowing NE. about 70 ms. across Clearfield, it receives the Sinnamahonning from the NW., in the SW. angle of Lycoming co. Below its junction with the Sinnamahonning, the west branch continues NE. 15 ms., and thence to SE. 20 ms., to the mouth of Bald Eagle creek, from Centre co. Below Bald Eagle, the course is a little N. of E., 35 ms., to Pennsborough, receiving in the intermediate distance from the N. Pine creek, Lycoming, and Loyalsock. From Pennsborough the course is nearly S., 25 ms., to the mouth of the NE. branch, and 35 from thence to that of the Juniata. It may be observed that this long southern reach of the Susquehannah has its counterpart in the Delaware. About eight ms below the entrance of Juniata, the Susquehannah, having again assumed a SE. course, passes the Kittatinny mountains, and 10 ms. below that chain the Blue Ridge. Maintaining the latter course 60 ms. below the Blue Ridge, this great river is lost in the tides of Chesapeake bay.

Juniata, the SW. branch of Susquehannah, rises in and drains the northern part of Bedford co. The sources of the Juniata are in the eastern slopes of the Alleghany chain, and, flowing 20 ms. nearly E., passes Bedford, and, breaking through several mountain chains, turns abruptly to a course a little E. of N. 40 ms., and receives the Frankstown branch below and near the borough of Huntingdon, in Huntingdon co. The general course of Frankstown branch is from the NW. to SE., and below their junction the united streams follow that course 15 ms., breaking through Jack's mountain.

Again inflected to NE., the Juniata leaves Huntingdon, and enters Mifflin co., and, pursuing that direction near 30 ms., passes Lewistown, and, again winding to the SE., breaks through Shade mountain into Tuscarora valley. Crossing that valley in a course of 10 ms., it reaches the NW. base of Tuscarora mountain, down which it flows about 10 ms., where, near Millerstown, it pierces the latter mountain, and, once more turning to SE., enters on Perry co., over which it flows 15 ms., where it finally mingles with the Susquehannah.

Like every other branch of the Susquehannah, the Juniata is as remarkable for its rapids as for its exemption from perpendicular falls. Though originating in and having its entire course amongst craggy mountains, it is navigable at high water to near Bedford. In speculative opinions on the means and most suitable route to form a water communication between the Chesapeake basin and the valley of Ohio, the Juniata has been conspicuously held in view. In such investigations, relative height above the ocean is a most important element. The close of this article will show the general difference of level between the sources and mouths of the Pennsylvania rivers, as far as they have been ascertained with any adequate precision.

The Potomac, though drawing but a very trivial part of its waters from Pennsylvania, demands attention in this sketch, from the probability that its channel may be chosen by the General Government as a canal route between the Atlantic slope and Ohio valley. The Potomac is a real mountain river, deriving its sources from nearly the highest table land of the Appalachian system. The extreme western fountain of the N. branch of Potomac is in the SE. slopes of the Alleghany or Backbone chain, N. lat. 39 10. Flowing NE. along the foot of Alleghany to the mouth of Savage creek, or rather river, 35 ms., the Potomac turns to SE. through Will's mountain into Cumberland valley, which it crosses about 10 ms., where it is again turned to NE. by another lateral chain. Continuing NE. 25 ms., it reaches the town of Cumberland. At the latter place occurs another abrupt bend, through a mountain pass, into the South Branch valley. The latter stream is of much greater magnitude than that of the Potomac proper, rising by numerous creeks in Pendleton co., Va., as far S. as N. lat. 38 20. In a general comparative course of 100 ms., the S. branch becomes a fine navigable river. Below the mouth of the S. branch, the Potomac gradually resumes a NE. direction, which it preserves about 30 ms. to Hancock's town, where it turns to SE. and pierces Sideling Hill chain, and in a few ms. lower down the Kittatinny, entering the Great Conococheague valley. From Hancock's town to the entrance of Conococheague creek, the course of the Potomac is a little S. of E. 25 ms. Below the latter creek, the river inclines to SE. by S., 25 ms., to the NW. base of the Blue Ridge and mouth of the Shenandoah.

Rising in and draining Augusta co., Va., the S. branch of Shenandoah rises below N. lat. 38°. Augmented by innumerable mountain streams, it flows from Augusta, over Rockingham and Shenandoah, into Frederick co., where, joined by the North branch, and continuing a general course of NE, over Frederick and Jefferson cos., unites with the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, after a comparative course of about 150 ms. At their junction, the volume of the Shenandoah yields very little in magnitude to that of the Potomac. The united waters immediately break through the Blue Ridge, and, continuing SE. about 50 ms., mingle with the Chesapeake tides at Georgetown, within the D. C. The general comparative course of the Potomac, above tide water, is, by the South branch, about 200, by the Potomac proper 150, and by the Shenandoah 160 ms.

Like those of the Delaware and Susquehannah, the great confluents of the Potomac are from the right bank. Savage river and Will's creek from Alleghany, Conococheague from Washington, and Monococy from Frederick co., Md., are comparatively trivial, when compared with the branches of Potomac derived from Va.

At Cumberland, the Potomac reaches within 5 and at Hancock's town within 2 ms. of the S. boundary of Pa. The extent of the Potomac, valley included, in that State, is given in the table.

Leaving the Atlantic slope, and viewing a general map of the U. S., we at once perceive a great river valley, stretching from Pocahontas co., Va., over western Pa., into N. Y. This valley extends nearly due N. and S., at an angle of about 45°, to the range of the Appalachian mountains, and reaches from N. lat. 38 30 to N. lat. 42 20. The extremes give source to two rivers—that of the N. to the Alleghany, and that of the S. to the Monongahela. These two streams, flowing directly towards each other, meet at Pittsburg, very nearly at the middle point of the valley. Their united water, taking the name of Ohio, turns to the W., or rather NW., as far as the entrance of Big Beaver river. With a very partial exception, western Pa. is drained by the Alleghany and Monongahela.—See articles *Ohio*, *Alleghany*, and *Monongahela*.

Though the lower part of its course is but little inclined W. of S., the general bends of the Alleghany conform, in a very striking manner, to the structure of the Delaware, Susquehannah, and Potomac, and gives another conclusive proof of the extension of the Appalachian system far beyond where it protrudes elevated mountain chains. Having its source in Potter co., Pa., and interlocking with the head branches of the Susquehannah and Genessee, the Alleghany flows NW. about 50 ms., into Cattaraugus co., N. Y. Abruptly turning to SW., and preserving that general course nearly 100 ms., and receiving French creek from the NW., it thence bends to SE. 40 ms., to the mouth of the Mahoning. About the middle of the latter course, Clarion river and Red Bank creek, two large branches, enter from the NE. From Mahoning to Pittsburg, the general course is again SW. about 50 ms.

Kiskiminitas, a very considerable accessory stream of the Alleghany river, rises in the mountain valley between the Alleghany and Chestnut Ridge chains, and, flowing NW., breaks through Chestnut Ridge and Laurel Hill, and, after a comparative course of 75 ms., unites with the Alleghany near midway between the mouth of Mahoning and Pittsburg.

Mahoning and Red Bank creeks have their

sources in Chestnut Ridge, and with each a course of about 35 ms., the former NW. and the latter SW., join the Alleghany in Armstrong co. Clarion river has interlocking sources with those of Sinnemahoning and the Alleghany river. The Red Bank rises in the same region with Clarion river and Sinnemahoning, and Mahoning with Red Bank and the W. branch of Susquehannah

In point of surface drained, Kiskiminitas is the largest confluent of the Alleghany, and, having interlocking sources with those of the west branch of the Susquehannah, Juniata, and Youghiogany, seems to offer to the eye the most facile link of intercommunication between the valleys of the Ohio and Susquehannah N. of the Potomac.

Alleghany river receives but two confluents of moment from the right: those are French and Conewango creeks. The latter rises in Chautauque co., N. Y., by three branches—the Chautauque, Casadauga, and Conewango. These unite in N. Y., and, forming a navigable stream, assumes a S. course, enters Warren co., Pa., and falls into Alleghany at the town of Warren, after a comparative course of 40 ms.

French creek has its source in the extreme SW. angle of N. Y., and, increased by numerous branches from Erie and Crawford cos , Pa., forms a navigable river at Meadville. Flowing to the SE. from Meadville, 25 ms., French creek is lost in Alleghany river, at Franklin, Venango co. The entire comparative course of French creek is about 80 ms.

There is no other feature in the hydrography of the U. S. more remarkable than the country from which Chautauque and French creek have their sources. The extreme NW. waters of the former flow from within three and those of the latter from within five ms. of the margin of Lake Erie.

Taken as in a state of nature, the Alleghany and its branches are the recipients of the northern part of the great western basin of Pa., and are but little impeded by falls, though rapid as to current, from the declivity of their plane of motion.

The Monongahela, formed by two branches, the Monongahela proper and Cheat river, rising in Pocahontas, Randolph, Harrison, Lewis, Monongahela, and Preston cos., Va., unite 2 ms within the S. boundary of Pa. The general length, above Pa., about 100 ms. in nearly a N. course. Preserving the latter direction 60 ms. in Pa., and receiving the Youghiogany from the SE., the Monongahela mingles with the Alleghany at Pittsburg, and forms the Ohio.

The various branches of the Monongahela, which derive their sources from the western chains of the Appalachian system, similar to the Potomac, claim a more than ordinary share of attention, as presenting the connecting links of a proposed line of canal improvement. Cheat river flows from the northwestern slope of Alleghany mountain, and, draining the eastern part of Randolph co., passes Chestnut ridge, enters Preston co., and there a navigable stream continues N. to within 5 ms. from the S. boundary of Pa. Turning to the W., through Laurel Hill, and thence NW , crosses the S. line of Pa., and unites with the Monongahela.

Youghiogany rises in the extreme southwestern angle of Md., between the sources of Potomac and Cheat rivers. Pursuing a northern course over Md into Pa., and augmented by Castleman's river, its northern branch, the Youghiogany turns to NW., and, breaking through Chestnut Ridge and Laurel Hill, joins the Monongahela at McKeesport, 18 ms, above Pittsburg. This is a fine mountain stream, which, in all seasons, except in periods of long drought, contains more than sufficient water for a supply of the most capacious canal; general comparative course about 100 ms., 30 in Md. and 70 in Pa. The Youghiogany heads with the Cheat branch of Monongahela, with the N. branch of Potomac, and by Castleman's river with Juniata and Kiskiminitas. Should the Chesapeake and Ohio canal be seriously undertaken, the channel of the Youghiogany, from relative position, presents the most direct route to unite the waters of the Potomac with those of Monongahela.

At Pittsburg the Ohio is formed, as we have seen, by the confluent waters of Alleghany and Monongahela The former is the principal stream, flowing with a more rapid current than its rival. From Pittsburg to Beaver river the Ohio pursues a NW. course 25 ms., thence winding to the W. 20 ms., in which it leaves Pa. and enters Ohio. Within the latter State, the Ohio river inflects to a course a little W. of S. 70 ms., reaching in that direction nearly the same lat. with the S. boundary of Pa. The peculiar courses of the Monongahela and Ohio form one of the most remarkable intermediate peninsulas presented by the topography of the U. S. The two streams flow in very nearly opposite directions; the intervening space from 30 to 40 ms. wide, and with a mean length of 60 ms. Though hilly rather than mountainous, this peninsula is elevated to from 600 to 1,000 feet in the dividing line of its waters, above the adjacent rivers. A number of creeks, none of which can exceed a comparative course of 25 ms., are poured from the interior spine into the respective recipients. The dividing ridge is evidently continued north of Ohio river, broken by that stream a few ms. below Pittsburg. The northern extension is continued, inflecting between the western sources of Alleghany and the eastern sources of Big Beaver river, and is finally lost on the southeastern shores of Lake Erie; the southern, stretching between the confluents of Ohio and Monongahela rivers, mingles with the Appalachian chains between the sources of the latter and Little Kenawha. This ridge is the western buttress of the upper basin of Ohio, and affords a striking example of the real difference between a chain of hills and one of mountains.

The descent from the rivers to the western ridge of Pa is so gradual, and the hills scattered in such promiscuous winding, through the sources of the streams, that an ascent of 600 or 700 feet, in a few ms., is imperceptible; on the contrary, the mountain chains extend in regular lines, uninfluenced in their direction by the water courses, and are abrupt and steep in their declivities. The mountains seem to have existed previous to the rivers, whilst the hills appear to have been formed by the abrasion of water.

Big Beaver, the first river which enters Ohio, pours its current from the N., and falls into its ra-

cipient 25 ms. below the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela. Big Beaver is formed by the Mahoning, Shenango, Neshanock, and Conequenessing creeks. The Shenango rises in Ashtabula co., Ohio, and Crawford co, Pa., within 12 ms. from the SE. shore of Lake Erie, interlocking sources with those of Grand river, Conaut, and French creek, and, pursuing a nearly S. course over Mercer, receives the Conequenessing from the NE., and, entering Beaver co., unites with the Mahoning, and forms Big Beaver.

The Mahoning is in reality the main branch, rising in Columbiana, Stark, Trumbull, and Portage cos., Ohio; its course is first nearly N. 30 ms., to near Warren, in Trumbull. Winding to SE., it pursues that course nearly 35 ms., entering Pa. in the SW. angle of Mercer, and joining the Shenango at N. lat. 41°, about 2 ms. within Beaver co. Below the junction of the Mahoning and Shenango, Big Beaver flows a little E. of S. 20 ms. into Ohio river. Conequenessing is the eastern constituent stream of Beaver, draining the peninsula between the Alleghany, Ohio, Big Beaver, and Shenango rivers.

The valley of Big Beaver is nearly circular, and about 70 ms. diameter; area 3,850 sq. ms. It is worthy of remark, that the general courses are nearly on a direct NW. line; of the Youghiogany below the mouth of Castleman's river, Monongahela, and Ohio, from the mouth of Youghiogany to that of Big Beaver, and the latter and Mahoning to about 3 ms. above Warren. This range of navigable water is upwards of 130 ms. direct, and from 180 to 200 ms. following the sinuosities of the streams.

The sources of the Mahoning interlock with those of the Tuscarawas branch of Muskingum, and Cayahoga and Grand river, of Lake Erie. See the tables of level under the heads of Columbia district, New York, Newton, and Virginia.

We now proceed to a review of Pa., as it respects political and moral features. Taken as a whole, Pa. is divisible into three great sections, of very unequal extent. The smallest but much best peopled sections, lies SE. from the Kittatinny or Blue mountain, and contains about one-third of Northampton, all Lehigh, Bucks, Berks, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Del., Chester, Lancaster, Lebanon, nearly one-half of Dauphin, all York, Adams, Cumberland, and nearly all Franklin co. The mountainous or middle section extends over the cos. of Wayne, Pike, two-thirds of Northampton, all Susquehannah, Bradford, Luzerne, Tioga, Potter, Lycoming, Columbia, Northumberland, Union, Centre, Clearfield, Cambria. Huntingdon, Mifflin, Perry, one-half of Dauphin, all Schuylkill, Bedford, and Somerset, with the eastern part of Westmoreland and Fayette.

The western hilly section includes the cos. of McKean, Warren, Jefferson, Indiana, Armstrong, Crawford, Venango, Erie, Mercer, Beaver, Butler, Alleghany, Washington, Green, and the western parts of Fayette and Westmoreland.

Before proceeding to give the geographical detail of the State in general, the reader is presented with the following tables, exhibiting the relative extent and population of each of the foregoing sections as the pop. stood in 1820.

Counties.	Sq. ms.	Pop.
Part of Northampton east of Kittatinny	400	22,030
Lehigh	333	18,895
Bucks	600	37,842
Philadelphia city and co.	120	137,097
Montgomery	450	35,793
Berks	874	46,275
Chester	738	44,451
Delaware	177	14,810
Lancaster	938	85,329
Lebanon	268	16,969
Lower part of Dauphin	230	13,211
York	900	38,759
Adams	528	19,370
Cumberland	545	22,606
Franklin	756	31,892
Total	7,969	569,355
The mountainous or middle section contains—		
Wayne	720	4,127
Pike	772	2,894
Near two thirds of Northampton	710	9,735
Susquehannah	800	9,960
Bradford	1,174	11,554
Luzerne	1,784	20,027
Tioga	1,100	4,021
Potter	1,100	186
Lycoming	2,290	13,517
Columbia	574	17,621
Northumberland	457	15,424
Part of Dauphin	300	8,442
Schuylkill	745	11,339
Union	551	18,619
Mifflin	826	16,618
Perry	540	11,342
Centre	1,370	13,796
Clearfield	1,425	2,342
Hunterdon	1,185	20,142
Bedford	1,520	20,248
Somerset	1,066	13,973
Cambria	670	3,287
Part of Indiana	300	3,627
Part of Westmoreland	250	4,216
Part of Fayette	336	3,488
Total	22,565	260,506
Western section contains—		
McKean	1,442	728
Warren	882	1,976
Erie	720	8,553
Crawford	974	9,397
Venango	1,114	4,915
Jefferson	1,200	561
W. part of Indiana	470	5,255
W. part of Westmoreland	814	26,344
W. part of Fayette	488	23,937
Armstrong	941	10,324
Alleghany	754	34,921
Butler	785	10,193
Mercer	830	11,661
Beaver	646	15,340
Green	600	15,555
Washington	888	40,038
Total	13,398	219,597

SUMMARY.

Eastern section	7,969	569,355
Middle section	22,565	260,506
Western section	13,942	219,597
Total	43,932	1,049,458

The relative density of population in P vania has followed the quality of the soil, p less than in any State of the United States. above table exhibits a singular inequality different counties, independent of either commercial facility. It is seen that more th half of the population exists on a small f above one-sixth part of the entire area.

The following table exhibits the classified population of this State, agreeable to the census of 1810 and 1820.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	401,566
Free white females	385,238
Total whites	786,804
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed	22,492
Slaves	795
Total population in 1810	810,091

Population in 1820.

Free white males	516,618
Free white females	500,476
All other persons except Indians, not taxed	1,951
Total whites	1,019,045
Free persons of color, males	14,804
Free persons of color, females	15,398
Slaves, males	85
Slaves, females	126
Total population in 1820	1,049,458

Of these:

Foreigners not naturalized	10,728
Engaged in agriculture	140,801
Do manufactures	60,215
Do commerce	7,083

Pop. to the sq. m. 23¾ nearly.

Census of 1840

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	73,305	70,271
5 to 10	57,424	57,273
10 to 15	50,829	49,572
15 to 20	45,796	50,429
20 to 30	80,768	85,175
30 to 40	53,195	51,388
40 to 50	33,799	33,777
50 to 60	20,067	21,647
60 to 70	10,504	12,148
70 to 80	4,639	5,748
80 to 90	1,170	1,593
90 to 100	106	183
100 and upwards	36	10
	431,578	439,214
		431,578
Total whites	-	870,792

Free colored persons.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10	4,729	4,753
10 to 24	4,512	5,866
24 to 36	4,186	5,132
36 to 55	2,973	3,933
55 to 100	1,106	1,282
100 and upwards	32	25
	17,638	20,981
		17,638
Total free colored		37,919
Total slaves	-	33
Total colored	-	37,952
Aggregate	-	908,744

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	124
Do. from 14 to 25	145
Do. above 25	195
Do. total deaf and dumb	464
Do. blind	275
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	312
Private charge	755
Do. total insane, &c.	1,067
Colored persons, free and slaves, who are—	
Deaf and dumb	30
Do. blind	70
Do. insane and idiots at	113
All persons of the foregoing who are employed in—	
Mining	1,982
Agriculture	79,862
Commerce	11,209
Manufactures and trades	68,226
Navigation on the ocean	1,675
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	2,202
Learned professions	4,088
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services	439
Universities or colleges	14
Do. students in	1,342
Academies and grammar schools	205
Do. students in	12,305
Primary and common schools	1,896
Do. scholars in	78,571
Number of scholars at public charge	33,984
Number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write	16,878

Population of Western Pennsylvania, by counties, from the census of 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	76,175	71,515
5 to 10	59,927	58,297
10 to 15	50,693	48,400
15 to 20	44,029	46,263
20 to 30	71,856	68,698
30 to 40	46,226	41,476
40 to 50	30,567	27,061
50 to 60	17,926	16,318
60 to 70	9,764	8,859
70 to 80	4,865	4,036
80 to 90	1,283	1,132
90 to 100	124	133
100 and upwards	27	14
	413,192	392,131
		413,192
Total	-	805,323

Free colored persons.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10	1,518	1,501
10 to 24	1,580	1,560
24 to 36	996	989
36 to 55	724	572
55 to 100	294	343
100 and upwards	4	5
	5,114	4,821
		5,114
Total free colored	-	9,935
Slaves	-	31
	-	9,966
Aggregate	-	815,289

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	101
Do. 14 to 25	80
Do. above 25	136
Total do. deaf and dumb	317
Do. blind	264
Colored persons, free and slaves, who are—	
Deaf and dumb	51
Do. blind	96
Do. insane and idiots	157

Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	157
Do. private charge	722
Do. total	879
Colored persons, free and slaves, who are—	
Deaf and dumb	21
Do. blind	26
Do. insane and idiots	74
Total number of persons employed in—	
Mining	2,691
Agriculture	127,651
Commerce	4,029
Manufactures and trades	37,617
Navigation on the ocean	140
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	1,749
Learned professions	2,638
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services	812
Universities or colleges	6
Do. students in	692
Academies and grammar schools	84
Do. students in	3,665
Primary and common schools	3,072
Do. scholars in	101,418
Scholars at public charge	39,974
Total number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read and write	17,063

All Pennsylvania.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	149,480	141,786
5 to 10	117,361	115,570
10 to 15	101,522	97,972
15 to 20	99,825	96,692
20 to 30	152,624	153,803
30 to 40	99,421	92,864
40 to 50	64,368	60,838
50 to 60	37,933	97,965
60 to 70	20,268	21,007
70 to 80	9,224	9,783
80 to 90	2,453	2,725
90 to 100	240	316
100 and upwards	63	24
	844,770	831,345
		844,770
Total whites	-	1,676,115

Ages.	Free colored.		Slaves.	
	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.
0 to 10	6,245	6,264	12	8
10 to 24	6,192	7,426	20	8
24 to 36	5,182	6,071	0	1
36 to 55	3,697	3,906	0	0
55 to 100	1,400	1,505	3	11
100 and upwards	36	20	0	1
	22,752	25,102	35	29
		22,752		35
Total	-	47,854	-	64

SUMMARY.

Whites	1,676,115
Free colored	47,854
Slaves	64
Total	1,724,033

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	225
Do. from 14 to 25	225
Do. above 25	331
Do. total deaf and dumb	781
Do. blind	540
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	469
Private charge	1,477
Total whites insane, &c.	1,946

Total of persons employed in—	
Mining	4,603
Agriculture	207,533
Commerce	15,393
Manufactures and trades	105,983
Navigation on the ocean	1,815
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	3,951
Learned professions	6,706
Pensioners, for revolutionary or military services	1,261
Universities or Colleges	20
Students in do.	2,034
Academies and grammar schools	296
Students in do.	15,970
Primary and common schools	4,968
Scholars in do.	179,989
Scholars at public charge	73,908
Number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write	33,940

Population of Pennsylvania, by counties, from the census of 1840.

Counties.	Whites.		Free col.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	
EASTERN PA.							
Adams	11,188	11,164	337	356	-	2	23,044
Berks	32,313	31,730	283	241	-	2	64,569
Bucks	23,435	22,933	937	802	-	-	48,107
Chester	26,825	26,54[illegible]	2,187	1,956	-	-	57,515
Cumberland	15,043	14,890	492	504	18	6	30,953
Dauphin	14,894	14,267	449	506	-	-	30,118
Delaware	9,239	9,219	720	613	-	-	19,791
Franklin	17,955	17,845	979	1,054	-	-	37,793
Lancaster	40,781	40,417	1,534	1,469	-	2	84,203
Lebanon	10,733	11,036	50	53	-	-	21,872
Lehigh	12,89[illegible]	12,856	2[illegible]	10	-	-	25,787
Monroe	5,135	4,694	29	21	-	-	9,879
Montgomery	24,523	22,038	362	318	-	-	47,241
Northampton	20,831	20,001	92	72	-	-	40,996
Perry	8,564	8,378	81	73	-	-	17,096
Philadelphia	111887	126317	8,316	11515	-	2	258037
Pike	1,946	1,737	74	75	-	-	3,832
Schuylkill	14,937	13,791	177	148	-	-	29,053
Wayne	6,227	5,582	20	19	-	-	11,848
York	22,924	23,112	496	477	-	1	47,010
Total	431578	439214	17638	20251	18	15	908744
WESTERN PA.							
Alleghany	39,982	39,135	1,076	1,042	-	-	81,235
Clinton	4,331	3,916	43	33	-	-	8,323
Warren	4,891	4,347	23	17	-	-	9,278
Bedford	14,802	14,063	261	209	-	-	29,335
Mifflin	6,492	6,152	220	207	12	9	13,092
Columbia	12,286	11,906	36	39	-	-	24,267
Green	9,510	9,223	205	208	1	-	19,147
Susquehan'n	10,766	10,332	49	48	-	-	21,195
Fayette	16,129	15,9[illegible]0	705	759	1	-	33,574
Washington	20,232	19,932	557	556	-	2	41,279
Butler	11,527	10,790	33	28	-	-	22,378
Armstrong	14,309	13,944	56	56	-	-	28,365
Juniata	5,512	5,459	63	45	1	-	11,080
Beaver	14,76	14,342	139	127	-	-	29,368
Northu'land	10,109	9,813	56	49	-	-	20,027
Indiana	10,470	10,157	83	72	-	-	20,782
Union	11,360	11,340	49	35	2	1	22,787
Erie	16,282	14,962	62	38	-	-	31,344
Huntingdon	18,146	16,831	254	253	-	-	35,484
Lycoming	11,381	10,909	185	174	-	-	22,649
Venango	9,350	8,528	18	9	-	-	17,900
Somerset	9,971	9,597	45	37	-	-	19,650
McKean	1,562	1,408	3	2	-	-	2,975
Centre	10,453	9,738	160	141	-	-	20,492
Tioga	8,012	7,417	34	35	-	-	15,498
Jefferson	3,828	3,368	23	34	-	-	7,253
Potter	1,753	1,617	1	-	-	-	3,371
Westm'land	21,183	21,225	177	113	-	1	42,699
Crawford	16,566	15,04[illegible]	63	52	-	-	31,724
Mercer	16,576	15,969	169	159	-	-	32,873
Cambria	5,778	5,380	47	51	-	-	11,256
Luzerne	23,581	20,230	107	87	-	1	44,006
Clearfield	4,083	3,694	35	22	-	-	7 834
Bradford	17,219	15,389	77	84	-	-	32,769
Total	413192	392131	5,114	4,821	17	14	815289

The foregoing tables, giving the results of the census of 1840, will serve to exhibit the progress and changes of population relatively in the respective parts of Pennsylvania in the previous period of 20 years.

Wheat and wheat flour are the most valuable of the vegetable staples of Pa., but large quantities of wrought articles, and also rye, oats, salted provisions, fruits, whiskey, live stock, iron in all forms of bar iron and hollow ware, flaxseed, &c., are exported.

Pennytown, village, Hunterdon co., N. J., 10 ms. NNW. from Trenton.

Peno, town, Pike co., Mo.

Penobscot river, falls into the Atlantic ocean 30 ms. NE. from the mouth of the Kennebec. The basin of the Penobscot is 150 ms. in length, with a mean width of 55 ms. The sources reach above N. lat. 46°, and interlock with those of Chaudiere, branch of St. Lawrence, those of St. John's river, of New Brunswick and Maine, and those of Kennebec. This basin extends over an area of 8,000 sq. ms. The tide ascends to the town of Bangor, 60 ms. above the entrance of the bay. Though draining less surface than the Kennebec and Androscoggin, the Penobscot is more navigable than either, and is considered as the principal stream of Maine. Falls do not immediately occur on the Penobscot at the head of the tide. Boat navigation remains uninterrupted 20 ms. further inland. Timber and fish are the chief staples exported from this fine river, the former in immense quantities.

From Penobscot bay to that of Passamaquoddy, in a distance of about 100 ms., a number of small rivers enter the Atlantic ocean, the principal of which are, Union river, Narraguagus river, Pleasant river, Chandler's river, Machias, and East rivers.

Union river falls into the Blackhill bay, the Naraguagus into Pigeonhill, or Naraguagus bay, Pleasant river into the bay of the same name, Chandler's river into English bay, and Machias and East rivers into Machias bay. None of those streams have sources 60 ms. inland, and though in a very remarkable manner supplied with convenient harbors, the inland commerce of the country is very confined.

Penobscot, co. of Me., bounded by Washington E., Hancock S., Kennebec SW., Somerset W., and Lower Canada N. This county embraces the central parts of the State on Penobscot and St. John's rivers. Its extent cannot be very accurately determined. Most of its area remains an unsettled wilderness. Staple, lumber. Chief town, Bangor. Pop. in 1820, 13,870; and in 1840, 45,705. N. lat. 45°, and lon. W. C. 8° E. intersect in the southern part of this county.

Penobscot, bay of Me., at the mouth of the river Penobscot. It is long and capacious, and its E. side is lined with a cluster of small islands.

Penobscot, seaport and town, Hancock co., Me., on the right side of Penobscot bay, 10 ms. above Castine, and 30 below Bangor. It is a place of considerable commerce, and in 1818 the shipping owned there exceeded 24,000 tons.

Penrise, seaport of Wales, in Glamorganshire, on the Bristol channel, 20 ms. SE. of Carmarthen, and 219 W. of London. Lon. 4 12 W., lat. 51 27 N.

Penrith, town of Eng., in Cumberland, near the rivers Eymot and Lowther, 18 ms. S. of Carlisle, and 280 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 52 W., lat. 54 40 N.

Penryn, borough of Eng., in Cornwall, on a creek of Falmouth Haven, has a great trade in the Pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries, 3 ms. NW. of Falmouth, and 266 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4 59 W., lat. 50 10 N.

Pensa.—See *Penza.*

Pensacola, capital of West Florida, seated on a bay of the Gulf of Mexico, which forms a very commodious harbor, where vessels may ride secure from every wind. The harbor of Pensacola is safe, commodious, and good anchorage. It is the deepest haven of the United States on the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico, admitting vessels of 20 feet draught; the depth, however, gradually shallows towards the shore. This city was founded by the Spaniards in 1699 by Don Andre de la Riola, and stands at N. lat. 30 23, lon. 1 19 W. of W. C.—See article *Mississippi river*, section *Pensacola.*

The town of Pensacola is built along the N. side of the bay, on a sandy plain. Pop. about 2,000. Lon. W. C. 9 50 W., lat. 30 25 N.

Pensance, or *Penzance*, seaport of Eng., in Cornwall, on a creek of Mountsbay, carries on a considerable traffic in shipping. It is one of the tin-coinage towns, 12 ms. E. of the Land's End, and 281 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5 35 W., lat. 50 11 N.

Pensford, town of Eng., in Somersetshire, noted for its hats and bread, and seated on the Chew, 7 ms. W. of Bath, and 117 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2 30 W., lat. 51 23 N.

PENTATEUCH, Gr., *Penté*, *five* and *teuchos*, book, and is literally "five books."

Pentilicus.—See *Pendele.*

Pentellarin, ancient *Cosyra*; island in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and Cape Bona. Lat. 36 55 N., lon. 11 55 E.

Pentland Frith, dangerous strait, which divides the Orkney islands from Caithness-shire, in Scot. It is 24 ms. long, and 12 broad, and the sea runs with such impetuous force, that no wind can force a ship against the current.

Pentland Hills, ridge of mountains, a few ms. to the SW. of Edinburgh, which afford good pasture for sheep, and extend about 10 ms. from SW. to NE.

Penza, government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. Its capital, of the same name, is on the Sura, where it receives the rivulet Penza, 220 ms. SW. of Kasan.

Penzlein, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the principality of Mecklenburg, 53 ms. E. of Stettin. Lon. 15 36 E., lat. 53 30 N.

Penn yan, town and seat of justice, Yates co., N. Y., is situated on the E. and W. line, between the tps. of Benton and Milo, and a small distance N. of the outlet of Crooked Lake, 16 ms. nearly S. from Geneva, and 20 ms. SSE. of Canandaigua. N. lat. 42 41, and lon. 8' W. of W. C.

Pepin, lake of the NW. territory of the U. S. It is, in reality, only an expansion of the Mississippi river. Lat. 43 50 N.

Pepperell, town, Middlesex co., Mass., 40 ms. NW. from Boston.

Pequanock, small river, N. J., in Bergen and Morris cos. It joins Long Pond and Rampough rivers, at Pompton, to form Pompton river.

Pequigny, town of Fr., in the dep. of Somme, and late province of Picardy, on the river Somme, 15 ms. SE. of Abbeville. Lon. 2 5 E., lat. 49 58 North.

Pera, suburb of Constantinople, where the foreign ambassadors usually reside.

Peray, St., village of Fr., in the dep. of Ardeche, and late province of Dauphiny. Noted for its wines, and is 41 ms. NW. of Privas.

Percaslaw, town of Russia, in the government of Kiof, 44 ms. SE. of Kiof. Lon. 31 50 E., lat. 50° N.

Perche, late province of Fr., in Orleannois, 35 ms. long, and 30 broad; bounded on the N. by Normandy, on the W. and S. by Maine, and on the E. by Beauce. It takes its name from a forest, and is pretty fertile. It is now included in the dep. of Orne.

Perche river, post office, on a small creek, so called, in Jefferson co., N. Y. The creek rises by a small lake, 18 or 20 ms. NE. from Sackett's Harbor, and falls into Black river bay, 4 ms. below Brownsville.

Perches and Cave, Rapides de, on the southwesterly branch of the Ottawa river, immediately above le Portages des Parresseux.

Percivall's, village, Brunswick co., Va., 68 ms. a little W. of S. from Richmond.

Percy, town of Northumberland co., L. C.——Tp. in the co. of Northumberland, in the rear and N. of Cramahe, U. C.

Perdido, small bay and river, forming part of the boundary between Alabama and Florida. The Perdido rises in the pine woods NW. of Pensacola, flows S. 10 or 15 ms., opens into a narrow and winding bay, which communicates with the Gulf of Mexico by a narrow outlet, nearly parallel to the shores of the Gulf. From the foregoing circumstance, and the flatness of the coast, the entrance into the Perdido bay is imperceptible at a very short distance, hence its name.

Perekop.—See *Precop*.

Pereczes, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a co. of the same name, 50 ms. E. by N. of Tockay. Lon. 22 26 E., lat. 48 30 N.

Perga, town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, opposite the island of Corfu. Lon. 20 19 E., lat. 39 40 N.

Pergama, town of Turkey, in Romania, 60 ms. SW. of Adrianople. Lon. 25 55 E., lat. 41 10 N.

Pergamo, town of Natolia. Here parchment was invented. It is seated on the Germasti, 15 ms. from its mouth, and 37 N. of Smyrna. Lon. 27 27 E., lat. 39 5 N.

Peria, town of Irac Agemi, in Persia, 90 ms. W. of Ispahan. Lon. 51 26 E., lat. 32 10 N.

Periac, town of Fr., in the dep. of Aude, and late province of Languedoc. It is celebrated for its salt works, and is 6 ms. SW. of Narbonne.

Periapatam, town of Hindoostan, 24 ms. SW. of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 31 E., lat. 12 15 N.

Perigord, late province of Fr., 83 ms. long and 60 broad, bounded on the N. by Angoumois and Marche, on the E. by Querci and Limosin, on the S. by Agenois and Bazedois, and on the W. by Bourdelois, Angoumois, and Saintonge. It abounds in iron mines, and the air is pure and healthy. It now forms the dep. of Dordogne.

Perigueux, ancient town of Fr., capital of the dep. of Dordogne, and late province of Perigord, with the ruins of a temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. It is seated on the river Isle, 50 ms. SW. of Limoges. Lon. 48′ E., lat. 45 11 N.

Perinda, town of the Deccan, in the province of Dowlatabad, 188 ms. NW. of Hydrabad. Lon. 75 50 E., lat. 18 33 N.

Perinton, town, Monroe co., N. Y., between Pittsford and Macedon. The tp. lies on both sides of the Erie canal, 10 ms. SE. from Rochester.

PERIOD, Greek *peri*, around, and *hodos*, a road; in astronomy, the time employed by a planet to move round the sun. In chronology, a certain number of years, or of the periods of the earth.—See article *Chronology*.

Perkins, tp., Huron co., Ohio, in which is situated the town called Sandusky city.

Perkinsonville, village, Amelia co., Va., 40 ms. W. from Petersburg.

Perkiomen, river, Pa., rises in the eastern angle of Berks, the southern of Lehigh, and western of Bucks. It flows nearly S. through Montgomery co. into Schuylkill, which it enters 6 ms. by land above Norristown.

Perkiomen and *Skippack*, central tp., Montgomery co., Pa., 25 ms. NW. from Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 1,146.

Perleberg, town of Upper Saxony, capital of the Marche of Priegnitz, 62 ms. NW. from Berlin. Lat. 53 25 N., lon. 12 36 E.

Perm, government of Russia, formerly a province of Casan. It is divided into two provinces, Perm and Catharinburgh. The government of Perm includes a great part of the E. of European Russia, extending from Viatka to Tobolsk——. Capital of the Russian government of Perm, on the Kama. Lon. 56 26 E., lat 58° N. Upwards of 900 ms. E. by S. from St. Petersburg.

Pernalla, town of the Deccan, in the province of Guzerat, 20 ms. W. of Durampour. Lon. 72 53 E., lat. 20 35 N.

Pernambuco, captain generalship of Brasil, and the most easterly political subdivision of America. It is bounded by the Atlantic ocean N., NE., E., and SE., the captain generalship of Bahia SW., and Maranham W. It is about 400 ms. each side; area 160,000 sq. ms.; extending from lat. 3° to 11° S. Capital, Pernambuco or Olinda. Lon. W. C. from 36° to 41° E.

Pernambuco, or *Olinda*, city of Brasil, and capital of the province of the same name. It is composed of three towns, Recife, St. Antonios, and Bona Vista, united by bridges; Pernambuco proper is the lower town; Olinda stands on high ground 3 ms. distant. The Portuguese call Recife or Pernambuco the capital; but in a commercial, moral, or political point of view the whole compose only one city. Pop. 65,000. Lon. W. C. 37 10 E., lat. 7 20 S.

Perne, town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence. It is the birth-place of the celebrated orator Fechier, bishop of Nismes, and a little to the W. of Apt.

Perneau, town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, near the mouth of a river of the same

name, 35 ms. N. of Riga. Lon. 23 37 E., lat. 58 27 N.

Pernes, town of Fr., in the department of the straits of Calais, and late province of Artois, on the Clarence, 17 ms. NW. of Arras. Lon. 2 31 E., lat. 58 26 N.

Perno, town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, on the coast of the Baltic, 36 ms. E. of Helsingfors. Lon. 25 40 E., lat 60 30 N.

Pernov, fortified town of Russia, in the government of Riga. It is defended by a castle, and is 92 ms. N. of Riga. Lon. 24 30 E., lat. 58 30 N.

Peronne, town of Fr., in the dep. of Somme, and late province of Picardy, on the Somme, 27 ms. SW. of Cambray, and 80 E. by N. of Paris. Lon. 3 2 E. lat. 49 55 N.

Perote, town of Mexico, in the State of Vera Cruz, about 75 ms. NW. from the city of Vera Cruz, and 110 nearly E. from Mexico. Lon. W. C. 97 10 W., lat. 19 30 N. Near this city rises the vast mountain called by the Spaniards Coffre de Perote, the Naughcampatepetl of the Aztecs, 13,414 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. It is distant from the Peak d'Orizaba 32 ms.

Perousa, town of Piedmont, the chief place of a valley of the same name. It is seated on the Cluson, 16 ms. SW. of Turin. Lon. 7 18 E., lat. 44 59.

Perpignan, town of France, capital of the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Roussillon, with a university. It is seated on the Tet, over which is a bridge, 100 ms. SE. of Bordeaux. Lon. 3° E., lat. 42 41 N.

Perquimans, co., N. C., bounded by Albemarle sound S., Chowan co. W., Gates NW., and Pasquotank NE. and E. Length 20 ms., mean width 10, area 200 sq. ms. Surface generally level, and part marshy. Soil tolerably productive. Chief town, Hartford. Pop. in 1820, 6,859; and in 1840, 7,346. Ctl. lat. 36 10 N., lon. W. C. 1 32 E.

Perry, town, Washington co., Maine, 25 ms. NE. from Machias.——Town, Genessee co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2,317,——Co., Pa., bounded by Cumberland S., Franklin SW., Mifflin NW., and the Susquehannah river or Dauphin SE. Length 38 ms., mean width 14, area 540 sq. ms. This co. was taken from Cumberland in 1820, and comprises Shermans and Tuscarora valleys, and the lower part of the peninsula between the Susquehannah and Juniatta rivers, extending from the Blue or Kittatinny to the Tuscarora mountain. It is watered by the Susquehannah and Juniata rivers, and by Sherman's and other creeks. The soil is generally productive in grain, fruit, and pasturage. Chief town, Landisburg. Pop. in 1820, 11,342; and in 1840, 17,096. Ctl. lat. 40 23 N., lon. W. C. 20' W.——Village, Venango co., Penn. ——Co., Ky., bounded by Harlan S., Clay W., Estille NW., Pike N., and Floyd E. Length 50 ms., mean width 20, area 1,000 sq. ms.; surface hilly and broken generally, and in part mountainous. Kentucky river rises in the southern part of this co. Ctl. lat. 37 30, lon. W. C. 6 8 W. Pop. in 1840, 3,089.——Interior co. of Ohio, bounded on the N. by Licking co., E. by Muskingum and Morgan, S. by Athens and Hocking, on the W. by Fairfield co. It is 24 ms. long by 18 broad, containing 400 sq. ms. A considerable part of Perry co. is hilly and somewhat hard of tillage. It is, however, found to be excellent for the production of wheat. Stonecoal is found in several places. It contains the post town of Somerset, the seat of justice, and Thornville; beside New Reading, Lexington, and Burlington, of less importance. It has no considerable stream of water within its limits; some of the tributary branches, however, of the Muskingum and Hockhocking rivers rise in this co. Pop. in 1820, 8,429; and in 1840, 19,344. Ctl. lat. 39 47 N., lon. W. C. 5 16 W——Town, Geauga co., Ohio, situated between Painesville and Madison, on the southern shore of Lake Erie. Pop. in 1820, 614.——Tp., Stark co., Ohio, and in which is situated the town of Kendall. Pop. in 1820, 607.——Tp., Wayne co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 558.——Tp., Shelby co., Ohio.——Tp. in the southern borders of Tuscarawas co.. Ohio, in which is situated the village of Westchester.——Tp., Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 543.——Tp., Gallia co., Ohio.——Northern tp., Brown co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 666.——Tp., Franklin co., Ohio.——NE. tp., Licking co., Ohio.——S. tp., Fairfield co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 612.——Tp., Richland co., Ohio.——Co., Ia., bounded by Ohio river SE. and S., Spencer W., Dubois NW., and Crawford N. and NE. Length 28 ms., mean width 15, area about 400 sq. ms. Surface broken, and soil fertile. Pop. in 1820, 2,330; and in 1840, 4, 655. Ctl. lat. 38 10 N., lon. W. C. 9 30 W.——Co., Tenn., bounded by Wayne S., Hardin SW., Henderson W., Carroll NW., Humphries N., and Hickman E. Length 33 ms., mean width 26, area 825 sq. ms. Tennessee river flows N. through the western part of this co. Pop. in 1820, 2,384; and in 1840, 7,419. Ctl. lat. 35 40 N., lon. W. C. 11° W.——Central co. of Alabama, bounded by Dallas S., Green W., Tuscaloosa NW., Bibb NE., and Autauga SE. Cahaba river flows across this co. from N. to S. dividing it into almost equal sections. Ctl. lat. 32 48 N. lon. W. C. 10 W. Pop. in 1840, 19,086. ——Co., Mississippi, bounded by Jackson and Hancock S., Marion W., Covington N., and Green E. Length 30 ms., breadth 30, area 900 sq. ms. Surface moderately hilly, soil, except to a very small extent near the stream, is sterile, and covered with pine timber. Leaf river, the great NW. confluent of the Pascagoula, flows through this county. Staple, cotton. Pop. in 1820, 2,037. Ctl. lat. 31 12 N., lon. W. C. 13° W. ——C. H. and post office, Perry co., Ky.——C. H. and post office. Perry co., Alabama, on Cahaba river, 50 ms. SSE. from Tuscaloosa. Lat. 33 45 N., lon. W. C. 9 59 W.

Perryopolis, village in the lower or northern part of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, 16 miles a little W. of N. from Uniontown, and 8 NE. from Brownsville.

Perrysburg, NW. post town, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., on Cattaraugus creek, 30 ms. S. from Buffalo.——Town, Wood co., Ohio, at the lower rapids of Maumee river, and on the right bank of that stream, 135 ms. NNW. from Columbus, 80 ms. SW. from Detroit, and 50 ms. SW. by W. from the Bass islands in Lake Erie. Pop. in 1840, 1,065.

Perry's Mills, village, Tatnall co., Ga., 115 ms. SE. from Milledgeville.

Perrysville, village, Alleghany co., Pa., 7 ms. N. from Pittsburg, on the road from that city to Harmony.

Perryville, village, Madison co., N. Y.——Village, Richland co., Ohio, 62 ms. NNE. from Columbus.——Village, Mercer co., Ky., 4 ms. S. from Frankfort.

Perryville, village, Perry co., Mo., about 80 ms. a little E. of S. from St. Louis.——Village, Perry co., Tenn., by postroad 112 ms. SW. by W. from Murfreesborough.——Village, Mercer co., Ky., 40 ms. SW. from Lexington.——Town, Bond co., Ill., on Kaskaskias river, 15 ms. below Vandalia.

Persain, town of the kingdom of Pegu, near a river of the same name, 132 ms. SW. of Pegu. Lon. 94 55 W. lat. 16 45 N.

Persepolis, one of the ancient capital cities of Persia, properly so called. Its magnificent ruins are 50 ms. NE. of Schiras, and 200 SE. of Ispahan. Lon. 56 20 E., lat. 30 10 N.

Persepolis, (the Persian city,) is a name purely Greek, and unknown to either the ancient or modern Persians. The latter call the ruins of that city "Tacht a Jemsheed," or the Palace of Jemsheed, and "Tchehil Minar," the Forty Towers.

Pershore, town of Eng. in Worcestershire, with a manufacture of stockings on the Avon, 9 ms. ESE. of Worcester, and 106 WNW. of London.

Persia, Gulf of, sea or inland lake between Persia and Arabia. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 ms. over, but within it is from 120 to 250 in breadth, and the length from Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates is 500 ms. The southern side is particularly celebrated for its pearl fishery.

Persia, one of the great divisions of Southern Asia. In our books, this term is used specifically for an immense kingdom extending from the Indian ocean to the Caspian sea, and from the Euphrates to the Indus river. In modern times, if it ever was so, this part of Asia has not at any period been united into one sovereignty, and now contains two distinct empires, Persia in the West, and Afghanistan in the East, whilst the tribes of Arabs, and the princes of the Makran in the S., compose petty and independent States. These subdivisions are not merely political, they are natural, and founded on difference of language and natural position—See *Asia*, p. 84.

Person, co. N. C., bounded by Virginia N., Granville E., Orange S., and Caswell W. It is a square of 20 ms. each side, area 400 sq. ms. The extreme NW. sources of Neuse and Pamlico rivers rise in the SE. angle of this co., whilst its NW. part is drained by the SE. confluents of Dan river. Pop. in 1820, 9,029; and in 1840, 9,790. Central lat. 36 22 N., lon. W. C. 1° W.

Perth, borough of Scotland, capital of Perthshire, on the SW. side of the Tay, which is navigable for small vessels, but the largest vessels are obliged to unload at Newberg. The salmon fishery is a great article of trade; and it has considerable manufacture of linen and cotton goods, leather, boots, shoes, and gloves. In 1811, the number of inhabitants was 17,000. It is 35 ms. N, by W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 20 W., lat. 56 24 N., Pop. of the co. in 1801, 126,336; in 1811, 135,093, and in 1821, 139,050.

Perth Amboy, seaport, Essex co., N. J., seated on a neck of land, between the river Raritan, and Staten Island Sound. Its situation is high and healthy. It lies open to Sandy Hook, and is one of the best harbors on the continent. It is 25 ms. SW. of N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 798. Lon. 75° W. lat., 40 35 N.

Perthes, town of Fr., in the dep. of Seine and Marne, 6 ms. SSW. of Melun.——Town of Fr., in the dep., of Upper Marne, 6 ms. NW. of St. Dizier.

Pertigi, town of the island of Sardinia, 19 ms. SE. of Castel Aragonese.

Pertuis, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence, 10 ms. N. of Aix, and 27 of Marseilles. Lon. 5 36 E., lat. 43 44 N.

Perturbation, term in astronomy serving to designate deviations of planetary paths, from the form of regular ellipses, occasioned by the mutual attractions of the planets, when approaching and receding.

Peru, late province of Spain, in S. America. It lies between lat. 1 30 N., and 25 10 S., being nearly 2,000 ms. long from N. to S., and 350 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Popayan, on the E. by the country of the Amazons and Paraguay, on the S. by Chili and La Plata, and on the W. by the Pacific ocean. Lima is the capital.—See *America*, p. 53.

Peru, is now, (1826,) completely independent of Spain; part has been incorporated with Colombia, part with La Plata, and the residue forms the Republic of Bolivia. The staple commodities of this great country, include nearly all that is valuable in the vegetable and mineral kingdoms.——Town, Bennington co., Vt., 30 ms. NE. from Bennington.——Town, Berkshire co., Mass. Pop. in 1820, 748.——Town, Clinton co., N. Y., on Lake Champlain, nearly opposite Burlington, and on the Riviere aux Sables in the SW. corner of the co.——Village, Huron co., O., by postroad 130 ms. N. from Columbus.

Perugia, city of Italy, capital of Perugino, with a university, on a hill, 75 ms. N. of Rome. Lon. 12 20 E., lat. 43 6 N.

Perugia, lake of Italy, of a circular form, almost 5 ms. in diameter. It is 8 ms. from the city of that name, in the province of Perugino.

Perugino, province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, bounded on the W. by Tuscany, on the S. by Orvietano, on the E., by the duchies of Spoletto and Urbino, and on the N. by the city of Citta Castellana. It is 25 ms. in length, and near as much in breadth. The air is pure, and the soil fertile in corn and good wine. The capital is Perugia.

Pesaro, town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, the harbor is excellent; the environs are remarkable for producing good figs, of which large quantities are sent to Venice. It is seated on an eminence, at the mouth of the Foglia, on the Gulf of Venice, 17 ms. ENE. of Urbino, and 130 of Rome. Lon. 13 2 E., lat. 43 52 N.

Pescara, town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore,

at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the gulf of Venice, 8 ms. E. by S. of Civitadi-Penna, and 100 NE. Naples. Lon. 15 2 E., lat. 42 27 North.

Peschiera, town of Italy, in the Veronese, on Mincio, which proceeds from the Garda, 16 miles W. of Verona. Longitude 11 4 E., latitude 45 26 North.

Pescia, town of Tuscany, noted for the excellent oil it produces. It is 10 ms. SW. of Pistola. Lon. 11 22 E., lat. 43 47 N.

Pesenas, town of Fr., in the dep. of Herault, and late province of Languedoc, delightfully seated on the river Pein, 12 ms. NE. of Beziers. Lon. 3 34 E., lat. 43 28 N.

Peshawer, river of Afghanistan, often named, also, river of Cabool, rises in the mountain gorges near the city of Ghiznee, and interlocking sources with those of the Helmund, and, flowing eastward about 150 miles to Jellalabad, having passed the city of Cabool, receives the Koma river from the N., inflects to SE. by E., and in that direction through about 100 miles, falls into the W. side of the Indus nearly opposite Attock.

Peshawer, city of Afghanistan, from which the river of that name is so called, is not, however, situated on, but at some distance from its southern shore. Lat 34 8 N., lon. 71 32 E. of London, about NW. by W. from Attock.

Pest, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, on the Danube, opposite Buda, 35 ms. SE. of Presburg. Lon. 18 25 E., lat. 47 24 N.

Petaw, town of Germany, in the duchy of Styria, on the Drave, 100 miles S. of Vienna. Lon. 15 36 E., lat. 46 40 N.

Pe-tcheli, *Tcheli*, or *Li-pa-fou*, the principal province of China, bounded on the N. by the great wall and part of Tartary, on the E. by the Yellow sea, on the S. by Chang-tong and Honan, and on the W. by the mountains of Chansi. It contains nine cities of the first class, which have several others under their jurisdiction. The temperature of the air in this province does not seem to agree with its latitude; for, although Pe-tcheli extends no further than 42° N., yet all its rivers are so much frozen during four months in the year that wagons with the heaviest loads may safely pass them. The soil is sandy, and produces very little rice, but it abounds with all other kinds of grain, and with the greater part of the fruit trees we have in Europe. Peking is the capital.

Peter and Paul, St. Petropawloskoi, seaport of Kamtschatka, in the Russian government of Irkutzk. The town consists of some miserable log-houses and a few conical huts. Lon. 158 43 E., lat. 52° N.

Peterhoff, in Russia, is situated about 20 miles from Petersburg, and distinguished for its palace and garden.

Peterborough, city of England, in Northamptonshire, on the Nen, over which is a bridge into Huntingdonshire. It carries on a trade in corn, coal, and timber. It is 42 miles NE. Northampton, and 81 N. of London. Lon. 10′ W., lat. 52 30 N.

Petersborough, village, Madison co., N. Y., on Onsida creek, 30 miles SW. from Utica. In this place is a State arsenal, and factories of cotton and woolen goods, and glass ware.——Town, Hillsborough co., N. H., on Contoocook river, about 40 ms. SW. from Concord. It is a place of very extensive manufactures, amongst which are five cotton and one woolen factory. Pop. in 1820, 1,500.

Peters, tp., Franklin county, Pennsylvania, between the E. branch of Conogocheague and North mountain, 10 ms. W. from Chambersburg. Pop. in 1820, 2,776.

Peter, St., parish of Beaufort district, South Carolina.

Peterhead, town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, near the mouth of the Ogie, on the most easterly point of Scotland. It has an excellent harbor, defended by a pier, which can contain 40 or 50 vessels in perfect safety. A considerable trade is carried on directly to the Baltic for iron, hemp, tar, and other articles. It has likewise a manufacture of sewing thread. It is a little to the W. of Buchannes, and 34 ms. NE. of Aberdeen. Lon. 1 28 W., lat. 57 28 N.

Petersburg, metropolis of the Russian empire, in the government of the same name, is situated on the river Neva, near the gulf of Finland, and is built partly upon some islands in the mouth of that river, and partly upon the continent. So late as the beginning of the last century, the ground on which Petersburg now stands was only a vast morass, occupied by a few fishermen's huts. Peter the Great first began this city in 1703. He built a small hut for himself, and some wretched wooden hovels. In 1710, the Count Golovkin built the first house of brick, and the next year, the emperor, with his own hand, laid the foundation of a house of the same materials. From these small beginnings rose the imperial city of Petersburg; and, in less than nine years after the wooden hovels were first erected, the seat of empire was transferred from Moscow to this place. The streets in general are broad and spacious, and three of the principal ones, which meet in a point at the admiralty, are at least two miles in length. Most of them are paved, but a few are still suffered to remain floored with planks.

The views upon the banks of the Neva exhibit the grandest and most lively scenes imaginable. That river is in many places as broad as the Thames at London; it is also deep, rapid, and as transparent as crystal; and its banks are lined on each side with a continued range of grand buildings. On the N. the fortress, the Academy of Sciences, and the Academy of Arts, are the most striking objects. On the opposite side are the imperial palace, the admiralty, the mansions of many Russian nobles, and the English line, so called, because it is mostly occupied by English merchants. In the front of these buildings, on the south side, is the quay, which extends three miles, except where it is interrupted by the admiralty; and the Neva, during the whole of that space, has been embanked, by order of the late empress, by a wall, parapet, and pavement of hewn granite. Petersburg, though more compact than the other Russian cities, still bears a resemblance to the towns of that country, being built in a very straggling manner. From its low and marshy situation, it is subject to inundations, which have sometimes risen so high as to threaten the town with a total submersion. The

opposite divisions of Petersburg, situated on each side of the Neva, are connected by a bridge on pontoons, which, on account of the large masses of ice driven down the stream from Ladoga, is usually removed when they first make their appearance; and, for a few days, till the river is frozen hard enough to bear carriages, there is no communication between the opposite parts of the town.

Among the noblest ornaments of Petersburg, is an equestrian statue of Peter the Great, erected by Catharine II., in 1782. It is of colossal size, and stands on a huge pedestal of rock, brought there at great expense. Within the walls of the fortress is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which are deposited the remains of Peter the Great, and of the successive sovereigns, except Peter II., who was buried at Moscow. Petersburg is 355 miles NW. of Moscow, 750 NE. of Vienna, 525 NE. of Copenhagen, and 900 NE. of Stockholm. Lon. 30 25 E., lat. 69 60 N.

Petersburg, port of entry and village, in Dinwiddie co., Va., situated on the S. side of Appomattox river, in lat. 37 12 N., and lon. 78 8 W. It is 22 miles S. of Richmond, and 79 W. of the borough of Norfolk. This is a place of considerable trade in cotton, grain, flour, and tobacco; the exports of one year having amounted to 1,390,000 dollars. Being in the centre of one of the earliest settled parts of the State, it is surrounded by a wealthy and populous country.

The situation of Petersburg is peculiarly well adapted to both commerce and manufactures. The falls in Appomattox present excellent sites for machinery, whilst a canal cut around them obviates their natural impediment to navigation. It occupies part of three counties. The body of the place is in Dinwiddie, but it also comprises the village of Blandford, in Prince George co., and Powhatan, in Chesterfield co. This town, from some local cause, is in a remarkable manner exposed to fires.

Petersburg, town, Rensselaer co., N. Y., 25 miles NE. from Albany. Pop. in 1820, 2,248. ——Village, Lancaster co., Pa., 47 ms. from Harrisburg.——Village, 8 ms. SE. from Gettysburg, Adams co., Pa.——Village of Perry co., Pa., on the right bank of Susquehannah river, 15 miles above Harrisburg.——Town, Elbert co., Georgia, on the right bank of Savannah river, on the point at the junction of Broad and Savannah rivers, 35 miles above Augusta.——Village, Woodward co., Ky., on Kentucky river, 15 miles above Frankfort. ——Small town on the eastern border of Columbiana, co., Ohio.——Village, Boone co., Ky.—— Village, Pike co., Indiana, 156 miles SSE. from Indianapolis.

Petersdorf, town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, 24 ms. E. of Koningsberg.

Petersfield, borough of England, in Hampshire, on the Loddon, 18 miles NE. of Portsmouth, and 53 SW. of London. Longitude 58′ W., latitude 51 2 N.

Petershagen, town of Germany, in the principality of Minden, seated on the Weser, 3 ms. from Minden, and 37 W. of Hanover. Lon. 9 6 E., lat. 52 25 N.

Petersham, town, Worcester co., Mass., 25 ms. NW. of Worcester, and 66 W. of Boston; a branch of Chicapee river passes by this town. Pop. 1810, 1,499; in 1820, 1,623.

Peterstown, village, Monroe co., Va.

Petersville, village, Frederick co., Md., 20 ms. NE. from Frederick.

Peterwaradin, town of Sclavonia, on the Danube, between the Save and Drave, 35 ms. NW. of Belgrade. Lon. 20 30 E., lat. 45 26 N.

Petherton, town of England, in Somersetshire, on the Parret, 18 ms. S. by W. of Wells, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon 2 41 E., lat. 50 56 N.

Petigliano, town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, 45 ms. SE. of Sienna. Lon. 11 42 E., lat. 42 23 N.

Petit Guave, seaport of St. Domingo, on a bay at the W. end of the island. Lon. 72 52 W., lat. 28 27 N.

Petoune, city of Eastern Chinese Tartary, in the department of Kirin, on the Songari, 112 ms. N. by E. of Kirin, and 600 NE. of Peking. Lon, 124 55 E., lat. 45 8 N.

Petrikow, town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 80 ms. SW. of Warsaw. Lon. 19 46 E., lat. 51 12 N.

Petrina, town of Austrian Croatia, on the Petrina, 27 ms. E. of Carlstadt. Lon. 16° E., lat. 46° N.

Pettau, town of Germany, in the duchy of Styria, on the Drave, 28 ms. S. by E. of Gratz. Lon. 15 37 E., lat. 47 46 N.

Pettapolly, seaport of Hindeostan, on the coast of Coromandel. Lon. 80 46 E., lat. 15 49 N.

Pettycur, harbor of Scotland, in Fifeshire, one mile from Kinghorn, in the Frith of Forth.

Petworth, town of Eng., in Sussex, near the Arun, 12 ms. NE. of Chichester, and 49 SW. of London. Lon. 34′ W., lat. 50 58 N.

Pevensey, village of England, in Sussex, on a small river which runs into a bay of the English channel, called Pevensey harbor, 14 ms. WSW. of Hastings.

Peytonsburg, small village, Pittsylvania co., Va., 45 ms. S. from Lunchburg.

PHARE, Fr. and Eng. *light-house*, Gr. *pharos*.

PHASES, Gr. *phaino*, to appear, to show, &c. As an astronomical term, it expresses those different apparent changes which the planets undergo, as seen from the earth, but especially applied to those of the moon.

Pfafenhoffen, town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Ilm, 19 ms. NW. of Ratisbon. Lon. 12 3 E., lat. 49 27 N.

Pfalgel, town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a convent, formerly a palace of the kings of the Franks. It is 3 ms. NE. of Treves.

Pfirt, or *Forette*, town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, 10 ms. W. of Basil. Lon. 7 20 E., lat. 47 37 N.

Pfortsheim, town of Suabia, in the marquisate of Baden Durlach, with a castle, seated on the Entz, 15 ms. SE. of Durlach. Lon. 9 46 E., lat. 48 57 N.

Pfriemb, town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, with a castle, seated at the confluence of the Pfrient and Neb, 10 ms. NE. of Amberg. Lon. 12 21 E., lat. 49 21 N.

Pfullendorf, imperial town of Suabia, seated on the Andalspatch, 37 ms. of Ulm. Lon. 9 27 W., lat. 48 8 N.

Phanagoria, small and beautiful island of Asia, on the E. side of the strait of Caffa—See *Taman*.

Pharos, small island in the Mediterranean sea, opposite Alexandria, in Egypt, the space between which and the continent forms an extensive harbor. It has a communication with the continent by a strong causeway and bridge. It formerly had an exceedingly high tower upon it, called the Pharos, and on the top of it were lights for the direction of ships. Lon. 31 11 E., lat. 30 24 N.

Pharsalia, now Pharsa, town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, in the plains of which some suppose the decisive battle was fought between Cæsar and Pompey, in 48 B. C. Seated on the Enipeus, 10 ms. S. of Larissa.——Village, Chenango co., N. Y., 12 ms. NW. from Norwich.

Phasis, river of Asia, which crosses Mingrelia, and falls into the Black sea.

Phelps, NE. town, Ontario co., N. Y., about 200 ms. W. of Albany. Pop. 1810, 3,408; in 1820, 5,688.

Philadelphia, city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, seated on the foot of the mountain Timolus, in an extensive plain. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Turks call it Allahijah. It contains 11,000 inhabitants, among whom are 2,000 Christians. It is 40 ms. ESE. of Smyrna. Lon. 28 15 E., lat. 38 28 N.

Philadelphia, co., Pa., bounded by Delaware river SE., Delaware co. SW., Montgomery co. NW., and Bucks co. NE. Length 18, mean width 7 ms., area about 120 sq. ms., exclusive of the space occupied by Philadelphia and its suburbs.

The distinction made in the returns of the census of 1820, between the city and co. of Philadelphia, gives a very inadequate representation of the respective population of each. To all commercial and moral purposes, Philadelphia embraces the city, properly so called, Southwark, Spring Garden, the incorporated Northern Liberties, and Kensington. With the aggregate pop. of these sections, the city contained in 1820, 108,809 inhabitants, and the co. proper, separate from the city, 28,288.

With all this deduction, Philadelphia co. is one of the most densely populated cos. in the U. S. Besides the city of Philadelphia and its suburbs, the co. contains the borough of Frankford and villages of West Philadelphia, Hamilton, Mantua, Germantown, Holmesburg, Bustletown, and some others of lesser note.

Philadelphia, the second largest city in the U. S, in Philadelphia co., Pa., between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, 5 ms. above their junction. The original city was a parallelogram, extending W. from the Delaware to a little W. of Schuylkill about 12,000 feet, or a small fraction above 2 ms., and N. and S. 5,700 feet, or a little more than a mile. In the advance of commerce and other business, the buildings were naturally extended along the main stream, the Delaware, and now reach from the lower part of Southwark to Gunner's run, the upper part of Kensington, near 4 ms., and along Market street from one river to the other. The N. and S. streets amount to 23, those from E. to W. 14, in the city proper. Except Dock street, those of the city cross at right angles. That regularity is not, however, extended to the Liberties. In the latter the streets intersect in most instances with more or less obliquity. Besides the main or principal streets, the city and Liberties are diversified by a great number of minor streets, lanes, and alleys. The streets vary much in width. Broad street is 113, High or Market 100, Mulberry or Arch street 60 feet, and the others of various widths.

The site of Philadelphia was originally but little diversified by elevations. The lower part was level, and the upper waving; the whole composed of an alluvial deposite of sand and gravel, overlaid by a thin stratum of vegetable earth. Common sewers have been formed under most of the main streets, which carry the filth into the Delaware, and preserve the health and contribute to the convenience of the inhabitants. No city in the U. S. is so well supplied with excellent water. The works erected on the Schuylkill to elevate the water into a reservoir and the reservoir itself, are works which would do honor to any city. An enormous dam has been erected in the river, by which wheels are set in motion, which raise the water into a reservoir. This depository of fluid is placed on an eminence above every other part of the site of the city. Pipes are thence continued, which convey the water to every part of the city proper.

As a commercial port, Philadelphia, from the peculiar features of the Delaware river, is more liable to be impeded by ice than is either N. York or Baltimore; but independent of that circumstance, the former possesses, perhaps, as many natural advantages as either of the others.

As a manufacturing city, Philadelphia is first in the Union. It would be useless to specify the number or value of each article; it may suffice to say that, in the city, Liberties, and environs, almost every object of necessity, and some of ornament and luxury are produced. According to Coxe's View, the value of manufactured articles produced here in 1810 exceeded $16,000,000. Printing is very extensively carried into operation, both in the production of books and public prints.

The inland trade of Pennsylvania is very extensive. This city competes with New York, New Orleans, and Baltimore, in the supply of the inhabitants in the basin of Mississippi. Under the articles Lehigh, Delaware, Schuylkill, and Susquehannah, may be seen the various natural facilities of external and internal water communication open to Philadelphia; and under the same and other articles are noticed the artificial operations, either performed, in progress, or designed, to aid the natural facilities, or remove the impediments to intercommunication.

The U. S. navy yard at Philadelphia composes a part of Southwark. The depth of water is sufficient for launching vessels of the first class, but not of floating them with their guns, crews, and other necessary lading. Before being prepared for sea, ships of the line have to be removed lower down the Delaware.

The environs of Philadelphia have been justly admired for soft, and yet varied scenery. The banks of the Schuylkill are much more picturesque than those of the Delaware, and the former also much more extensively and tastefully improved. Pratt's gardens above, and Barton's below the city, are indeed elegant and rich additions to a picture

rendered more seductive by contrast with the two fine villages of Hamilton and Mantua, and two beautiful and noble bridges which connect those villages to the city; the whole intermingled with numerous detached seats, and crowned by the artificial cascade, locks, water works, and reservoir at Fair Mount.

Taken together, if we engroup its advantages and disadvantages, if we consider the order of its citizens, the cleanliness and regularity of its streets, and its well cultivated and abundant neighborhood, it may be doubted whether more is concentrated in any other place to minister to human comfort and prosperity.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	23,240
Free white females	24,128
Total whites	47,368
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed	6,352
Slaves	2
Total population in 1810	53,722

Population in 1820.

Free white males	25,785
Free white females	29,232
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed	1,203
Total whites	56,220
Free persons of color, males	3,156
Free persons of color, females	4,423
Slaves, females	3
Total population in 1820	63,802
Of these, foreigners not naturalized	777
Engaged in agriculture	156
Engaged in manufactures	6,100
Engaged in commerce	2,984

The preceding table includes only the pop. of Philadelphia from the S. side of Vine to the N. side of Cedar, or South street inclusive. See *Philadelphia co.* The incorporated suburbs of Philadelphia contained, in 1820, 45,007 inhabitants, thus classed:

Foreigners not naturalized	672
Engaged in agriculture	63
Engaged in manufactures	3,475
Engaged in commerce	481

Combining these separate elements, the productive pop. of the city and suburbs will stand as follows:

Engaged in agriculture	219
Engaged in manufactures	9,575
Engaged in commerce	3,465

The government of Philadelphia is vested in a mayor, aldermen, recorder, and select and common councils.

Progressive population.

1790	43,527
1800	———
1810	92,247
1820	108,809
1830	167,811
1840	200,000

The latter two numbers include the adjacent villages which, to all commercial and social purposes, are parts of the city, though by the census of 1840, the aggregate of the city, properly so called, amounted to only 93,365.

Philadelphia, village, Jefferson co., N. Y.; by post road 173 ms. NW. from Albany.——Vill., on the northern border of Monroe co., Tenn., and on Sweet Water creek, about 35 ms. SW. from Knoxville.

Philanthropy, village, Butler co., O., 122 ms. SW. from Columbus.

Philathi, town of European Turkey, in Albania, 10 or 12 ms. S. from Butrinto. From Butrinto, along the coast of the channel of Corfu, it is about 10 ms. to Keraha, the principal port of the inhabitants of a district whose chief town is Philathi, and which, as the word imports in modern Greek, abounds in Olives. The Philatheotes inhabit, for the distance of 16 or 17 ms. to the eastward, both banks of a river that appears to correspond with the Thyamis of Thucydides and Strabo, and to amount to between 6,000 and 8,000 inhabitants, mostly Christians. To the E. and SE. from Philathi extends the mountainous district of Margiriti.

Philips, town in the extreme western part of Somerset co., Me., and on the head of Sandy river, 109 ms. a little W. of N. from Portland. ——Town, Putnam co., N. Y., on Hudson river, nearly opposite West Point.——Co. of Ark., lying along the Mississippi and St. Francis rivers. Chief town, St. Helena, on the Mississippi. Central lat. 35 30 N., lon. W. C. 14° W.

Philipsburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is seated on the Rhine, 7 ms. S. of Spire, and 40 NE. of Strasburg. Lon. 8 33 E., lat. 49 12 N.——Village, Orange co., N. Y.——Village, Warren co., N. J., on the Delaware river, nearly opposite Easton, in Pa.——Village on Mushannon creek, Centre co., Pa., 20 ms. SE. from Clearfield.——Village, Jefferson co., O., 70 ms. below Steubenville, and on the Ohio river.

Philips-Norton, town of Eng., in Somersetshire, 7 ms. S. of Bath. Lon. 2 16 W., lat. 52 16 N.

Philipstadt, town of Sweden, in Wermeland, seated in a hilly and rocky country, abounding in iron mines, between two lakes, and watered by a rivulet. It is 20 ms. NE. of Carlstadt. and 140 NW. of Stockholm. Lon. 14 10 E., lat. 59 30 N.

Philip's Store, post office, Nash co., N. C.; by postroad 60 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Philipston, village, Worcester co., Mass.; by postroad 67 ms. from Boston.

Philipstown, borough of Ireland, capital of King's co., 40 ms. W. of Dublin. Lon. 7 8 W., lat. 53 18 N.

Philipsville, village of the parish of New Feliciana, La.

Philipville, town of France, in the dep. of the North, and late province of Hainault, on an eminence, 25 ms. SE. of Mons, and 125 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4 24 E., lat. 50 7 N.

Philippi, ancient town of Macedonia. It was near this place, commonly called the plains of Philippi, where Cassius and Brutus, two of the assassinators of Cæsar, were defeated by Augustus

and Mark Antony, in 42 B. C. It is 67 ms. E. of Salonichi. Lon. 24 25 E., lat. 40° N.

Philippina.—See *Samar.*

Philippine, town of Flanders, on an arm of the Scheldt, 12 ms. SE. of Flushing. Lon. 3 51 E., lat. 51 16 N.

Philippine Islands, islands in the Indian ocean, discovered by Magellan in 1521. They are said to be about 1,200 in number, of which 400 are considerable. The principal are Luconia, Mindanao, Samar, Matabate, Mindoro Luban, Panay, Leyte, Bohol, Zebu, Negros St. John's Xolo, and Abyo. The air is very hot and moist, and the soil fertile in rice and many other useful vegetables and fruits. Lon. 117 13 to 120 50 E., lat. 6 30 to 18 15 N.

Philippines, New, otherwise called *Palaos* and *Carolinas*, islands in the N. Pacific ocean, to the E. of the most southern of the Philippine islands. There are about 32 in all, between the equator and the Ladrones; but they are very little known to the Europeans.

Philippoli, town of European Turkey, on the Marizza river, 82 ms. NW. from Adrianople. Lat. 42 15 N., lon. 24 50 E.

Phillips, co., Ark., bounded by Monroe W., St. Francis co. N., and on E., SE., and S. by the Mississippi river. As laid down on Tanner's improved map of the United States, the outlines approach very nearly to a right angled triangle; base a N. and S. line, 54 ms.; perpendicular E. and W., 32; the hypothenuse being the general course of the Mississippi river; area 864 sq. ms. Cent. lat. 34 30, lon. W. C. 13 45 W. With but little exception, it is flat and liable to annual submersion. Chief town, Helena. Pop. 1830, 1,152; and in 1840, 3,547.

Philene, village, Franklin co., O., 14 ms. from Columbus.

Phippsburg, village, Lincoln co., Me., 42 ms. from Portland.

Physics, from Greek root *phussis*, nature—the science of Natural Things.

Pianeza, town and castle of Piedmont, seated on the Dora, 8 ms. from Turin.

Pianoza, island of Italy, off the coast of Tuscany, 6 ms. S. of that of Elba. It is level and low, as the name imports. Lon. 10 34 E., lat. 42 46 N.

Piast, a term in Polish history, derived from the personal name of a peasant of Cujavia, on whose head the crown was placed at the death of Popiel A. D. 830. Piast was the founder of a dynasty which terminated, in the direct line, in John Cassimir, 1668, or endured 838 years. This dynasty, indeed, twice passed by females to foreign houses; and in Hediviga, daughter of Louis, king of Hungary and Poland, and wife of Jagellon, or Wladislaus V, the blood of Piast ceased to exist, as Hediviga died childless; but it was in consequence of their intermarriage that Jagellon possessed and transmitted the crown to his descendants. Therefore, though his blood failed, the authority of Piast was perpetuated in the Jagellon family. Again, in 1587, the crown passed to the Swedish family of Wasa, through Catherine, daughter of Sigismund I, and sister of Sigismund II, Augustus, who intermarried with John, king of Sweden. They were succeeded on the throne of Poland by their son Sigismund III, and he again by two of his sons, Wladislaus VII and John Cassimir. The latter abdicated in 1668, and terminated the last shadow of the Piast history. Long, however, before the extinction of the Piast line of succession, the royal authority in Poland had become elective and worse than nominal. John Cassimir predicted the dissolution of his nation, and named the partitioning Powers.

Piava, river which rises in the mountains of Tyrol, and falls into the Gulf of Venice, by two mouths, a little N. of Venice.

Picardy, late province of France, bounded on the N. by Hainault, Artois, and the straits of Dover, on the E. by Champagne, on the S. by the isle of France, and on the W. by Normandy and the English channel. It now forms the dep. of Somme.

Pichincha, volcanic mountain in S. America, near Quito, only 11′ S. of the equator, rising 15,929 feet above the ocean.

Picighitone, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a castle, in which Francis I, of France, was imprisoned. It is seated on the Serio, 10 ms. NW. of Cremona, and 36 SE. of Milan. Lon. 10 4 E., lat. 45 16 N.

Pickaway, co., O., bounded by Ross S., Fayette W., Madison NW., Delaware N., Fairfield E., and Hocking SE. Length 22, width 21 ms.; area about 470 sq. ms. A considerable portion of the land, especially on the eastern side of Scioto river, is of a very superior quality, and produces immense quantities of the different kinds of grain. It has the four varieties of woodland, barren, plain, and prairie. The plain land equals, and perhaps excels, any other land in the western country for the production of wheat, generally producing from 40 to 45 bushels per acre of the first quality; the prairies are best for corn and grass, and the barrens produce excellent pastures. These three kinds of lands probably compose one-fifth part of the land of the co.; the other four-fifths being now, or not long since, heavily timbered." Scioto river runs from N. to S., through nearly the middle of the co. The other principal streams are Lower Walnut, Darby, and Deer creeks. Pop. in 1820, 13,149. Cent. lat. 39 48 N., lon. W. C. 6° W.

Pickaway, tp. of the co. just described. Pop. in 1820, 1,908.

Pickaway Plains, remarkable level and fertile body of land in Pickaway co., Ohio, 3 ms. below Circleville. These plains lie a little E. from Scioto river, in somewhat a circular or rather an elliptical form, with the longest diameter from NE. to SW., being about 7 ms. in that direction by 3½ from NW. to SE. These are natural plains, without a tree or a shrub within reach of the eye, excepting along the distant borders in the surrounding horizon.

Pickens, co., Alabama, bounded W. by Tombigbee river, S. by Greene co., E. by Tuscaloosa, NE. by Jefferson, and N. by Marion; length 40, and mean width about 30 ms., area 1,200 sq. ms. N. lat. 33 20, and lon. W. C. 11′ W., intersect near the centre of this city. Pop. in 1840, 17,118.

Pickens, northwestern district of S. C., bounded by Tennessee N., Georgia W., Anderson district, S. Car., S., and Greenville E.; length 43 ms. E. and W., and breadth 22 N. to S., area

946 sq. ms. N. lat. 34 40, and lon. W. C. 6' W., intersect near the centre, slope southwardly, and drained by the sources of the Savannah river. Pop. in 1840, 14,356.——C. H. and post office, Pickens co., Alabama.

Pickensville, Pendleton district, S. C., near Saluda river, 135 ms. above Columbia, and 15 NE. from Pendleton.

Pickering, town of Eng., in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 26 ms. NE. of York. Lon. 38 W., lat. 54 15 N.——Town of York co., U. C., on Lake Ontario E. from York.

Pickett's Valley, post office, Greenville, S. C., by post road 123 ms., NW. from Columbia.

Pico, the largest and most populous of the Azores or Western islands, so called from a lofty mountain on it, rising to upwards of 7,000 feet. It produces a great quantity of wine. Lon. 28 21 W., lat. 38 29 N.

Pictou, small island on the coast of Nova Scotia. Lat. 45 46 N.

Piedmont, literally "*foot of the mountains*," a rather vague and now obsolete name for what was formerly a part of Lombardy, but now belongs to the king of Sardinia, and lies at the foot of the Alps. It contains many high mountains, among which are rich and fruitful valleys, as populous as any part of Italy. In the mountains are mines of several kinds. This country has a great trade in raw silk; and it produces also corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax, and cattle. Turin is the capital.

Pienza, populous town of Tuscany, in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is 25 ms. SE. of Sienno, and 56 S. of Florence. Lon. 11 42 E., lat. 43° N.

Pierra la Moutier, St., town of Fr., in the dep. of Nivernois, and late province of Nivernois. It is seated in a bottom surrounded by mountains, and near a lake, which renders the air unwholesome, 15 ms. NW. of Moulins, and 159 S. of Paris. Lon. 3 13 E., lat. 46 48 N.

Piercy, tp., Coos co, N. H.

Piermont, town, Grafton co., N. H. Pop. in 1830, 1,017.

Pierpont, town in the eastern border of Ashtabula co, adjoining the Pa. State line. It is 10 ms. long and 5 broad.

Pierrepoint, village near the centre of St. Lawrence, N. Y., 35 ms. SE. from Ogdensburg, and by post road 224 ms. NNW. from Albany.

Pierre, St., small desert island near Newfoundland. Lon. 56° W., lat. 46 39 N.——The capital of Martinico, on the W. side of the island. Lon. 61 21 W., lat. 14 1 N.——Small island of Switzerland, in the lake of Neufchatel.

Pietro, St., island in the Mediterranean, near Sardinia.

Pigeon Island, small island 8 ms. from the coast of Malabar and 15 from the town of Onore. Lon. 74 5 E., lat. 14 1 N.

Pignerol, town of Piedmont, at the entrance of the valley of Pesura. It is seated on the Cluson, 15 ms. SW. of Turin. Lon. 7 30 E., lat. 45° N.

Pigney, town of Fr., in the dep. of Aube, and late province of Champagne, 12 ms. NE. of Troyes. Lon. 4 25, lat. 48 20 N.

Pig Point, Anne Arundel co., Md., on Patuxent river, 23 ms. a little S. of E. from Washington City.

Pike, co., Pa., bounded NE. by Sullivan co., N. Y., SE. by Essex co., N. J., SW. by Northampton, and NW. by Luzerne and Wayne; length 31, width 25 ms.; area 772 sq. ms.; surface hilly, or rather mountainous, and soil rocky and barren generally. Chief town, Milford. Pop. in 1820, 2,894; and in in 1840, 3,832. Ctl. lat. 41 20 N., lon. W. C. 1 50 E.

Pike, co. of Georgia, bounded N. by Fayette and Henry, by Butts and Monroe E., Upson S., and Flint river, separating it from Merriwether, W. It lies in form of a parallelogram, 22 ms. E. and W., 18 ms N. and S.; area about 400 sq. ms. Ctl. lat. 33 8, lon. 7 30 W. from W. C. Chief town, Zebulon. Pop. in 1840, 9,176.

Pike, co. of Alabama, bounded by Covington and Dallas S., Butler W., Montgomery NW., Macon NE., and Barbour E. and SE.; length from NE. to SW. 50 ms.. mean breadth 18, and area 900 sq. ms. Central lat. 31 50, lon. 9' W. from W. C. Slope SW., and in that direction drained by the Patsaliga, Conecuh, and Pea branches of Escambia river. Pop. 1840, 10,108.

Pike, co. of Mississippi, bounded by La. S., Amite W., Lawrence N., and Marion E.; length 27, width 30 ms.; area about 800 sq. ms.; surface generally uneven rather than hilly, and soil, except along the streams, sterile, and timbered with pine. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Holmsville. Pop. in 1820, 4,438; and in 1840, 6,151. Ctl. lat. 31 12 N., lon. 13 10 W.

Pike, one of the extreme eastern cos. of Ky., bounded by Harland and Perry SW., by Perry W., by Floyd N., and by Cumberland mountain or Russell and Tazewell cos., Va. SE.; length 50, and mean width 15 ms., area 750 sq. ms. Kentucky river, and some of the southern branches of Big Sandy river, rise in this co. Ctl. lat. 37 25 N., lon. W. C. 5 33 W. Pop. 1840. 3,567.

Pike, co., Ohio, bounded S. by Scioto, SW. by Adams, W. by Highland, N. by Ross, and E. by Hocking and Jackson; length 32, breadth 15 ms., area 400 sq. ms. Some fertile tracts exist, and much second rate soil, though the largest share of its surface is rough and hilly. Scioto river passes through near the middle of the co. Chief town, Piketon. Pop. in 1820, 4,253; and in 1840, 7,626.

Pike, co. of Illinois, bounded by Callaway and Greene SE., E. and NE. by Morgan, N. by Brown and Adams, and by the Mississippi river, separating it from Pike and Ralls cos., Missouri, W. and SW. Greatest length from E. to W. 50 ms., greatest breadth 30, mean breadth 20, and area 1,000 sq. ms. Pittsfield, the co. seat, is near the centre. N. lat. 39 38, and lon. 13 35 W. of W. C. Pop. in 1840, 10,646. The Illinois river traverses this co., and divides it into two unequal parts, the larger lying between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.—See *Pittsfield* of this co.

Pike, co. of Indiana, bounded by Warwick S., Gibson W., White river or Knox and Daviess N., and Dubois E.; length 24, breadth 17 ms., area 410 sq. ms. Patoka, branch of the Wabash, passes through the middle of this co. Pop. in 1820, 1,472; and in 1840, 4,769.

Pike, co. of Missouri, bounded by Lincoln and Montgomery S., by Ralls W. and NW., and by Mississippi river E. This co. would average about 20 ms. sq., or 400 sq. ms. Chief town, Louisiana. Pop. in 1820, 3,747; and in 1840, 10,646; but including *then* a large space N. of Missouri river, *now* included in other cos. Ctl. lat. 29 20 N., lon. W. C. 13 45 W.

Pike, co. of Arkansas, bounded by Clark E., Hempstead S., Sevier W, and Hot spring N. Length from E. to W. 30 ms., breadth 18, and area 540 sq. ms. Slope SE., and drained by the higher branches of Little Missouri. As placed on Bradford's map, Zebulon, the co. seat, stands on Little Missouri, about 45 ms. SW. from Hot spring C. H. N. lat. 34 8, lon. W. C. 16 25 W. Pop. of the co. in 1840, 969.

Pike, town, Alleghany co., N. Y.. Pop. in 1820, 1,622.——Village, Bradford co., Pa.——Tp., Knox co., Ohio.——Tp., Perry co., Ohio.——NW. tp. Madison co., O.——Tp., Wayne co., Ohio.——Tp. in the southern part of Stark co., Ohio.——NW. tp. of Clark co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 536.——C. H. and post office, Pike co., Kentucky.

Pikeland, tp., Chester co., Pa., on the SW. side of Schuylkill, between Charleston and Vincent tps., 20 ms. N. W. from Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 1,221.

Pike Run, tp., Washington c., Pa., on Monongahela river, commencing nearly opposite Brownsville, and extending to the NW.

Pikesville, village, Baltimore co., Md.

Piketon, seat of justice, Pike co., O., situated in Seal tp.,, and on the E. bank of Scioto river, 19 ms. below Chilicothe, and 26 above Portsmouth. N. lat. 59 7; and lon. 5 59 W. from W. C. Pop. of the tp. in 1840, 1,835.

Pikeville, village and seat of justice, Bledsoe co., Tenn., on the Sequachee river, 80 ms. a little S. of E. from Murfreesborough. Lat. 35 38 N., lon. W. C. 8 11 W.——Village and seat of justice, Marion co., Alabama, about 70 ms. NW. from Tuscaloosa.

Pilcamayo, river of South America, in the United Provinces of La Plata, rising in the Andes, near Potosi, and, flowing SE., joins the Paraguay below Assumption, after a comparative course of about 800 ms.—See *Paraguay*.

Pilesgrove, tp., Salem co., N. J.

Pillau, strong seaport of Prussia, on the Baltic, 20 ms. W. by S. of Koningsberg, of which it is the port. Lon. 20 20 E., lat. 54 38 N.

Pilsen, strong town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, near the confluence of the Misa and Watto, 47 ms. W. by S. of Prague. Lon. 13 55 E., lat. 49 46 N.

Pilsna, *Pilsno*, or *Piltzow*, town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, seated on the Wilfate, 50 ms. E. of Cracow. Lon. 21 10 E., lat. 50° N.

Pillen, town of Courland, capital of a fertile territory of the same name, seated on the river Windaw, between Goldingen and Windaw. Lon. 22 10 E., lat 57 15 N.

Pinckney, town, Lewis co., N. Y.——Village, Montgomery co., Mo., on the Missouri river, about 60 ms. from St. Louis.

Pinckneyville, town and seat of justice, Union district, S. C., on Broad river, 75 ms. above Columbia.——Village, Wilkinson co., Miss., about 50 ms. S. from Natchez.

Pind Dadun Khan, city of the Punjaub, standing on the right bank of the Jelum river, very nearly at middledistance between Lahore and Attock, and about 120 ms. from each. It is subject to the Seiks.

Pindus Mountains, now Metzovo, or Mezzovo, an embranchment of the Hæmus, separating Albania from Thessaly.

Pine, tp., Alleghany co., Pa., on Pine creek, 6 ms. N. from Pittsburg. Pop. in 1820, 795.——Tp., Lycoming co., Pa., on the W. branch of Susquehannah, above the mouth of Pine creek.

Pine Creek, river of Pa., rising in Potter and Tioga cos., interlocking sources with Alleghany, Gennessee, and Tioga rivers, flows S., enters Clinton, and falls into the W. branch of Susquehannah river 13 ms by land above Williamsport, after a comparative course of 60 ms.

Pine Grove, southern tp. of Schuylkill co., Pa., on the head of Swatara river. Pop. in 1820, 1,868.——Village, Warren co., Pa.

Pine Grove Mills, post office, Centre co., Pa.

Pine Hill, village, York district, S. C., by post road 606 ms. NNW. from Columbia.

Pine's Bridge, post office, Westchester co., N. York.

Pines, Isle of, considerable island in the S. Pacific ocean, lying on the S. of New Caledonia, discovered by Captain Cook in 1774. Lon. 167 28 E., lat. 22 38 S.

Pineville, village in the northern part of Charleston district, S. C., 50 ms. N. from Charleston.

Ping-leang-fou, one of the most considerable cities of the western part of the province of Chensi, in China. Lon. 106 25 E., lat. 35 30 N.

Pinnel, strong town of Portugal, in Traios-Montes, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Colia and Pinnel, 25 ms. N. of Guarda. Lon. 6 40 W., lat. 40 46 N.

Pinnenburg, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Owe, 15 ms. NW. of Hamburg. Lon. 9 40 E., lat. 53 46 N.

Pinos, uninhabited island in the West Indies, on the S. side of Cuba, from which it is separated by a deep strait. It is 25 ms. long and 15 broad, and has excellent pastures. Lon. 82 33 W., lat. 22 2 N.

Pinsko, town of Lithuania, capital of a territory, and seated on a river of the same name. Lon. 26 20 E., lat, 52 18 N.

Piombino, seaport of Italy, in Tuscany, capital of the principality of the same name. It is seated on a bay, 40 miles S. of Leghorn, and 60 SW. of Florence. Lon. 10 23 E., lat. 42 57 N.——Principality of Tuscany, lying on the Mediterranean. The island of Elba depends upon it, and has its own prince, under the protection of the King of the Two Sicilies.

Piperno, town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 50 miles SE. of Rome. Lon. 13 36 E., lat. 41 39 N.

Piping Tree, King William co., Va., 145 ms. from W. C., and 22 E. from Richmond.

Pipley, town of Hindoostan proper, in Bengal,

which formerly had English and Dutch factories, but is now only inhabited by fishermen. It is seated on a river, 15 ms. W. of Balasore. Lon. 68 31 E., lat. 21 20 N.

Piqua, town, Miami co., Ohio, 70 ms. W. by N. from Urbana. It is the seat of the NW. land office of Ohio.

Pique Montallier, highest mountain of the Pyrenees. It is in the form of a pike. Lon. 0 22 W., lat. 42 51 N.

Pirano, seaport of Istria, on a peninsula formed by the bay of Largone, 10 ms. S. of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 1 E., lat. 45 40 N.

Piritz, town of further Pomerania, seated near the Lake Maldui, 12 ms. S. by W. of New Stargard.

Pirmasens, town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts. It is 13 ms. E. of Deux Ponts.

Pirna, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. It is a place of considerable trade, situated on the Elbe, 12 ms. SE. of Dresden.

Pisa, city of Tuscany, capital of the Pisano, and an archbishop's see, with a university. The river Arno runs through Pisa, and over it are three bridges, one of which is constructed of marble; and there is a canal hence to Leghorn. It is seated in a fertile plain, at a small distance from the Mediterranean, 11 miles NNE. of Leghorn, and 42 W. by S. of Florence. Lon. 10 23 E., lat. 43 43 N.

Pisano, territory of Tuscany, lying W. of the Florentino, on the Mediterranean. It is 47 ms. long and 25 broad; abounds in corn, oil, wine, and is well cultivated. Pisa is the capital.

Pisca, town of Peru, with a good road for ships, 140 miles SSE. of Lima. Lon 76 15 W., lat. 13 36 S.

Piscadores.—See *Pong-hou.*

Piscataqua, river of Me. and N. H., rises in York co. of the former, and Strafford and Hillsborough cos. of the latter. It is composed of a number of miner streams, which unite in Great bay, and are from thence discharged into the Atlantic ocean, forming the fine basin of Portsmouth harbor. This river gains importance, as forming a line of separation between Me. and N. H., and from the noble haven at its mouth, but does not exceed 40 ms. in comparative course.

Piscataquis, river of Maine, composed of two branches, the Piscataquis and Sebec, both rising in Somerset, and, flowing eastward into Penobscot co., and uniting about 35 ms. NW. by N. from Bangor. Below their junction, the united streams are again augmented by Pleasant river, entering from the NW. After a comparative course of about 60 miles, the Piscataquis falls into Penobscot river, 40 miles above Bangor. Mouth at lat. 45 6 N.

Piscataquoy, village, Hillsborough co., N. H., 25 ms. SW. from Concord.

Piscataway, tp., Middlesex co., N. J., about 12 ms. NE. of Princeton. Pop. in 1810, 2,475; in 1820, 2,648.——Town, Prince George's co., Md., 9 ms. N. of Port Tobacco, 36 SW. of Annapolis, and 18 S. of W. C.

Pisello, the most northern cape of Natolia, which projects into the Black sea opposite the Crimea.

Pishour.—See *Peishore.*

Pistola, handsome and considerable town of Italy, in Tuscany. It is seated on a fertile plain, at the foot of the Appennines, and near the river Stella, 20 ms. NW. of Florence, and 30 NE. of Pisa. Lon. 11 29 E., lat. 43 35 N.

Pitcaitly Wells, some remarkable saline springs near Perth, in Scotland, deemed beneficial in scorbutic cases.

Pitch Landing, post office, Hertford co., N. C., by post road 164 ms. NE. by E. from Raleigh.

Pithea, seaport of Sweden, in W. Bothnia, seated on a small island, at the mouth of the Pithea, in the Gulf of Bothnia. It is joined to the continent by a wooden bridge, and is 80 ms. SW. of Tornea. Lon. 22 40 E., lat. 65 11 N.

Pitman's, St., post office, Charles co., Mo., 41 ms. from St. Charles.

Pitt, co. of N. C., on both sides of Tar river, bounded by Beaufort SE., Craven S., Greene SW., Edgecomb NW., and Martin NE.; length 28 ms., mean width 23; area about 640 sq. ms. Surface level. Chief town, Greenville. Pop. in 1820, 10,001; and in 1840, 12,169. Central lat. 35 32 N., lon. W. C. 0 25 W.

Pitteneeen, seaport in Fifeshire, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, 23 ms. NE. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 49 W., lat. 56 12 N.

Pittsborough, village and seat of justice, Chatham co., N. C. It is famous for pure air and water, and stands on a rising ground, in a rich and well cultivated country, 26 ms. W. of Raleigh. It contains an academy, and about 300 inhabitants. Lat. 35 42 N., lon. W. C. 2 12 W.

Pittsburg, city of Pa., and seat of justice for Alleghany co., on the point above the confluence of Monongahela and Alleghany rivers, 230 ms. from Baltimore, 282 from Philadelphia, and 1,935 ms. by water above New Orleans. Lat. 40 27 N., lon. W. C. 3 2 W.

Pittsburg occupies an alluvial plain and part of the adjacent hill, and lies in the form of a triangle. It is admirably situated for trade and manufactures. The two fine streams, which unite before its salient point, open to its citizens an immense surface, comprising part of west N. Y. and Va., and all west Pa., whilst the Ohio connects it with the wide basin below. The adjacent hills abound with mineral coal, lying upwards of 300 feet above the streets of the city. It has already become the theatre of great manufacturing establishments. In Pittsburg and the adjacent villages of Alleghany and Birmingham, there are in operation numerous steam mills, glass houses, air furnaces, breweries, a number of distilleries, with an indefinite number of blacksmith's shops, slitting mills, woolen and cotton cloth factories, rolling and slitting mills, fulling mills, potteries, blast furnaces, flour mills, boat yards, &c. Glass of every description is made in this place, from window glass and porter bottles to the finest cut crystal glass. Steamboat building is carried on here very extensively and skilfully.

In a commercial point of view, this city is composed of Pittsburg, properly so called, the Northern Liberties, extending from the city up the Alleghany, the village of Alleghany, on the opposite side of Alleghany river, a street extending up Monongahela from the city, and another directly opposite on the W. side of that stream, and lastly Birmingham, also, on the W. side of the Monon-

gahela, about half a mile above the city. The various manufactories and workshops are scattered promiscuously through these several places.

The progressive population has been during this current century rather rapid than otherwise, though unequal in the decennial periods.

1800	-	-	1,000
1822	-	-	10,000 city and environs
1826	-	-	10,515 city
1830	-	-	12,568 do.
1840	-	-	33,625

This latter number is the aggregate of Pittsburg city, Alleghany city, and the boroughs of Lawrenceville and Birmingham.

Three fine bridges connect Pittsburg with the adjacent country, one over each river. Except in very clear and moderately windy weather, the view of Pittsburg is far from pleasing, as the atmosphere is generally surcharged with a heavy load of smoke; but when the air is rendered clear by wind, few places can present a series of views more interesting. The two rivers, their bridges, numerous manufactories, the varied hills, and other objects, are engrouped with great variety of effect. Here also terminates, on the western side, the canal part of the Pennsylvania line of internal improvement, by an aqueduct over the Alleghany river, leading into a large reservoir situated in the northern part of the city. Pittsburg is and must remain an immense entrepôt between the Atlantic border and wide spread interior.

Pittsfield, village, Somerset co., Me., 98 ms. northward from Portland.——Town, Berkshire co., Mass., 40 ms. W. from Northampton. This place contains a bank, a printing office, three houses of public worship, an academy, and a number of manufactories. Pop. in 1810, 2,665; in 1820, 2,768; and in 1840, 3,747.——Town, Rockingham co., N. H., 15 ms. NW. from Concord.——Town, Rutland co., Vt.——Town, Otsego co., N. Y., 15 ms. SW. from Cooperstown.——Seat of justice, Pike co., Mo., stands near the centre of the co., about 80 ms. in a line NNW. of St. Louis, and 60 ms. in nearly the same direction from Alton.

Pittsford, town, Rutland co., Vt., on Otter river, 35 ms. W. from Windsor.——Town, Monroe co., New York, 20 ms. NW. from Canandaigua.

Pittsgrove, town, Salem co., N. J., 30 ms. S. from Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 2,040.

Pittston, town, Kennebec co., Me., on the E. side of Kennebec river, 18 ms. N. of Wiscasset, and opposite to Gardiner.——Town, Hunterdon co., N. J., 9 ms. NW. of Flemington, and 36 from Trenton, in the same direction.——Town, Luzerne co., Pa., lying at the junction of Lackawannock with the E. branch of Susquehannah river, 9 ms. NE. of Wilkesbarre, and 8 NE. from Northumberland.

Pittstown, town, Rensselaer co., N. Y., 18 ms. NE. from Albany. Pop. in 1820, 3,772.

Pittsylvania, co., Va., bounded by N. C. S., Henry and Franklin cos., in Va., W., Roanoke river, or Bedford and Campbell N., and Halifax E. Length 36, mean width 28 ms.; area 1,000 sq. ms. Beside Roanoke, this area is watered by Bannister and Dan rivers. Surface moderately hilly; soil generally productive near the water courses. Chief town, Danville. Pop. in 1820, 21,313. For central lat., see next article.

Pittsylvania, C. H. and post office, Pittsylvania co., Va., on Bannister river, by post road 176 ms. SW. from Richmond. Lat. 36 46 N., lon. W. C. 2 16 W.

Piura, city and province of Peru. The city stands 25 ms. ESE. from Payata. Lon. W. C. 3 36 W., lat. 5 11 S. Pop. 7,000.

Placencia, town of Spain, in Estramadura, on a small river of the same name, flowing into the Alagon. N. lat. 40 6, W. lon. 6 50.

Placentia, ancient city of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, situated on the right bank of the Po, about midway between the cities of Parma and Milan. N. lat. 44 55, E. lon. 10 12.——Spacious bay on the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. W. C. from 22 to 23 E., central lat. 47 25 N.

Plain, river, Ill.——Tp., Stark co., O. Pop. in 1820, 899.——Tp., Wayne co., O., W. from Wooster. Pop. in 1820, 506.——Tp., Franklin co., O.——Village, Wayne co., O.

Plainfield, village, Washington co., Vt., 10 ms. SE. by E. from Montpelier.——Town, Cheshire co., N. H., 42 ms. NW. from Concord. An academy for the education of indigent young men, designed for the clerical profession, was established here in 1813. Pop. in 1820, 1,460.——Town, Hampshire co., Mass., 21 ms. W. from Northampton.——Town, Windham co., Ct., 15 ms. NE. from Norwich, and 29 of New London. It is the seat of an academy. Pop. in 1810, 1,619; in 1820, 2,097.——Town, Otsego co., N. Y., 89 ms. W. of Albany. Pop. in 1810, 2,118; in 1820, 1,611.——Town, Essex co., N. J., 13 ms. SW. from Newark.——Tp., Northampton co., Pa., between More and Lower Bethel tps., on the W. side of Delaware. Pop. in 1810, 1,439; in 1820, 1,127.——Village, Coshocton co., O., 76 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Painville, town, Onondaga co., N. Y.

Plaistow, village, Rockingham co., N. Hampshire.

Planes, river, or *Des Plaines*, one of the constituents of Illinois river, rises in Wisconsin, Racine co., and flowing thence, southwardly, almost exactly parallel to Lake Michigan, about 65 ms., to 9 or 10 ms. SW. from Chicago, where it inflects to SW 50 ms. to its junction with Kankakee to form the Illinois river.

Planet, from Greek root *planê*, wandering. At an age beyond our records, it was no doubt observed that some stars changed their relative places, whilst the greatest number remained fixed, or, in other words, maintained the same relative position amongst themselves. Thus the term "wanderer" was given to the planets before it was known why they shifted their places relatively.

Plaquemine, outlet of the Mississippi, 117 ms. above New Orleans, 36 above the efflux of Lafourche, and 96 below that of Atchafalaya. This is the principal channel of water communication between Attacapas and Opelousas, and the banks of the Mississippi. It is, however, only at seasons of high flood that water is discharged into the Plaquemine. It joins Atchafalaya after a winding course of 15 ms.

Plaquemine Brulé, small river of Louisiana, in Opelousas. It is the eastern branch of Mermentau

river, and the drain of the central prairies of Opelousas.

Plaquemine Bend, remarkable bend of the Mississippi river, 70 ms. below New Orleans. Fort St. Philip stands on this bend, on the left bank of the river.

Plaquemine, SE. parish of Louisiana, bounded by the Gulf of Mexico NE. and S., and by the parish of Orleans W. and NW. Length from the English Turn to the mouth of the Mississippi 75, mean width 13 ms.; area about 2,355 sq. ms. Except along the margin of the Mississippi river, above the Plaquemine bend, along Bayou Terre au Bœuf, and a few other confined slips, the surface of this parish is an immense grassy morass, naked of timber, and utterly unfit for cultivation. The soil, where arable, is exuberantly fertile. Staples, sugar, cotton, and rice. The orange tree flourishes better here than in any other part of Louisiana. Below the Plaquemine bend, the arable margin of the Mississippi terminates. The Mississippi meanders through it from NW to SE. Pop. in 1820, 2,354; and in 1840, 5,060. Central lat. 29 30 N., lon. W. C. 12 30 W.

Plaquemines, or *Fort St. Philip*, fort and post office, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, 70 ms. below New Orleans. Lat. 29 22 N., lon. W. C. 12 33 W.

Plassey, Plains of, in Bengal, about 30 ms. from Moorshedabad, and 70 from Calcutta. This spot is memorable for the great victory gained by Colonel Clive, in 1757, over the nabob Surajah Dowlah; by which was laid the foundation of the present extensive British empire in Hindoostan.

Plata, island of Peru, on the coast of Quito, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, and about 5 ms. long, and 4 broad.——Rich and populous town of Peru, capital of the audience of Los Charcos, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Chimao, 500 ms. SE. of Cusco. Lon. 63 40 W., lat. 19 16 South.

Plata, or *Rio de la Plata*, large river of S. America, formed by the union of the three great rivers, Paraguay, Uraguay, and Parana. It crosses Paraguay, and enters the Atlantic ocean in lat. 35° S. It is 150 ms. broad at its mouth. At Monte Video, a fort, above 100 ms. up the river, the land is not to be discerned on either shore, when a vessel is in the middle of the channel; and at Buenos Ayres, 200 ms. higher, the opposite shore is not to be discerned from that town. The Rio de la Plata is a river of the first rank, and peculiar in the structure of its basin. The Parana rises within less than 100 ms. from the Atlantic ocean, and the Pilcomayo still nearer the Pacific. Those sources on S. lat. 20° are distant from each other 1,700 ms., and flowing towards each other, and directly from the respective oceans, into the interior of the continent, where they ultimately unite with many other streams, to form that immense assemblage of waters named Rio de la Plata. The space drained by the numerous confluents of the La Plata exceeds 1,300,000 sq. ms., and very nearly equals the basin of the Mississippi. The bay below Buenos Ayres is rather a wide estuary than a river.—See *Parana Paraguay*.

Plateau, *table land*. This term, though not properly introduced into the English language, might be so with propriety and convenience, as it expresses in one word what demands, without its aid, circumlocution. A plateau, or table land, in physical geography, means extensive elevated regions, such as Central Asia, but applies to other tracts of similar nature, though much less in extent, such as Bohemia, central Spain, and many intervening valleys between mountain chains in America and other parts of the earth.

Platina, Spanish root, *plata*, silver. A metal white like silver, whence the name. The heaviest of all known substances; in hardness scarce yielding to iron; tenacity between copper and silver, and the most difficult of fusion of all metals. Alloyed with copper, it takes an admirable polish, and not being subject to rust, renders it invaluable as reflectors in telescopes.

Platte, La, river, U. S., rises in the Rocky mountains, about 29° W. from Washington, between lat. 39° and 42° N. Its general course is nearly due E., and comparative length 600 ms. It falls into the Missouri at lon. W. C. 18 50, lat. 41° N., and about 600 ms. by water above the junction of Missouri and Mississippi.

Plattekill, tp., Ulster co., N. Y., on Hudson river, 22 ms. below Kingston.

Plattsburg, town and capital of Clinton co., N. Y., on the W. side of Lake Champlain, 63 ms. S. from Montreal, and 112 N. from Whitehall. It is a flourishing village, containing the ordinary co. buildings, several manufactories, and mercantile stores. This town has been consecrated in the history of the U. S., by the splendid and decisive naval victory gained before it, September 11th, 1814, by the American fleet commanded by Commodore Macdonough, over a British squadron commanded by Commodore Downie. Population in 1840, 6,416.

Plawen, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe, near a lake of the same name, 17 ms. S. of Guestrow. Lon. 12 13 E., lat. 53 40 N.——Handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 67 ms. SW. of Dresden. Lon. 12 17 E., lat. 50 32 N.

Pleasant, tp., in the SW. corner of Franklin co., Ohio.——Tp., in the SE. corner of Madison co., Ohio.

Pleasant, tp., in the northeastern part of Clark co., O.——Tp., Brown co., O., in which is situated the town of Ripley.

Pleasant Exchange, post office, Henderson co., Tenn.

Pleasant Garden, post office, Maury co., Tenn., 55 ms. southwesterly from Murfreesborough.

Pleasant Gardens, post office, Burke co., N. C., by postroad 190 ms. W. from Raleigh.

Pleasant Grove, village, Lunenburg co., Va., 50 ms. SW. by W. from Petersburg.——Village, Orange co., N. C., about 40 ms. NW. from Raleigh.——Post office, Greenville district, S. C., 118 ms., NW. from Columbus.——Post office, Henry co., Ga.

Pleasant Hill, post office, Wythe co., Va., 285 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Pleasant Level, post office, Warren co., Ky., by postroad 167 ms. S. from Columbus.——Village, Monroe, co. Ala.

Pleasant Plains, village, Franklin co., Tenn.

Pleasant Ridge, post office, Greene co., Ala.

Pleasant Valley, village, Dutchess co., N. Y., 7 ms. SE. from Poughkeepsie. It is the seat of an extensive cotton, and some other manufactures.——Village, Putnam, co., N. Y., on the Hudson river, nearly opposite West Point.——Post office, Sussex co, N. J., 60 ms. N. from Trenton.——Post office, Fairfax co., Va., 28 ms. from W. C.

Pleasantville, Shelby co., Ala., 116 ms. northeasterly from Cahaba.

Pleiburg, town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the river Feistez, at the foot of a mountain, 26 ms. E. by S. of Glagenfurt.

Plesis, village, Jefferson co., N. Y., 184 ms., NW. from Albany.

Plenipotentiary, from *plenus*, full, and *potential* power. This title is given most frequently to ambassadors extraordinary sent with full powers to negociate for some specific object.

Plough and Harrow, post office, Augusta co., Va., 137 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Pluckamin, village, Somerset co., N. J., 7 ms. N. from Somerville, and 44 a little E. of N. from Trenton.

Plum Island, on the coast of Mass., between Ipswich and Newburyport, 9 ms. long, and one broad.

Plumb, E. tp., Alleghany co., Penn., on the left side of the Alleghany river, 8 ms. above Pittsburg.

Plumpstead, tp., Bucks co., Penn., on the Delaware, 30 ms. nearly due N. from Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 1,790.

Plymouth, seaport of Eng., in Devonshire, between the mouths of the Plym and Tamar; and next to Portsmouth, is the most considerable harbor in Eng., for men-of-war. There are, properly speaking, three harbors, called Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Harmouze. The first is the mouth of the Plym, and affords a safe and commodious harbor the merchant ships, but is seldom entered by ships of war. The second is frequented by merchant ships only, is almost surrounded by the houses of the town, and has lately been further secured by an extensive pier. The third is near the mouth of the Tamar, and is the harbor for the reception of the British navy, being fitted with moorings for about 100 sail, and having good ancherage for a much greater number. Adjoining to it, are docks, arsenals, and other conveniences for the building and fitting out of ships of war. It carries on a considerable foreign and domestic trade; and is 43 ms. SW. of Exeter, and 216 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4 10 W., lat. 50 22 N.——Town, Grafton co., N. H., 33 ms. SE. from Haverhill, and 79 NW. from Portsmouth. Pop. in 1820, 983.

Plymouth, co., Mass.; bounded by Cape Cod and Boston Bays NE., Barnstable co., and Buzzard's bay SE., Bristol co., in Mass., SW., and Norfolk NW. Length 30 ms., mean width 20; area 600 sq. ms. Taunton river rises in this co., and flows SW. towards Narragansett bay. It is original seat of the colonization of New England. Chief town, Plymouth. Pop. in 1820, 38,136; and in 1840, 47,373. Central lat. 42° N., lon. W. C., 6 13 W.

Plymouth, capital of Plymouth co. Mass., 42 ms. S. by E. of Boston, and 23 NW. of Barnstable, in lat. 41 58 N., and lon. 70 30 W. This is a town and port of entry, and was the first town planted by English emigrants in New England; and as such is respected by the present inhabitants, the rock on which their fathers' landed, having been removed to the centre of the town. Pop. in 1820, 4,348; and in 1840, 5,281.——Village, Windsor co., Vt., 15 ms. SE. by E. from Rutland.——Town, Litchfield co., Conn. Pop. in 1820, 1,758.——Town, Chenango co., N. Y., 8 ms. NW. from Norwich.——Town, Luzerne tp., Penn., on the right bank of the Susquehannah, opposite Wilkesbarre.——Town, Montgomery co., Pa., on the left bank of the Schuylkill, immediately below Norristown.——Town, Washington co, N. C., situated on the S. side of Roanoke river, near Albemarle sound, 18 ms. S. of Edenton.——Town, the northern limits of Richmond co., O.

Plymouth Meeting House, Montgomery co., Pa., 30 ms. NW. from Philadelphia.

Plymton, borough of Eng., in Devonshire, 7 ms. E. of Plymouth, and 218 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4° W., lat., 50 22 N.——Town, Plymouth co, Mass. Pop. in 1820, 930.

Plynlimmon Hills, vast and lofty mountains of Wales, partly in Montgomeryshire, and partly in Cardiganshire. The Severn, the Wye, and other rivers, have their source in this mountain.

Po, celebrated river of Italy, which has its source at Mount Viso, in Piedmont. It runs through Montferrat, the Milanese, and the Mantuan; thence on the borders of the Parmesan, and a part of the Modenese; and having entered the Ferrarese, it divides at Ficherdlolo, and flows into the Gulf of Venice, by four principal mouths. In its course it receives several rivers, and often overflows its banks, as most of those rivers descend from the Alps, and are increased by the melting of the snow. The entire length of the Po, by comparative courses, is about 260 ms. The basin of the Po occupies nearly the whole of northern Italy.——River of China, in the province of Kiangsi, which empties itself into the Lake Poyanghou, a small distance from Joatcheou-fou.

Pocklington, town of Eng., in the E. riding of Yorkshire, on a stream which falls into the Derwent, 14 ms. E. of York, and 196 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0 40 W., 53 58 N.

Pocomoke, river of Md. It rises in Worcester co., and runs through the co., in a SW. direction into Pocomoke bay.

Pocotaligo, village, Beaufort district, S. C., by postroad 187 ms. nearly S. from Columbia, and 70 W. from Charleston.

Podestat, magistrates created in A. D., 1158, by the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa, as judges of such of the Italian cities as were subject to the German empire. They were officers clothed with great civil and military (often very oppressive) power.

Podolia, province of Russia, in the SE. part of Poland. The Dniester separates it from Moldavia on the SW., and the Bog crosses it from W. to E. It is divided into Upper and Lower. Kaminieck is the capital of the former, and Brecklaw of the latter.

Poictou, late province of France, bounded on the N. by Bretagne, Anjou, and Touraine E., by Touraine, Berry, and Marche S., by Angoumois,

Saintonge, and Aunis, and W. by the bay of Biscay. It is fertile in corn and wine. It now forms the three departments of Vendee, Vienne, and Two Sevres.

☞ *Poindexter's Store*, post office, Louisa co., Va., 65 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Point, tp., Northumberland co., Pa., including the village of Northumberland, on the point between the two great branches of the Susquehannah river above their junction. Pop. in 1820, 1,373.

Point Chicot, village of Arkansaw, on the bank of the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Arkansaw river.

Point Coupee, parish of Lou.; bounded by the Mississippi river NE., the parish of West Baton Rouge S., and Atchafalaya river W. Length 34, mean width 18 ms.; area about 600 sq. ms. It presents one undeviating plain, washed on one side by the Mississippi river, and on another by the Atchafalaya; the intermediate space cut by numerous interlocking bayous, is generally liable to annual submersion. The banks of the Atchafalaya are equally subject to inundation with the other parts of the country. The only arable surface being the banks of the Mississippi and Fausse Riviere.—See *Fausse Riviere*. Pop. in 1820, 4,912; and in 1840, 7,898. Central lat., 30 45 N., lon. W. C., 14 42 W.

Point Harmar, village is that part of Marietta, on the S. bank of the Muskingum river, Washington co., O. It is pleasantly situated on both the Ohio and Muskingum rivers. It is a corporation, and in 1840, had a pop. of 692.

Point Pabaddie, village, on Missouri river, Franklin co., Mo., 30 ms. above St. Charles.

Pointopolis, village, Clermont co., Ohio, by postroad 190 ms. SW. from Columbus.

Point Pleasant, village, Windham co., Vt.——Village and seat of justice, Mason co. Va., on the point above the confluence of the Ohio and Great Kenhawa rivers. N. lat. 38 58, lon. W. C., 5° W.; by postroad 352 ms., W. from W. C.——Town, Clermont, co., O., on the N. bank of the Ohio river, immediately below the mouth of Indian river. It contains about 25 houses, immediately below the mouth of Indian creek, 21 ms. southwestwardly from Williamsburg, and 21 or 22 above Cincinnati.——Village, Martin co., In., 126 ms. SSW. from Indianapolis.

Point Pemove, village, Pulaski co., Arkansaw, 60 ms from Little Rock.

Poissy, ancient town of France, in the Isle of France, seated near the forest of St. Germaine, 15 ms., NW. of Paris. Lon. 2 12 E., lat. 48 56 N.

Poitiers, town of France, capital of the dep. of Vienne, and late province of Poitou. Its population is not in proportion to its extent; for it includes a number of gardens and fields within its circuit; and the inhabitants are estimated at more than 16,000. This town is seated on a hill, on the river Clain, 52 miles SW. of Tours, and 120 N. by E. of Bordeaux. Lon. 25' E., lat. 46 35 N.

Poke run, post office, Westmoreland co., Pa.

Poland, formerly an independent State of Europe, but now absorbed by Russia, Prussia, and Austria. Notwithstanding the entire annihilation of this kingdom, the name of Poland is retained in our books as one of the great subdivisions of Europe. That part of Poland subject to Russia, it is true, is still known by that name, but is as effectually a province as is any other fragment of that empire.

Poland, as it stood before its dismemberment, was an extensive, fertile, but generally badly cultivated country. The towns of Poland are for the most part built of wood, and the villages consist of mean cottages, or huts. The country is so fertile in corn in many places that it supplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities, and it has extensive pastures. Peat, ochre, chalk, belemnites, agate, chalcedony, cornelians, onyxes, jasper, rock crystal, amethysts, garnets, topazes, sapphires, and even rubies and diamonds, are found in Poland; also, talc, spar, lapis calaminaris, coal, iron, lead, and quicksilver. Here is much leather, fur, hemp, flax, saltpetre, alum, manna, honey, and wax; and there are mines of salt of a great depth, out of which is dug rocksalt. Horses are numerous, very strong, swift, and beautiful; and horned cattle are bred in such numbers that above 60,000 are driven every year out of the country. The principal rivers are the Dneiper, Vistula, Bug, Niemen, Dniester, and Bog.

Poland, recent kingdom of Europe. The central provinces of Poland were recently formed into a kingdom, of which the emperor of Russia was king. Some considerable share of the ancient liberties of Poland were preserved. Though subject to the same monarch with Russia, Poland enjoys, if no more, at least nominally, a much more liberal form of government than the other parts of Russia. Very liberal principles of religious toleration prevail. This State is subdivided into the palatinates of Cracow, Sendomir, Kalish, Lublin, Plock, Massovia, Podlachia, and Augustow. Area 47,060 sq. miles. Pop. 2,800,000.—See *Gallacia, Prussia, &c.*

Table of the superficial extent of Poland in 1772, previous to the first partition by Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

		Sq. miles.
Between N. lat.	47° and 48°	1,080
	48 and 49	19,284
	49 and 50	34,617
	50 and 51	35,259
	51 and 52	42,224
	52 and 53	44,280
	53 and 54	42,240
	54 and 55	22,512
	55 and 56	24,723
	56 and 57	16,050
		282,278

Poland, or *Minot*, town, Cumberland co., Me., on the W. side of the Androscoggin river, 26 ms. N. of Portland.

Poland, SE. town, Trumbull co., Ohio, on Mahoning river, and upon the road from Pittsburg to Warren. Distance from the latter place 18 miles, 65 from the former, and 175 NE. from Columbus. Pop. in 1820, 990.

Polar Regions. From the discoveries made by Captain Parry in 1819, it is now determined that the Polar sea to the N. from America, is filled with islands and inlets. That really great naviga-

tor wintered in 1819 and 1820, at lon. 114° W. from London, 37° W. from W. C., and at lat. 74° N. Since his return to Europe in 1820, Captain Parry has made another voyage to the Polar seas, and again wintered in those regions, but was unable to penetrate as far west as he did in the previous voyage. It is now generally admitted, that if a passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans exists, it can only be explored, if at all practicable, by proceeding from W. to E.—See *Earth*.

Polemarch, pronounced *polemark*, from the Greek, and means literally *commander in chief of the army*. They were the third in rank of the nine Archons. As generalissimo of the army, Callimachus, then polemarch, generously and wisely surrendered his command, and induced the other generals to follow his example, to Miltiades on the invasion of Attica by the Persians under Datis and Artaphernes, and the ever glorious victory at Marathon was one of the consequences, and another was the equally glorious death of Callimachus on that memorable day and field. In aftertimes the office of polemarch became purely civil.

Pole, Greek, root *poles*, to turn, or turn round. The star we now call the North Pole star, is Alruccaba in the tail of the Lesser Bear. In common opinion, this star is really in that point of the heavens around which the other northern stars appear to revolve; such is not, however, the fact. Alruccaba is upwards of a degree from the real vanishing point of the earth's axis.

Poleron.—See *Pooloroon.*

Polesia, name given to the palatinate of Braccdia, in Lithuania.

Polesino-di-Rovigo, province of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Paduan, on the S. by the Ferrarese, on the E. by the Dogado, and on the W. by the Verone. It is 42 miles long and 17 broad, and is fertile in corn and pastures. Rovigo is the capital.

Pol, St., town of France, in the department of the straits of Calais, and late province of Artois, noted for its fine mineral waters. It is 16 miles NW. of Arras.

Policandro, an island in the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 20 ms. in circumference. Here are a few villages, a castle, and a harbor; but it consists in general of nothing but barren rocks and mountains. It lies between Milo and Paros. Lon. 25 31 E., lat. 36 32 N.

Policastro, town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, on a gulf of the same name, 68 ms. SE. of Naples. Lon. 15 40 E., lat. 40 15 N.

Polignano, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on a craggy rock, near the sea, 16 miles E. of Bari. Lon. 17 24 E., lat. 41 25 N.

Polina, town of Albania, 12 ms. S. of Durazzo. Lon. 19 20 E., lat. 42 42 N.

Poligni, town of France, in the dep. of Jura, and late province of Franche Compte, seated on a rivulet, 52 ms. SW. of Besançon. Lon. 5 55 E., 46 50 N.

Polis, original meaning probably concentration, enters as a suffix to an immense number of existing names of cities, towns, villages, &c., and from which comes metropolis, principal city. The Turks, who cannot pronounce *polis*, change it to *boli*.

Polito, or *Polizzi*, town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, at the foot of the mountain Madonia, 30 ms. SE. of Palermo. Lon. 13 53 E., lat. 38 4 N.

Pollockshaws, considerable manufacturing town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, seated on the river White Cart.

Polotsk, government of the Russian empire, formed of part of a palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition in 1772. Its products are chiefly grain, hemp, flax, and pasture; and the forests furnish great abundance of masts, planks, oak for ship-building, pitch, tar, &c., which are chiefly sent down the Dwina to Riga.——Strong town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the Dwina, at the mouth of the small river Polota, 50 ms. SW. of Vitepsk. Lon. 27 50 E., lat. 55 43 N.

Polsley's Mills, post office, Monongahela county, Virginia.

Polten, St., town of Lower Austria, seated on the Drasam, which falls into the Danube near Holmesburgh, 8 ms. from Vienna.

Polynesia, distinctive name given to the numerous islands of the Pacific ocean, E. from Austral Asia. The term Polynesia, or "*Many Islands*," was adopted by the Portuguese authors in the earliest period of European discovery in the western Pacific, and then applied to the Moluccas, Philippines, and indefinitely E. and NE. from Java. The president di Brosses afterwards extended the name, and applied it to designate all the innumerable islands from the Marians to Owhyee and Easter island. By Malte Brun, the classification of de Brosses is adopted, and in the elaborate work of the former, Polynesia forms the eastern grand section of Oceanica. Thus delineated, Polynesia comprises Pelew islands, Marian islands, Mulgrave group, Feejee islands, Friendly islands, Navigator's islands, Society islands, (better known by its principal island Otaheite,) Easter islands, Marquesas Archipelago, and many others detached and of various superfices.

Polynesia extends from W. to E. through 90° of lon. on both sides of the equator, encircling one-fourth part of the earth, and embracing an extent of 6,200 ms. North and south, these numerous groups spread beyond each tropic, and consequently through near 50° of lat., or over 3,450 ms. This space exceeds that of Asia, but the isles of Polynesia are mere dots on an immense surface. Over upwards of 20,000,000 sq. miles it is doubtful whether much more than the one thousandth part is land. Those spots, are, however, the abodes of eternal spring, summer and autumn united. Every thing but man, smiles. The natural picture is never-fading bloom; the moral is darkness rendered visible. In the advancing population of the two Americas, we have a vista opened to view, though dimly, the future destination of Polynesia. It is not prophecy, but induction from past events, to say that the Pacific isles must become resting places and marts of intercommunication between America, and Asia, and western Oceanica.

When first discovered, though so widely distant from each other, the islands from Asia to America were found inhabited by a race of men who spoke the same general language, broken into various di-

alects. This language was also found evidently to have a common origin with the Malay; and again the Malay dialects have been traced to Madagascar. To what an undefined field of conjecture are we led, on a review of this broken volume of human history! The Oceanian negro is found also in southwestern Polynesia, but inferior in number, and far below the Malay in intellectual improvement.

This great section of the earth remains but imperfectly explored, large spaces on the Pacific ocean have not been traversed by any civilized discoverer, who has made his researches known to the public. Similar to central Africa, and in some measure central Asia, and to the western parts of North America, Polynesia has been discovered, but not effectually surveyed.—See article *Australia, Austral Asia, &c.*

Pomegue, island in the Mediterranean, near Marseilles.

Pomerania, duchy of Prussian Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the N. by the Baltic, on the E. by western Prussia and Poland, on the S. by Brandenburg, and on the W. by Mecklenberg. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Oder, Brecknitz, Pene, Ucker, Rega, Personet, Wipper, Ihna, Stolphen, and Lebo, are the most considerable. The air is pretty cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil, which abounds in pastures and corn, of which a great quantity is exported. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbors, particularly Stettin and Stralsund. It is 250 miles long, and 75 broad, and divided into Hither and Further Pomerania. Both, with the island of Rugen, belong to the kingdom of Prussia. Stettin is the capital.

Pomerelia, district of Polish or Western Prussia, which, in the partition of Poland, fell to the share of the king of Prussia. Dantzic is capital.

Pomfret, town, Windham co., Ct., 16 ms. N. of Canterbury, and 36 NE. of Hartford.——Tp., Windsor co., Vt., on the N. side of Waterguecho river, 14 ms. NW. of Windsor.

Pomona, the principal of the Orkney islands.—See *Mainland*.

Pompey, tp, Chautauque co., N. Y, on Lake Erie, containing the villages of Dunkirk and Fredonia.

Pompey, one of the military tps. of Onondaga co., N. Y., lying between Manlius and Fabius, about 6 ms. S. of Salt lake.

Pompey West Hill, village, Onondaga co., N. Y., in the tp. of Pompey, by post road 8 ms. SSW. from Manlius Square.

Pompton, village, Bergen co., N. J.

Pondesturia, town of Italy, in Montferrat, seated on the S. side of the Po, 33 ms. E. of Turin. Lon. 8 25 E., lat. 45 2 N.

Pondicherry, town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. It is 100 ms. S. of Madras. Lon. 80° E., lat. 11 56 N.

Pondico, small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, in the Gulf of Zeiton, near the coast of Negropont.

Pondsville, village, Essex co., N. Y., by post road 188 ms. N. from Albany.

Pontferrada, town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Sill, 40 ms. SW. of Leon. Lon. 6 6 W., lat. 42 30 N.

Ponc hou, islands in the Chinese sea. They lie E. of the coast of Fokien, and form an archipelago between the port of Emouy and the island of Formosa. They are only sand banks or rocks.

Pons, town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late province of Saintonge, 10 ms. S. of Saintes. Lon, 30′ W., lat. 45 36 N.

Pons, St., in the department of Herault, and late province of Languedoc. It is 24 ms. N. of Narbonne. Lon. 2 47 E., lat. 43 29 N.

Pontafella.—See *Pontefa.*

Pont-a-Mousson, town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, with a university. It is seated on the Moselle, which divides it into two parts, 2 ms. NW. of Nancy. Lon. 6 16 E., lat. 48 43 N.

Pont Arkier, town of France, in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche Comte, seated on the river Doubs, near Mount Jura. It is a commodious passage into Switzerland. Lon. 6 26 E., lat. 46 55 N.

Pont Audemer, town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, seated on the Eille, 13 ms. E. of Harfleur, and 85 NW. of Paris Lon. 35′ E., lat. 49 21 N.

Pontchartrain, lake of La., between the high lands of St. Tammany and the alluvion of the Mississippi. Both Pontchartrain and Maurepas appear to be the remains of a large bay which has been partially filled, or rather interrupted, by alluvion. From the pass of Manchac to that of the Rigolets, Lake Pontchartrain is about 30 ms. in length, its greatest width 22 ms., and medium depth 18 feet. The shores of this lake towards the Mississippi are low and marshy, on the side of St. Tammany more firm, but flat. Very little timber grows on the Mississippi side of the lake; on the opposite shores are forests from the mouth of the Tangipao to that of Pearl river.

Pont-de l'-Arche, town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, on the Seine, 5 ms. N. of Louviers, and 62 NW. of Paris. Lon. 1 15 E., lat. 49 5 N.

Pont-de-Ce, town of France, in the department of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, seated on the Loire, 3 ms. from Angers, and 178 SW. of Paris. Lon. 29′ W., lat. 47 25 N.

Pont-de-Lima, town of Portugal, in Entre-Douero-e-Minho, on the Lima, over which is a magnificent bridge, 13 ms. NW. of Braga, 190 N. of Lisbon, and 178 SW. of Paris. Lon. 29′ W., lat. 41 51 N.

Pont-de-Vaux, town of France, in the department of Ain, and late province of Bresse, seated on the Reissousse, 8 ms. S. from Macon. Lon. 4 55 E., lat. 46 28 N.

Pont-de-Vesle, town of France, in the department of Ain, and late province of Bresse, on the Vesle, 12 ms W. of Bourg. Lon. 5 4 E., lat. 46 16 N.

Pont-du-Gard.—See *Gard.*

Pontefa, or *Pontefella*, town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Fella, over which is a bridge that leads to the best passage over the Alps. It is 20 ms. NW. of Friuli. Lon. 13° E., lat. 46 25 N.

Pontefract, borough of Eng., in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, in a very rich soil, and noted for its

large plantations of liquorice, 22 ms. SW. of York, and 175 NNW. of London. Lon. 1 18 W., lat. 53 42 N.

Ponte-Stura, town of Italy, in Montferrat, seated at the confluence of the Stura and Po, 3 ms. SW. of Casal.

Ponte Vedra, town of Spain, in Gallicia, on the Leris, and famous for its fishery of pilchards. It is 10 ms. E. of Porto Nova. Lon. 8 27 W., lat. 42 20 N.

Pont Gibaut, town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne. Near this place is the village of Rore, with a silver mine, 10 ms. WNW. of Clermont. Lon. 2 58 E., lat. 45 51 N.

Ponthiamas, a small independent State of Chin India, founded in 1705 by a Chinese merchant of the name of Kiang-si. Its capital, of the same name, is situated on the W. coast of Cambodia.

Pontiac, village and seat of justice, Oakland co, Mich., on Huron river of Lake St. Clair. It stands in a very fertile district, and bids fair to become a place of considerable consequence.

Pontivy, town of France, in the department of Morbihan, and late province of Bretagne, seated on the river Blavet.

Pont l'Eveque, town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy, seated on the Tonque, 10 ms. NW. of Lisieux. Lon. 6' E., lat. 49 17 N.

Pontoise, town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. It is seated on an eminence, on the Oise and Vienne, with a bridge over the former, whence it takes its name. It is 43 ms. SE. of Rouen, and 27 NW. of Paris. Lon. 2 11 E., lat. 49 3 N.

Pont Orson, town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, seated on the Coesnon, 20 ms. E. of St. Malo. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 48 30 N.

Pont Remoli, town of Tuscany, with a strong castle, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 40 ms. E. of Genoa, and 66 NW. of Florence. Lon. 9 40 E., lat. 44 25 N.

Pont St. Esprit, town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, on the Rhone, over which is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 19 great and four small arches. Pont St. Esprit is 17 ms. S. of Viviers, and 55 NE. of Montpelier. Lon. 4 46 E., lat. 44 13 N.

Pont St. Maixence, town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the Oise, 5 ms. N. of Sens. Lon. 2 40 E., lat. 49 18 N.

Pont-sur-Seine, town of France, in the department of Aube, and late province of Champagne, on the Seine, 17 ms. NW. of Troyes, and 55 SE. of Paris. Lon. 3 40 E., lat. 48 28 N.

Pont sur-Yonne, town of France, in the department of Yonne, and late province of Burgundy, 8 ms. NW. of Sens. Lon. 3 14 E., lat. 48 16 N.

Pontepool, town in Monmouthshire, on the river Avon, and is 15 ms. SW. of Monmouth, and 146 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3 6 W., lat. 51 42 North.

Pont-y-Pridd.—See *Taaf.*

Ponza, or *Pontia*, small island in the Mediterranean sea, to which many illustrious Romans were formerly banished. Lon. 13 10 E., lat. 40 53 N.

Poole, borough and seaport of Eng., in Dorsetshire. It is 40 ms. WSW. of Winchester, and 105 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2° W., lat. 50 42 N.

Poolesville, town in the NW. part of Montgomery co., Md., 33 ms. NW. from W. C.——Village, Spartanburg district, S. C.

Pooloroon, or *Noleron*, one of the Banda islands, 100 ms. SE. of Amboyna. Lon. 130° E., lat. 4 20 S.

Pooloway, one of the Spice or Banda islands.

Poona, former residence of the Peshwa or sovereign of the Mahrattas, is situated on the eastern side of the western Ghauts, 100 ms. SE. from Bombay, and in the province of Berar Indostan. N. lat. 18 30, lon. 74 2 E. It is indifferently built, open, and defenceless. Here are the remote fountains of the Moota Moola river, which afterwards joins the Beema, a tributary of the Krishna, and during the rainy season a light boat may be navigated hence to the Bay of Bengal. The pop. of Poona is estimated at 150,000. Thirty ms. NW. from Poona, and nearly due E. from Bombay, exist the remarkable excavations of Carli, sculptured over, not with Brachminical figures like those of those of Elephanta, but with emblems of the Budhist, or of the Jain religion. Figures of elephants, men, and of Buddha, only seen at Carli, and these only on the capitals of the pillars. The cave is highly magnificent. It has elegant hexagonal columns, supporting a roof ribbed with teak wood cut so as to fit the cave exactly. The portico is highly labored, and contains some figures remarkable for gracefulness of design.

Poonah, town of the deccan of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. It is the capital of the western Mahratta empire, 100 ms. SE. of Bombay. Lon. 73 55 E., lat. 18 30 N.

Porander, fortress of the deccan of Hindoostan, in Visiapour, on a mountain, 18 ms. ESE. of Poonah.

Poote, La, small town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, 6 ms. WSW. of Alencon.

Popachton, river, one of the higher confluents of Delaware river, rises in Greene co., N. Y., and thence flowing into Delaware co., continues a SW. course of 50 ms. into Delaware river.

Popacton, post office, Delaware co., N. Y.

Popayan, province of New Granada, bounded on the S. by Peru, and on the W. by the Pacific ocean. A chain of barren mountains runs through the country from N. to S., and the soil near the sea is flat, marshy, and often flooded by the rains.——Capital of a province of that name, in New Granada, upwards of 5,900 feet above the level of the ocean, 240 ms. NE. of Quito. Lon. W. C. 1 5 E., lat 2 35 N.

Pope, co. of Illinois, bounded SE. and S. by Ohio river, W. by Johnson, and N. and NE. by Gallatin. Length 30 ms., mean width 20; area 611 sq. ms. This county lies opposite to the mouth of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. Chief town, Golconda. Pop. in 1840, 4,094.

Poplar Grove, post office, Dinwiddie co., Va., 44 ms. S. from Richmond.——Post office, Newberry district, S. C., 46 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Poplar Plains, village, Fleming co., Ky., a little N. of E., 106 ms. from Frankfort.

Poplar Ridge, post office in the SW. part of Cayuga co., N. Y., about 15 ms. NNW. from Ithaca, and nearly a similar distance above Cayuga bridge.

Poplar Springs, village, NW. angle of Anne Arundel co., Md., 35 ms. N. from W. C.

Poplartown, village, Worcester co., Md.

Poplin, town, Rockingham co., N. H., 19 ms. W. from Portsmouth.

Popocatepetl, volcanic mountain of Mexico, in Puebla, rising to the great elevation of 17,716 feet above the level of the ocean. Lon. W. C. 21 30 W., lat. 19 0 N., 45 ms. SE. from Mexico.

Porsneck, town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg. It has manufactures of cloth and leather, and is seated on the Gama, near its conflux with the Orla, 8 ms. NE. of Saalfield.

Portage, co. of Ohio, bounded by Columbiana SE., Stark S., Medina W., Cuyahoga NW., Geauga N., and Trumbull E. Length 30 ms., breadth 24; area 720 sq. ms. This county was named from the interesting fact that it contains the short portage of one mile between the navigable waters of Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas rivers. It is by this route that a canal is projected to connect the Ohio waters with Lake Erie. The land is generally high, elevated, and considerably broken. Chief town, Ravenna. Pop. in 1820, 10,095; and in 1840, 22,965. For central lat., see *Ravenna*, Portage co., Ohio.

Portage Dessieux, village, St. Charles co., Mo., 25 ms. from St. Charles.

Port au Prince, seaport of St. Domingo, seated on a bay on the W. side of the island, of which part it is the capital. It was taken by the English and royalists in 1794, but the whole island has been since evacuated by the English. Lon. 72 10 W., lat. 18 45 N.

Port Byron, village, Cayuga co., N. Y.

Port Conway, village, King George co., Va., by post road 65 ms. S. from W. C.

Port Deposit, village, Cecil co., Md., on the left bank of Susquehannah river, at the head of tide water, and about one mile below the lower bridge on that stream, 5 ms. above and N. from Havre de Grace.

Port Elizabeth, village, Cumberland co., N. J., lying on the E. side of Maurice river, 25 ms. N. of Cape May C. H.

Porte Ottoman, or Ottoman Porte, Turkish title for the court of their sultans, from the ancient Arabian Kaliffs, who regarded the door of entrance to their palace the porte, or door par excellence.

Porter, tp., Oxford co., Me., 34 ms. SW. from Paris.——Tp., Niagara co., N. Y., on Lake Ontario. Pop. in 1820, 850.——Town on the Ohio river, in Scioto co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 879.

Porter Bridge, village, Oxford co., Me., 45 ms. NW. from Portland.

Portersville, Dubois co., Ia., post office and seat of justice, situated on Patoka river, by post road 136 ms. SSW. from Indianapolis, and 50 ms. SE. from Vincennes. Lat. 38 26 N., lon. W. C. 9. 42 W.

Port Gibson, seat of justice for Claiborne co., Miss., on the waters of the Bayou Pierre, 45 ms. NE. of Natchez, and 12 ms. E. of the Mississippi river, contains a branch of the State Bank, handsome court-house, and 100 dwelling-houses, some of which are in fine taste, and about 800 inhabitants. The circumjacent lands are of excellent quality, and in a high state of cultivation as cotton plantations.

Port Glasgow, post office, Seneca co., N. Y.

Port Jackson, so named by Captain Cook, a large bay on the coast of New South Wales, 3 leagues and a half N. of Cape Banks. The capes that form its entrance are high, rugged, and perpendicular cliffs. On proceeding within, in 1788, Governor Philip discovered a large branch extending to the S., and found himself perfectly land-locked, with a good depth of water; and finding also that the country was greatly superior to that round Botany Bay, he determined to fix a colony of convicts here, which had been originally intended for Botany Bay. Lon. 151 28 E., lat. 33 50 S.

Portici, village 4 ms. ESE. of the city of Naples, situated on the seaside, near Mount Vesuvius.

Port Kent, village, Essex co., N. Y.

Portland, peninsula of Eng., in Dorsetshire, surrounded with inaccessible rocks, except at the landing place. Its S. extremity, called Portland point, is in lon. 2 29 W., lat. 50 29 N.

Portland, port of entry, village, and seat of justice for Cumberland co., Me. It is situated in the lat. of 43 40 N., and lon. of 69 52 W., on a point of land in Casco bay, about 50 ms. SW. of Wiscasset, and 64 NE. of Portsmouth, N. H. The harbor is safe and commodious, and, being near the ocean, is seldom encumbered with ice. The trade of the city is very considerable in the fisheries, in lumber, and ship building. It contains two banks, an insurance office, and 8 or 10 places of public worship. A light-house, on Portland Head, facilitates the entrance into the harbor. Portland is very considerably the largest town in Maine. Pop. in 1810, 7,169; in 1820, 8,531; in 1830, 12,601; and in 1840, 15,218.

If the following extract from the National Intelligencer of September 19, 1825, was much more diffusive, I would still give it insertion under the head of Portland, Maine; no liberal reader will ask why.

The *School System* of the Eastern States deserves to be admired and imitated by the rest of the Union. It is the only system by which the benefits of education can be made as diffusive as they should be in this country. The following statement strikingly exemplifies how generally the people of that part of the Union are induced by the system to avail themselves of its advantages. The town of Portland, in Maine, embracing a pop. of 9,000 or 10,000, contains, by a late report, the following public schools, in which, at the annual examination, the number of pupils were found which is annexed to each. These are exclusive of the private seminaries of instruction.

Portland, Sept. 6.—Portland Public Schools.—On Thursday and Friday last week was the annual examination of the public schools in this town. The school committee, together with several gentlemen of the town and some strangers, visited the several public schools, and went through a minute and patient examination of the pupils in the va-

rious branches of instruction to which they had attended. The state of the schools generally was such as to give a high degree of satisfaction to all who visited them, and a most cheering promise of their future usefulness. The number of pupils in the several schools on the day of examination were as follows:

Mr. Libby's, classical	107
Mr. Jackson's, monitorial	182
Mr. Junkins's, North school	133
Miss Thrasher's, Centre school	121
Miss Kidder's, West school	136
Miss Hodgkins's, primary school	132
Miss Powell's, do.	128
Miss Talbot's, do.	76
Miss Baker's, colored	23
Total	1,038

Portland, town, Chautauque co., N. Y., on Lake Erie. Pop. in 1820, 1,162.——Village, Jefferson co., Ky., below Louisville.——Village, Dallas co., Ala., 16 ms. from Cahaba.

Port l'Orient.—See *Orient.*

Port Louis, strong town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, and late province of Bretagne, with a good harbor, at the mouth of the Blanet, 27 ms. W. of Vannes. Lon. 3 18 W., lat. 47 40 N.——French fortress, on the SW. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 73 16 W., lat. 18 18 N.——Town and harbor of the Isle of France. Lon. 57 28 E., lat. 20 9 S.

Port Mahon, excellent harbor in the island of Minorca, defended by one of the strongest citadels in Europe. Near it is the little trading town of Mahon. Lon. 3 48 E., lat. 39 50 N.—See *hilips, Fort St.*

Porto Bello, seaport of North America, on the N. coast of the Isthmus of Darien, having a large, commodious harbor, with good anchorage and shelter for ships; its entrance is narrow, and defended by several forts. It is 70 miles N. of Panama, and 300 W. of Carthagena. Lon. 80 45 W., lat. 9 33 N.

Porto Cavallo, seaport of Colombia, on the coast of Carracas. Lon. W. C. 9 10 E., lat. 10 25 N.

Porto del Principe, seaport on the N. coast of Cuba, with a good harbor. Lon. 78 15 W., lat. 21 52 N.

Porto Espana, capital of the island of Trinidad, is situated on a bay of the Gulf of Paria, and on the northwestern part of the island. Lat. 10 35 N., lon. from London 61 38 W., and 15 27 E. of W. C.

Porto Farina, seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, to the W. of the ruins of Carthage, and 30 ms. N. of Tunis. Lon. 10 16 E., lat. 37 12 N.

Porto Ferrajo, town of Italy, in the Isle of Elba, with a good citadel. It is seated on a long, high, and steep point of land, W. of the bay of the same name, which has two forts. It is 40 ms. NW. of Orbitello, and 60 S. by E. of Leghorn. This place has gained just celebrity from being the residence of Napoleon, from May 4th, 1814, until February 26th, 1815. Lon. 10 25 E., lat. 42 38 N.

Porto Galeto, seaport of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay, on a small river, 8 ms. N. of Bilboa. Lon. 3 11 W., lat. 43 22 N.

Porto Gruaro, town of Italy, in Friuli, on the Loma, 15 ms. W. of Marano.

Porto Hercole, seaport of Italy, in the State of Presidii, 4 ms. S. of Orbitello. Lon. 11 12 E., lat. 42 14 N.

Porto Longone, town of Italy, in the Isle of Elba, on the E. end of the island, 8 ms. SW. of Piombino. Lon. 10 10 E., lat. 42 52 N.

Porto Nova, seaport of Spain, in the province of Gallicia, near the mouth of the Leria, 54 ms. of Orense. Lon. 8 36 W., lat. 42 19 N.

Porto Pedro, seaport of the island of Majorca. Lon. 2 41 E., lat. 39 37 N.

Porto Praya, town and bay of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands. Lon. 23 29 W., lat. 14 53 N.

Porto Rico. See *Juan-de-Puerto Rico.*

Porto Santa Maria, seaport of Spain, seated in the Bay of Cadiz. It is a populous place, containing nearly 10,000 inhabitants, whose principal trade is in salt. It is 7 ms. N. of Cadiz.

Porto Santo, island of the Atlantic, the least of the Madeiras, 15 ms. in circumference. It has no harbor, but good anchorage in the road. Lon. 16 25 W., lat. 32 58 N.

Porto Seguro, capital of a government of the same name, in Brazil. It is seated in a fertile country, on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river that flows into the Atlantic. Lon. 38 50 W., lat. 17° S.

Porto Vechio, seaport of Corsica, seated on a bay on the E. coast of the island, 40 ms. N. of Sardinia. Lon. 9 20 E., lat. 41 42 N.

Porto Venereo, seaport of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, at the entrance of the Gulf of Spezzia. It has a good harbor, and is seated on the side of a hill, at the top of which is a fort, 45 ms. SE. of Genoa. Lon. 9 38 E., lat. 44 6 N.

Port Paix, town on the N. coast of St. Domingo, in the West Indies, with a good harbor. Lon. 72 55 W., lat. 19 58 N.

Port Penn, village, New Castle co., Del., at the mouth of a small creek, opposite to Reedy island, 8 ms. S. of New Castle.

Port Patrick, seaport of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, confined by the sea on one side, and on the other by over-hanging rocks and hills. It is 107 ms. SW. of Edinburgh, and 487 NW. of London.

Portree, town of Skye, one of the Western islands of Scotland. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in black cattle, and small horses, and kelp.

Port Republic, village, Rockingham co., Va., by postroad 149 ms. SW. by W. from W. C. and 131 NW. from Richmond.

Port Roseway. See *Shelburne.*

Port Royal, seaport of Jamaica, 6 ms. E. of Spanish Town, and as much by water SE. of Kingston. Lon. 76 45 W., lat. 18° N.——Town and fort of the island of Martinico, 21 ms. SE. of St. Pierre. Lon. 61 9 W., lat. 14 3 N.

Port Royal, island of S. C., lies between Broad river on the W., Whale sound N., and Beaufort entrance E. It is flat and in part marshy; soil however, where sufficiently elevated for agriculture, is fertile. It is about 18 ms. long, with a mean width of 5 ms., and forms part of Beaufort district, and contains the fine harbor and town

of Beaufort.——Town in Nova Scotia. See *Annapolis.*

Port Royal, village and port of Caroline co., Va., on the left bank of Rappahannoc, 30 ms. below Fredericksburg, and by postroad 65 ms. NNE from Richmond. Pop. about 1,500.——Village, Morgan co., In., about 40 ms. SW. from Indianapolis.——Village on Red River, Montgomery co., Tenn., 45 ms. WNW. from Nashville.

Portsea, island of Eng., between Chichester bay and the harbor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire. It is a low tract of considerable extent, separated from the mainland by a creek, over which is a bridge. At the SW. extremity of it, is situated the town of Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, seaport and borough of Eng. in Hampshire, on the Isle of Portsea. It is the most considerable haven for men-of-war in Eng. The spacious harbor is made by a bay, running up between the island and an opposite peninsula, having a narrow entrance commanded by the town and forts. Portsmouth is the most strongly fortified place in Great Britain. It is 20 ms. SSE. of Winchester, and 72 SW. of London. Lon. 1 1 W., lat., 50 49 N.

Portsmouth, town, seat of justice, and port of entry, Rockingham co., N. H. It is seated on the S. bank of the Piscataqua river and harbor, in lat. 43 9 N., and lon. 70 76 W. at the distance of 22 ms. N. of Newburyport, and 56 NE. of Boston. The harbor is one of the best in the U. S., and the trade extensive. From the excessive tides, the harbor is very seldom frozen. It is completely land-locked, and admits vessels of the largest class. The main entrance is about a mile wide, between the Kitterry shore and Great Island, and well defended by Forts Constitution and McClary. Depth from eight to ten fathoms. This town contains the ordinary co., buildings, four State banks, eight places of public worship, alms-house, female asylum, athenæum, an academy, two market houses, and three or four insurance offices. It it is situated between Newport and Bristol. Pop. in 1810, 6,934; in 1820, 7,327, and in 1840, 7,887.

Portsmouth, town, Newport co., R. I. Pop. 1810, 1,795; in 1820, 1,646.——Village, Norfolk co., Va., situated on Elizabeth river, opposite to the borough of Norfolk, 41 ms. SE. of Williamsburg, and 28 NE. of Suffolk, on Nansemond river. It supports a considerable trade. Pop. above 2,000.——Village and seat of justice, Wayne tp., Scioto co., O., on the eastern bank of Scioto river, just above its junction with the Ohio. It contains a court house and jail, a bank, a printing office, one bookstore, and six mercantile stores and two commission warehouses, which do pretty extensive business. Distance 45 ms. S. from Chillicothe, and 90 in the same direction from Columbus. Pop. 527. N. lat. 38 48, W. lon. 5 54. Pop. of the tp. 1840, 1,844.

Portsville, village, Alleghany co., N. Y.

Port Tobacco, vill. and seat of justice, Charles co., Md., on a small river of the same name, opening by a comparatively wide mouth into the Potomac river. N. lat. 38 20, lon. W. C. 2 E. Distant by postroad 34 ms. S. from W. C., and 71 SW. from Annapolis. Pop. 500.

Port William, village and seat of justice, Gallatin co., Ky., on the point of confluences of Kentucky and Ohio rivers. Lat. 38 40 N., lon. W. C. 8 5 W., and distant 44 ms. NW. from Frankfort.

Portugal, the most western country on the continent of Europe, about 310 ms. in length and 150 in breadth. The principal rivers are the Duero, the Tajo, or Douro, the Guadiana, the Minho, and the Munda, or Mondego. It is bounded on the W. and S. by the Atlantic ocean, and E. and N. by Spain. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, yet the air of the latter is much more temperate than that of the former on account of the neighborhood of the sea, and being less elevated. The mountain chains of the peninsula generally extend E. and W., and most of those of Spain reach into Portugal. The vegetable productions are very much varied, consisting of wheat, oats, barley, olives, apples, peaches, oranges, lemons, wines, &c. Silk is made in abundance, and of excellent quality. Wine is the chief article of export, but salt and wool are also produced and exported, in ordinary years, to the amount of one million and a half of dollars.

The recent revolutions in Europe and the Brazils have very materially affected the foreign and domestic relations of Portugal.—See *Brazil.*

The Portuguese monarchy comprises in Europe Portugal, divided into six provinces:

Entre Douero e-Minho, extreme NW. Chief city, Oporto. Pop. 883,000.

Tras-os-Montes, extreme NE. Chief city, Miranda. Pop. 310,000.

Beira, between Entre Douero-e-Minho, Trasos-Montes, and Estramadura and Alem-Tejo. Chief city, Coimbra. Pop. 1,024,000.

Estramadura, bounded by Beira NE., Alem-Tejo E. and SE., and the Atlantic ocean W. Chief city, Lisbon. Pop. 811,000.

Alem-Tejo, bounded by Beira N., Estramadura NW., Spain E., Algarva S., and Atlantic ocean SW. Chief city, Evora. Pop. 359,000.

Algarva, bounded by Alem-Tejo N., Spain E., and the Atlantic ocean S. and W. Chief city, Faro. Pop. 113,000.

Summary of European Portugal.

Provinces.	Extent, sq. ms.	Population.
Entre Douero-e-Minho .	2,775	883,000
Tras os Montes .	3,920	310,000
Beira .	8,285	1,024,000
Estramadura .	9,620	811,000
Alem Tejo .	9,945	359,000
Algarva .	2,000	113,000
Totals .	36,535	3,500,000

Foreign Possessions of Portugal.

In Asia: vice royalty of the Indus, with the government of Macao, having Goa for capital; province of Salsette, capital Damao or Diu, on the coast of Malabar. Supposed pop. 500,000.

Oceania: the island of Timor, almost the whole of Solor or Flores, and smaller islands. Pop. 45,000.

Africa: Azores, group of, capital Terceira, with a population of 220,000.

Madeira, Porto Santo, and smaller islands. Pop, 100,000.

Cape Verd, province, comprising the islands of St. Jago, Fogo, Brava, San Nicolao, Santo Antao, Mayo, St. Vincent, Sal, and Santa Luzia; also, on the coast of Senegambia, Cacheu and Bissao. Pop. 70,000.

On the eastern coast of Africa, Mozambique. Pop. 290,000.

Western coast, Angola and Congo, St. Thomé, &c. Pop. 375,000.

Summary.

European Portugal - - -	3,500,000
Vice-royalty of the Indies - -	500,000
Oceania - - - -	45,000
Azores - - - - -	220,000
Madeira, &c. - - -	100,000
Cape Verd - - - -	70,000
Angola, Congo, &c. - -	375,000
Mozambique - - -	290,000
Total pop. of the monarchy -	5,100,000

Posen, fortified city of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a university. It is seated in a pleasant plain, 27 ms. W. by S. of Gnesna. Lon. 17° W., lat. 52 24 N.—Government of Prussian Poland, of which Posen is the capital.

Posey, SW. co., Ia., occupying the peninsula between the Ohio and Wabash rivers, and bounded by Gibson N. and Vandenburg E. Length 30 ms., mean width 14; area about 430 sq. ms. Chief town, Mount Vernon. Pop. 1820, 4,061. Lat. 38° N., lon. W. C. 10 44 W.

Post Mill, village and post office, Orange co., Vt., 54 ms. N. from Montpelier.

Post Oak, springs and post office, Roane co., Tenn.

Poti, or *Potik*, town and seaport of Russia, on the left bank and near the mouth of the Phasis or Rioni river, on the extreme eastern shore of the Black sea, N. lat. 42 20. It is the mart of Mingrelia, Imireti, Guria, and Georgia, and amongst the cessions made by Turkey to Russia in the treaty of September, 1829.

Potomac, river of Va., Md., and Pa., is a stream of incalculable importance in the interior or inland navigation of the U. S. If we turn our eye to a map of Va., we perceive the extreme northwestern sources of James river flowing to the SW., along the mountain valleys; and, extending our view to the headwaters of Potomac, we behold them flowing parallel to each other NE., also down the mountain valleys; and in the latter case we are struck with the very remarkable fact, that the Potomac rises W. of all the ridges of the Appalachian system, except that denominated Laurel Hill—the SW. angle of Md., or extreme western source of the Potomac, having the residue of the collateral ridges to pierce in its progress towards its recipient, the Chesapeake bay. This peculiar structure of the river valleys of the U. S. yields an unequalled facility of forming inland water communication through a very broad chain of mountains. Before proceeding to describe the Potomac, it may be remarked that the Appalachian or Alleghany system of mountains does not form the dividing ridge which separates the waters flowing into the Atlantic ocean from those which enter the Mississippi basin, but that the separating river line cuts the mountains obliquely.

The Potomac, draining the valleys of the Appalachian mountains from N. lat 38 25 to 40°, unites its various branches before piercing the Blue Ridge, which it finally effects at Harper's Ferry, 60 ms. NW. from W. C. Below its passage through the Blue Ridge to its egress into Chesapeake bay is about 200 ms., following the windings of the stream. The tide ascends to Georgetown, 3 ms. above the capitol in Washington, where it is arrested by the gneiss range of rocks. Ships of the largest class are navigated to the navy yard, one mile below the capitol. Like all other tributaries of Chesapeake bay, the Potomac, below the head of tide water, opens gradually into a long narrow bay. By a singular caprice of custom, the Susquehannah is considered as terminating at the head of tide water; whilst, in fact, what is known by the name of Chesapeake bay is merely the continuation of that noble river; and, in strictness, James river, York river, Rappahannock river, and Potomac, are its tributaries.

The sources of Cheat river branch of the Monongahela, rise in Randolph co., Va., in the same valley with the Potomac and those of the Youghiogany, with a single intervening ridge separating them from those of the Potomac, partly in Randolph and Monongahela cos., in Va., and partly in Alleghany co., Md. Thus here again occurs the second instance of advancing from the S. to N., of the origin of waters flowing into the two opposite systems of the Mexican gulf and the Atlantic ocean, without an intervening mountain, and yet amidst the Appalachian ridges. The peculiar features we have noticed in this section of country has drawn the attention of persons inquiring into the subject of canal connection between the two river systems.

The SE. and main source of the Potomac rises in Pendleton co., Va., at lat. 31 25 N., and the next considerable stream of the valley, the Shenandoah, rises in Augusta co., as far S. as N. lat. 38°. The latter overheads the sources of York and Rappahannock rivers, and interlocks with the sources of James river; the middle ridge of the Appalachian, or the mountain properly called the Kittatinny, ranges between the Potomac proper and the Shenandoah. Both rivers and all their branches flow to the NE., down the mountain valleys. The Potomac continues in that direction as far as N. lat. 39 41, within 2 ms. of the south boundary of Pa., whence it turns at right angles, pierces the Kittatinny mountain, and flows to the SE. Forty ms. by comparative courses, below its passage through the Kittatinny, the Potomac receives the Shenandoah from the SW., and the united waters here pierce the Blue Ridge. This latter passage of the Potomac, through another of the Appalachian ridges, is known as the celebrated Harper's Ferry. At their junction the Potomac has flowed by comparative courses 160, and the Shenandoah 120 ms.

From Harper's Ferry to the head of tide water, or to where the Potomac quits the primitive and enters the alluvial sea border formation, is 50 ms., and thence continuing by a general course SE., and by comparative courses 100 ms., that river is lost in the Chesapeake bay at N. lat. 38°, having

regained exactly the lat. of the sources of Shenandoah. The entire length of the Potomac valley is 300 ms., presenting a very remarkable channel. Many of its minor valleys are composed of very productive soil, and already an immense amount of produce is reared within it, and transported to the Atlantic ports.

It may be remarked that tobacco, as a staple commodity in large quantities, may be considered as limited by this valley, whilst wheat, rye, and the apple, as staples, may be viewed as commencing. From the peculiar form of the valley, and from the very great difference of elevation of its parts, it presents a greater variety of climate than could be, upon a first glance upon its extent and position on a map, believed probable. If climate and the features of nature are both taken into the account, the Potomac presents the most favorable facilities of any river in the Susquehannah basin to effect a water communication between the Atlantic ocean and the valley of Ohio.

The Potomac, in its natural state, is the most navigable branch of the Susquehannah. Ships of any burden can be brought up to the navy yard at Washington, 5 ms. below the extreme head of tide water. Washington is upwards of 100 ms. in a direct line, and following the Chesapeake bay and Potomac river, about 200 ms. distant from the Atlantic ocean. Washington is, therefore, the point in the U. S. to which the largest vessels can be navigated the furthest into the interior of the continent.

Potosi, town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction to the S. of Charcos. Here are some of the best silver mines in all America, in a mountain in in the form of a sugar loaf. Silver was formerly very abundant in this place, but the mines are now much exhausted, or at least little is got in comparison of what was formerly. The country around is so naked and barren that the inhabitants get their provisions from the neighboring provinces. It is seated at the bottom of the mountain of Potosi, 260 ms. WNW. of Africa. Lon. W. C. 9 30 E., lat. 19 50 S.

Potosi, or *Mine-au-Burton*, town and seat of justice, Washington co., Mo., 70 ms. WSW. from St. Louis, and 55 W. from St. Genevieve. Mr. Schoolcraft, who visited this town, states that, at the epoch of his visit, (1818,) it contained 80 houses, a court-house, jail, and academy, 3 stores, 2 distilleries, 2 flour mills, 9 lead furnaces, 1 saw mill, and a post office. This traveller describes the site as a handsome eminence, a little N. of the principal mines, and separated from Mine à Burton by Mine creek. It is is environed by about 40 lead mines, within a radius of 20 ms. Lat. 37 56 N., lon. W. C. 13 24.

Potosi San Louis, formerly an intendency, now a State of Mexico, bounded S. by Queretaro and Guanaxuato, W. by Zacatecas, N. by New Leon, E. by Tamulipas and the Gulf of Mexico, and SE. by Vera Cruz. Length from N. to S. 200 ms, mean width about 95, area 19,000 sq. ms. Lying between lat. 21 40 and 24 20 N., and from lon. W. C. 21 10 to 24° W.

The new independent State of San Louis Potosi comprises the former province of San Louis in an intendency of much greater extent. Though of limited area, San Louis presents a very great inequality of climate, seasons, and of vegetable and mineral production. The western part commences on the elevated table land of Anahuac, at, perhaps, from 5,000 to 8,000 feet above the Gulf of Mexico. Falling from this aerial height to the bar of Tampico, the traveller, in a few days, experiences a change of temperature equal to 15° of latitude.

Crossed almost centrically by the northern tropic, and its parts differing so much in relative height, the air of this small State exhibits all the meteorological phenomena, usually found from the tropics to lat. 39°. Humboldt, speaking of the intendency, observes: "Of the whole intendency of San Louis Potosi, only that part which adjoins the province of Zacatecas, in which are the rich mines of Charcas, Guadalcazar, and Catorce, is a cold and mountainous country." The mountain region, reverted to by this acute observer, is the western part of the new State, and contains its capital. San Louis is very deficient in rivers or harbors, but rich in soil and mineral wealth. Upon Tanner's map, the pop. is stated at 174,957. This would yield a distributive pop. of a fraction above 10 to the sq. m.

Potosi, San Louis, city of Mexico, and seat of government for the State of San Louis Potosi. It is situated on the high table land of Anahuac, near the source of the river Panuco, 264 ms. NNW from the city of Mexico. Lat. 22 3 N., lon. W. C. 23 25 W. Pop. 15,000.

Potsdam, city of Prussia, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, with a palace belonging to the king of Prussia. It is the most elegant and singular city in Europe, on an island 10 ms. in circumference, formed by the rivers Spree and Havel, 12 ms. W. of Berlin. Lon. 13 46 E., lat. 51 52 N.——Province of German Prussia, comprehending the Ucker mark, the mark of Preignitz, and the greatest part of the Middle mark. It lies between Pomerania, West Prussia, and Saxony.——Town, St. Lawrence co., New York, on Racket river, about 90 ms. W. from Plattsburg. Pop. in 1820, 1,911.

Potter, co., Pa., bounded by Alleghany co., N. Y., N., Steuben, N. Y., NE., Tioga co., Pa., E., Lycoming SE. and S., and McKean W. Length 37, breadth 30 ms., area 1,100 sq. ms. This co. extends over an extensive table land, from which the rivers flow like radii from a common centre; Alleghany flows NW. into N. Y., the extreme SW. sources of Tioga river flow NE. also into N. Y., whilst in the intermediate space Genessee rises, and, flowing N., pursues its course towards Lake Ontario. Pine creek, Kettle creek, the Sinamahoning, and Driftwood branches of the W. branch of the Susquehannah, all rise in the southern section of this co., and flows S. All these streams rise near Coudersport, and very near the centre of the co. Pop. in 1820, 4,836; and in 1840, 3,371. Central lat. 41 45 N., lon. W. C. 1° W.

Potter, SE. tp. of Centre co., Pa. Pop. 1820, 1,810.

Potter's Hollow, village, Albany co., N. Y.

Pottersiown, village, Hunterdon co., N. Y., 12 ms NW. by W. from Somerville.

Pottiesville, village, Louisa co., Va., about 60 ms. from Richmond.

Potton, town of Eng., in Bedfordshire, 12 ms. E. of Bedford, and 48 N. by W. of London. Lon. 18′ W., lat. 52 11 N.

Pottsgrove, upper tp, of Montgomery co., Pa on the Schuylkill. Pop. in 1820, 1,822.

Pottstown, village, Montgomery co., Pa., in Pottsgrove tp., on the Schuylkill, 16 ms. below Reading.

Pottsville, village, Schuylkill co., Pa.

Poughkeepsie, town, the capital of Dutchess co., N. Y., situated on the E. bank of Hudson river, 47 ms. S. of the city of Hudson, and 85 N. of the city of N. Y. The village of Poughkeepsie is on an elevated plain, and has a neat and even romantic appearance. It is a place of considerable manufactures, and has, in addition to the ordinary co. buildings, an academy and five or six places of public worship. Pop. in 1810, 4,670; in 1820, 5,726; and in 1840, 10,006.

Poundridge, village, West Chester co., N. Y.

Powel's River, the NW. branch of Tennessee, rises in Scott and Lee cos., flows SW., and enters Claiborne co., Tenn., and joins Clinch river at Grantsborough, in the southern part of Campbell co.

Powell's Mountain, an Appalachian ridge, extending between Clinch and Powel's rivers, in Scott and Lee cos., Va., and in Claiborne co., Tenn.

Powell's Tavern, post office, Goochland co., Va., 27 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Powell's Valley, partly in Va., and partly in Tenn., spreads between Powell's and Cumberland mountains.

Powelton, town, Hancock co., Ga., on the right side of the Ogeeche, near its source, 35 ms. NNE. from Milledgeville. It is the seat of an academy.

Powhatan, or *Pohatan*, co. of Va., on James river, bounded by Chesterfield SE., Appomattox river or Amelia S., Cumberland W., and James river or Goochland N. Length 20, mean width 16 ms; area 320 sq. ms. Its chief town, Scottsville, is about 25 ms. nearly W. from Richmond. Pop. in 1820, 8,292; in 1840, 7,924.

PRAGMATIC, Greek root *prasso*, to do, or to practise. From this source comes *pragmatic sanction*. In France, during the three first races of its kings, this title was given to royal acts made in concert with the grandees. In Germany, pragmatic sanctions were the resolutions made by the general diet of the empire.

The title of PRAGMATIC SANCTION has been, at a much more recent date, made remarkable from that constitution or settlement made in 1772 by the emperor Charles VI, in favor of his daughter Maria Theresa, securing to her and heirs the succession, he having no sons. This pragmatic sanction was confirmed by the imperial diet, and guaranteed by many of the other Powers of Europe.

The Council of Basil, which terminated its sittings in 1449, made, during its session, several decrees in regard to the church. These decrees were in part adopted by the French nation, and served as base to the famous PRAGMATIC SANCTION which Charles VII caused to be drawn up at Bourges in 1438, and whose stipulations formed the constitution, in great part, of what has been called "*The Liberties of the Gallican Church*." The example of the French was speedily followed by the Germans, who acceded to those decrees at the diet of Mayence, 1439.

Prague, capital city of Bohemia, on both sides of the Muldau, 5 ms. below the mouth of the Beraun. It is the military headquarters, seat of the highest courts of justice, and the general winter rendezvous of the nobility and gentry of Bohemia. The climate, though cold, is healthy. The university of Prague was instituted in 1348 by Charles IV., and is the most ancient in Germany. It is still a very flourishing institution. Lat. 50 5 N., lon. 14 25 E.; 160 ms. English NW. from Vienna, 70 SSE. from Dresden, and 170 a little E. of S. from Berlin.

Prairie, tp., Wayne co., O., 6 ms. S. from Wooster. Pop. 1820, 706.——Tp. in the western limits of Franklin co., O. Pop. 1820, 322.

Prairie Creek, village, Vigo co., Ia., 95 ms. SW. by W. from Indianapolis.

Prairie du Chien, settlement on the left bank of the Mississippi river, Crawford co., Michigan, above the mouth of Wisconsin river. It is an ancient settlement, made by French traders. The U. S. Fort Crawford stands in this settlement.

Prairie du Roche, village, Randolph co., Ill. It is the same village named often Prairie du Rocher.—See *Prairie du Rocher*.

Prairie Mound, village, Lillard co., Mo.

Prairie du Rocher, tp., Randolph co., Ill., 12 ms. from Kaskaskias.

Pralleville, village, Hunterdon co., N. J.

Prattsburg, town, Steuben co., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1,377.

Pratteville, village, Allegheny co., Md., on the road from Hancockstown to Cumberland, and nearly midway between those places, and by post-road 115 ms. NW. from W. C.

Praya—See *Portu Praya*.

Preble, co. of O., bounded by Ia. W., Darke N., Montgomery E., and Butler S. Length 24, breadth 18 ms.; area 432 sq. ms. Surface generally level, and soil productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. Chief town, Eaton.——Town, Cortland co., N. Y. Pop, 1840, 19,482.

PRECESSION, or, far more correctly, RECESSION, of the equinoxes. This term is used to express an annual change of place of equinoxial points, arising from a slow but constant deflexion of the earth's axis from its parallelism of 50″.1 annually. The solar year is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 52 seconds; the sidereal year is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 12 seconds: difference of time 20 minutes and 20 seconds, which the sidereal year exceeds the solar; or the earth comes from equinox to equinox 1,220 seconds sooner than from star to star; and hence the *recession* westward of the equinoxial points.

Precop, or *Perecop*, town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf, and province of Taurida, seated on the isthmus that joins the Crimea to the continent. A deep trench, 4 ms. in length, is cut across the isthmus, over which is a bridge, and upon that a vaulted gate, called the Golden Gate of the Tartars. Lon. 35 34 E., lat. 46 8 N.

Precopia, town of European Turkey, in Servia, on the river Morave, 20 ms. W. from Niesa.

Pregel, river of East Prussia, which issues from

the Lake Angerburg, and, flowing by Insterburg, Welau, and Konigsburg, enters the eastern extremity of the Frisch Haff.

Premislau, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg, with a strong castle, and a Greek and Latin bishop's see. It is seated on the river Sana, 60 ms. W. by S. of Lemburg. Lon. 21° E., lat. 49° N.

Prenzlo, town of Brandenburg, capital of the Ucker Mark. It contains 6 churches, and has a considerable trade in corn, tobacco, and cattle. It is seated on the lake and river Ucher, 60 ms. NNE. of Berlin. Lon. 13 50 E., lat. 53 19 N.

Prerau, town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is seated on the Beczwa, 13 ms. SE. of Olmutz. Lon. 17 29 E., lat. 49 33 N.

Presburg, fortified city, capital of Lower Hungary, with a strong castle on a hill. It is seated on the Danube, which is here very rapid, and about 250 yards in breadth. The inhabitants are estimated at 27,000. Here the States of Hungary hold their assemblies, and in the cathedral the sovereign is crowned. In December, 1805, a treaty of peace was concluded here between Austria and France. Presburg is 31 ms. E. by S. of Vienna, and 95 WNW. of Buda. Lon. 17 7 E., lat. 48 9 N.

Presburg, or *Posonyi-Varmegye*, palatinate of Hungary, of which Presburg is the capital.

Prescot, town of Eng., in Lancashire. Here are manufactures of watch movements, pinion wire, small files, and coarse earthen ware, and around it are many coal mines. It is 8 ms. E. from Liverpool.

Prescott, village of U. C., on St. Lawrence, nearly opposite Ogdensburg.——Village, Hampshire co., Mass., 76 ms. westerly from Boston.

Pressley's, Abbeville district, S. C.

Preston, town, New London co, Ct., on the E. side of the river Thames, 15 ms. above New London. Pop. 1840, 1,899.——Town, Chenango co., N. Y. The tp. of Preston lies W. of Norwich; the post office 106 ms. W. from Albany.——County, Virginia, bounded by Monongahela county N., Alleghany county, Maryland, E., Randolph co., Virginia, S., and Harrison W. Length 26, mean width 16 ms.; area 416 sq. ms. Surface either hilly or mountainous. Cheat river, or the SE. branch of Monongahela, flows through it from S. to N. Pop. in 1820, 3,428; and in 1840, 6,866. Cent. lat. 39 17 N., lon. W. C. 2 45 W.

Preston Hollow, post office, Albany co., N. Y., about 20 ms. from Albany.

Prestonsberg, village and seat of justice, Floyd co., Ky., on the west branch of Big Sandy river, by postroad 209 ms. SE. by E. from Frankfort. Lat. 37 44 N., lon. W. C. 5 36 W.

Prestonville, village, Rhea co., Tenn., 140 ms. by postroad a little S. of E. from Murfreesborough.

Prevesa, town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, built by the emperor Augustus, in memory of his victory over Anthony. It is seated on a mountain, on the Gulf of Arta, 70 ms. NW. of Lepanto. Lon. 21 5 E., lat. 39 14 N.

Prewitt's Knob, village, Barren co., Ky., 144 ms. SSW. from Frankfort.

Price's Tavern, and post office, Louisa co., Va., 60 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Priestford, village, Hartford county, Maryland.

Prince Edward, co. of U. C., occupying a peninsula between Lake Ontario and the bay of Quinti.

Prince Edward, co., Va., bounded by Lunenberg SE., Charlotte S. and SW., Buckingham NW., Cumberland or Appomattox river N., Amelia NE., and Nottaway E. Length 25, mean width 10 ms.; area 250 sq. ms. It is drained by the sources of Appomattox. Chief town, Farmville. Pop. 1820, 12,557; and in 1840, 14,069. Cent. lat. 37 12 N., lon W. C. 1 30 W.

The following additional information respecting this co. was forwarded to the publishers of the former edition, and continued in this from the importance of its contents.

The co. derives great advantage from the navigation of the Appomattox. A large part is fertile, well watered, and highly cultivated. Industry and economy characterize the inhabitants. The most numerous religious denominations are the Methodist and Baptist; there are 3 Presbyterian churches. An English school is kept in every neighborhood; 6 or 8 valuable classic schools are maintained; and great attention is given by the more wealthy citizens to female education. Various benevolent associations are formed for the distribution of bibles and tracts, for the support of Sabbath schools, and for educating indigent and promising youth.

Hampden Sydney College, in this co., has an elevated, dry, and remarkably healthy situation, 80 ms. SW. from Richmond, and central to the southern section of Va. The college was founded in 1775.

The charter is as liberal and ample as that of any college in the U. S. The corporation consists of 27 men, most of whom are graduates of other colleges. The laws of the corporation, which relate to the instruction and to the internal government of the college, are committed to the faculty, consisting of the president, professors, and tutors.

The following professorships have been established; the president is the professor of Mental Philosophy, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Law. The professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, of Mathematics, and of the Learned Languages.

The apparatus is adequate to a very liberal course of experiments in chemistry and natural philosophy. A collection of valuable specimens is the commencement of a mineralogical cabinet. The college library, with those belonging to the Philanthropic, the Union, and Philosophical societies, exceed 2,000 select volumes. The permanent funds of the college consist in land, and bank stock. By a provision of the Legislature, it will receive more ample endowment.

There is also a valuable academy, under the direction of the faculty, in which those studies only are taught that are required for the admission into the lowest college class. The college year has two sessions; the winter session, six months, commences with November and ends with April. The summer session commences with June, and ends

with the college commencement, on the last Thursday in September.

The expenses are—

For board,	$10	a month,	$100	for the year.
For tuition,	4	do	40	do
For room rent and servants	1	do	10	do
Amount	$15		$150	

There is no town or village in the vicinity of the college, and the students are distinguished for virtue and order.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

ACADEMY ATTACHED TO THE COLLEGE.

Murray's English Grammar; Adam's Latin Grammar.

Sacred History; Mair's Introduction; Cæsar's Commentaries.

Elements of Geography and Ancient History; Valpey's Greek Grammar, and the Greek Testament; Virgil and Latin Prosody.

Classical Dictionary; Tooke's Pantheon, and Adam's Roman Antiquities, to be consulted and studied so that the student may explain all classic allusions.

Dalzel's Collectanea Græca Minora; Sallust and Webber's Arithmetic as far as Proportion.

COLLEGE.

Each class has two studies, and a daily recitation in each study, except the senior.

Freshman Class.—Winter session.

Cicero's Orations; Græca Majora—the historians, Xenophon, Plato, Herodotus, and Thucydides.

Webber's Arithmetic, and Day's Algebra.

Summer session.

Playfair's Euclid, 4 books; and Græca Majora—the orators, Lysias, Isocrates, and Demosthenes.

English Grammar, Murray's 8vo. vol., and Blair's Rhetoric.

Composition every four weeks through the year.

Sophomore Class.—Winter session.

Hedge's Logic; Morse's Geography, 8vo. vol.; Tytler's Elements of History, and Chronology.

Livy with Roman Antiquities continued; and Græca Majora—the critics, Aristotle, Dionysius, and Longinus.

Summer session.

Euclid, including the supplements; Day's plain Trigonometry and Logarithms, and Mensuration of Superfices and Solids.

Græca Majora—the poets, Homer, Sophocles, Euripides, &c., with Greek versification.

Composition every three weeks through the year.

Junior Class.—Winter session.

Gorham's Chemistry, 8vo. 2 vols., with Experiments, &c., and its application to Agriculture; Mineralogy.

Day's Surveying and Navigation; and Conic Sections.

Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry, and Fluxions.

Summer session.

Enfield's Natural Philosophy, with Experiments, &c.

Horace—Editio Expurgata with Latin Prosody.

Compositions every two weeks through the year.

Senior Class.—Winter session.

Stewart's Philosophy of the Mind; Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric, and Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy.

Summer session.

Enfield's Astronomy; and Laws of Nature and of Nations, by Vattel.

Dissertations every two weeks, and forensicks every four weeks through the year.

The seniors are required to review the most important studies of the course.

The members of each class declaim in public once in four weeks—the senior members pronounce original orations.

Prince Edward, C. H. and post office, Prince Edward co., Va

Prince Frederick, village and seat of justice, Calvert co., Md., 40 ms. nearly S. from Annapolis. Lat. 38 32 N., lon. W. C. 26′ E.

Prince George's, co., Md., bounded by Montgomery co., in Md., NW., District of Columbia and Potomac river W., Charles co. S., and Patuxent river E. and NE. Length 30 ms., mean width 17; area, 510 sq. ms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil of middling quality. Chief town, Upper Marlborough. Pop. in 1820, 20,216; and in 1840, 19,539. Central lat. 38 40 N., lon. W. C. 13′ E.

Prince George's, co., Va., bounded by James river and Appomattox river N., Dinwiddie co. W., Sussex and Surry SE., and James river E. Length 26 ms., mean width 12; area 312 sq. ms. The southern side of this co. is drained by the various sources of the Nottaway and Blackwater rivers. Surface moderately hilly, and soil tolerably productive. Pop. in 1820, 8,030; and in 1840, 7,175. Central lat. 37 7 N., lon. W. C. 20′ W.

Prince of Wales' island, or *Pulo Pinang*. Lon. 100 19 E., lat. 5 25 N. It lies off the Malay peninsula. An English fort and factory has existed here since 1786, and has become a very important mart commanding the trade of the straits of Malacca.

Prince of Wales Cape, the most western extremity of all America, hitherto known, discovered by Captain Cook in 1778. Lon. 168 5 W., lat. 65 46 N.

Prince of Wales, Fort, the most northern settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company, seated on the W. side of Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of Churchill river. Lon. 94 7 W., lat. 58 47 N.

Prince's Bridge, post office, Chatham co., N. C.

Princess Ann, village and seat of justice, Somerset co., Md., at the head of the Manokin river, eastern shore, about 90 ms. SE. from W. C. It is a place of considerable trade, and contains the county buildings, 3 places of public worship, and a bank.

Princess Ann, SE. co., Va., bounded by the Atlantic ocean E., Currituck co., in N. C., S. Norfolk co. W., and Chesapeake, or rather Lynhaven bay N. Length 30 ms., mean width 10; area 300 sq. ms. Chief town, Kempsville. Pop. in 1840, 7,285.——C. H. and post office, Princess Anne co., Va., 20 ms. from Norfolk, and 114 SE. by E. from Richmond.

Princeton, village, Worcester co , Mass., 19 ms. a little W. of N. from Worcester.——Village, Schenectady co., N. Y., 18 ms. from Albany.——Town, Worcester co., Mass., 16 ms. N. from Worcester. Wachusett mountain, rising to near 3,000 feet above the ocean level, stands in the N. part of this tp.——Town and seat of a college, in the NE. part of Mercer co., N. J., 18 ms. SW. of New Brunswick, 10 ms. NE. of Trenton, and 40 of Philadelphia, in lat. 40 22 N., and lon. 74 34 W. The college erected here, called Nassau-hall College, founded in 1738, is a handsome stone building, 180 feet wide by 54 deep, placed on a small eminence that commands a pleasing view of the adjacent country. The presidents have been distinguished for learning and piety, and the institution has produced men of extensive usefulness in church and State.

The college library contains about 8,000 volumes, with a fine philosophical apparatus, and a real treasure of science; an orrery constructed by the celebrated David Rittenhouse; and a valuable cabinet of mineralogy and natural history in general.

The faculty consists of a president, vice president, who is professor of languages and belles lettres; a professor of mathematics and mechanical philosophy, and a professor of chemistry, experimental philosophy, and natural history; with three tutors. Students about 120.

According to Dr. Morse, the number of persons educated in this college from its foundation were 1,425, of whom 1,023 were living in 1815. Annual amount of collegiate and other expenses for a student at this college, $225.

A theological seminary was formed here in 1812, by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church. The edifice for this institution is a spacious stone building, standing to the E. of the road from Princeton to Trenton, a little S. of the village. The foundation has two professors, one for didactic and polemic theology, and the other of ecclesiastical history. Students about 70.

Princeton, village, Caldwell co., Ky., 60 ms. NW. by W. from Russelville.——Village, Butler co., O., 6 ms. E. from Hamilton, and 19 ms. N. from Cincinnati.——Town and seat of justice, Gibson co., In., containing about 100 houses, and 500 inhabitants, 30 ms. S. from Vincennes, and about an equal distance from Evansville, on Ohio.

Prince William, tp. of York co., N. Brunswick.

Prince William, county, Virginia, bounded by Potomac river E., Stafford co. SE., Fauquier SW. and W., Loudoun N., and the Occoquon river, or Fairfax, NE.; length 30 ms., mean with 10, area 300 sq. ms. Chief towns, Haymarket and Dumfries. Surface near the Potomac very hilly, and soil sandy. Pop. in 1820, 9,419; and in 1840, 8,144. Central lat. 38 38 N., lon. W. C. 30′ W.

Prince William Henry's Island, island in the Eastern ocean, lying WNW. of Tench's island. It is pretty high, and 70 miles in circuit. A high mountain rising in the centre of it was called Mount Philip. Lon. 149 30 E, lat. 1 32 S.——Island of the South Pacific ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767. Lon. 141 6 W., lat. 17° S.

Prince William's Sound Gulf, on the northwest coast of America, so named by Captain Cook in 1778.

Principato, province of Naples, divided into Principato Ulteriore and Principato Citeriore—that is, the Further and Hither Principality. Principato Citeriore is bounded on the N. by Principato Ulteriore and Terra-di-Lavora, on the W. and S. by the Mediterranean, and on the E. by Basilicata. It is 60 miles long and 30 broad; the soil is fertile in wine, corn, oil, and saffron; and it has a great deal of silk and several mineral springs. Salerno is the capital. Principato Ulteriore is bounded on the N. by the Molise and Terra-di-Lavora, on the W. by the Mediterranean, on the S. by Principato Citeriore, and on the E. by Capitanata. It is 37 ms. long and 30 broad.

Prisdenia, town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, on the Drinn, 32 miles NE. of Albanapolis, and 195 N. of Belgrade. Lon. 21 3 E., lat. 42° N.

Pristina, town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, on the Rusca, 58 ms. NW. of Nissa, and 150 SE. of Belgrade. Lon. 22 5 E., lat. 42 43 N.

Pritzwalk, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the marche of Prignitz, 44 ms. N. of Brandenburg, and 54 NW. of Berlin. Lon. 12 13 E., lat. 53 9 N.

Privas, town of Fr., in the dep. of Ardeche, and late province of Dauphiny, on a hill, near the confluence of three small rivers, 16 ms. N. of Viviers. Lon. 4 41 W., lat. 44 45 N.

Procita, island of Italy, in the gulf of Naples, near that of Ischia. It is 8 ms. in circumference, and very fertile and populous. The capital, of the same name, is a small fortified place, on a high craggy rock, by the sea side. Lon. 14 8 E., lat. 40 42 N.

Proctorsville, village, Windsor co , Vt., by post road 88 ms. S. from Montpelier.

Prodano, anciently *Spectaria*, island in the Mediterranean, near the W. coast of the Morea. It is 36 miles SSE. of Zante. Lon. 21 24 E., lat. 37 15 N.

Prolegomena, nearly synonymous with *preface*, or preparatory remarks, to explain what is to follow.

Proletaire, *proletarius*, Latin, used by the Romans as a term of contempt for the mass of poor persons who furnished to the republic only children—*proles*. This term, now adopted with an acceptation, meaning the common people, and respectfully, also, into the French language, has not, however, until recently, been introduced into their Lexicons. It is not found in the Dictionary of the Academy, (edition 1814,) but is in that of Landais, 1834. It is introduced in this our Dictionary from the evidence it affords of the estimation in which were held, not the slaves, but even the mass of free but poor people by the Romans, and how much the import of a word depends on the tone of thinking, and, finally, from the proof it gives in its modern acceptation of the increased value set on human life, independent of externals.

Pron, town of the kingdom of Burmah, seated on the Menan, 200 ms. NW. of Pegu. Lon. 94° E., lat. 17 50 N.

Propagande. Thus abridged is the general title given to the congregation De Propaganda Fide, established at Rome in 1622, by Gregory, XV., for the propagation of the Faith. There was, in 1649, established in England a society with the same title and for like purpose. Indeed, any missionary society established with a view to propa-

gate the Christian religion, is really a society *de propagande fide*.

Prospect, town, Hancock co., Me., on the W. side of Penobscot river, 8 ms. NE. of Belfast and 7 S. of Frankfort, all lying on the same river. Pop. in 1810, 1,300; and in 1820, 1,771.——Town, Prince Edward co., Va., by post road 105 miles SW. from Richmond.

Prospect Hill, village, Rensselaer co., N. Y., 23 ms. from Albany.——Post office, Fairfax co., Va., 14 miles N. by W. from W. C.——Village, Caswell co., N. C., by post road 88 miles NW. from Raleigh.

Provence, late province of France, 138 miles long, and 100 broad, bounded on the N. by Dauphiny, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by the river Rhone, which separates it from Languedoc, and on the E. by the Alps and the river Var. The air near the Alps and Dauphiny is cold, on the seacoast hot, and in the middle, temperate. In that which was called Upper Provence, the soil is fertile in corn and pastures, but in Lower Provence dry and sandy. It produces, however, wine, oil, figs, almonds, prunes, and pomegrantes, along the seacoast from Toulon to Nice. There are orange and citron trees in the open fields, and many medicinal plants, mineral waters, and mines of several kinds. Provence now forms the departments of Var, the Lower Alps, and the Mouths of the Rhone.

Providence, capital of the State of Rhode Island, a town and port of entry, situate in Providence county, and on Providence river, near the head of Naragansett bay, and in lat. 41 49 N., and lon. 71 23 W. It lies 30 ms. N. by W. of Newport, and 45 SW. of Boston. The harbor is safe and commodious, though inferior to that of Newport. This is one of the most flourishing towns, compared to its extent, in the United States, and the most manufacturing in proportion to population. The manufactures of cotton cloths employ in Providence and vicinity above 100 factories—the mass of the business and capital of which centre in that city.

The manufacturing and commercial prosperity of Providence have advanced together. The amount of shipping approaches 20,000 tons, a considerable part of which is engaged in the cotton trade.

Brown University, in Providence, was originally established in Warren in 1764, and, in 1770, removed to Providence. It possesses a president and eight professors, in mathematics, natural philosophy, of law, of moral philosophy and metaphysics, of oratory, belles lettres, of anatomy and surgery, of materia medica and botany, of the theory and practice of physic, and of chemistry. The library exceeds 5,000 volumes. The philosophical apparatus is extensive. The whole institution is highly respectable and flourishing. Number of students usually about 120.

Progressive population of Providence in—

1810,	whites	9,200
	colored	871
	Total	10,071
1820,	whites	10,788
	colored	979
	Total	11,767
1840,	whites	21,869
	colored	1,302
	Total	23,171

Providence, northern co. of Rhode Island, bounded by Connecticut W., Massachusetts N. and E., and Kent county, in Rhode Island, S.; length 20 ms., width 18, area 360 sq. miles. Surface generally hilly, and soil of mixed and middling quality. It is drained by the various branches of Providence river. Chief town, Providence. Pop. in 1820, 35,726; and in 1840, city of Providence and residue of the co., 58,073.

Providence, town, Saratoga co., N. Y., on the W. side of the Hudson, 25 miles N. of Albany.——Tp., Essex co., N. J., on the Passaic, 11 ms. W. from Newark.——Town, Luzerne co., Penn., on both sides of Lackawannock, 10 ms. NE. from Wilkesbarre.——Tp., Bedford co., Pa., on both sides of the great road from Chambersburg to Bedford, and SE. from Juniata river.——One of the least of the Bahama islands, but the best of those planted by the English. It lies 200 ms. E. of Florida. Lon. 77 1 W., lat. 24 50 N.——Island in the Atlantic, 150 miles E. of the coast of Nicaragua. Lon. 80 44 W., lat. 13 25 N.

Providence, North, tp., Providence co., Rhode Island, immediately N. from the city of Providence. Pop. in 1820, 2,420.

Providence, Nether, tp., Delaware co., Pa., between Crum and Ridley creeks, 12 miles WSW. from Philadelphia.

Providence, Upper, tp., Delaware co., Penn.—above the preceding.

Providence, Lower, tp., Montgomery co., Pa., on the Schuylkill, below the mouth of Perkiomen creek.

Providence, Upper, tp., Montgomery co., Pa., on the Schuylkill, above the mouth of Perkiomen creek.

Providence, lake, Louisiana, in Concordia, once a bend of the Mississippi river; from this lake issues the source of the Tensaw river. It is situated W. of the Mississippi, 40 ms. above the Yazoo.——Town, Mecklenburg co., N. C., by post road 177 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Providence Inn, post office, Chesterfield co., Va., 27 ms. from Richmond.

Providence Meeting-house, Delaware co., Pa.

Provinceton, town, Barnstable co., Mass., on a sterile spot at the point of Cape Cod, and engaged principally in catching, curing, and vending fish, which has rendered the inhabitants hardy and expert mariners. It lies in lat. 42 N., and lon. 70 9 W.; about 140 ms. SE. of Boston by land, and about 50 by water.

Provins, town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and late province of the Isle of France, on the Vouzie, 30 ms. SE. of Meaux, and 47 SE. of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E., lat. 48 34 N.

Prowellsville, village, York co., Pa., 7 ms. S. from Harrisburg.

Pruck, town of Austria, seated on the Leita, 22 ms. SW. of Presburg, and 22 SE. of Vienna. Lon. 16 58 E., lat. 48 5 N.

Pruce, town of Germany, in Styria, seated on the Muehr, 66 ms. SW. of Vienna. Lon. 15 25 E., lat. 47 24 N.

Pruntytown, village, Harrison co., Va, on the road from Clarksburg eastward, and at the ferry over the E. fork of Monongahela river, 17 ms. NE. by E. from Clarksburg, and by post road 210 ms. a little N. of W. from W. C.

Prussia, Kingdom of. The Kingdom of Prussia is situated, like Austria, nearly in the centre of Europe, and, like it, is composed of various countries, provinces, and districts, inhabited by people of different nations and languages, and who have no stronger bond of union than that of being placed in one sovereignty. Exclusive of Neufchatel and of some small isolated districts in Saxony, the kingdom is formed of two large, unequal, and distinct tracts of country, separated from each other by the German States of Hanover, Brunswick, Hesse, Nassau, and the Kingdom and Duchies of Saxony. Outline very irregular; of course no definite mean length or breadth can be given. Distance from the southwestern to the northeastern extremes something above 700 Eng. ms. The aggregate area in English sq. ms., 93,603.

The kingdom is divided, exclusive of Neufchatel, into eight provinces, and those subdivided into twenty five governments, (Regierungs bezerhe,) and still further portioned into 328 circles.

TABLE OF PROVINCES AND GOVERNMENTS OF PRUSSIA.

Names of the provinces and governments.	Area of Provs. in in Eng. sq. ms.	Pop. of Provs. to Eng. sq. mile.	Population.	Protestants.	Catholic.	Capitals.	Population.
Province of Prussia	22,000	120					
Government of Koenigsberg	-	-	746,462	1,138,842	168,625	Koenigberg	67,941
Government of Gumbinnen	-	-	558,192			Gumbinnen	5,635
Government of Dantzic	-	-	849,218			Dantzic	61,102
Government of Marienwerder	-	-	499,001	416,664	400,730	Marienwerder	4,929
Province of Posnania	10,000	117	-	-	352,564		
Government of Posen	-	-	788,578	-	-	Posen	
Government of Bromberg	-	-	381,123	-	-	Bromberg	
Province of Brandenburg	13,644	127					
Government of Frankfort	-	-	736,089	-	-	Frankfort	16,056
Government of Potsdam	-	-	1,005,322	-	-	Berlin	236,880
Province of Pomerania	10,740	92					
Government of Stettin	-	-	464,440	3,909,831	41,924	Stettin	32,191
Government of Cuestrin	-	-	365,417		-	Cuestrin	4,809
Government of Stralsund	-	-	160,428	-	-	Stralsund	15,869
Province of Saxony	8,600	181					
Government of Magdeburg	-	-	596,981	-	-	-	51,046
Government of Merseburg	-	-	652,591	-	-	-	8,823
Government of Erfurt	-	-	312,615	222,649	88,627	-	25,127
Province of Silesia	13,846	121	-	1,412,836	1,241,999		
Government of Breslau	-	-	1,027,799	1,027,799	-	Breslau	90,000
Government of Oppeln	-	-	807,393	-	-	Oppeln	4,896
Government of Liegnitz	-	-	844,281	-	-	Leignitz	9,617
Province of Westphalia	6,973	190	-	1,019,338	1,115,993		
Government of Munster	-	-	405,275	-	-	Munster	17,570
Government of Minden	-	-	417,276	-	-	Minden	8,969
Government of Arnsberg	-	-	503,916	-	-	Arnsberg	2,970
Province of the Rhine	7,800	317	-	121,974	1,503,193		
Government of Cologne	-	-	426,694	-	-	Cologne	65,441
Government of Dusseldorf	-	-	766,837	-	-	Dusseldorf	28,710
Government of Coblenz	-	-	461,907	-	-	Coblenz	14,888
Government of Treves	-	-	446,796	-	-	Treves	15,218
Aix-la-Chapelle	-	-	371,489	-	-	Aix-la-Chapelle	36,809
Total	93,603		14,098,125	8,604,748	5,294,303		

Prussia comprises a part of that great plain which, commencing in France, extends to the extreme northeastern angle of Europe with a general NW. slope. Advancing from W. to E. Prussia is traversed or drained by the rivers Rhine, Ems, Weser, Elbe, Oder, Vistula, Pregel, and Niemen. With very partial exceptions the surface is level, with a soil rather sterile, though cultivated by a population rising above 150 to the English sq. m. Were the entire zone of the U. S. from ocean to ocean comparatively thus peopled, they would exceed three hundred millions. Prussia, from Upper Silesia, lat. 49 50, extends to Polangen on the Baltic, lat, 55 54, or a small space above 5° of N. lat. From the northern inclination and exposure of its surface, the winters of Prussia are colder than those of Southern Sweden and the Danish islands.

Pruth, river of Poland which rises in Red Russia, in the mountain of Crapach, crosses part of the palatinate of Lemburg, runs through all Moldavia, and falls into the Danube.

Pskof, or *Pleskof*, government of Russia, formerly comprised in the government of Novogorod.

Pskof, or *Pleskof*, an archiepiscopal town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, on the river Velika, 80 ms. S. of Narva, and 150 S. by W. of Petersburg. Lon. 27 52 E., lat. 57 58 N.

Pskof Pleskof, lake of Russia, in a government of the same name.

Puckholi, town of Hindoostan proper, in the province of Lahore. Lon. 72 5 E., lat. 33 45 N.

Pudder, river of Hindoostan proper, which rises in the SW. part of Agimere, divides the provinces of Cutch and Guzerat, and falls into the gulf of Cutch.

Pudoga, town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. It lies on the E. coast of the lake Onezkoe, 108 ms. E. of Olonetz. Lon. 36 30 E., lat. 61 36 N.

Puebla, town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated near the Guadiana, 15 ms. W. of Meridad. Lon. 6 28 W., lat. 38 42 N.

Puebla-de-los-Angeles, formerly an intendancy, now a State of Mexico, bounded by the Pacific ocean S., Mexico W., Queratarо NW., Vera Cruz NE., and Oaxaca E. and SE. Length 350 ms., mean breadth 53, area 18,441 sq. ms. This State extends from 16 57 W., lon. to 20 40 N. lat., and is entirely within the tropics. Above lat. 18° Puebla spreads into an immense plain from 5,900 to 6,560 feet elevation, and highly productive in wheat, maize, agaue, and fruit trees. Puebla may properly, like Oaxaca, Mexico, and Mechoacan, divided into the mountains and oceanic regions. Below N. lat 18°, along the small river Yopez, to the Pacific, the country falls from 5,000 feet to the level of that ocean. The population is concentrated upon the elevated and salubrious table land, and though well adapted to the cultivation of sugar, indigo, cotton, and great variety of tropical productions, the southeastern slope is left in great part a wilderness. The population given on Tanner's map (1825) is 1,212,495. This mass, or at least one million, exists upon about 10,000 sq. ms., affording a distributive population to the northern part of the State of 100 to the sq. m. Under the head of *Pyramids of America*, the reader will see a condensed view of the immense remains of antiquity found in Puebla.—See also *Popocatepetl*.

This State, rich in manufactures and vegetable produce, has little metallic wealth in its bowels, or if the precious ores exist they have not been discovered. Salt and marble abound. External commerce inconsiderable. The most remarkable cities and towns are Puebla-de-los-Angeles, Tlascala, Cholula, Atlixco, Tehuecande-los-Grenadas, Tepeyaca or Tepeyacac, and Husjocinco or Huezotzinco. The small territory of Tlascala is enclosed within the State of Puebla.

Puebla-de-los Angeles, city of Mexico and capital of the State of the same name. This fine city was founded by the Spaniards in 1531, on the plain of Acaxete or Cuitlaxoapan. It is the fourth city of Spanish America according to Humboldt, who states that it is only exceeded by Mexico, Guanaxuato, and Havannah. Pop. in 1803, from Humboldt, 67,800; and in 1825, by Tanner's map, 100,000. Lat. 19° N., lon. W. C. 21° W., 87 ms. SE. by E. from Mexico, and 160 ms. WNW. from Vera Cruz.

Puent-del-arcobispo, town of Spain, in Estramadura, on the river Tajo, over which is a handsome bridge, 40 ms. SW. of Teledo. Lon. 4 15 W., lat 39 38 N.

Puente-de-lo-Reyne, town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the river Agra, 10 ms. SW. of Pampeluna. Lon. 4 39 W., lat. 42 41 N.

Puerto Pello, Puerto Rico, &c.—See *Porto Bello, Porto Rico*, &c.

Pughtown, town, Chester co., Pa., on French creek, 35 ms. NW. from Philadelphia.

Puglia, modern name of the ancient Apulia, containing the three provinces of Capatanata, Bari, and Otranto, on the E. side of the kingdom of Naples.

Pulaon, island in the Indian ocean, lying on the W. side of the Philippines. It is very fertile, and subject to its own king, who is tributary to that of Borneo. Lon. 129 12 E., lat. 9 30 N.

Pulaski, co. of Ga., bounded by Telfair SE., Houston SW., Monroe NW., Twiggs N., and Laurens NE. Length 35 ms., mean width 14, and area 490 sq. ms. Little Oakmulgee river rises in the NE. angle, and traverses the entire length of this county, and the main Oakmulgee also passes through its SW. side. Chief town, Hartford. Pop. in 1820, 5,223; and in 1840, 5,389. Central lat. 32 18 N., lon. W. C. 6 16 W.

Pulaski, co. of Ky., bounded by Cumberland river, or Wayne, S., Adair W., Casey and Lincoln NW., Rockcastle NE., and Rockcastle river, or White, E. Length 35 ms., mean width 23, and area about 800 sq. ms. Chief town, Somerset. Pop. in 1820, 7,597; and in 1840, 9,620.

Pulaski, village and seat of justice for Giles co., Ten., on Richland branch of Elk river, 45 miles NW. from Huntsville, and 80 miles S. from Nashville.

Pulaski, co. of Mo., on the head branches of the Gasconade river. Under the name of Pulaski, a space of more than 2,000 sq. ms. are included, and which, in the advance of settlement, will be divided into several counties. The NE. part, bounding on Crawford, Gasconade, and Miller cos., will, it is probable, retain the original name. —See *Waynesville*, Pulaski co. Pop. in 1840, 6,529.

Pulaski, co. of Ark., bounded S. by Jefferson, by Saline SW., Conway NW, White NE., and Monroe and Arkansas cos. E. It is traversed by the Arkansas river; the area exceeding 1,600 sq. ms. N. lat. 35°, and lon. 15° W. of W. C. intersect in the northern part of this county. Pop. in 1840, 5,350.

Pulhely, maritime town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, seated at the head of an inlet of Cardigan bay, between two rivers, 6 ms. S. of Newin, and 143 NW. of London. Lon. 4 15 W., lat. 52 52 N.

Pulo-Canton, island in the Indian ocean, on the coast of Cochin-China. Lon. 109 35 E., lat. 15 10 N.

Pulo-Condore, the name of several islands in the Indian ocean, the principal of which is the only one inhabited. It is 13 ms. in length, and 9 in breadth, but in some places not above a mile over. Lon. 107 20 E., lat. 8 40 N.

Pulo-Dindiyg, island in the Indian ocean, on the W. coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It belongs to the Dutch.

Puli-Pinang.—See *Prince of Wales island*.

Pulo-Timon, island in the Indian ocean, on the E. coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It is often touched at for taking in wood, water, and other refreshments, and there is great plenty of green turtles. Lon. 104 25 E., lat. 2 0 N.

Pulo-Uby, island in the Indian ocean, yielding good water and plenty of wood. It lies at the entrance of the bay of Siam, and is 20 ms. in circumference. Lon. 105 56 E., lat. 8 25 N.

Pulo-Way, island in the Indian ocean, near the N. point of that of Sumatra. It is the largest of the islands that form the entrance of the channel of Achem, and is peopled by men banished from Achem. Lon. 95 39 E., lat. 5 50 N.

Pultausk, town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Massovia, seated on the Nareu, 20 miles NE. of Warsaw. Lon. 21 47 E., lat. 50 30 N.

Pulteney, town, Steuben co., N. Y., W. from

Crooked lake, 30 ms. a little E. of S. from Canandaigua, and 15 NNE. from Bath. Pop. in 1820, 1,162.

Pulteneyville, village, Wayne co., N. Y., on Lake Ontario, 15 ms. NNE. from Lyons.

Pultney, village and tp, Belmont co., Ohio, 9 ms. below Wheeling.

Pultowa, fortified town of the Ukraine, 100 ms. SW. of Belgorod. Lon. 34 35 E., lat. 49 26 N.

Puna, island in the Pacific ocean, 35 ms. long and 12 broad, lying at the entrance of the bay of Guiaquil, 115 N. of Paita. Lon. 81 6 W., lat. 3 17 S.

Puna, town of S. America, on Lake Chucuito. Lon. W. C. 6 34 E. lat. 16 20 S.

Punch Hall, village, Caroline co., Md.

Punjaub, Punjnud, or *Five Rivers*, a general but very indefinite name used in our books for that part of Indostan drained by the various branches of the great southeastern confluent of the Indus. Mr. Burnes observes, that "the name of Punjnud, or Five Rivers, is unknown to the natives," and we now entitle the united stream the Acessines of the Greeks, Gurrah, or Chenaub, the name of the Five Rivers being lost in that of the great stream. It is curious to observe that this fact is expressly mentioned by Arrian: "The Acessines (Chenaub) retained its name till it falls at last into the Indus, after it has received three other rivers." The Sutledge, or Hesudrus, is not mentioned by Alexander's historians. These united rivers form a noble stream, and the banks of the Chenaub are free from the thick tamarisk jungles of the Indus.—See *Chenaub river*.

Pungoteague, village, Accomack co., Va., 7 ms. SW. from Drummonton, and about 120, in a direct line, NE. by E. from Richmond.

Punjab.—See *Panjaub*.

Punto-del-Guda, capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores, with a strong castle and a harbor. Lon. 25 42 W., lat. 37 47 N.

Punxetawny, village, Jefferson co., Pa., on Mahoning creek, 70 ms. NE. from Pittsburg, and 35 NE. by E. from Kittanning.

Purbeck, Isle of, a rough and healthy tract of Eng., in Dorsetshire, to the S. of Poole bay. It is insulated by the sea and rivers, and is famous for its stone quarries.

Purcell's Store, post office, Loudoun co., Va., 45 ms. from W. C.

Purchena, town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 60 ms. W. of Carthagena. Lon. 2 5 W., lat. 37 19 N.

Purfleet, village of Eng., in Essex, on the Thames, noted for its extensive lime works, and a large magazine of gunpowder.

Purmerens, town of New Holland, so called from a brook of the same name, on which it is seated. It is 10 ms. N. of Amsterdam, and 13 SE. of Alcmaer.

Puryburgh, town of the U. S. in Ga., built by a colony of Swiss, on the river Savannah, 30 ms. NW. of the town of Savannah. Lon. 80 49 W., lat. 22 22. N.

Puschiavo, town of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons, 3 ms. N. from a lake of the same name. It is 17 ms. WSW. of Borneo, and 20 E. of Chiavenna. Lon. 9 40 E., lat. 46 20 N.

Pushaw, town, Penobscot co., Me., 10 ms. N. from Bangor, and by postroad 160 ms. NE. from Portland.

Putala, mountain of Great Thibet, 7 ms. E. of Lassa. On its summit is the palace of the Grand Lama, the high priest and sovereign of Thibet.

Put-in-Bay, bay of the southern Bass island, in Lake Erie. It has two entrances between two of the islands, is well sheltered, and of sufficient depth for a frigate of the first class. It was about 5 ms. W. of this bay, that on the 10th of September, 1813, Commodore Perry captured a British squadron under Commodore Barclay. The group of Bass islands belong to Huron co., O. Distant about 20 ms. N. from Sandusky bay.

Putnam, tp, Lincoln co., Me., 30 ms. N. from Wiscasset. Pop in 1820, 652.

Putnam, co., N. Y., bounded by the Hudson river W., Dutchess co. N., Conn. E., and West Chester co., S. Length 22 ms, mean width 12, area 264 sq. ms. Surface generally hilly, but soil productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. In the census of 1810, Putman was included in Dutchess co. Chief town, Carmel. Pop. in 1840, 12,825. Central lat. 41 25 N., lon. W. C. 3 17 E.——Town, Washington co., N. Y, on Lake Champlain, 30 ms. N. from Sandyhill. Pop. in 1820, 892.

Putnam, co., O, bounded by Henry N., Hancock E., Allen S., and W. by Vanwert and Paulding. It is 24 ms. sq., and contains 576 sq. ms. It is watered by the Auglaize, Hog, and Blanchard's rivers. Surface generally level, in part wet, and even marshy, with very favorable exceptions of rolling, well watered, and very productive soil. Pop. 1840, 5,189.

Putnam, co., Ga., bounded by Oconee river, or Hancock SE., Baldwin and Jones S., Jasper W., Morgan N., and Oconee river, or Greene NE. Length 20 ms., mean width 18; area 360 sq. ms. Chief town, Eatonton. Pop. in 1820, 15,475. Central lat. 33 20 N., lon. W. C., 6 22 W.

Putnam, town, Muskingum co., O., on the W. bank of the Muskingum river, opposite Zanesville. A substantial wooden bridge on stone piers, unites the two towns.

Putney, village of Eng., in Surry, seated on the Thames, 5 ms. WSW. of London.——Town, Windham co., Vt., on Connecticut river, 33 ms. S. from Windsor.

Putumayo, or *Ica*, river of S. America, rising in Quito, flows E. about 300 ms., takes the name of Ica, turns to SE., and continues into the Amazon. Lon. W. C. 8° E., lat. 3° S.

Puy, town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Loire, and late province of Velay, seated on the mountain Anis, near the river Loire. Puy has manufactures of lace and silk stuffs, and is 45 ms. NE. of Mende.

Puycerda, town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of Cerdagna, between the Carol and Segra, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 53 ms. W. of Perpignan, and 67 NW. of Barcelona. Lon. 1 50 E., lat. 42 36 N.

Puy-de-Dome, dep. of Fr., containing part of the late province of Auvergne. This department includes almost all Limagne, a territory about 12 leagues long, by 6 broad, one of the most pleasant

and fertile in Fr.; in which are seen, under the same point of view, orchards, meadows, vineyards, arable land, in a word, every kind of cultivation imaginable. The borders of this basin, or circular plain, are mountains now covered with habitations, herbs, and flocks, but once so many volcanoes, which exhibited to the inspection of the learned, the most extraordinary phenomena. Clermont is the capital of this department.

Puy-en-Anjou, town of Fr., in the dep. of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou, 10 ms. SW. of Saumur, and 260 of Paris. Lon. 0 13 W., lat. 47 6 N.

Puylaurans, town of Fr., in the dep. of Tarn, and late province of Languedoc, 8 ms. SW. of Castres, and 23 E. of Toulouse. Lon. 1 57 E., lat. 43 35 N.

Puzzoli, celebrated, but now inconsiderable town of Italy, on the bay of Naples, 10 ms. W., of Naples.

Puzzolana, usually called water lime, it is the *pulvus puteolanus* of the Romans. Puteolean powder from the town of Puteolif, where it was first discovered. It is a light, porous, and friable mineral of a red colour, and is generally supposed to derive its orign from concreted volcanic ashes, thrown out from Vesuvius, near to which mountain the town of Puteoli is situated.

Pylæ Caspiæ.—See *Caspian Gates*.

Pyramid, *Greek pur*, as the Pyramid ends in a point like flame. The Pyramid differs from the cone as the sides of the former are triangles, that of the latter (for strictly speaking it has but one side) is curvilinear. The pyramid may rest upon or have for a base, a triangle, square, or any polygon, and from which comes the name of any pyramid in particular, triangular, quadrangular, polygonal, &c.

Pyramids of Egypt, structures formerly counted one of the seven wonders of the world, They are built upon a rock, at the foot of the high mountains which accompany the Nile in its course, and separate Egypt from Lybia. Various have been the conjectures how and when they were built, yet no two authors agree, exactly about them; however, this is certain, that they are extremely ancient, and that there is no account, in any author of credit, when or for what reason they were founded.

Pyramids, Teocalli, and other ruins of North America. The stupendous magnitude of those monuments of antiquity on some parts of this continent is very little known. They are spread over an immense space of country in the empire of Mexico. They consist of:

Cholula, situated in the intendancy of Puebla, N. lat. 19 2 W., lon. W. C. 21 13. This pyramid consists of four stages, perpendicular elevation 177 feet, and the horizontal breadth of the base 1,423 feet. Its sides are exactly parallel to the meridians and parallels of lat., and constructed of alternate strata of brick and clay. It is matter of real astonishment to find the similarity of form and constituent material between this Mexican monument, and that of the temple of Belus, at Babylon, and the pyramids of Muischich, Dashour, near Sahara, in Egypt.

The immense platform of this truncated pyramid has an area of 45,208 sq. feet, whose sides exceed 212.5 feet. From this platform is seen in clear weather, the volcanoes of Puebla, Peak of Orizaba, and the mountains of Matlacueye.

The pyramid of Cholula, and that of Tonatiuh Itzaqual, are very nearly of equal height, and about 10 feet higher than the Mycerinus, or third in elevation of the group of Ghize. Its length of base exceeds that of all similar monuments found by travellers on either continent; and is almost double that of Cheops. It has been supposed that this vast edifice was formed by an incrustation of clay and brick around a natural hill; but a road cut through part of the first, or lower stage, favors the supposition, that it is entirely artificial. Though dilapidated by time, and no doubt much depressed, yet its height, and the length of its base are still 8 to 1, while that of Ghize is 8 to 5 nearly. It has long been observed, that a regular gradation of symmetrical pyramids surround the larger of those of Egypt. Mr. Grobert has published a drawing of the regular disposition of the small pyramids, which environ the Cheops and Mycerinus at Ghize. The Teocalli at Cholula, and Teotihuican, are in an analogous manner surrounded by lesser monuments. To the W. of the former, stand two prismatical masses, now called Alcosac, and Cerro de la Cruz.

To the NE. of the city of Mexico, and of the Lake of Tezcuco, in the Mexican valley, are the remains of the Teocalli, or temple of the sun and moon, or pyramids of Teotihuican, consisting of two truncated pyramids, called in the Aztec language Tonatiuh Ytzaqual, house of the sun; and Metzli Ytzaqual, house of the moon. According to the admeasurement made by a Mexican, Dr. Orteyza, the house of the sun, which is most southern, has in its present state, a base of 682 feet, and 171 feet perpendicular elevation. The house of the moon has a lesser base, and is only 135 feet perpendicular height. Those monuments from their form would seem to have been the models from which the other Teocallies of Mexico were constructed. The Aztec nations found by the Spaniards in New Spain, attributed the pyramids of Teotihuican to the Toultecs, consequently they must have been created above 1,000 years. Siguenza believes them to be the production of the Omecs; if so, they are three or four centuries still more ancient, than if constructed by the Toultecs.

The faces of these edifices are within 52′ of an exact conformity to the meridians and parallels. Their interior is clay mixed with small stones, encrusted by a shell of porous amygdaloid. Traces of a bed of lime covering the stones are still visible. Time, the inroads of vegetation, and human curiosity, are here, as in all similar cases, changing the pyramidal to the conical figure, by erasing the features of the outer crust. The original was composed of four stages, again subdivided into steps of a little more than three feet. A winding staircase of a large hewn stones formerly led to the top. The Tonatiuh Ytzaqual has, according to Orteyza, a cubic mass of 32,743,201 cubic feet. To pierce such enormous bodies is a very difficult undertaking; it is therefore not easy to determine the problem, whether they are natural elevations modified by the hand of man, or entirely artificial. M. Humboldt inclines to the latter supposition

respecting those of Mexico, and supports his opinion by their isolated position on plains. That those of Teotihuican are the products of art, is rendered almost certain by the circumstance of a group of smaller pyramids surrounding the larger. These lesser monuments of about 30 feet elevation, extend from the four faces of the larger pyramids in vast streets in exact conformity to the meridians and parallels. They amount to many hundreds, and are more abundant S. of the temple of the moon, than towards the temple of the sun. According to the traditions of the natives, these smaller pyramids were dedicated to the stars. There is little doubt but that they served as sepulchres to the chiefs of tribes. The whole plain bore formerly in the Aztecs, and Toulteca languages, the name of Micaotl, or *road of the dead.* "What analogies," says Humboldt, "with the monuments of the ancient continent! This Toultec, (or Olmec,) nation, arriving on the Mexican soil, in the 7th century, (or more early,) constructed on a uniform plan, several of these colossal monuments, those truncated pyramids, divided by layers, like the temple of Belus at Babylon. Whence did they derive the model of these edifices? Were they of Mogul race? Did they descend from the common stock with the Chinese, the Hiongnu, and the Japanese?" Or more probably, were they not a race whose civilization was indigenous? The pyramidal form of temples, and their N. and S. and E. and W. position are the result of obvious natural causes, apparent to all mankind.

Another ancient monument is the military entrenchment of Xochicalco, situated to the SSW. of Cuernevaca, near Tetlama. It is an insulated hill of 380 feet elevation, surrounded with trenches, and cut into 5 stages or terraces, covered with masonry; the whole forming a truncated pyramid, whose faces correspond to the cardinal points. The basaltic and porphyry stones are covered with hieroglyphics, the most striking of which are crocodiles spouting water and men sitting in the cross-legged position of Asiatics. The platform of this monument contains more than 96,825 feet. Though M. de Humboldt calls this a fortress, it would seem, from its form, to have had an analogous use with the pyramids of Cholula and Teotihuican. Edifices, however, answering the double purpose of forts and temples, have been found in various parts of the earth, in very distant ages.

The most remarkable monument of antiquity in America, for the elegance and symmetry of its ornaments, is the ruins of the palace or temple of Mitla, in Oaxaca. The walls of Mitla are decorated with Grecques, and labyrinths, in Mosaic, of small porphyry stones. Mitla was called by the Aztecs, Miquitlan, or *place of sadness.* It appears from its form, and from tradition, to have been a palace erected over the tombs of the kings. It was a house of mourning, to which the monarch retired to deposite and weep over the remains of a beloved relative, and where he himself was one day to repose with the ashes of his fathers It is in the incipient stages of civilization that these colossal monuments are erected for the dead. In Egypt, in India, in America, the founders are lost amid the fragments of their own mausoleums.

The palace tombs of Mitla form three edifices symmetrically arranged, and in a very romantic situation. The principal and best preserved edifice is about 130 feet in length; a stairway leads to a subterranean vault, 88 by 26 feet. This gloomy recess is also ornamented with Grecques.

But what particularly distinguishes the ruins of Mitla from every other remain of Aztec architecture is 6 porphyry columns, which are placed in and support the ceiling of an immense hall. The columns, the only ones yet found in America, evince the infancy of art, having neither base nor capital. Each is composed of a single block of amphibolous porphyry. They are 16.4 feet in height, and their proportions, 12 modules or 6 diameters, consequently would be higher than the Tuscan, if the inferior diameter of the columns of Mitla were not in the proportion of three to two to their upper diameter.

A striking analogy has been observed in the distribution of the interior apartments of Mitla, and in the monuments of upper Egypt, drawn by Denon. In the ruins of Mitla have been found paintings representing warlike trophies and trophies.

In the northern part of the intendency of Vera Cruz, W. from the mouth of the river Tecolutla, two leagues distant from the great Indian village of Papantla, we meet with a pyramidal edifice of great antiquity. This singular remain is of late discovery, not being known to the Spaniards above 60 years. The pyramid of Papantla is not composed of clay and bricks, mixed with basaltic stones, and faced with a wall of amygdaloid, like those of Cholulà and Teotihuican; the materials employed in the construction of those of Papantla are enormous stones very regularly cut. Mortar is still distinguishable in the seams. The stones are carved full of hieroglyphics.

The base of this pyramid is an exact square, each side having 82 feet; its perpendicular height is about 60 feet. The pyramid of Papantla is not so remarkable for its mass as for its symmetry, the fine polish of the stones, and their very regular cut. It is like all the other Mexican Tocalli, erected in stages, six remain distinguishable, and a seventh appears to be concealed by the vegetation which covers its outside to its summit. A great stair of 57 steps conducts to the truncated top or platform. On each side of the great stair is a small stair; on each side are hieroglyphics, in which the figures of serpents and crocodiles in relievo are visible. Each story contains a great number of square niches symmetrically distributed. In the first story is 24 on each side, in the second 20, and in the third 16.

At an immense distance from the monuments of Mexico, near the Rio Gila, are found very extensive ruins of an ancient Aztec city, in the midst of which is the edifice, called by pre-eminence, *la Casa Grande*, laid out in exact conformity to the four cardinal points. The ruins spread over more than a square league of ground. The Casa Grande is 445 by 276 feet, constructed with clay. The walls are 3 feet 11 inches in thickness. It is still perceptible that this edifice had three stories and a terrace. The stair was on the outside. A similar construction is still preserved in all the villages of the independent Indians of the Moqui, NW. from New Mexico. The ruins are on a plain, where the remains of a canal are yet visible which serv-

ed to conduct the waters of the Rio Gila to the city. The whole plain is covered with broken pitchers and pots, painted blue, red, and white. Amongst these fragments are found pieces of obsidian, (ilztli,) from which the Mexicans formed their knives and razors. The Indians of the Rio Gila yet retain a great share of their ancient civilization, and in their architecture and household furniture much of the perfection of their ancient arts.

To these ruins, in Mexico and the internal province, may be added the remains found in the basin of the Mississippi. The latter are indeed much more diminutive than the former, and built on an entirely different plan. A connexion between the remains in Mexico and those in Mississippi basin has been supposed, but seems unsupported by any conclusive testimony arising from analogy. Obsidian is entirely wanting in the fragments of domestic utensils and military weapons found in the Mississippi ruins. The pottery is also different in the two regions. But the most decisive circumstance, evincing an entire disconnection, is that in the intermediate countries no remains similar to either are found. The solidity, extent, and hieroglyphic sculpture, found on so large a scale in the Mexican monuments, evince a state of science, art, and civilization, at least as far advanced as that of Egypt at the period when the pyramids were constructed, whilst the rudeness, simplicity, and absence of all mental representation in their structures, prove that the ancient inhabitants of Ohio and Mississippi were not more, if as far advanced in the arts of civilized life as the present tribes of South Sea islanders. These expressions I am induced to modify. On a careful examination of the remains at Marietta, in the State of O., there is no doubt of their construction being founded on the same principles, and for like purposes, with those at Mexico. Remains of Teocali, of no small magnitude, exist at Marietta, and evince, with other remains there and elsewhere in the West, a very considerable advance in the arts.

The most remarkable circumstance, however, respecting the North American ruins, is their almost entire non-existence, on the Atlantic slope, E. of the Alleghany mountains, the aboriginal nations seem to have been at all times purely savage, whilst traces of agricultural life are frequent and striking W. of the Alleghany ridge, in all the intermediate stages, from the barrow of Ohio to the superb vast edifices of Puebla, Oaxaca, Mexico, and the Rio Gila.

It may be observed, respecting all the pyramidal structures yet known, from the temple of Belus to the most rude barrow, that they are on alluvial soil, in most instances on plains, and that the founders, and the real purposes for which erected, are alike lost in the darkness of past time.

Pyramids of Teotihualican, in Mexico.—At a recent meeting of the London Geographical Society, a communication was read from Lieutenant Glennie, descriptive of these interesting memorials.

The village of Teotihualcan is in lat. 19 43 N., and in lon. 98 51 W., variation of the magnetic needle, 9 49 E. The village is elevated 7,492 feet above the level of the sea. The pyramids are distant about a mile and a half from it. The largest is 727 feet sq. at its base, and 221 feet high, with two of its sides parallel to the meridian A rampart of about 30 feet in height surrounds this pyramid at the distance of 350 feet from its base, on the north side of which are the remains of a flight of steps, with a road leading from them in a northerly direction, covered with a white cement. The remains of steps are also found on the pyramids, which were covered with the same sort of white cement, as well as broad terraces extending across the sides. The number of pyramids surrounding the large one, was estimated by Mr. Glennie, at above 200, varying in their dimensions. They are all constructed with volcanic stones, and plaster from the adjacent soil, all coated with white cement, and the ground between their bases seems formerly to have been occupied as streets, being also covered with the same sort of cement. One of the smaller pyramids was covered with a kind of broken pottery, ornamented with curious figures and devices; and in the neighborhood of these edifices abundance of small figures were found, such as heads, arms, legs, &c., moulded in clay, and hardened in fire.—*Vide National Gazette, Aug.* 23, 1831.

Pyrenean mountains, or *Pyrenees*, a large chain of mountains, the principal of which are in the kingdom of Spain, which they divide from France; the general range equals the Alps in height, and extends from the Mediterranean sea to the Atlantic ocean, 200 ms. in length, and 108 in breadth. They begin near the harbor of Vendres, in Rousillon, and run as far as Fontarabia. Near Rousillon they divide into two principal branches, one of separates Rousillon from Languedoc, and is called Antipyrenee, and the other, which separates it from Catalonia, is denominated Col de Portuise. Over them are many passages, but all extremely difficult, and between them several fertile valleys. The first and greatest is by Bayonne, to St. Sebastian's. This road, for about 22 leagues, lies through the Pyrenees. The second pass is from Perpignan to Barcelona, a distance of 50 ms. through the mountains, where, in many places, 100 armed peasants may arrest the march of an army, and where neither houses, provisions, nor accommodations, can be found. The third pass leads from Bayonne to Pampeluna, the capital of Navarre; this difficult defile is only passable between the months of May and October. The fourth road is that which leads from Terbes, in Bigoree, to Saragossa. It is a tract merely pervious to muleteers during the summer, but in winter the wolves and snows render it totally impassable.

There are nearly 60 other narrow passes, called openings, most of which are rugged, intricate, and hardly passable for laden beasts, and even those are frequently blocked up with snow.—See articles *Maladetta* and *Mountains*.

Pyrenees, Eastern, dep. of Fr., containing the late province of Rousillon. Although great part of the country is mountainous, it is fertile, producing corn, excellent wines, olives, oranges, and leather, of a superior quality. Perpignan is the capital.

Pyrenees, Lower, dep. of Fr., containing the late provinces of Basques and Bearn. Pau is the capital.—See *Navarre*.

Pyrenees, Upper, dep. of Fr., containing the late provinces of Bigorre. Here are excellent horses and good pasturage. The valleys are very fertile,

furnishing rye, millet, Spanish corn, and flax. The mountains have mines of lead, iron, and copper, and quarries of slate, marble, and jasper. Tarbes is the capital.

Pyrmont, town of Westphalia, in a county of the same name, subject to the prince of Waldeck, with a castle, the residence of the governor. Near it are mineral waters, well known to all Europe, and often frequented by persons of the highest rank, and preferred to those of Spa. It is 40 ms. SW. of Hanover. Lon. 9 20 E., lat. 52 0 N.

Pyrna, town of Germany, in the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia. It has a castle, on a mountain called Sonnenstein, which has been used sometimes as a State prison. Near it is a fine quarry of stone, which is transported to different places by the river Elbe. Pyrna is seated on the Elbe, 10 miles SE. of Dresden. Lon. 13 56 E., lat. 51 6 N.

Pyseek, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, seated on the Attoway, near the Muldaw, 50 ms. S. of Prague. Lon. 14 46 E., lat. 49 16 N.

Q.

Quacha, lake of La., between the Mississippi and Barrataria bay. The country adjacent to the Quacha lake is an open grassy marsh.

Quadin, town of Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, between Elne and Dander, and remarkable for a great number of valuable and ancient monuments.

Quadra, and *Vancouver's Island*, on the Pacific coast of North America, extending from the straits of St. Juan de Fuca to Queen Charlotte's sound, 250 miles long, by 50 mean width; area 12,500 sq. ms. Lat. 50° N., and lon. W. C. 50° W., intersect in the western part of this island. Its general position is lengthwise from NW. to SE. The Wakash Indians inhabit this desolate region. Between N. lat. 47° and 51°.

Quadriburgium.—See *Schenk.*

Quackenbrugge, or *Quackenborg*, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Osnaburg, seated on the Hasse, 22 ms. W. of Osnaburg. Lon. 8 20 E., lat. 52 46 N.

Quadrant.—See *Cadron*, Pulaski co., Ark.

Quaker Hill, village in the southeast angle of Dutchess co., N. Y., about 20 ms. E. from Fishkill village.

Quaker Springs, post office, by post road 30 ms. N. from Albany.

Quakertown, village, Bucks co., Pa., on the main road from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, 37 ms. NNW. from the former, and 15 S. from the latter. It is a neat, small village, in a single street, along the main road.

Quang-ping-fou, city of China, in the N. part of Pe-tcheli, between the provinces of Chang-tong and Ho-nan.

Quang si, province of China, bounded on the N. by Koei-tcheou and Hou-quang, on the W. by Yunnan and the kingdom of Tonquin, on the S. by the Gulf of Tonquin and the province of Quang-tong, and on the E. by the same and Hou-quang. Quei-ling-fou is the capital.

Quang-tong, the most considerable of the southern provinces of China, bounded on the NE. by Fo-kien, on the N. by Ci ang si, on the W. by Quang-si and the kingdom of Ton-king; the rest is washed by the sea. Canton is the capital, but the viceroy resides at Chaoking.

Quantico Mills, village, Somerset co., Md., 30 ms. SE. from Cambridge.

Quarlesville, village, Brunswick co., Va., by post road 72 ms. a little W. of S. from Richmond.

Quarten, town of Switzerland, near the Lake Wellenstadt, 5 ms. E. of Glarus.

Quatre Bras, hamlet or village of the Netherlands, in Namur, 7 ms. W. from Ligny. The French authors name the battle of Waterloo from this place, or from Mount St. Jean.

Quebec, city and capital of British America, on the left bank of St. Lawrence river, about 400 ms above the sea, and 180 below Montreal. Lon. W. C. 5 10 E., lat. 46 50 N. By a recent census, (1841,) the pop. of this city was 31,793.

This city stands upon a point of land the salient projection of a range of heights between St. Lawrence and Charles river. The ground rises from an alluvial slip along the harbor to the summit of Cape Diamond 350 feet. It is divided into the upper and lower towns, the whole fortified with every advantage of natural position and resource of art. The principal buildings—the Catholic cathedral, Jesuit's college, (now barracks,) Protestant Metropolitan church, Hotel Dieu, or female hospital, Ursuline convent, general hospital, and the artillery barracks.

The basin, or harbor, is very spacious, and with a depth of 28 fathoms. The commercial relations are extensive and increasing. In its actual state, Quebec is a place of primary importance as a mart of trade; the capital of extensive territories and post of great strength and capacity as a military station.

Queda, kingdom in the peninsula, beyond the Ganges. It has a harbor, 300 ms. N. of the city of Malacca. Lon. 100 5 E., lat. 7 5 N.

Quedlinburg, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt. It is 10 ms. SE. of Halberstadt. Lon. 11 34 E., lat. 52 1 N.

Queen Ann, co. of Md., on the Eastern shore, bounded by Kent co., in Del., E., Caroline co., Md., SE., Talbot S., Chesapeake bay SW., and Chester river, or Kent co., Md., NW. Including Kent island, this county is 40 ms. long, with a mean with of 10; area 400 sq. ms. Chief town, Centreville. Pop. in 1820, 14,952; and in 1840, 12,633. Central lat. 39° N., lon. W. C. 1° E.

Queen Ann, village, Prince George's co., Md., on the right bank of the Patuxent, 25 ms. E. from W. C.

Queenborough, borough of Eng., in Kent, in the Isle of Shepey, 15 ms. NW. of Canterbury, and 45 ms. E. of London. Lon. 0 48 E., lat. 51 26 N.

Queen Charlotte's Cape, promontory of the island of Southern Georgia. Lon. 36 11 W., lat. 54 32 S.

Queen Charlotte's Foreland, cape of the island of New Caledonia. Lon. 167 12 E., lat. 22 15 S.

Queen Charlotte's island, island in the S. Pacific ocean, 6 ms. long and 1 broad, discovered by Captain Wallis, in 1767. Lon. 138 4 W., lat. 19 18 S.

Queen Charlotte's sound, sound at the N. extremity of the S. island of New Zealand, near Cook's strait. Lon. 174 13 E., lat. 41 5 S.

Queen's, co. of Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy.

Queen's, co. of New Brunswick, on both sides of St. John's river. Chief town, Gagetown.

Queen's, middle co. of Long island, bounded by the Atlantic ocean S., King's co. SW., New York strait and Long Island sound N., and Suffolk co. E. Length 26, mean width 14 ms.; area 364 sq. ms. Surface hilly on the N. side towards the sound, gradually subsiding into an alluvian plain along the Atlantic ocean. Soil generally productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. Chief towns, Jamaica, Flushing, Hempstead, and Jericho. Pop. in 1840, 30,324. Central lat. 40 50 N., lon. W. C. 4 20 E.

Queensborough, village, Pendleton district, S. C., 130 ms. NW. from Columbia.——Small village in Warren tp., Tuscarawas co., Ohio, 13 ms. E. by N. from New Philadelphia.

Queen's county, shire of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 30 ms. long and 29 broad, bounded on the N. by King's co., on the E. by Kildare, on the SE. by Catherlough, on the S. by Kilkenny, and on the W. by King's co. and Tipperary. Maryborough is the capital.

Queen's Ferry, borough of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, on the Frith of Forth, 9 ms. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 20 W., lat. 56 0 N.

Queenstown, U. C., situated upon the Niarago river, about 7 ms. above Newark; it is at the head of the navigation for ships, and the portage, occasioned by the Falls of Niagara, commences here. There are huts enough to receive a regiment.

Queenestown, village, Queen Ann's co., Md., on Chester river, 33 ms. SE. from Baltimore.

Queil-ling-fou, city of China, capital of the province of Quang-si. It has its name from a flower called *quei*, which grows on a tree resembling a laurel, and emits such a sweet and agreeable odour that the whole country is perfumed by it. It is 180 ms. N. by W. of Canton. Lon. 109 55 E., lat. 25 30 N.

Quemahoning, tp., Somerset co., Penn. It is situated around Stoystown, on Quemahoning creek.

Quentin, St., strong town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Picardy. Here is a considerable manufacture of lawns and cambrics. It is seated on an eminence, on the river Somme, 21 ms. S. of Cambray, and 83 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3 29 E., lat. 49 50 N.

Querci, late province of France, bounded on the N. by Limosin, on the E. by Rouergue, and Auvergne, on the S. by Languedoc, and on the W. by Perigord. It was divided into Upper and Lower; and is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. It now forms the department of Lot.

Queretaro, city of Mexico and capital of the State of the same, 95 ms. NW. from the city of Mexico. It is the most extensive manufacturing city of Spanish America. Pop. 40,000. Lat. 20 36 N., lon. W. C. 23 11 W.

Queretaro, State of Mexico, bounded S. by Mexico, W. by Guanaxuato, N. by San Louis Potosi, NE. by Vera Cruz, and SE. by Puebla. Length from E. to W. 160, mean breadth about 56 ms., area 13,482 sq. ms. Pop. 755,000. Distributive pop. 56 to the sq. m. Queretaro lies between lat. 20° and 21 50 N, but the great difference of level renders its climate like that of Mexico, Puebla, and Mechoacan, as comprehensive in relative temperature as if its northern boundary reached N. lat. 37° Queretaro, the capital, stands on the high table land of Anahuac, at the western extremity of the State; the body of the latter, however, sloping rapidly down the Moctezuema river, from an elevation of 6,000 feet, towards the low coasts of the gulf of Mexico, the change of air is equally abrupt, from the healthful breezes of the elevated plains to the burning sands of the sea coast. Queretaro formed, before the recent changes, a part of the intendancy of Mexico.

Querfurt, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name, subject to the prince of Saxe Weissenfels. It is 82 ms, SE. of Mansfeldt. Lon. 12 30 E., lat. 51 27 N.

Quergenency, island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tripoli. It has a fort and several villages.

Quesnoy, town of Fr., in the dep. of the North, and late province of French Hainault, on a large plain, along the little river Ronelle, 9 ms. SE. of Valenciennes, and 122 NE. of Paris. Lon. 3 40 E., lat. 50 15 N.

Quiberon, peninsula of Fr., in the dep. of Morbihan, and late province of Bretagne, to the N. of Belleisle. It has a village of the same name, and a fort on the bay of Quiberon.

Quibo, island of the Pacific ocean, lying on the coast of Veragua, in New Spain. Here are a great number of monkeys and fallow deer.

Quibletown, village of Middlesex co., N. J., 6 ms. N. from New Brunswick.

Quicaro, island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Veragua, in Mexico, about 20 ms. long and 6 broad. Lon. 82 30 W., lat. 7 25 N.

Quicourre, river of the U. S., branch of Missouri, rising with the North fork of Platte river, and, flowing E., falls into Missouri at lon. W. C. 11° W., at lat. 42 45 N., after a course of about 300 ms.

Quillebœuf, town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, seated on the Seine, 8 ms. SW. of Caudebec, and 22 W. of Rouen.

Quillmanci, town of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, in the kingdom of Melinda. It is situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, and belongs to the Portuguese. Lon. 39 40 E., lat. 3 30 S.

Quillato, city and province of Chili. The city stands on the river Aconcagua. Lon. W. C. 5 42 E., lat. 32 50 S.

Quilou, seaport on the coast of Zanguebar, with a small citadel. It is tributary to the Portuguese, is seated in a fertile country, 300 ms. N. of Mozambique. Lon. 39 9 E., lat. 9 30 S.

Quylon, or *Coylon*, Dutch factory on the coast of Malabar, in Travancore, 14 ms. NNW. of Anjengo, taken by the English in 1795. Lon. 76 32 E., lat. 9 2 N.

Quimper, town of France, in the dep. of Finisterre, and late province of Bretagne, at the confluence of the Oder and Benaudet, 30 ms. SE. of

Brest, and 332 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 4 2 W., lat. 47 58 N.

Quincy, town, Norfolk co., Mass, 9 ms. SE. from Boston.——Village, Adams co., Ill., situated on the E. or left bank of the Mississippi river. N. lat. 39 56, lon. 14 6 W. from W. C., about 160 ms. by water above St. Louis, and 150 NW. by W. from Vandalia. Pop. by the census of 1840, 2,319. It is the seat of justice for the co.

Quindin, mountain pass between the cities of Popayan and Santa Fe.

Quinte, Bay of, which may be considered throughout as a harbor, is formed by a large peninsula, consisting of the tps. of Ameliasburgh, Sophiasburg, and Marysburg, forming Prince Edward co., U. C., extending from Lake Ontario W. of Kingston.

Quito, late audience of New Granada, now province of Colombia, bounded N. by Santa Fe, E. by the Portuguese dominions, S. by Peru, and W. by the Pacific ocean. Length from E. to W. 900, and breadth 500 ms., area 450,000 sq. ms.—See *Colombia*.

Quito, city of New Granada, and capital of the province of Quito. It is situated in about lat. 13′ S., lon. W. C. 1 10 W., on the elevated volcanic region of Pichincha, 9,500 feet above the level of the Pacific ocean. It is the most elevated large city of the globe, and its inhabitants enjoy an unequalled equality of temperature. The country is, however, subject to earthquakes and almost daily showers of rain. Pop. 70,000.

Quixos and *Maxos*, undefined terms for the eastern part of Quito.

Quizina, chain of mountains in the kingdom of Fez, 100 ms. in length, extending from the desert of Gret to the river Nocor.

Quoja, kingdom on the coast of Guinea, which reaches from Sierra Leone to the Grain coast.

R.

Raab, town and fortress of Lower Hungary, capital of Javerin, at the conflux of the Raab Rabnitz, not far from the Danube, 28 ms. SSE. of Presburg. Lon. 17 45 E., lat. 47 38 N.

Raajequr, town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, 74 ms. NE. of Ougien, and 214 SSW. of Agra. Lon. 76 56 E., lat. 24 2 N.

Raaza, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, between the mainland of Ross-shire and the isle of Skye. It is 12 ms. long and 4 broad. Lon. 6° W., lat. 57 32 N.

Rabasteins, town of France, in the department of Tarn, on the river Tarn, 18 ms. NE. of Toulouse.

Rabat, seaport of Algiers, at the mouth of the Burigeig, between Fez and Tangier. Lon. 5 28 W., lat. 34 40 N.

Rabenstein, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the river Ottava, 21 ms. WSW. of Rakanitz.

Rabun, co., Georgia, between Chessatee and Chatahooche rivers, having Habersham E., and Hall SE. Pop. in 1820, 524. Ctl. lat. 34 30 N., lon. W. C. 7° W. This is only the NW. co. of that part of Georgia reclaimed from the Indians, but is situated near 100 ms. E. from the actual NW. angle of Georgia on Tennessee river. Pop. in 1840, 1,912.

Racca, town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbekir, at the conflux of the Belos with the Euphrates. Near it are the ruins of Old Racca, once a magnificent city. It is 110 ms. S. by W. from Diarbekir. Lon. 40 10 E., lat. 36 5 N.

Raccoon Fork and post office, Culpeper co., Va., by post road about 100 ms. NNW. from Richmond.

Rachore, city of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda, capital of a district subject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is on the S. bank of the Kiana, 80 ms. SW. of Hydrabad. Lon. 78 3 E., lat. 16 22 N.

Racket, river, N. Y., rises in the northern part of Hamilton co., and flows N. into Long lake, from which it again issues in the NE. angle of the co., thence crosses the SW. angle of Franklin, and enters St. Lawrence co., through which it passes into St. Lawrence river, 2 ms. above St, Regis, after a comparative course of 120 ms.

Racketon, village, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., on Racket river, at the head of boat navigation, 20 ms. E. from Hamilton, on St. Lawrence river.

Raclia, small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, near that of Nio.

Raconi, populous town of Piedmont, seated in a pleasant plain, on the rivers Grana and Macra, 6 ms. from Carignano. Lon. 7 46 E., lat. 44 39 N.

Radeberg, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the Margravate of Messin, 10 ms. NE. of Dresden. Lon. 13 56 E.; lat. 51 5 N.

Radicofani, town of Tuscany, on a mountain, 56 ms. SE. of Sienna. Lon. 11 40 E., lat. 42 42 N.

Radmandorf, town of Germany, in Carniola, near the source of the river Save, 16 ms. W. of Crainburg.

Radnor, tp., Delaware co., Penn., in the NE. corner of the county, and joining Lower Merion in Montgomery county.

Radnor, New, borough of Wales, in Radnorshire, 24 ms. NW. of Hereford, and 156 WNW. of London. Lon. 2 45 W., lat. 52 10 N.

Radnorshire, county of S. Wales, 30 ms. long and 25 broad, bounded on the E. by Shropshire and Herefordshire, on the NW. by Cardiganshire, on the S. and SW. by Brecknockshire, and on the N. by Montgomeryshire. Its principal rivers are the Wye and the Tend; the former dividing it from Brecknockshire, and the latter from Shropshire. The soil in general is but indifferent, yet some places produce corn, particularly the eastern and southern parts; but in the northern and western, which are mountainous, the land is chiefly stocked with horned cattle, sheep, and goats. Pop. in 1810, 1,905; in 1811, 20,900; and in 1821, 23,073.

Radom, town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, capital of a co. of the same name. It is seated on a brook that falls into the Vistula, 30 miles N. of Sandomir, and 50 S. of Warsaw. Lon. 21 1 E., lat. 51 25 N.

Ragivolo, town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated between Mantua and Reggio, 42 ms. from each.

Ragusa, town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Nota, near the river Maulo, 12 ms. N. of Modica. Lon.

14 59 E., lat. 37° N.——City of Dalmatia, capital of the Ragusan; it is 2 miles in circumference, and strong by situation, having an inaccessible mountain on the land side, and a strong fort on the gulf of Venice. It carries on a considerable trade, and is 60 ms. NW. of Scutari. Lon. 18 10 E., lat. 42 50 N.

Rahway, small river or creek of Essex and Middlesex cos., N. J., falls into Staten Island sound 4 miles from Newark bay.——Town, Middlesex, co., N. J., on Rahway river, 5 miles SW. from Elizabethtown.

Ragusen, or *Ragusan Dalmatia*, territory of Dalmatia, lying along the coast of the gulf of Venice, about 55 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Ragusa is the capital.

Raja, or Radja, hence *roi*, and English adjectives *royal*, *reign*, &c.—See article *King*.

Rajepootana, or Adjemere; which latter see.

Rajepoots, one of the tribes or people who in habit the province of Adjemere, to which they frequently give name. They are called Rhatore Rajepoots, are large and muscular, with Jewish features.

Rajapour, town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, seated on a river of the same name, 50 ms. N. of Goa. Lon. 73 50 E., lat. 17 19 N.

Rajemal, town of Hindoostan proper, in Bengal, formerly a place of great trade, but now in a ruinous state. It is seated on the W. bank of the Ganges, in a romantic, but not pleasant situation, 190 ms. N. by W. of Calcutta.

Rain, town of Upper Bavaria, seated on the Acha, near the Lech, 5 ms. E. of Donawert. Lon. 11 12 E., lat. 48 50 N.——Town of Germany, in Styria, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Save, 68 miles S. of Gratz. Lon. 15 32 E., lat 46 20 N.

Rains's Tavern and post office, Cumberland county, Va., by post road 72 miles westerly from Richmond.

Rain Lake, or *Long Lake*, lake of North America, lying to the W. of Lake Superior, and to the E. of the Lake of the Woods, with which it communicates by a river. It is nearly 100 miles long, but in no part more than 20 wide. The confluents of Lake Rain are the extreme southeastern sources of Severn river. Lat. 48° N., lon. W. C. 16° W.

Raisin, river of Michigan, rises in the level table land of the peninsula, with St. Joseph's river of Lake Michigan, Tiffin's river, branch of Maumee and Huron of Erie. Course SSE. 100 miles, enters Lake Erie 20 ms. SW. from the mouth of Detroit river. It is impeded with rapids near its mouth, but navigable above and below.

Ra sins, Riviere, Aux, runs through the town, ships of Osnabruck, Cornwall, and Charlottenburg, emptying itself into Lake St. Francis, near the SE. angle of the latter township, Cornwall co., Upper Canada.

Raisin Isles, in Lake St. Francis, Upper Canada, lies between the mouth of the river Aux Raisin and the point of that name; they are small and rocky.

Raisin, Pointe, in Lake St. Francis, Upper Canada, lies to the E. of Pointe au Lac.

Raisonville, village, Michigan.

Raleigh, village and seat of justice of Wake co., and also capital of North Carolina, situated on the SW. side of Neuse river, 60 miles N. by E. of Fayetteville, and 123 NW. of Newbern. The seat of Government was fixed here in 1791. It lies in lat. 25 44 N., and lon. W. C. 1 48 W. This is a very regularly built village, and contains the ordinary county and State buildings in elegant style. Beside the State and county buildings, it contains a bank, theatre, and two academies. In the centre of the town stands Union square of 10 acres, and in the centre of this square the State house. From Union square, branches at right angles to each other four large streets of 99 feet in width. These wide streets subdivide the town into four quarters, which are again subdivided by four other streets of 56 feet width, with central squares of four acres each. Pop. in 1840, 2,244.

Raleigh, village, Union county, Ky., on Ohio river, 3 miles below the mouth of Wabash, and 10 ms. by water above Shawneetown.——Tp. in the co. of Essex, Upper Canada, lies W. of Harwich, the Thames bounding it on the N., and Lake Erie to the southward.

Ralphsville, tp of Ashtabula co., Ohio, at the mouth of Ashtabula river.

Ramah, village, Wilkinson co, Ga., 33 miles S. from Milledgeville.

Ramapaugh, small river, Bergen county, N. J., rises in N. Y., in Rockland co., flows S. into N. J., and joins Long Pond and Pequanock rivers at Pompton, to form Pompton river.——Iron works and post office, Rockland co., N. Y, on Ramapaugh river, 35 miles nearly N. from the city of New York.

Rambert le Joug, St., town of Fr., in the dep. of Ain, and late province of Bresse, near a branch of Mont Jura. Lon. 5 30 E., lat. 45 53 N.

Rambervilliers, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Vosges, and late province of Lorraine, 30 ms. SE. of Nancy. Lon. 6 44 E., lat. 48 21 N.

Rambouillet, town of Fr., in the dep. of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. It is 37 ms. SW. of Paris.

Ramehead, promontory of Cornwallis, England, SW. of Plymouth, at the entrance of Plymouth sound. Lon. 4 20 W., lat. 50 18 N.

Ramera, town of Fr., in the dep. of Aube, and late province of Champagne, seated on the Aube, 18 miles NE. of Troyes. Lon. 4 30 E., lat. 48 32 N.

Ramillies, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 10 miles N. of Namur, and 24 SE. of Brussels. Lon. 4 50 E., lat. 50 39 N.

Rammekens, seaport of the Isle of Walcheren, in the province of Zealand, 4 ms. S. of Middleburg. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 51 29 N.

Rammelsberg, a lofty, steep, and extensive mountain of Germany, in that part of the Hartz Forest, which lies within the principality of Grubenhagen. On this mountain are 12 silver mines, and at the foot of it is seated the city of Goslar.

Rampano, town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. Lon. 20 17 E., lat. 36 54 N.

Ramsaysburg, village, Sussex co., N. J., 75 ms. by post road N. from Trenton.

Ramsbury, town of Eng., in Wiltshire, noted for its fine beer. It is 46 miles E. of Bristol, and 69 W. of London.

Ramsey, town of England, in Huntingdonshire, seated in the fens, near the meres of Ramsey and

Whittlesey. It is 12 ms. NE. of Huntingdon, and 69 N. of London. Lon. 19′ W., lat. 52 26 N. ——Island of England, on the coast of Pembrokeshire, 2 ms. long, and 1½ broad. Near it are several dangerous rocks, frequented in the breeding season by vast multitudes of seafowl, and known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks. This island is 4 ms. W. of St. David's, and 17 NW. of Milford Haven. Lon. 5 20 W., lat. 51 55 N.

Ramsgate, seaport of England, in Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, 4 ms. S. of Margate, 10 ENE. of Canterbury, and 73 ESE. of London. Lon. 1 30 E., lat. 51 22 N.

Randallstown, village, Baltimore co., Md., 42 ms. from W. C.

Randallsville, village, Robeson co., N. C., by post road 88 ms. SSW. from Raleigh.

Randolph, town, Norfolk co., Mass., 5 ms. S. of Quincy, and 15 S. of Boston. Pop. in 1810, 1,170; and in 1820, 1,546.——Town, Orange co., Vt., 35 miles N. by W. of Windsor, on the river Connecticut, and about the same distance N. by E. of Rutland. It contains an academy.——Tp., Broome co., N. Y.——Tp., Morris co., N. J. Pop. in 1820, 1,252.——One of the southern towns of Portage, co., Ohio.——Tp., Montgomery co., Ohio.

Randolph, now *Jasper*, co., Ga.—See *Jasper*.

Randolph, county, Virginia, bounded by Greenbriar and Kenawha SW., Lewis and Harrison W., Monongahela and Preston N., Hardy NE., and Pendleton E.; length 80 miles, mean width 35, area 2,800 square miles. Surface generally hilly, and in part mountainous. Gauley and Elk rivers, branches of Kenawha, rise in its SW. section; but the great body of the county is drained by the Monongahela and its confluents. Chief town, Beverly. Pop. in 1820, 3,350; and in 1840, 6,208. Lat. 39° N., and lon. W. C. 3° W. intersect in this county.

Randolph, county, North Carolina, bounded by Moore SE., Montgomery S., Rowan W., Guilford N., and Chatham E. It is 36 miles square, area 1,226 sq. miles. It is drained by Deep river, and by White and Uwharee, branches of Yadkin river. Its eastern borders are about 55 ms. W. from Raleigh. Population in 1820, 11,325; and in 1840, 12,875. Central lat. 35 40 N., lon. W. C. 2 50 W.

Randolph, co. of Ga., bounded by Randolph and Baker S., Lee E., Stewart N., and Chattahoochie river W., separating it from Barbour co., Ala. Length from E. to W. 40 ms., breadth 22, and area 880 sq. ms. N. lat. 32° and lon. 8° W. of W. C. intersect in the SW. part of this co. Chief town, Lumpkin. Pop. 1840, 8,276.

Randolph, co., Mo., bounded by Howard and Boone S., Audrain and Monroe E., Macon N., and Charlton W. It is nearly a square of 22 ms., each side; 484 sq. ms. area. Chief town, Huntsville, situated near the centre of the co., at N. lat. 39 23, lon. W. C. 15 24 W., 78 ms. a little W. of N. from Jefferson. Pop. 1840, 7,198.

Randolph, co. of Ia., bounded by the State of O. E., Wayne co. in Ia. S., and the Indian country on all other sides. Length along Ohio 36 ms., mean width 15; area 540 sq. ms. Miesiesiniwa branch of Wabash, and White river branch of Miami, rise in this co. Chief town, Jacksonborough. Pop. 1820, 1,808; and in 1840, 10,684. Cent. lat. 40 12 N., lon. W. C. 7 50 W.

Randolph, co. of Ill., bounded by the Mississippi river SW., Monroe co. W., St. Clair and Washington N., Jefferson and Franklin E., and Jackson SE. Length 54 ms., mean width 16; area about 860 sq. ms. Kaskaskias river passes through and enters the Mississippi in this co. Chief town, Kaskaskias. Pop. 1820, 3,492; and in 1840, 7,944. Cent. lat. 38° N., lon. W. C. 12 42 W.

Rangnitz, town of Eastern Prussia, on the river Niemen, 55 ms. E. of Koningsberg. Lon. 22 40 E., lat. 55 6 N.

Rangoon, (*Victory achieved*,) city of the Nether India, on one of the branches of the Irawaddy, 3 ms. above its mouth. This is a city of recent formation, built about the middle of last century by Alompra, and made the capital of the Birman empire. It has become also a great mart of trade, for the exchange of Asiatic and European articles. Pop. 30,000. Lon. 96 9 E., lat. 16 47 N.

Ranis, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle on a mountain, 10 ms. SW. of Newstadt.

Runnoch Loch, lake of Scotland, in the N. part of Perthshire, 11 ms. in length.

Ransom's Bridge, and post office, Nash co., N. C.; by postroad 72 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Rantampour, town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of the same name, in the country of Agimere. It is 96 ms. E. of Agimere, and 105 WSW. of Agra. Lon. 76 57 E., lat. 26 35 N.

Rantzow, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, 24 ms. N. by W. of Lubec.

Raolconda, town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour, near which is a rich diamond mine, 20 ms. NNW. of Sollapour.

Raon l'Etape, town of Fr., in the dep. of Meurte, seated at the conflux of the Etabe and Meurte, 30 ms. SE. of Nancy.

Rapallo, town of the territory of Genoa, seated on a bay of the same name, 16 ms. ESE. of Genoa.

Raphoe, town of Ireland, in the co. of Donegal. It is 11 ms. SW. of Londonderry, and 21 NE. of Donegal.——Tp., Lancaster co., Pa., between Warwick and Mountjoy, and is watered by the Chicktsalungy creek. Pop. 1820, 3,216.

Rapid Ann, river, Va., rises in the Blue Ridge, in Madison and Orange cos., between which the main branch, by the name of Conway river, flows SE. to the SE. mountain; turns thence NE. between Madison and Orange, and between Orange and Culpeper, and finally between Culpeper and Spottsylvania, and joins the Rappahannock 10 ms. above Fredericksburg.

Rapide, parish, La., bounded by Opelousas S. Natchitoches W. and NW., Wachitau and Catahoola N., Concordia E., and Avoyelles SE. Length 55 ms., mean width 43; area 2,300 sq. ms.—the surface considerably varied. Extensive tracts of hilly pine woods spread in the northern and southern sections; whilst alluvial borders of first-rate soil skirt Red river, bayou Bœuf, bayou Rapide, and some other streams. Red river winds nearly through the middle of the parish. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Alexandria. Pop. in 1820, 6,065; and in 1840, 14,132. Central lat. 31 18 N., lon. W. C. 15 30 W.

Rapid Plat, Isle au, in the river St. Lawrence, in front of the tp. of Matilda, containing about 200 acres. The soil is good, and lies partly in front of the tp. of Williamsburg, U. C.

Rappahannock, river, Va., rises in Culpeper and Fauquier cos., by two sources, Thornton's and Hedgeman's rivers; general course SE., to its junction with Rapid Ann, 10 ms. above Fredericksburg. A short distance above the latter place, it is precipitated over rapids, and meets the tide. It thence continues SE. 100 ms., and opens into Chesapeake bay, between Windmill and Stingray points. It is navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet water to Fredericksburg. Descending, it passes by Fredericksburg, Port Royal, Leeds, Tapahannock, and Urbanna Measures have been taken to remove by side canals the impediment to boat navigation in this stream above tide water. ——Co., Va., bounded by Fauquier NE., Culpeper SE., Madison SW., and the Blue Ridge, separating it from Page and Warren cos., W. Length from SW. to NE. 20 ms.; mean breadth 15 ms.; and area 300 sq. ms. Pop. 1840, 9,257.

Rappahannock Academy, and post office, Caroline co., Va., 75 ms. S. from W. C., and 70 a little E. of N. from Richmond.

Rapperschweil, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on a neck of land that advances into the lake of Zurich, over which is a wooden bridge, 1,850 feet long. It is 11 ms SE. of Zurich, and 20 NW. of Glaris.

Rapps, town of Austria, on the river Teya, 8 ms. N. by W. of Horn.

Raritan, river, N. J., rises in Morris, Somerset, and Hunterdon cos., by three branches—North Branch, South Branch, and Millstone river.—See *Millstone river*. The North and South branches unite in Somerset, 15 ms., and receive Millstone river from the S., 9 ms. above New Brunswick. where it meets the tide, Hence it flows 9 ms. nearly E. into Raritan bay, between Perth Amboy and South Amboy. It is navigable for sloops and steamboats to New Brunswick.——Bay of N. Y. and N. J., opens in a triangular form, between the mouth of Raritan river and Staten island sound and Monmouth co., N. J. It is limited on the E. by Sandy Hook and the SW. point of Long Island.——Village, Somerset co., N. J., 12 ms. above New Brunswick.

Rascio.—See *Ratzia.*

Raseborg, seaport of Sweden. capital of a canton in Nyland, on the Gulf of Finland, 37 ms. SE. of Abo. Lon. 23 18 E., lat. 60 16 N.

Rasen, or *Market Rasin*, town of Eng. in Lincolnshire, on a branch of the Ankam, 14 ms. NE. of Lincoln, and 150 N. of London. Lon. 10 W., lat. 53 23 N.

Rasacolmo, cape on the N. coast of Sicily, near a town of the same name, W. of Cape Faro and N. of Messina.

Rastadt, town of Germany, in Saltzburg, seated on the Ens, 48 ms. E. by S. of Saltzburg. Lon. 14 10 E., lat. 47 31 N.——Town of Suabia, in Baden, on the Merg, near the Rhine, 4 ms. N. of Baden, and 24 SW. of Philipsburg. Lon. 8 14 E., lat. 48 54 N.

Ratenau, town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Havel, 15 ms. NW. of Brandenburg. Lon, 13 49 E., lat. 52 46 N.

Ratenburg, town of Germany, in the Tyrol, with a castle, seated on the river Inn. Lon. 12 5 E., lat. 47 30 N.

Rathburne Settlement, and post office, Steuben co., N. Y.

Rathmines, a remarkable place in Ireland, near 2 ms. from Dublin, where the Duke of Ormond was defeated by the Parliament forces in 1649.

Ratibor, town of Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, on the Oder, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, 15 ms. NE. of Troppau, and 142 E. of Prague. Lon. 17 54 E., lat. 50 11 N.

Ratisbon, town of Bavaria, 55 ms. SE. of Nuremburg, 62 N. by E. of Munich, and 195 W. by N. of Vienna. Lon. 12 5 E., lat. 28 58 N. Ratisbon stands on the right bank of the Danube, opposite the mouth of the Regen river, whence it is often called Regensberg. It is the Regina of the Romans.

Ratolezel, strong town of Suabia, on that part of the Lake of Constance called Boden See, 12 ms. W. of the city of Constance.

Rattan.—See *Ruattan.*

Ratezburg, fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Saxe-Lawenburg. From the Lake of Ratezburg issues the river Waknitz, which joins the Trave, near Lubec, and thus facilitates the communication by water between Lubec and these parts. Ratezburg is 12 ms, SE. of Lubec, and 12 N. of Lawenburg. Lon. 10 49 E., lat. 53 43 N.

Ratzia, or *Rascia*, the eastern division of Sclavonia, subject to Austria. It takes its name from the river Rasca, which falls into the Morave, and the inhabitants are called Rasciana.

Raubsville, village, Northampton co., Pa.

Rava, town of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and seated in a morass covered with water that proceeds from the river Rava, by which it is surrounded. It is 55 ms. SW. of Warsaw. Lon. 19 56 E., lat. 51 51 N.

Ravello, seaport of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 10 ms. W. of Salerno, and 25 SE. of Naples. Lon. 14 41 E., lat. 40 36 N.

Ravenglass, seaport of Eng., in Cumberland, on an inlet of the Irish sea, between the Mite and Esk, which, with the Irt, fall into this inlet, and form a good harbor. It is 24 ms. S. of Cockermouth, and 284 NNW. of London. Lon. 3 30 W., lat. 54 20 N.

Ravenna, city of Italy, capital of Romagna, near the river Mantone, 37 ms. SE. of Ferrara, and 162 N. of Rome. Lon. 12 5 E., lat. 44 25 N.——Village and seat of justice, Portage co., O., on a southern branch of Cuyahoga river, 35 ms. SE. of Cleveland. Lat. 41 10 N., lon. W. C. 4 22 W. Pop. of the tp. 1840, 1,542.——Tp., Portage co., O., including the co. town of the same name.

Ravensberg, co. of Germany, in Westphalia, lying S. of the bishoprics of Minden and Osnaburg. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is so called from a castle of the same name. Hereford is the capital.

Ravarnsburg, town of Germany, in Suabia, on the Cheuss, 15 ms. N. by W. of Lindau. Lon. 9 40 E., lat. 47 59 N.

Ravenstein, town of Brabant, capital of a co. of the same name, seated on the Maese, on the confines of Guelderland, 10 ms. SW. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 35 E., lat. 51 46 N.

Ravey, the Hydraotes of the ancients, an eastern branch of the Indus, rising in Cashmere, and flowing SW. by Lahore, falls into the Indus 20 ms. below Moultan, after a comparative course of 300 ms. It receives in its course the Chelum and Chenaub. The Ravey is the middlemost, and next to the Sutledge, the most considerable stream of the Punjab. These rivers, in our ordinary maps, are made to enter the Indus separately; but recent information seems to confirm the authority of Pliny, who seated their junction with each other before reaching the main recipient.

Ravilz, small town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polnania. It possesses a considerable manufacture of cloth, 24 ms. S. of Posen.

Rauschebourg, town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, 4 ms. N. of Marpurg, and 32 SSW. of Cassel. Lon. 8 46 E., lat. 50 33 North.

Rawa, town of Poland, capital of the palatinate of Rawa, 56 ms. SW. of Warsaw.

Raway, town, Middlesex county, N. J.—See *Rahway*.

Rawee, river of Hindoostan Proper, one of the five E. branches of the Indus.—See *Ravey*.

Rawlingsburg, village, Rockingham co., N. C., by post road 130 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Raymond, town, Cumberland co., Me., 26 ms. N. from Portland. Pop. 1820, 1,388.——Town, Rockingham co., N. H., 21 ms. W. from Portsmouth. Pop. in 1820, 961.

Raynham, town, Bristol co., Mass., on the W. side of Taunton river, between Berkley and Mansfield; remarkable as being the place where the first forge in British America was erected in 1652. Pop. in 1810, 1,154; in 1820, 1,071.

Raystown Branch, main constituent of Juniata river, rises in Bedford county, deriving its most remote sources from the eastern slope of the Alleghany chain of the Appalachian mountains; flowing thence eastward, receiving confluents from the mountain valleys to the N. and S., about 30 ms. nearly along N. lat. 40°, turns thence NNE., and by a very rugged, and, in the particular bends, tortuous course, joins Frankstown branch 2 ms. below the borough of Huntingdon, to form the Juniata, after an entire comparative course of 70 ms. The valley of Raystown Branch lies between that of Frankstown Branch and the sources of the small northwestern creeks of the Potomac.

Readfield, village, Kennebec co., Me., 7 ms. W. from Augusta. Pop. in 1820, 1,511.

Read House, and post office, Charlotte co., Va., by post road 114 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Reading, borough of England, and the co. town of Berkshire. Its chief trade is in malt. It is seated on the Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames, 26 ms. SSE. of Oxford, and 39 W. of London. Lon. 52' W., lat. 51 28 N.——Town, Middlesex co., Mass., about 14 ms. N. of Boston. Pop. in 1810, 2,228; in 1820, 2,797.——Tp., Fairfield co., Ct., on Aspetuck river, between Repton and Ridgefield. Pop. in 1820, 1,628.——Village, Steuben co., N. Y., 20 ms. NE. from Bath. Pop. in 1820, 3,009.——Borough and capital of Berks co., Pa., on the NE. bank of the river Schuylkill, 54 ms. NW. of Philadelphia, and 53 E. of Harrisburg. This town is conveniently situated for internal commerce, being the entrepôt of vast quantities of grain and lumber that are brought hither, and rafted or conveyed in long boats to Philadelphia and its vicinity. Reading is a regularly laid out, and very nearly built town, situated in a fertile and well cultivated country. A majority of the inhabitants are Germans, and justly distinguished for industrious habits. The improvements in the navigation of the Schuylkill and Union canals conduce in a high degree to the prosperity of Reading, and renders it one of the most flourishing interior towns of the State.

Progressive population in—

1810 - - - -	3,462
1820 - - - -	4,332
1830 - - - -	5,850
1840 - - - -	8,410

Reading, NE. tp., Adams co., Pa, between Bermudian and Conestogoe creeks, 12 ms. NE. from Gettysburg. Pop. in 1820, 838.——Village, Hamilton co., O., 10 ms. N. from Cincinnati.——Tp., Perry co., O. Pop. in 1820, 1,821.

Reading, North Parish, town in the NE. part of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 18 ms. N. from Boston.

Readington, tp., Hunterdon co., N. J., 17 ms. NW. from New Brunswick.

Readyville, village, Rutherford co., Tennessee, on Stone's river, 15 ms. E. from Murfreesborough, and 40 SE. from Nashville.

Realejo, town of Central America, in the province of Nicaragua, on a bay of the Pacific ocean, 18 ms. NW. from Leon. Lon. W. C. 10 50 W., lat. 12 45 N.

Realmont, town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, 31 ms. NE. of Toulouse. Lon. 2° E., lat. 43 50 N.

Realville, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lot, 8 ms. NE. of Montauban. Lon. 1 24 E., lat. 44 7 N.

Reamstown, village, Lancaster co., Pa., 15 ms. NE. of Lancaster, and the same distance SW. of Reading.

Rebel, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the Lake Muritz, 30 ms. SE. of Gustrow. Lon. 12 36 E., lat. 53 32 N.

Rebnick, populous town of Turkey in Europe, in Wallachia, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Aluta, 45 ms. SW. of Targowisco.

Reccan.—See *Araean*.

Recannato, episcopal town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, near the river Munsone, 14 ms. S. of Ancona, and 110 NE. of Rome. Lon. 13 34 E., lat. 43 24 N.

Recklinhausen, town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne, capital of a co. of the same name, on the Lippe, 20 ms. W. of Ham. Lon. 8 36 E., lat. 51 27 N.

Rectortown, town, Fauquier co., Va.

Red Bank, river, Pa., in Jefferson and Armstrong cos., rises in the former, flows W., and falls into Alleghany river into the latter.——NE. tp., Armstrong co., Pa.——Post office, Colleton district, S. C., 86 ms SSE. from Columbia, and 50 ms. NW. from Charleston.

Red Bridge, post office, Hawkins co., Tenn.,

by post road 240 ms. NE. by E. from Murfreesborough.

Red Creek, post office, Wayne co., N. Y., N. from the Erie canal, and about 10 ms. W. from Lyons.

Redding, village, Fairfield co., Ct., 25 ms. W. from New Haven.

Redding Town House, village, Fairfield co., Ct., Redding township.

Redfield, village, Oneida co., N. Y.

Red Hill, post office, Kershaw district, S. C., 53 ms. northeasterly from Columbia.

Red Hook, town on the left bank of Hudson river, in the NW. part of Dutchess co., N. Y., 50 ms. below Albany.

Red Hook Landing, village on Hudson river, in the extreme NW. angle of Dutchess co., N. Y., 47 ms. below Albany.

Red House, post office in the NE. part of Caswell co., N. C., by post road 110 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Red Mills, village, Putnam co., N. Y.

Redon, town of Fr., in the dep. of Ile and Vilaine, and late province of Bretagne. It serves as a mart for the commerce of Rennes, and is seated on the Vilaine, 225 ms. E. by S. of Paris. Lon. 2 10 W., lat. 37 48 N.

Red river, branch of Assiniboin, rises near the sources of Mississippi, flows N. about 300 ms., and joins the Assiniboin 70 ms. above Lake Winnipec. Lord Selkirk's settlement is near their junction.

Red river, branch of the Mississippi river. This stream rises in the mountainous prairies E. of Santa Fe of New Mexico, between N. lat. 32° and 35°, W. lon. W. C. 28°, flows in nearly an eastern direction, over 11° of lon., 640 ms. in a direct line, but at least 800 in a comparative course, to where it turns to the SE. and enters Louisiana, and thence continuing the latter course 300 ms., it joins the Mississippi at N. lat. 31 1 W., lon. W. C. 14 45.

Red river is formed by a number of tributary streams, the principal of which are False Ouachitta, Blue River, Kimitchie, and Vasseux. All these streams unite near the former Panis Villages, about 350 ms. below the sources of Red river. The Vasseux rises in the Great Prairie, about N. lat. 34°, and W. lon. W. C. 20°. The Kimitchie and Vasseux rise in the same ridge, and pursue very nearly a similar course, each joining Red river, after a course of about 200 ms. Little river of the north falls into Red river, a short distance above the NW. angle of Louisiana. It rises in the Maserne mountains, is a clear, beautiful, and pure stream of water, of about 150 ms. in length. From the source of Red river to the mouth of Little river of the N., is about 600 ms. in a direct line, but much farther by comparative course. Little river of the S. rises in the prairies S. of Red river, and about 40 ms. SE. off the Panis Villages, it runs nearly E. 150 ms., and falls into Red river in Louisiana. The distance from the source of Red river to the mouth of Little river of the S., is about the same as to Little river of the N., 600 ms. in a direct line; but estimating the distance along the meanders of either False Ouachitta, Blue river, or Red river proper, and it must exceed a thousand miles. The Red river winds along the great inclined plain, dividing it into two parts, forming the limits between the waters which flow into the Gulf of Mexico, and those entering the Mississippi. The country from whence Red river draws its water, is a vast prairie, except along the banks of the river, and even there, the very little timber is dwarf; the most abundant species is a variety of the robinia, or black locust, called by the hunters musquetoe wood. The range of low mountains is extremely naked of timber.

After the junction of Blue river, Red river is navigable for boats of large size during the spring floods; timber becomes more frequent, and of larger size. At the mouth of Vasseux, pine first occurs on the S. side; the banks are elevated above inundation, and the land of good quality. The river here is much wider than near the Mississippi. From the Panis villages to near the Avoyelles, the banks of Red river will admit settlement, and many of its tributary streams will, in some future period, be the abode of civilized man. The banks are alternately either woodland or prairie, until within 20 ms. above the mouth of Little river of the S. Many spots along the river are covered by strong cane. The waters coming into Red river from Mount Cerne are pure and limpid, but those of Red river and its southern branches are brackish and turbid. Below the mouth of Little river of the S., Red river assumes a S. course upwards of 100 ms. in a direct line.

The immense volume of water brought down by Red river cannot be contained within its banks during the season of flood, and about N. lat. 38° the alluvial overflow commences. Here the river divides into a number of channels; the face of nature changes, the shores become low, the species of timber, such as are generally found upon the banks of the Mississippi in corresponding latitudes, except where the winding of the stream a fine bluff approaches the river. The river is now filled with islands and interlocking channels. A chain of lakes also commences on each side, which, leaving the river, occupies the interval between the hills on each side. These lakes serve as a natural deposite to the accumulating mass of water pouring down from the higher branches of the river. The most remarkable of these lakes are Bodcau, Bistineau, and Black lakes, on the left, and Cassi, Natchitoches, Spanish lake, and Cado lake, on the right side of Red river.

On reviewing this part of Red river, between the Grand Ecor, 4 ms. above Natchitoches, and Lake Bodcau, it appears that the intermediate space was once a lake, which has been gradually filled by an accumulation of earth from the abrasion of the water on the banks of Red river and its numerous tributaries. The lakes which now exist all lie in the valleys of considerable streams communicating with Red river, whose mouths have been impeded by the alluvion of Red river, and natural drains formed from hill to hill. The beds of these recent lakes are much lower than the surface of the river at high water, though higher than the channel of the rivers. In autumn and the early part of winter, when the waters have been drained by the depression of the river, much of the ground covered by the spring floods in those lakes becomes dry land, and exhibits meadows of succulent herbage. In the channels of most, there is consequently an

annual flux and reflux, as the water in the river and lake preponderate in height. When Red river commences its annual rise, the currents are set strongly into the lakes, which, gradually filling, return their flood into the river with equal velocity, when the depression of the river by the summer heat begins to take place. This flux and reflux is continual. The connecting channels are never dry. Most of the lakes have the pine woods on one side of them, from which issue fine clear creeks of water, whose pellucid currents compensate to the inhabitants for the unpalatable waters of Red river. Were it not for those spacious depositories above Natchitoches, the fine alluvial border of Red river, below that territory, would be much more restricted in extent, and the cultivation of the whole greatly more precarious. From the upper part of Lake Bistineau to the lower settlement on Red river, opposite Avoyelles, or even to the mouth of Black river, the lands are sufficiently high and fertile for cultivation on both banks, and in every place on one side. The high lands, or pine forests, pursue each side nearly the same course with the river. On the right bank the pine bluffs reach the river bank for the first place below the alluvial tract above; 4 ms. lower down, the pine hills again reach the river at the town of Natchitoches, and in two or three other places still lower down, the pine hills again reach the river, with a rocky base; but at the Bayou Rapide, the high grounds on the right quit the river entirely, and continue SE. towards Opelousas. On the left bank, the pine hills reach the river below the alluvial tract at Campte, 12 ms. above Natchitoches, but follow the bank only 3 or 4 ms., when they retire, and do not again approach the bank until nearly opposite the rapids, below which some few bluffs lie along the banks, the last of which is the Ecor à Cheniere, opposite Avoyelles. From Ecor à Cheniere to the mouth, Red river flows over an alluvial flat, annually overflown.

What is generally, though very erroneously called the raft of Red river, is merely what I have noticed—a maze of islands and channels, through which, though difficult, boats of any requisite size can be conducted at high water. The raft, as it is called, is not so great an impediment to the navigation of Red river as is the rapids at Louisville to the Ohio, much less the Muscle shoals in Tennessee.

The rafts of Red river have been so far removed as to render that part of the river navigable. The following, from the New Orleans Bulletin, and which appeared in the National Intelligencer October 16, 1843, contains new information of no ordinary value as regards Red river and its main northeastern confluent, the Washitau:

The Red River country.

The New Orleans Bulletin gives the following brief description of the fertility of the Red river country:

"The amount of cotton shipped to this city out of the Red river and its tributaries last season could not have been less than 200,000 bales, which, valued at the low price for which the last crop was sold, would amount to about $5,000,000. This season, unless the crop be indeed very short, the quantity will be still greater, and if the navigation of the stream were improved, and the communication between it and the Mississippi placed beyond contingency, every year would add immensely to the population, and of course to the exports of the valley.

"But the sale and shipment of this large amount of cotton, near one-tenth of the whole product of the United States, is not all the advantage which this city derives from the trade of Red river. A very large part of the money obtained for the exports of the river is expended here for return supplies, so that directly and indirectly the commerce of the river with New Orleans cannot fall short of $10,000,000. This trade, however, is in its infancy; for the valley contains most excellent cotton lands to a sufficient extent to produce more of that staple than is now raised in the Union; and it has, besides, a climate and soil adapted to the culture of every article the growth of a temperate zone. Red river alone has a navigation of about 1,500 miles, running through 5 degrees of latitude and 12 of longitude. Besides this, Black river, Wachita, and the Tensas, are important rivers, navigable by steamboats several months in the year; connecting with them and with the main stream are innumerable smaller rivers, lakes, and bayous, many of them navigable. All these streams deposite an alluvion of incomparable richness; they form, in the aggregate, a steamboat navigation of at least 2,500 miles, and embrace a surface of country capable of sustaining at a moderate estimate 5,000,000 inhabitants.

"The lower parts of Red river and the entire valleys of Black river and the Wachita are peculiarly adapted to the cotton culture, and will produce more bales to the acre probably than any other extensive districts. The upper parts of Red river, however, are suitable for wheat and the other small grains, and for nearly all the articles which are produced in the valley of the Ohio and the Upper Mississippi, and not for these alone, but for many others which, from the severity of the climate in those regions, cannot be made to advantage. The upper part of Red river is indeed preferable in all respects, particularly for the mildness of the climate, the greater convenience of the markets, and the greater ease with which farms can be opened and improved, to the wild lands of the Northwest. As soon as the difficulties are settled between Texas and Mexico, and assurance of peace is given, these advantages will attract the attention they deserve, and draw off a large part of the tide of emigration now setting towards the Upper Mississippi and Missouri. This emigration consists in the main of hardy and enterprising farmers—young men of small means but strong energies from the Middle and Western States—a kind of population which will form the strength of the country, and along our frontiers be better than a line of garrisons. The whole of these vast and fertile regions which we have mentioned are still in large part solitudes, but they invite the hand of industry and enterprise, and can only be prevented from teeming with human life, and swelling the avenues of commerce with the richest products of agriculture, by a degree of blindness and fatuity not to be supposed."—See *Washitau river*.

Red River, small river, Ky., rises in Morgan, and, flowing W., crosses Morgan and Montgom-

ery, thence forms the boundary between Clark and Estil cos., falls into Ky. river after a comparative course of about 50 ms.——Small river of Tenn. and Ky., rises in Todd, Logan and Simpson cos. of the latter, and, after draining part of Robertson and Montgomery cos. of the former, falls into Tennessee at Clarksville after a comparative course of 70 ms.——Forge and post office, Montgomery co., Tenn., 40 ms. NW. from Nashville.

Red River Iron Works and post office, on Red river of Estil co., Ky., 77 ms. SE. from Frankfort.

Red Sea, extending 1,300 ms. from N. to S., and 200 in the widest part from E. to W. It divides Arabia from Africa, and is separated from the Mediterranean sea on the N., by the isthmus of Suez, and communicates by the straits of Babelmandeb on the S. with the Arabian sea and the Indian ocean. The Red sea is the most extensive known sheet of water which receives no river of considerable magnitude. The general course of the Nile is very nearly parallel to the Red sea, but the intervening space, varying from 50 to 200 miles is mountainous. On the African side the mountains rise in most places from the immediate shores; on that of Arabia a mountainous chain extends parallel to the Red sea, but about 80 ms. inland.

The bottom and shores of the Red sea, so far from being *red*, "are covered," says Malte Brun, "with a carpet of greenish coral; in calm weather the bottom, when it comes into view, is not unlike a series of verdant submarine forests or meadows." The shores of the Red sea and Persian gulf are composed in great part of shell limestone rocks. The Red sea was called by the Hebrews *Bahr-Sooph*, i. e. *the sea of Algae*, seaweed.

From its range and position, viewed on a map of the world, the Red sea appears to present the most natural opening between the Indian and Mediterranean seas; but many causes, natural and political, combine to withdraw the civilized nations of Europe and Asia from this the most ancient channel of intercommunication. The Red sea and Persian Gulfs are obstructed by small and numerous isles, sunk rocks, and sand banks; and the entire shores of the former are in an unequalled manner barren and barbarous. The regular monsoons, and also changing winds, render the tides unequal and very uncertain in their revolutions. But the most powerful of all causes, which have operated to change the commercial route of nations, are the magnetic needle and improvements in ship manufacture. The circuitous but open route by the Atlantic and Indian oceans, with the safe and commodious modern vessels supplied with instruments which demand only a taper's light to direct the mariner amid surrounding darkness and storm, will be, perhaps, forever preferred to a more direct but obstructed passage.

Red Stone, tp., Fayette co., Pa., situated on the E. side of Monongahela river, and is watered by a creek of the same name. Pop. in 1810, 1,224; in 1820, 1,207.

Reedsborough, town of Bennington co., Vt.

Reed's Mills, post office, at the vill. of Charleston, Jackson co., 12 ms. NE. of Jackson C. H., and 76 SE. of Columbus.

Reedy Island, small island of Newcastle co., Delaware, in Delaware river, 45 ms, below Philadelphia, and 15 ms. below Wilmington.

Reesville, village, Montgomery co., Pa., 3 ms. a little W. of S. and on the opposite side of Schuylkill river from Norristown, and 16 ms. NW. from Philadelphia.

Reeve's, post office, Hall co., Georgia.

Refraction, applied to air, means to break or bend the rays of light. Hence we cannot be strictly said to see in its actual position any distant object if it is not directly in either the zenith or nadir; and, again, it is by means of refraction we see the sun and moon some time before rising and setting, and enjoy more light than we could did the rays actually pass along right lines.

Regensberg, handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zuric, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, seated on a rock, called the Lagerberg, 10 ms. NW. of Zuric.

Regenstein, town of Lower Saxony, in the bishopric of Halberstadt, 6 miles S. of Halberstadt, and 7 W. of Quedlingburg. Lon. 41′ E., lat. 51 26 N.

Regent's Town, settlement of liberated negroes on W. Africa, in the colony of Sierra Leone.

Reggio, town of Italy, in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, with a woolen manufacture. It is a large and populous place, and is seated on the strait of Messina, 12 ms. SE. of Messina, and 190 S. of Naples. Lon. 16° E., lat. 30° 4 N.——Duchy of Italy, included in that of Modena. It produces a great deal of silk. It is all subject to the duke of Modena, except the marquisate of St. Martin, which is subject to a prince of that name.——Ancient episcopal city of Italy, in a duchy of the same name, in a fertile country, 15 miles NW, of Modena, and 80 SE. of Milan. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 44 43 N.

Reggina, town of Italy, in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 14 ms. N. of Cosenza. Lon. 16 21 E., lat. 39 34 N.

Regnano, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter. It is thinly inhabited, and is seated near the Tiber, 17 ms. N. of Rome. Lon. 12 36 E., lat. 42 11 N.

Regnier's Mills, post office, Washington county, Ohio, 120 miles SE. by E. from Columbus. This post office is in the township of Aurelius, the most northern of the county, and on Duck creek, about 15 ms. very nearly due N. from Marietta.

Rehoboth, village, Bristol co., Mass., 42 miles S. by W. of Boston, and 3 eastward from Providence, R. I. Pop. in 1820, 2,740.——Hundred of Sussex county, Del., on the Atlantic ocean and Delaware bay, between Rehoboth bay and Cold Spring creek. Pop. 1820, 1,657.——Bay of the Atlantic ocean, in Sussex county, Del. It has the same inlet with Indian river.

Rehrersburg, or *Rehrerstown*, village in the NW. part of Berks co.. Penn. 46 miles a little N. of E. from Harrisburg, and 15 ms. NE. from Lebanon.

Reichenau, island of Germany, in Suabia, in the lower lake of Constance.——Town of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons. It is seated in a rich and fertile valley, upon the conflux of the two branches which form the Rhine. Reichenau is 7 ms. SW. of Coir.

Reichenbach, river of Switzerland, which has its source at the foot of Mount Wetterhorn, and rolls its numerous cataracts down the steep sides of Mount Sheidec, till unites with the river Aar near Meyringen. It conveys into the Aar the gold dust that is found in the bed of that river.——Town of Bohemia, in Silesia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is seated on the little river Peil.

Reichenberg, castle of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and county of Catzenelenbogen. It is seated on a mountain near the Rhine, and belongs to the prince of Hesse Rheinfeldt. Lon. 7 57 E., lat. 50 4 N.

Reichenfells, town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, 24 miles E. of Muhran. Lon. 14 4 E., lat. 47 9 N.

Reichenall, town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Sala, with a rich salt spring, 9 miles SW. of Saltzburg, and 64 SW. of Munich. Lon. 13 2 E., lat. 47 28 N.

Reichenstein, town of Bohemia, in Silesia, famous for the silver mines in its neighborhood. It is 12 ms. W. of Groteskaw.

Reichshofen, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Rhine, with a castle.

Reid's Store, and post office, Copiah co., Miss., by post road 52 miles from Jackson.——And post office, Moore co., N. C., by post road 53 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Reid's, post office, Franklin co., Georgia.

Reifferscheid, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and archbishopric of Cologne, capital of a co. of the same name. It is 32 ms. SW. of Cologne, and 42 W. of Coblentz. Lon. 6 50 E., lat. 50 20 N.

Reinsberg, or *Rheinsberg*, small town of Prussia, in the northern part of Brandenburg, about 55 English ms. NNW. of Berlin, and 25 NE. by E. from Havelburg. It is situated on and takes its name from the small river Rein. Pop. 1,500. This place was the residence of Frederick II. the eight years previous to his accession to the throne of Prussia, and of his brother Henry afterwards, who died and was interred here.

Reisenburg, town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, near which is an ancient castle, 78 ms. SW. of Kenigsberg. Lon. 20 5 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Reisterstown, village, Baltimore co., Md., 15 miles NW. of Baltimore, and 63 N. by E. from Washington city.

Reis-Effendi, Arabic *reis*, Chief, and Turkish *effendi*, Chancellor, and often Secretary of State of the Turkish empire.

Rembertstown, town, Sumter district, S. C.

Remedios, city of New Granada, and capital of the province of Rio del Hacha, 73 ms. E. by N. of Santa Martha.

Remiremont, town of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, and late province of Lorraine, on the river Moselle, at the foot of Mount Vosages, 42 ms. S. by E. of Nancy. Lon. 6 47 E, lat. 48 3 N.

Remsen, village, Oneida co., N. Y., 35 ms. N. from Rome. Pop. in 1820, 912.

Remy, St., town of Fr., in the dep. of Mouths of the Rhone, 10 ms. NE. of Arles.

Rendsburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, 12 miles SE. of Sleswick. Lon. 10 6 E., lat. 54 30 N.

Renfrew, the co. town of Renfrewshire, Scot., on the Clyde, near the mouth of the Cart, 10 ms. E. by S. of Port Glasgow, and 45 W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4 26 W., lat. 55 51 N.

Renfrewshire, co. of Scot., bounded on the S. by Ayrshire, on the E. by Lanarkshire, and on the N. and W. by the Clyde river, which divides it on the W. from Argyleshire, and on the N. from Dunbartonshire, extending 30 miles from N. to S., and 13, where broadest, from E. to W. Pop. in 1801, 72,596; in 1811, 78,056; and in 1821, 112,175.

Rennebon, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Strasburg, 10 ms. E. of Strasburg.

Rennes, city of France, in the dep. of Isle and Vilaine, and late province of Bretagne. The inhabitants are computed at 35,000, on the Vilaine, which divides it into two parts, 58 miles N. by W. of Nantes, and 42 SE. of St. Malo. Lon. 1 36 W., lat. 48 7 N.

Rensselaer, co. of N. Y., bounded by Hudson river W., Washington co. N., Vermont NE., Mass. E., and Columbia co. S.; length 30 miles, mean width 20, area 600 sq. ms. Surface hilly, but soil productive in grain, pasturage, and fruit. Chief towns, Troy, Lansingburg, and Greensburg. Pop. in 1820, 40,153; and in 1840, 60,259. Ctl. lat. 42 42 N., lon. W. C. 3 30 E.

Rensselaer, village, Rensselaer co., N. Y., 12 miles E. from Albany, remarkable for a manufactory of window glass.

Rensselaerville, Albany co., N. Y., 24 ms. SW. from Albany. Pop. in 1820, 3,435.

Renty, town of Fr., in the dep. of Pas de Calais, on the river Aa, 50 ms. NW. of Arras.

Reole, town of France, in the dep. of Gironde, seated on the Garonne, 20 miles SE. of Bordeaux.

Repaille, town of France, in the dep. of Mount Blanc, on a river which runs into the lake of Geneva, 20 ms. NE. of Geneva.

Repeham, town of England, in Norfolk, in a valley, 15 ms. NW. of Norwich, and 111 NE. of London.

Reppen, town of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, 16 ms. SSE. of Custrin.

Repton, village of Eng., in Derbyshire, 8 miles SSW. of Derby. Here is a noted free school, which appears to have been the refectory of a priory.

Requena, town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle and a considerable manufacture of silks, on a hill, on the borders of Valencia, 64 ms. ESE. of Cuenza. Lon. 1 9 W., lat. 39 44 N.

Resht, town of Persia, capital of Cilban. It is seated on the SW. coast of the Caspian sea, in a fertile plain, surrounded with high mountains, 110 ms. N. of Casbin. Lon. 52 16 E., lat. 37 18 N.

Resolution Island, small island in the Pacific ocean, so called from the ship Resolution, in which Capt. Cook made his second voyage to that ocean. Lon. 141 45 W., lat. 17 23 S.

Ressif, or *recif*, French; *arrecife*, Spanish, from the Arabic, a breaker or ledge of rocks nearly on a level with, or, if under the water, very near the surface.

Retford, East, borough of England, in Nottinghamshire, on the Idle, 30 ms. N. of Nottingham, and 144 N. by W. of London. Lon. 49' W., lat. 53 22 N.

Rethel, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Ardennes,

and late province of Champagne, near the river Aisne, 20 miles NE. of Reims, and 108 NE. of Paris. Lon. 4 26 E., lat. 49 30 N.

Retimo, town of Candia; it abounds in silk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil. It is seated on the N. coast of the island, in a pleasant co., 45 ms. from Candia. Lon. 24 45 E., lat. 35 23 N.

Revel, strong seaport of Russia, capital of the government of Esthonia. There is a college with four professors. It has become a place of great trade since the Russians obtained possession of it; and there are two great fairs in May and September, frequented by English and Dutch merchants. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, partly in a pleasant plain, and partly on a mountain, 85 ms. SE. of Abo, and 132 W. by S. of Petersburg. Lon. 23 57 E., lat. 59 20 N.

Revel, town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc, 9 ms. N. of St. Papoul. Lon. 2 10 E., lat. 43 26 N.——Government of Russia.—See *Esthonia*.

Revello, town of Italy, in Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo, near the Po. It is seated on the top of a very high mountain, and is strongly fortified both by nature and art. It is 3 ms. NW. of Saluzzo.

Revero, strong town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the river Po, opposite Ostiglia, 10 miles NE. of Mirandola, and 20 SE. of Mantua. Lon. 1 9 E., lat. 44 58 N.

Reuss-Greitz and Reuss-Lobenstein, two petty but independent States of Central Germany, between Prussia and Bavaria.

Reus, town of Spain, in Catalonia. It has a considerable trade in wine, brandy, and nuts. It is seated in the middle of a most fruitful plain, 35 ms. NE. of Tortosa, and 60 WSW. of Barcelona.

Reuss, river of Switzerland, which rises in the lake of Locendro, between the mountains of Pedina and Locendro, flows through the lake of Lucerne, and the town of that name, and, joining the Aar, falls into the Rhine below Zurzach.

Reutlingen, town of Germany, in Suabia, in the kingdom of Wirtemburg, on the Echetz, near the Necker, 10 ms. E. of Tubingen, and 37 S. of Stutgard. Lon. 9 10 E., lat. 48 31 N.

Reux, fortified town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 8 ms. NE. of Mons.

Revolution, in astronomy, the return of a planet to its place of departure. Year is one and the most remarkable of astronomical revolutions.

Rewah, town of Hindoostan, in the province of Allahabad, 57 ms. SSW. of that place. Lon. 81 36 E., lat. 24 35 N.

Reyna, town of Spain, in Andalusia, 3 ms. from Lerna, and in a territory abounding in wine and cattle.

Reynoldsburg, village and seat of justice, Humphries co., Tenn., on the right bank of Tenn. river, 120 ms. a little N. of W. from Murfreesborough, and 83 W. from Nashville.

Rezan, government of Russia, formerly a province of the Government of Moscow. It contains 13 districts, and is fertile in corn, and populous.——City of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Trubesh and Occa, 100 ms. NE. of Moscow. Lon. 40 37 E., lat. 54 55 N.

Rhe, island on the W. coast of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Charente. It is 4 leagues long and 2 broad, and very populous, 8 ms. W. of Rochelle. St. Martin is the capital.

Rhea, co., Tenn., bounded by McMinn SE., the Cherokee lands and Hamilton co. SW., Bledsoe W. and NW., and Rowan NE. Length 30, mean width 20 ms., area 600 sq. ms. It extends along both sides of Tennessee, above the mouth of Hiwassee river. Pop. in 1820, 4,215; and in 1840, 3,985. Ctl. lat. 35 40 N., lon. W. C. 7 48 W.

Rheatown, village, Greene co., Tenn., by post road 270 ms. E. from Nashville.

Rheda, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and co. of Lingen, 10 ms. N. of Lipstadt. Lon. 7 22 E., lat. 51 47 N.

Rheims, ancient city of Fr., in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne. The inhabitants are computed to be 30,000. Here are manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other woolen stuffs, on the river Vesle, 72 ms. N. of Troyes, and 75 NE. of Paris. Lon. 4 8 E., lat. 49 15 N.

Rheinau, town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with an abbey, on an island formed by the Rhine, between Schaffenhausen and Eglisau.

Rheinbach, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, 53 ms. E. of Liege. Lon. 6 9 E., lat. 51 39 N.

Rheinberg, town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 40 ms. NW. of Cologne, and 40 SE. of Guelderland. Lon. 6 39 E., lat. 51 29 N.

Rheinec, town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 34 ms. SSE. of Cologne. Lon. 7 23 E., lat. 50 27 N.——Town of Switzerland, capital of the Rheinthal, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, near the lake of Constance. Lon. 9 23 E., lat. 47 41 N.

Rheinfeld, castle of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, and co. of the same name. It is 15 ms. S. of Coblentz.

Rheinfelden, strong town of Suabia, 8 ms. E. of Basle. Lon. 7 46 E., lat. 47 36 N.

Rheingau, district of Germany, on the E. side of the Rhine, extending from Neider Wallauf to Lorrich. The vine is here chiefly cultivated. Elfeld is the capital.

Rheinhausen, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Spire. It is situated on the Rhine, 3 ms. SE. of Spire.

Rheinland, port of South Holland, lying on both sides of the Rhine. Leyden is the capital.

Rheinmagen, or *Remagen*, town of Westphalia, near the Rhine, 19 ms. NNW. of Coblentz. Lon. 6 30 E., lat. 50 38 N.

Rheinsabern, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Spire, with a castle, 15 ms. S. of Spire.

Rheinthal, fertile valley of Switzerland, lying along the Rhine. It belongs to the 8 ancient cantons, and to that of Appenzel. The Protestant inhabitants are the most numerous.

Rheinwald, large valley in the country of the Grisons, so called from the Hinder Rhine, which rises at the distance of 12 ms. and runs through the valley. Splugen is the capital.

Rhenen, city of the kingdom of Holland, in Utrecht, on the Leck, 20 ms. SE. of Utrecht. Lon. 5 22 E., lat. 51 50 N.

Rhine, great and remarkable river of Europe,

which rises in Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons. It is formed of three streams, the Further Rhine from the head of the valley of Disentis, the Middle Rhine from the valley of Medelo, an appendage of St. Gothard, and the Hither or Upper Rhine from the mount Avicula. The first two torrents united is called the Lower Rhine, which receives the Upper Rhine at Richinau; and the height is here about 6,180 feet above the sea. Flowing by Coire, at the distance of a mile, the Rhine here becomes navigable for rafts. It is soon after the boundary between the Rheinthal and a territory of Austria, and passes through the lake of Constance from E. to W. Leaving this lake it becomes the boundary between Switzerland and Suabia, flowing by Schaffahausen (below which it forms a celebrated cataract) to Basil. At Basil the river turns to the N., and flows thence to Holland, in part which course it becomes the barrier between France and Germany, gives name to the two German circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine, waters many considerable cities and towns, and receives some large rivers. Below Emmerick, in the duchy of Cleves, it divides into two streams. That which bends to the W., and flows by Nimeguen, is called the Waal, but loses that name on its junction with the Meuse, at Gorcum. Below Gorcum it divides into four principal branches, forming the isles of Ysselmonde, Voorn, and Overslackee; the most northern branch is called the Merwe, and, passing by Rotterdam and Schiedam, is joined by the branch from the S. side of Ysselmonde, and enters the German ocean below Basil; the other two branches make their exit at Helvoetsluys and Goree. The other stream, which had branched off to the NW., below Emmerick, retains its name; but below Huessen another branches off to the N. takes the name of Yssel, and enters the Zuider Zee below Campen. The old river proceeds W. by Arnheim to Duerstede, when it again divides into two streams; that to the left is called the Leck, and enters the Merwe above Rotterdam. The branch to the right, which retains its name, passes on to Utrecht, where it divides once more into two streams, the smaller one is called the Vecht, which runs N. into the Zuider Zee, at Muyden; and the other, the remains of the noble Rhine, flows W. by Woerden to Leyden, where it divides into several channels, and afterward is lost among hills of sand near the village of Catwyck.

The basin of the Rhine is about 400 ms. long from S. to N., with a mean width of about 200; area 80,000 sq. ms. Lying between lat. 46° and 53° N., this basin slopes from the high valleys of Switzerland into the Zuider Zee, and falls about 7,000 feet in 7° of lat. Advancing upwards, on the right shore the Rhine receives from Germany the Lippe, Rhur, Lahn, Mayn, and Neckar. On the left or western side the confluents are less numerous, but of much greater magnitude. The united streams of the Reuss and Aar from Switzerland, the Moselle and the Maese from France and the Netherlands, are large streams, particularly the two latter.

Below Basle the Rhine, though at low water impeded by shallows in some places, is, however, navigable to its confluence with the Maese. Small boats ascend to Basle, and the large Dutch boats 120 by 12 feet, with 6 feet draught and 150 tons burden, are navigated to Strasburg. Cologne is the great mart of the Rhine, goods being here transshipped into large vessels called Cologne ships, which proceed to and from Holland. The Moselle is navigable from Coblentz to Metz, in Lorraine, with large and with small boats to Nancy. The Maese is the most important confluent of the Rhine is upwards of 300 ms. comparative course, and navigable in nearly its length. The Rhine is, in brief, a noble line of entrance into the central and best cultivated regions of Europe, and contains upon its basin the most dense population of any river of the earth of equal superficies. It is difficult to fix the aggregate population of this highly cultivated tract; but it may be safely assumed at a minimum of 15,000,000. The Rhine and its branches drain a great part of Switzerland and Wirtemberg, Western Germany, and Eastern France, and more than two-thirds of the kingdoms of Holland and Belgium.

Rhinebeck, village, Dutchess co., N. Y., 16 ms. W. from Poughkeepsie, and 26 S. from Hudson.

Rhinebeck.—See *Rhynebeck.*

Rhine, Lower, formerly a circle of Germany. It extended on both sides of the Rhine, from the circle of Suabia on the S., to that of Westphalia on the N., containing the late electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the palatinate of the Rhine, the duchy of Westphalia, and the co. of Lower Isenburg. It now belongs to Bavaria.——Department of Fr., containing the late province of Lower Alsace. Strasburg is the capital.

Rheinegrave, from the old German name of the *Rhein* and *Graaf*, count, or *guard of the Rhine*, formerly applied to the governors of cities along that river. The title is still retained by some of the Rhenane princes.

Rhine, Upper, department of France, containing the late province of Upper Alsace. Colmar is the capital.——Formerly a circle of Germany. It extended across the Rhine, from the province of Lorraine, in France, on the S., to the circle of Lower Saxony on the N., and was nearly intersected by the palatinate of the Rhine. It included the landgravate of Hesse, Wetteravia, the cos. of Catzenellenbogen and Waldec, the imperial town of Frankfort, the bishoprics of Fulda, Spire, and Worms, and the duchy of Deux Ponts.

Rhine, Palatinate of the, late electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, bounded on the N. by the archbishoprics of Mentz and Treves, E. by Franconia, S. by Suabia, and W. by France.

Rhode Island, island of the U. States, a part of Rhode Island State, and from which that small member of our confederacy takes its name. It is 15 ms. long, with a mean width of 2½ ms., and is included in Newport co. The name of this island was imposed by the Dutch, and, contrary to common opinion, means *Red Island.*

Rhode Island, State of the U. S., bounded by the Atlantic ocean S. and SE., Connecticut W., and Massachusetts N., NE., and E.

	Miles.
Having an outline on the Atlantic ocean -	40
Along Connecticut - - -	50
Along Massachusetts - - -	70
Having an outline of - -	160

Extending from lat. 41 18 to 42 1 N.

Area, exclusive of water, 1,200 sq. ms., equal to 768,000 acres.

It is, for its extent, a very diversified State. The NW. part is hilly and broken, but gradually subsiding to level lad advancing towards the Atlantic ocean. The islands are most delightfully variegated by gentle slopes and swells. The State is composed of three sections: that part W. of Narragansett bay bordering on Connecticut, the islands of Rhode Island, Connanicut, Prudence, and a few of lesser note, and two small slips on the E. side of Narragansett bay. The soil of this State is as various as are the features of its geography, thin and rocky to the NW., level and in part marshy SE., but in the islands and in many of the capes jutting into Narragansett bay, exuberantly fertile.

Rhode Island is the most manufacturing section of the U. S. in proportion to its population. Cotton is the chief subject of manufacture. Including those on Massachusetts, near Providence, and owned in that city, more than 100 cotton factories are in operation in that vicinity. The commercial prosperity of this State has kept pace with its manufacturing industry. The amount of tonnage exceeds 40,000, and more than half the amount of exports of domestic produce. The exports in 1820 amounted to more than $1,072,000.

In no part of the U. S. has banking been carried to such an extent. There are in Providence 5 banking institutions, Newport 5, Bristol 5, Smithfield 3, Westerly 2, and at Warren, Pawtucket, Patuxet, Cranston, Gloucester, Burrillville, Scituate, Coventry, Greenwich, Wickford, and S. Kingston, 1 each; 33 in all.

Common schools have met with no legislative support in Rhode Island, though the interests of education have not been neglected. See *Providence*. Academies exist in most of the towns, and private day schools are scattered over the State in almost every neighborhood. The number of Baptist congregations 57, Friends 18, Congregationalists 11, Episcopalians 5, Moravians 1, and Jews 1.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	35,743
Do. do. females	37,471
Total whites	73,214
All other persons except Indians, not taxed	3,609
Slaves	108
Total population in 1810	76,931

Population in 1820.

Free white males	38,492
Do. do. females	40,921
All other persons except Indians, not taxed	44
Total whites	79,457
Free persons of color, males	1,587
Do. do. females	1,967
Slaves, males	18
Do. females	30
Total population in 1820	83,059

Of these: Foreigners not naturalized	237
Engaged in agriculture	12,559
Engaged in manufactures	6,091
Engaged in commerce	1,162

Population to the sq. m., '69.

Population of Rhode Island, by the census of 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	7,121	6,504
5 to 10	5,947	5,812
10 to 15	5,969	5,710
15 to 20	5,659	6,030
20 to 30	9,878	10,533
30 to 40	6,798	7,138
40 to 50	4,452	4,691
50 to 60	2,799	3,420
60 to 70	1,570	2,176
70 to 80	862	1,196
80 to 90	287	444
90 to 100	20	52
100 and upwards	0	2
	51,362	54,225
		51,362
Total whites	-	105,587

Free colored persons.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10	355	318
10 to 24	388	439
24 to 36	319	495
36 to 55	242	360
55 to 100	109	232
100 and upwards	0	1
	1,413	1,895
		1,413
Total free colored	-	3,308
Slaves	-	5
Total colored	-	3,313
Aggregate	-	108,830

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	15
Do. from 14 to 25	25
Do. above 25	34
Do. total deaf and dumb	74
Do. blind	63
Insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	117
Private charge	86
Total insane and idiots	203
Colored persons in the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb	3
Blind	1
Do. insane and idiots	13
All persons in the foregoing employed in—	
Mining	35
Agriculture	16,517
Commerce	1,346
Manufactures and trades	21,371
Navigation on the ocean	1,717
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	228
Learned professions	457
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services	601
Universities or colleges	2
Do. students in	394
Academies and grammar schools	52
Do. students in	3,664
Primary and common schools	494
Do. scholars in	17,335
Scholars at public charge	10,749
White persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write	1,614

Population of Rhode Island by counties, from the census of 1840.

Counties.	Whites.		Free col.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Providence -	27,389	29,090	681	912	-	1	58,073
Newport -	7,969	8,324	226	353	-	2	16,874
Washington -	6,766	7,047	244	267	-	-	14,324
Kent -	6,084	6,587	147	163	1	1	13,083
Bristol -	3,154	3,077	115	130	-	-	6,476
Total R. Island	51,362	54,225	1,413	1,825	1	4	108830

Progressive population.

1810 - - - -	76,931
1820 - - - -	83,059
1830 - - - -	97,199
1840 - - - -	108,830

Rate of increase in 30 years: for 1,000 at the beginning, 1,414 at the end of the period. Such ratio demands 135 years to double the population.

Rhodes, island of the Archipelago, at the entrance of the Gulf of Macri, 40 ms. long, and 15 broad. The soil is pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. This island is much celebrated in ancient and modern history. It was taken by the Turks, after an obstinate resistance, 1523, and the small number of knights that remained afterwards removed to Malta. A pacha is the governor general of the island, who presides over civil justice and military discipline.

Rhodes, capital of the island of Rhodes, was anciently 9 ms. in circumference, but the present town occupies only a quarter of the extent of the ancient city. It has a good harbor, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which are 2 towers to defend the passage. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews, for the Christians are obliged to live in the suburbs, they not being suffered to be within the walls in the night time. Lon. 28 25 E., lat. 36 24 N.

Rhodez. See *Rodez*.

Rhone, large river of Europe, which rises in Switzerland, from the glacier of Furca, between the two rocky mountains of Glechterberg and Satzberg. Crossing the Vallais, it runs through the lake and city of Geneva, and there receives the river Arve. After which, it widens, and becomes navigable near Seissel, then running SW. to Lyons, and receiving several other streams, particularly the river Saone, continues its course due S., and passing by Orange, Avignon, and Arles, it falls, to the westward of Marseilles, into the Mediterranean, by three mouths. The Rhone has sources interlocking with those of the Po, Rhine, Seine, and Loire. By its most northern confluent, the Saone, the basin of the Rhone reaches N. lat. 48°, and extends to 43 20; the length 350 ms., mean width about 150, area 52,500 sq. ms. The reverse of the Rhine, the slope of the Rhone basin is to the S. This difference of direction and slope affords means to account for the very unequal inundations of these two rivers. The floods of the Rhine are frequently excessive, those of the Rhone generally moderate, because, though both flow from the Alps, the rise of the former commences near its source, whilst that of the latter commences near its estuary. As a navigable channel, the Rhone is very defective. Shifting sands at its mouths render the entrance shallow and uncertain. The depth is sometimes reduced to 4 feet. About 10 ms. below Geneva, the Rhone proper passes under a natural bridge. Its fall in 7½ ms. 207 feet. The level of the lake of Geneva, according to De Luc, is 1,202 feet above that of the Mediterranean; where the river disappears, 954, and 536 at Lyons. The Soane, and the main stream below their junction, are more navigable than the Rhone proper. Various projects of uniting the waters of the Rhone to those of the Rhine, Seine, and Loire, have been conceived, but in no instance fully executed, if we except that of the Loire from the Saone. The latter canal line is called the "*Canal of the Centre*," or *Charolois*. It rises from the Loire, 240 feet to the summit level. The descent from the summit level is 400 feet to the Saone. There are 30 locks on the Loire slope, and 50 on that of the Saone. The whole length of the canal is 71 English ms., the length of each lock 100, breadth 16, and the canal itself 30 feet wide at bottom, 48 at the water surface, and 5½ deep. The chief trade is wine, timber, coals, corn, and promiscuous merchandise, in 4,000 boats annually. The basin of the Rhone, below lat. 45° N., is the true southern climate of Fr., the region of the olive, pomegranate, and most abundant vines. Though the departments W. of the Rhone, towards the Pyrenean mountains, are placed much farther S., the temperature is much lower than near the Lower Rhone. A glance on the map of Fr. exhibits the cause.

Rhone, mouths of the, dep. of Fr., containing part of the late province of Provence. Aix is the capital.

Rhone and Loire, dep. of Fr., including the late provinces of Forez and Lyonnois. The capital is Lyons.

Rhyaidergowy, town of Wales, in Radnorshire, near a cataract of the river Wye. It is 20 ms. WNW. of New Radnor, and 177 of London. Lon. 3 27 W., lat. 52 17 N.

Rhynbeck, town, Dutchess co., N. Y., on the E. side of the Hudson river, 65 ms. S. of Albany, and 30 S. of Hudson. Pop. in 1820, 2,729.

Rhynds, or *Rinns of Galloway*, the W. division of Wigtonshire, divided from the other parts of the county by Loch Ryan and the bay of Luce.

Rhyney.—See *Rumney*.

Ribadavia.—See *Rivadavia*.

Ribadeo, seaport of Spain, in Gallicia. It is situated at the mouth of the Eo, and is 15 ms. NE. of Mondonedo. Lon. 7 2 W., lat. 43 50 N.

Ribas, town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Xarma, 8 ms. from Madrid.

Ribau-Pierre.—See *Rupolfstein*.

Ribble, river of Eng., which rises in the West Riding of Yorkshire, runs across Lancashire, and falls into the Irish sea below Preston.

Riberia Grande, town of St: Jago, the principal of the Cape de Verd Islands, with a good harbor. It is seated between two high mountains. Lon. 23 24 W., lat. 15° N.

Ribement, town of Fr., in the dep. of Aisne, and late province of Picardy, seated on an eminence, near the river Oise, 10 ms. W. by S. of St. Quintin. Lon. 3 21 E., lat. 49 48 N.

Riberac, town of Fr., in the dep., of Dordogne, 17 ms. E. of Perigneax, and 27 SSE. of Angoulesme. Lon. 1 5 E., lat. 45 15 N.

Ribnik, episcopal town of Turkey, in the province of Wallachia, 44 ms. S. of Hermanstadt, and 130 ESE. of Tenneswar. Lon. 23 40 E., lat. 45 19 N.

Ribnitz, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a nunnery for noble women. It is seated on a bay of the Baltic, 12 ms. N. of Rostock. Lon. 12 35 E., lat. 54 10 N.

Riceborough, port, village, and seat of justice, Liberty co., Ga., near the head of Newport river, which is, however, navigable thus far for sloops; 34 ms. SSW. from Savannnah. Lat. 31 45 N., lon. W. C. 4 26 W.

Richards's post office, Harrison co., O., by postroad 141 ms. NE. by E. from Columbus.

Richardson's, post office, Green co., Ala.

Richardsonville, village, Edgefield district, S. C., 74 ms. by postroad W. from Columbia.

Richelieu, co., L. C., no St. Lawrence and Richelieu rivers, and extending SE. from the former to the N. boundary of Vermont.——River of L. C.—See *Sorelle*.——Town of Fr., in the dep. of Indre and Loire, and late province of Poitou, on the Amable and Vide; 27 ms. N. of Poitiers, and 152 SW. of Paris. Lon. 0 20 E., lat. 47 2 N.

Richfield, town, Otsego co., N. Y., 75 ms. W. of Albany. Pop. in 1820, 1,772.——Thriving agricultural tp., Ashtabula co., O., situated on Grand river, immediately S. of Austinburg.——NE. corner tp., Medina co, O.

Richford, town, Franklin co., Vt., on Missisque river, 44 ms. NE. from Burlington.——Village, Tioga co., N. Y.

Richhill, NW. tp. of Green co., Pa., on the head of the SE. fork of Wheeling, and the middle fork of Ten-mile creek. Pop. in 1810, 716, in 1820, 687.——Tp., in the eastern part of Muskingum co., O. Pop. in 1820, 706.

Richland, town Oswego co., N. Y., on Lake Ontario. Pop. in 1820, 2,728.——One of the NW. tps. of Bucks co., Pa., on the heads of Tohickon creek, 35 ms. N. from Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 1,385.

Richland, one of the southern tps. of Venango co., Pa., on the point between Alleghany river and Toby's creek, above their junction. Pop. in 1820, 1,031.

Richland, central district of S. C., on the peninsula between the Wateree and Congaree rivers, with Fairfield and Kershaw districts N. Length 40, mean width 12 ms., area 480 sq. ms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil productive. Staple, cotton. Chief town, Columbia. Pop. in 1820, 12,321; and in 1840, 16,397. Central lat. 34° N., lon. W. C. 3 48 W.

Richland, co., O., bounded N. by Huron, E. by Wayne, S. by Knox, and W. by Marion and Crawford cos. It is 30 ms. square, containing 900 sq. ms. The co. embraces a tract of country high and elevated. The principal streams are numerous branches of Mohiccan creek and the headwaters of Sandusky and Whetstone rivers. Chief town, Mansfield. Pop. in 1820, 9,169; and in 1840, 44,532. Central lat. 40 45 N., lon. W. C. 5 33 W.——Village, Onslow co., N. C. Tp., Belmont co., O., in which is situated St. Clairsville, the co. seat. Pop. in 1820, 3,879.——Tp., Guernsey co., O. Pop. in 1820, 860.——Tp. in the NE. corner of Clinton co., O. Pop. in 1820, 1,056.——Tp. in the northern borders of Jackson co.——Tp. in the eastern part of Fairfield co. O., in which Rushville is situated. Pop. in 1820, 1,071.——Small river of Tenn., rises in Maury, and traversing by a southern course, Giles co., passes the village of Pulaski, and falls into Elk river, after a comparative course of about 30 ms.

Richland Creek, post office in the northern part of Giles co., Tenn., 70 ms. SW. from Murfreesborough.

Richland Hill, post office, Feliciana parish, La., 98 ms. NW. by W. from New Orleans.

Richmond, borough of Eng., in the North Riding of Yorkshire. It has a manufacture of woolen stockings, caps, &c., on the Swale, 40 ms. NW. of York, and 230 NNW. of London. Lon. 1 35 W., lat. 54 28 N.

Richmond, village of Eng., in Surry. The tide of the Thames reaches just to this village, which is 60 ms. from the mouth of it, a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe, 9 ms. above London.——Village, Lincoln co., Me., 44 ms., by postroad from Portland.——Town, Chittenden co, Vt., on Onion river, 13 ms. SE. from Burlington.——Town, Cheshire co, N. H., 47 ms. SW. from Concord. Pop. in 1820, 1,391.——Town, Berkshire co., Mass.——Town, Washington co., R. I., on Wood river, 30 ms. SSW. from Providence. Pop. in 1820, 1,423.——Town, Ontario co., N. Y., on Hemlock and Honeoye lakes, 15 ms. SW. from Canandaigua. Pop. 1820, 2,765.

Richmond, co. of N. Y., commensurate with Staten island, and is the extreme southern co. of the State. This fine and beautiful island is separated from Long Island by the Narrows, or lower part of N. Y. harbor; from Middlesex and Essex cos., N. J., by Staten Island sound; and from Monmouth co., N. J., by Amboy bay. It rises by not very gentle acclivities to hills of considerable elevation. The soil is generally fertile and well cultivated. Length 12, mean width 4 ms.; area 48 sq. ms. The N. Y. Lazaretto is on the NE. shore of Staten island, distant above 6 ms. from the Battery, in the city of N. Y. Chief town, Richmond. Pop. in 1820, 6,135; and in 1840, 10,965. Cent. lat. 40 39 N., lon. W. C. 3 2½ E.——Village and seat of justice, Richmond co., N. Y., near the centre of Staten Island, 6 ms. SW. from the Lazaretto.——Town, situate on the head of a small stream, to which it gives name, about 2 ms. W. of Delaware river. It is on the main road from Easton to the Delaware Water Gap, about 16 ms. from Easton, and about 3 ms. W. of Delaware river, in Upper Mount Bethel tp., Northampton co., Pa.

Richmond, city and metropolis of Va., situated in the co. of Henrico, on the N. side of James river, at the termination of the falls, about 100

ms. above the termination of the river, lon. 77 31 W., lat. 37 30 N., 21 ms. N. of Petersburg, and 124 ms. W. of S. from the city of Washington. There are about 1,400 houses, of which probably more than 1,000 are of brick, generally covered with slate, the rest of wood. The buildings in Richmond are generally plain, without much display of architectural taste or reference to other objects than utility. To this remark there are, however, some exceptions. Had the model of the capitol been equalled by its execution, it would be the finest building in the U. S. Its proportions are perfectly correct, and its plan chaste; and even as it is, when seen from a distance, as is often the case, it seems to rise in great grandeur and beauty before the spectator. The public square on which the capitol stands contains about eight acres, and has been enclosed by a substantial railing of cast iron. Many other improvements have been designed and in part executed, which, when completed, will render it a place of greater beauty.

The town of Richmond was established by an act of the General Assembly of Va., in the year 1742, and the seat of Government for the State was removed from Williamsburg in 1780; at which period the pop. may be conjectured at 500 persons. In the year 1822, the number of inhabitants of the city, and of such of the suburbs as are immediately connected with it, may fairly be rated at 16 to 18,000, a majority being white persons. This rapid increase of pop. during the last 42 years may in part be ascribed to the transfer of the seat of Government, with its attendant advantages; but as the number of officers connected with the State Government is not considerable, and the courts of higher jurisdiction, which for a few years sat in the capital, have since been branched out in such a manner that their sessions are held in other places, other causes must be sought for to account for the whole effect produced in the period first mentioned. The very fruitful country bordering on James river, above its falls, was partially and imperfectly cultivated, and the impossibility of obtaining a navigation through the rapids immediately above Richmond had deprived the inhabitants of a free use of the river for the transportation of the products of the State. In the year 1794, the canal was so far completed that all difficulty of passing the rapids was removed, and gradually, since that time, the navigation has been successively used for 250 ms. above Richmond, passing the range of the Blue Ridge to the foot of the Alleghany mountains.

Such are the advantages which Richmond possesses above the falls, nor are those which she possesses below of less importance; for a distance of nearly 150 ms., James river meanders through an uncommonly productive country, and the depth of water is sufficient to bring vessels drawing 15 feet water to a distance not exceeding 3 ms. from the city. A bar of sand, about 350 feet in width, forms the only obstruction to the mouth of the dock, which forms a safe harbor for more than 300 sail of vessels, drawing 12 feet water, in the centre of the city. As to her exports, Richmond is most favorably situated for enjoying a monopoly in the coal business; is the first port in the United States as well for quality as quantity of tobacco; and is not much behind any other city in the article of flour, which, from a variety of circumstances attached to her local situation, is always ready for market there some months sooner than in other places.

The natural situation of Richmond is beautiful and even romantic. Shokoe and Richmond Hills stand opposite to each other, with Shokoe creek, a bold and lively stream, between them. The city is spread over those hills, and along the margin of the river the hills have been thrown into various undulations, and present a great many points from which different views may be taken, highly picturesque and beautiful. The falls of the river, which descends more than 6 ms.; the island; the town of Manchester, connected by two bridges with Richmond; the rich plantations adjoining the town; the river, winding and stretching below to a great extent; the waving hills on the N. side, and the valley through which Shokoe creek passes—are the principal objects on which the eye fixes; and from every eminence they are seen in some new form, and under some new coloring of light and shade, the whole presenting the three great requisites of landscape, viz: grandeur, beauty, and variety. Besides, Richmond is one of the healthiest cities in the United States, or perhaps in the world. The annual amount of deaths on an average is *one* in *eighty-five*. It has never been visited by yellow fever or any violent and desolating disease.

Population of Richmond in 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	730	814
5 to 10	512	548
10 to 15	517	559
15 to 20	732	726
20 to 30	1,413	1,201
30 to 40	832	656
40 to 50	437	438
50 to 60	189	207
60 to 70	73	91
70 to 80	15	33
80 to 90	4	9
90 to 100	-	1
100 and upwards		
	5,435	5,283
		5,435
		10,718
Colored		9,435
Total		20,153

Progressive population.

In 1810:	
Whites	4,798
Colored	4,937
Total	9,735
In 1820:	
Whites	6,445
Colored	5,622
Total	12,067
In 1840:	
Whites	10,718
Colored	9,435
Total	20,153

Richmond, co., Va., bounded by Rappahannock river SW., Westmoreland N. and NE., Northum-

berland E., and Lancaster SE. Length 20 ms., mean width 8; area 160 sq. ms. Chief town, Dunkirk. Pop. 1820, 5,706; in 1840, 5,965. Cent. lat. 37° N., lon. W. C. 17′ E.

Richmond, co., N. C., bounded by S. C. SW., Yadkin river W., Montgomery and Moore N., Cumberland E., and Robeson SE. Length 45 ms., mean width 18; area about 800 sq. ms. Chief town, Rockingham. Pop. 1820, 7,537; in 1840, 8,909. Cent. lat. 35° N., lon. W. C. 2 38 W.

Richmond, co., Ga., bounded by Savannah river E., Burke S., Briar river or Jefferson SW., and Columbia NW. Length 28 ms., mean width 13; area 364 sq. ms. Its chief town, Augusta, is in the NE. angle, on Savannah river. Pop. 1820, 8,608; and in 1840, 11,932. Cent. lat. 33 23 N., lon. W. C. 5 5 W.

Richmond, New.—See *New Richmond.*

Richmond, court house and post office, Richmond co., N. C.—See *Rockingham.*

Richmond, village in the SE. part of Ross co., O., on Salt creek, one mile from its mouth, 14 ms. SE. from Chillicothe.——Village, Jefferson co., O.; by post road 161 ms. NE. by E. from Columbus.——Village, Wayne co., Ia.; by post road 63 ms. E. from Indianapolis.——Village and seat of justice, Madison co., Ky., 30 ms. SSE. from Lexington, and 53 SE. from Frankfort. Lat. 37 47 N., lon. W. C. 7 11 W.——Court house and post office, Richmond co., Va.; by post road 62 ms. NE. from Richmond, capital of the State. ——Village, Henry co., Ala.

Richmondshire, district of Eng., in the North Riding of Yorkshire, noted for the industry of its inhabitants, who manufacture knit stockings and other coarse goods. Many lead mines are in this district, of which Richmond is the chief town.

Richmondville, village, Schoharie co., N. Y.; by post road 36 ms. westerly from Albany.

Ritchtenberg, town of Germany, in the duchy of Anterior Pomerania, 28 ms. ENE. of Rostock. Lon. 12 50 E., lat. 54 10 N.

Richwoods, village, Morgan co., Va.; by post road 98 ms. NW. from W. C.

Rickmansworth, town in Eng., in Hertfordshire, on the river Coln, 8 ms. SW. of St. Albans, and 18 WNW. of London. Lon. 0 16 E., lat. 51 42 N.

Rideau, river of Canada, a southern branch of Ottawas. This stream has given name to the Rideau canal, and its channel forms part of that very important improvement. The Rideau river issues from a lake of the same name, in the western part of Johnstown district, U. C. This lake extends in a direction from SW. to NE., 25 ms., then contracts into a river, which, maintaining the same general direction about 60 ms., falls into the Ottawa river about 90 ms. above the mouth of the latter into the St. Lawrence.

The higher part of the canal leaves the head of St. Lawrence at Kingston, and in a NE. direction of about 30 ms. enters the Rideau Lake. I have inserted the following from the Providence Journal, and by reprint from the National Intelligencer, as I regard the canal routes of Welland and Rideau as little, if any, less channels of commerce to the United States than to the British provinces:

"The Rideau canal connects the St. Lawrence with the Ottawa, terminating a few miles below Kingston. It strikes the Ottawa at the foot of Chaudiere falls. Its length is 135 ms.; its breadth is without limit. The construction of this canal, if it may be so called, is peculiar to itself, and is the only instance within my knowledge of a water communication on the same plan. It is entirely formed by connecting a chain of lakes by locks and dams, instead of making excavations. Neither a tow-path nor road is necessary, as the navigation is performed exclusively by steamboats, and barges towed by them, similar to those on the North river. On the summit level of the canal is Rideau lake, about 25 ms. in length. It is 283 feet above the Ottawa, where it enters the river, and 154 feet above the St. Lawrence at Kingston, where the water is on a level with Lake Ontario. Forty-seven locks are required for the ascent and descent, which are built on a scale sufficiently large for steamboats to pass. Their length 142 feet, breadth 33 feet. They are built of large blocks of stone, in the most substantial manner. In order to make the necessary levels, twenty dams are required, of great strength and durability, which throw back the water to a great distance, converting some hundred thousand acres of forest lands into lakes. A great change has consequently been produced in the natural appearance of the country. In several instances, says Mr. Taggart, the engineer, a dam not more than 24 feet high and 180 feet wide, throws the rapids and rivers into a still sheet above it for a distance of more than 20 ms. The dams also back the waters up creeks, ravines, and valleys; and, instead of making one canal, they form numerous canals of various ramifications, which will all tend greatly to the improvement of a very fertile country. Much of the land drowned by the raising of the dams is of little value—far less than the cost of making excavations. The Rideau canal was made by the British Government, at the expense of about two and a half millions of dollars. One important object which the British Government had in view in making so great an outlay, was to complete an inland communication of the greatest importance in time of war. Without this channel, all intercourse by water would be cut off, and supplies could not be sent from one section of the province to the other.

"The St. Lawrence canal is another great work, built by the province. Like the Rideau, it is adapted to ship and steamboat navigation. But, from all I can learn, it has proved a bad speculation and of very little use, as steamboats now pass down the rapids alongside of it, with perfect safety, in one-tenth the time it would take to pass through the canal. In returning, they pass up the Ottawa river, and through the Rideau canal to Lake Ontario.

"The British can now send their steamboats or schooners from the sea by means of the Rideau and Welland canals to Lake Michigan. I have seen several vessels on the St. Lawrence, loaded with the produce of Illinois and Michigan, on their way to Montreal and Quebec, and, if necessary, they might proceed to England."

Ridge, village, St. Mary's co., Md., 5 ms. N. from Point Lookout.——Village, Edgefield district, S. C., 20 ms. NE. from Edgefield, and 40 SW. by W. from Columbia.

Ridgebury, village, near the western border of Fairfield co., Ct., 35 ms. W. from New Haven. ——Village, Orange co., N. Y.——Village, Bradford co., Pa.

Ridgefield, town in the western part of Fairfield co., Ct., 7 ms. S. from Ridgebury, and 35 a little S. of W. from New Haven.——Tp., Huron co., Ohio.

Ridgeville, western town, Cuyahoga co., O. ——Town, Warren co., O., 70 ms. SW. from Columbus.

Ridgeway, village and tp., Genesee co., N. Y., near Oak Orchard river.

Ridley, tp., Delaware co., Pa., on Delaware river, between Lower Darby and Providence, 10 ms. SW. of Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 893.

Riesburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a co. of the same name. It is seated on the river Ems, 12 ms. NNW. of Paderborn. Lon. 8 50 E., lat. 51 55 N.

Rieti, town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on the river Velino, near the Lake Rieti, 27 ms. S. by E. of Spoleto, and 27 NE. of Rome. Lon. 13 5 E., lat. 42 23 N.

Rieux, town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc. It is seated on the Rise, 24 ms. SW. of Toulouse, and 83 W. of Narbonne. Lon. 1 17 E., lat. 43 16 N.

Riez, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Alps., and late province of Provence, on the river Auvestre, in a plain abounding with good wine and excellent fruits, 35 ms. NE. of Aix, and 50 NE. of Toulon. Lon. 6 22 E., lat. 43 51 N.

Riga, government of Russia.—See *Livonia*.

Riga, strong and populous town of Russia, capital of the government of Livonia. Next to Petersburg, it is the most commercial place in the Russian empire. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, masts, leather, and tallow. Within the fortifications are 9,000 inhabitants, and in the suburbs 15,000. Riga is 5 ms. from the mouth of the Dwina, and 250 SE. of Stockholm. Lon. 24 25 E., lat. 56 53 N.——Town, Monroe co., N. Y., on Black creek, 15 ms. SW. from Rochester. Pop. 1820, 3,139.

Rigaud, seigniory, York co., L. C., 35 ms. W. from Montreal.

Rigolets, evidently from the same root as *reflux*. In French, *rigole* signifies a *trench* or *drain*.

Rigolets, name of one of the straits uniting Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain, and into which Pearl river is discharged by several mouths. The strait of the Rigolets is about 9 ms. in length, having about 9 feet water on each bar. This is the inside passage from Mobile, Pensacola, &c., to New Orleans.

Rigolets de Bon Dieu, river of La., formed by Saline and Black Lake rivers, and by an outlet of Red river, 4 ms. above Natchitoches. It falls into Red river from the N., 5 ms. above Alexandria, of course forming an island of about 50 ms. in length, and from 1 to 4 or 5 ms. wide.

Riley, tp., Oxford co., Me., 30 ms. NW. from Paris.

Riley's, creek and post office, Roane co., Tenn. The creek enters Tennessee river, about 3 ms. above the mouth of Clinch, and nearly an equal distance S. from Kingston.

Rimonski, seigniory, Cornwallis co., L. C.

Rimini, town of Italy, in Romagna, in a fertile plain, at the mouth of the Marrechia, on the Gulf of Venice, 20 ms. SE. of Ravenna, and 145 N. by E. of Rome. Lon. 12 39 E., lat. 44 4 N.

Rimmegen, town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, seated on the Rhine.

Rincoping, or *Rinkibbing*, town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, seated on the W. coast, 50 ms. N. by W. of Ripen.

Rindge, tp., Cheshire co., N. H., between Jaffray and Fitzwilliam tps. Pop. in 1820, 1,298.

Ringleben, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eisenach, 26 ms. ENE. of Eisenach. Lon. 11 25 E., lat. 51 5 North.

Ringo's, village, Hunterdon co., N. J., 29 ms. W. by S. of New Brunswick, and 19 N. by W. of Trenton.

Ringsted, town of Denmark, in the Isle of Zealand, 40 ms. SW. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 10 E., lat. 55 28 N.

Ringwood, town of Eng., in Hampshire, with a considerable manufacture of worsted knit hose, seated on the Avon, 30 ms. SW. of Winchester, and 91 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1 41 W., lat. 50 49 N.

Rintlen, or *Rinteln*, town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the co. of Schawenburg, with a university. It is subject to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and is seated on the Weser, 15 ms. SE. of Minden, and 35 SW. of Hanover. Lon. 9 20 E., lat. 52 13 N.

Rio-de-la-Hacha, small province of Colombia, on a peninsula between the Gulf of Venezuela on the E., and a bay of the Caribbean sea on the W. Rio-de la-Hacha, the capital, is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, 100 ms. E. of St. Martha. Lon. 72 34 W., lat. 11 30 N.

Rio-de-la Madalena, river of New Granada, which, taking its rise in the mountains N. of Popayan, runs N., and falls into the Caribbean sea between Carthagena and St. Martha. It is also called Rio Grande.—See *Magdalena river*.

Rio-de-la-Plata.—See *Plata*.

Rio-de-Miranda, river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturias, and, separating that province from Gallicia, enters the Bay of Biscay at Ravedeo.

Rio Grande, or *Jujui*, one of the western branches of the Paraguay river, S. America.

Rio Grande, river of Africa, which runs from E. to W. through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantic ocean in 11° N. lat. ——River in Brazil, which rises near the Atlantic ocean, and runs W. into the Parana, being the principal branch of that river.

Rio Grande del Norte.—See *Mexico* and *Tamaulipas*.

Rio Janeiro, river which rises in the W. mountains of Brazil, and, running E. through that country, falls into the Atlantic ocean at St. Sebastian.——One of the richest provinces of Brazil, lying near the tropic of Capricorn, on a river of the same name. It produces cotton, sugar, coffee, cocoa, wheat, rice, pepper, and tobacco, in great abundance. The Portuguese annually export hence gold, silver, and precious stones. St. Sebastian is the capital.

Riom, ancient town of Fr., in the dep. of Puy

de Dome, and late province of Auvergne, seated on a hill, in a pleasant country, 8 ms. NE. of Clermont, and 115 S. of Paris. Lon. 3 13 E., lat. 45 54 N.

Riona, town of Fr., in the dep. of Gironde, and late province of Guienne, seated on the Garonne, 18 ms. SE. of Bordeaux.

Ripa Transone, populous and strong town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and marquisate of Ancona, with a bishop's see, 5 ms. W. of the Gulf of Venice, and 8 S. of Ferno. Lon. 13 50 E., lat. 42 59 N.

Ripen, town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name, with two colleges, a good harbor, and a public library. The harbor, which has contributed greatly to the prosperity of the place, is at a small distance, at the mouth of the river Nipsaa, 55 ms. NW. of Sleswick, and 60 S. by W. of Wiburg. Lon. 9° E., lat. 55 25 N.

Ripley, town of Eng., in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the Nyd, 23 ms. WNW. of York, and 221 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 30 W., lat. 54 4 N.——Town, Somerset co., Me.——Town, Chautauque co., N. Y., on Lake Erie.——Town and seat of justice, Brown co., Ohio, on the N. or right bank of Ohio river, 50 ms. above Cincinnati. Lat. 38 49 N., lon. W. C. 6 45 W.

Ripley, co., Ia., bounded by Fayette NW., Franklin N., Dearborn E., Switzerland SE., Jefferson S., and Jennings W. Length 27 ms., mean width 16; and area 432 sq. ms. It is an elevated tract, from which the streams flow in various directions into Ohio and Wabash rivers. Chief town, Versailles. Pop. in 1820, 1,822; and in 1840, 10,392. For central lat., see *Versailles*, Ripley co., Ia.

Ripley, town of Bond co., Ill., about 20 ms. E. from Edwardsville.

Ripuarian, differently spelled *ripuarii*, *riburaii*, or *ribuerii*, from low Latin, *riparii*, "*People of the River*," terms used in the middle ages to designate Franks, Gauls, Burgundians, Allemanii, Frisons, Saxons, and others of the northern nations who fixed themselves along the Rhine.

Ripon, borough of Eng., in West Yorkshire, noted for its manufacture of hardwares, particularly spurs, and the market-place is one of the finest squares of the kind in England. It is seated on the Ure, 28 ms. NW. of York, and 218 NNW. of London. Lon. 1 29 W., lat. 54 11 N.

Riquier, town of Fr., in the dep. of Somme, and late province of Picardy, on the Cardon, 5 ms. NE. of Abbeville, and 95 N. of Paris. Lon. 1 59 E., lat. 50 10 N.

Risborough, town of Eng., in Buckinghamshire; 20 ms. S. of Aylesbury, and 37 WNW. of London. Lon. 42' W., lat. 51 40 N.

Rising Sun, post office, Cecil co., Md., 18 ms. SW. from Wilmington.——Village, Dearborn co., Ia., on the right bank of Ohio river, 13 ms. below the mouth of the Great Miami.

Risonville, village, Nottaway co., Va., by post-road 76 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Ristigouche, river and harbor of New Brunswick and L. C. The river falls into Chaleur bay, and the harbor is situated at the junction. The main stream of Ristigouche separates L. C. and New Brunswick.

Ritberg, town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a co. of the same name, on the Embs, 12 ms. NW. of Paderborn. Lon. 8 42 E., lat. 51 52 North.

Rittenhouse, village, Lancaster co., Pa., by post road 64 ms. from Harrisburg.

Riva, strong town of Germany, in the bishopric of Trent, at the mouth of a small river, on the Garda, 17 ms. SW. of Trent. Lon. 11 7 W., lat. 46 4 N.

Rivadavia, town of Spain, in the province of Gallicia. It is seated at the confluence of the Minho and Avia, and the circumjacent country abounds with the best wine in Spain. It is 15 ms. WNW. of Orense. Lon. 7 55 W., lat. 42 13 N.

Rivadeo, town of Spain, in Gallicia, with a good harbor. It stands on a rock, at the mouth of the Rio de Miranda, 45 ms. NNE. of Lugo. Lon. 6 47 W., lat. 43 38 N.

Rivallo, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, seated on a mountain, 20 ms. from Naples.

Rivalta, town of Italy, in Piedmont, situated on the Sangom, 6 ms. SW. of Turin.——Town of Italy, in the Milanese, situated on the river Adda, 15 ms. E. of Milan.

Rivanna, river of Virginia, which rises in the Blue Ridge, and, after running a SE. course, falls into James river near the town of Columbia.—See *Albemarle* and *Fluvanna* cos.

Rivarolo, town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the river Orio, 15 ms. N. of Turin, and 12 NW. of Carmagnola.

River Bank, post office, Orange co., Va., by post road 94 ms. SW. from W. C., and 100 NW. from Richmond.

River Head, village, New London co., Ct., 50 ms. by post road from Hartford.——Tp. of Suffolk co., Long Island. The village of River Head, in this tp., is on the sound nearly opposite New Haven, in Ct. There is another village in the same tp. also called River Head, which is near, and NW. from the mouth of Peconic river. The latter is the seat of justice for Suffolk co., 78 ms. a little N. of E. from the city of N. Y. Lat. 40 56 N., lon. W. C. 4 22 E. Pop. of the tp. in 1810, 1,711; in 1820, 1,907; and in 1840, 2,449.

Rivesaltes, town of Fr., in the dep. of Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Roussillon. It is seated on the Egly, 8 ms. N. of Perpignan, and is famous for its fine wine.

Rivoli, town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a magnificent castle, 9 ms. W. of Turin. Lon. 7 32 E., lat. 45 4 N.

Rivolo, town of Italy, in the Veronese, seated on the Lake Garda, 20 ms. NW. of Verona. Lon. 11 1 E., lat. 45 34 N.

Rixeyville, village, Culpeper co., Va., by post road 67 ms. SW. from W. C., and 117 NNW. from Richmond.

Roa, strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a citadel and a castle. It is seated on the Douero, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 10 ms. SW. of Aranda, and 70 N. of Madrid. Lon. 3 22 W., lat. 41 35 N.

Roane, co., Tenn., bounded by Blount E., McMinn SE., Rhea SW., Morgan NW., Anderson N., and Knox NE. Length 30 ms., mean width 20; area, 600 sq. ms. Surface broken, and soil, except near the streams, thin and sterile. The

two great branches of Tennessee river, the Tennessee proper and Holston, unite in this co. below the seat of justice, Kingston. Pop. in 1820, 7,895; and in 1840, 10,948. Central lat. 35 55 N., lon. W. C. 7 30 W.

Roan's creek, Carter co., Ten.

Roanne, populous and commercial town of Fr., in the dep. of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonnois. It is seated on the Loire, where it is first navigable for barks. Hence the merchandise of Lyons, Marseilles, and the Levant, is conveyed down the Loire, and by a canal into the Seine, and thence to Paris. Lon. 4 12 E., lat. 46 13 N.

Roanoke, island on the coast of N. C., in Albemarle co. Lon. 76 0 W., lat. 35 50 N.

Roanoke, one of the Atlantic rivers of the U. S., in Va. and N. C. It is formed principally by the Staunton and Dan rivers; but as Albemarle sound is merely the continuation of Roanoke, Chowan river should also be considered one of its branches. Including, therefore, Albemarle sound and Chowan, the basin of Roanoke extends about 250 ms. in length from NW. by W. to SE. by E., with a mean width of 60 ms., embracing an area of 15,000 sq. ms. Geographic position between lat. 35½° and 37½° N. Interlocking sources with James river, Great Kenawha, and Pedee rivers, the remote mountain branches of Roanoke rise on the most elevated valleys of the U. S. The difference of level between the higher navigable sections of Staunton and Dan rivers and the tide in Albemarle sound exceeds, it is probable, 1,200 feet. The tide rises as high as Halifax, but the Roanoke is not, in any part of its course, navigable in proportion to its volume. Sloops and shallops ascend about 70 ms., above which boats are used. Measures are, however, in progress to render this fine stream more subservient to the commercial prosperity of the inhabitants of the country it drains. The basin of the Roanoke commences the cotton region of the Atlantic slope of the U. S. That vegetable may be, indeed, and is actually cultivated in the basin of the Susquehannah, but it is only with the Roanoke that the temperature and length of summer renders cotton a valuable crop.

Roanoke, village, Mecklenburg co., Va., by post road 150 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Robben island, sometimes called Penguin island, a barren, sandy island, lying at the entrance of Table bay, near the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 22 E., lat. 33 50 S.

Robbinstown, village, Washington co., Me., by post road 277 ms. NE. from Portland.

Robbstown, village, Westmoreland co., Pa., on the right bank of Youghiogany river, 22 miles SSE. from Pittsburg. It is a small village, in a single street, or rather line of houses, facing the river.

Robertson, co. of Ten., bounded by Ky. N., Sumner E., Davidson S., Dickson SW., and Montgomery W. Length 40 ms., mean width 15; area 600 sq. ms. Chief town, Springfield Red river rises in and Cumberland passes through the SW. angle of this co. Pop. in 1820, 9,938; and in 1840, 13,801. For central latitude, see *Springfield*.

Robertson's Store, and post office, Pittsylvania co. Va.

Robertson's Fork, and post office, Giles co., Ten., 65 ms. by post road SW. from Murfreesborough.

Roberts's Store, and post office, Shelby co., Ky., 27 ms. from Frankfort.

Robertsville, village, Bennington co., Vt., by post road 111 ms. SSW. from Montpelier.

Robertsville, village in the western part of Beaufort co, S. C., 40 ms. N. from Savannah, and 80 W. from Charleston.

Robeson, tp., Washington co., Pa., opposite to the extreme W. angle of Alleghany co., and on Racooon creek, 18 ms. SW. from Pittsburg.——Tp, Berks co., Pa., on Schuylkill river, between Alleghany and Hay creeks, 5 ms. below Reading.

Robeson, co. of N. C., bounded by S. Carolina SW., Richland co. W., Cumberland N., Bladen E., and Columbus SE. Length 33 ms., mean width 25; area 825 sq. ms. It is drained by different branches of Little Pedee. Chief town, Lamberton. Pop. in 1820, 8,204; and in 1840, 10,370. Central lat. 34 42, lon. W. C. 2 11 W.

Robeson's, post office, Leon co., Flo.

Robil, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Muretz.

Robin Hood, post office, Philadelphia co., Pa.

Robinson's, post office, Darke co., Ohio, by post road 80 ms. westward from Columbus.

Robinson, tp., Alleghany co., Pa., on the left side of the Ohio river, between Chartiel's creek and Montour's run, 5 ms. below Pittsburg.

Rocamadour, petty town of Fr., in the dep. of Lot, 23 ms. N. of Cahors. Lon. 1 32 E., lat. 44 48 N.

Rocca d'-Anfo, strong town of Italy, on the Lake Idro, 25 ms. SE. of Trent. Lon. 11 40 E., lat. 45 50 N.

Rocello, town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, near which is a celebrated coral fishery, 10 miles NE. of Gierace. Lon. 16 47 E., lat. 38 20 N.

Rochdale, town of Eng., in Lancashire, cawies on manufactures of baizes, serges, and other woolen goods. It is seated in a vale, on the river Roche, 55 ms. WSW. of York, and 195 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 18 W., lat. 53 38 N.

Roche, town of Switzerland, subject to the canton of Bern, which has here a director of salt works.

Roche, town of the kingdom of Belgium, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a strong castle, seated on a rock near the river Ourte, 22 ms. S. of Liege, and 32 NW. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Roche, Bernard, town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, and late province of Brittany, seated on the river Vilaine, 23 ms. E. of Vannes.

Roche Chouart, town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Vienne, and late province of Poitou, near a small river that falls into the Vienne, 60 ms. S. by E. of Poitiers, and 189 S. by W. of Paris, Lon. 0 53 E., lat. 45 46 N.

Roche Macheran, town of the kingdom of Belgium, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 15 ms. NE. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6 25 E., lat. 49 56 N.

Roche Posay, town of Fr., in the dep. of Indre and Loire, and late province of Touraine. It is remarkable for its mineral waters, and is seated on the Creuse, 35 ms. S. of Loches. Lon. 0 50 E., lat. 46 45 N.

Roche-sur-Yon, town of Fr., in the dep. of Vendee, and late province of Poitou, seated near the Yon, 20 ms. NW. of Lucon, and 202 SW. of Paris. Lon. 1 31 W., lat. 46 40 N.

Rochefort, town of the kingdom of Belgium, in the territory of Luxemburg, on the Somme, surrounded by rocks, 50 ms. NW. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 10 E., lat. 50 12 N.——Seaport of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Charente, with a commodious harbor, one of the best in France. It stands on the Charente, 15 ms. from its mouth. It has a magnificent hospital, the finest hall of arms in France, a noble arsenal, a foundry for cannon, and all the other magazines necessary for the construction and equipment of ships of war. It is 18 ms. SSE. of Rochelle, and 127 SW. of Paris. Lon. 0 58 W., lat. 45 50 N.——Town of Fr., in the dep. of Jura, on the river Doubs, 6 ms. NE. of Dole, and 22 WSW. of Besançon ——Town of Fr., in the dep. of Mayenne and Loire, on the river Loire, 10 ms. SSW. of Angers.——Town of Fr., in the dep. of Morbihan, 17 ms. E. of Vannes, and 49 SW. of Rennes.

Rochefoucault, town of Fr., in the dep. of Charente, seated on the Tardouere, 12 ms. SW. of Angouleme.

Rochelle, fortified seaport of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Charente. The haven is surrounded by a prodigious mole, 4,482 feet in extent. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade, especially in wine, brandy, sugar, salt, paper, linen, and serges. Rochelle is seated on the Bay of Biscay, 67 ms. S. by E. of Nantes, and 220 SW. of Paris. Lon. 1 10 W., lat. 46 9 N.

Rochemaure, town of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, seated on the Rhone, 8 miles NNE. of Viviers.

Roche Perce, town of Mo., in Howard co.

Rochester, city of Eng. in Kent, parted from Stroud on the W. by its bridge, and is contiguous to Chatham on the E., on the Medway, 26 ms. WNW. of Canterbury, and 29 ESE. of London. Lon. 0 36 E., lat. 51 23 N.——Village of Eng., in Northumberland, on the Watling street, NW. of Otterbrun, and near the source of the Read. It has some Roman altars, inscriptions, and other antiquities.——Town, Strafford co., N. H., on the W. side of Salmon Fall river, 25 ms. NW. of Portsmouth.——Town, Windsor co., Vt., 35 ms. NW. from Windsor.——Town, Plymouth co., Mass., on the E. side of Metapisset river, between Wareham and New Bedford. Pop. in 1820, 3,034.——Town, Ulster co., N. Y., 15 ms. W. of New Paltz, and 84 SW. of Albany.

Rochester, very flourishing city in Monroe co., N. Y., on Genesee river, at its lower falls, and where the Erie canal crosses that stream, NW. from Canandaigua, and NE. from Batavia, about 32 ms. from each.

The growth and rapid increase of this place is beyond a parallel in our country. Its situation is so eminently adapted for concentrating the commerce of our Western country, by means of the canal, that we might have expected in time it would become a flourishing town. But, from the last census, it appears that the increase for the past year is upwards of 3,000, and that, although 352 new dwellings were erected during the season, still they cannot supply the continued demands made by families who settle in the village. The present population is 10,818, that of the last year 7,769.

The preceding was written and published several years since, and so true to the then future, that the census of 1840 gave for Rochester a pop. of 20,191. In 1812, there were but two or three ordinary buildings on the site of this most remarkable and flourishing city. The entire fall in the Genesee, at Rochester, is 92 feet, which, with the mass of water in the river, gives a power beyond calculation. This power has been already made available on mills and other factories to an extent which gives, with the active commerce superinduced by the Great canal, an appearance founded on reality to Rochester of being, to the amount of its population, amongst the most productive cities in existence. N. lat. 43 9, lon. W. of W. C. 0 43.

Rochetta, town of Italy, Nice co., 16 ms. NE. of Nice. Lon. 7 34 E., lat. 43 51 N.

Rochford, town of Eng., in Essex, 16 ms. SE. of Chelmsford, and 40 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0 41 E., lat. 51 36 N.

Rochile, town of Upper Saxony, in the territory of Leipsic, with copper mines and a handsome bridge over the Muldaw, 24 ms. SE. of Leipsic, and 36 W. of Dresden. Lon. 12 46 E., lat. 51 10 N.

Rock, northern tp., Harrison co., O.

Rockaway, village, Queen's co., Long Island, 8 ms. S. from Jamaica, on the Atlantic coast. It is a watering place, and seat of summer recreation.——Village, Morris co., N. J., 7 ms. W. of Boonetown, and 36 NW. of Newark.

Rockaway Valley, post office, Morris co., N. J., 75 ms. N. from Trenton.

Rockbridge, co., Va., bounded by the Blue Ridge, or Nelson and Amherst cos., SE., Bedford S., Botetourt SW. and W., Bath NW., and Augusta NE. Length 33, mean width 23, area about 760 sq. ms. It is drained by the North river, branch of James river, which unites at the foot of the Blue ridge, in the southern angle of the co. Surface pleasingly diversified, and soil generally of middling quality. Pop. 1820, 11,945; and in 1840, 14,284. Central lat. 37 50 N., lon. W. C. 2 30 W.

Rockcastle, co., Ky., bounded by Knox SE., Pulaski SW., Lincoln and Garrard NW., Madison NE., and Clay E. Length 35, mean width 15, area about 380 sq. ms. It occupies the height of land between Kentucky and Cumberland rivers, being drained by Dicks river, branch of the former, and Rockcastle branches of the latter. Chief town, Mount Vernon. Pop. 1820, 2,249; and in 1840, 2,409. Central lat. 37 24 N., lon. W. C. 7 10 West.

Rockdale, village, Crawford co., Pa., on the left side of French creek, commencing about 5 ms. above the borough of Meadville. Pop. 1820, 776.

Rockfish, river, Va., forms part of the boundary between Albemarle and Nelson cos., Va., and falls into James river from the N.

Rockford, village, Surry co., N. C., on Yadkin river, near the centre of the co.; by post road 114 ms. NW. by W. from Raleigh.——Village, Tuscarawas co., Ohio, 7 ms. E. from New Philadelphia, on the road from thence to Steubenville.

Rock Hall, village, Kent co., Md., on the E.

side of Chesapeake bay, directly opposite the mouth of Patapsco river.

Rockhill, town, Bucks co., Pa., between Richland and Hilltown, 30 ms. N. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 1,567.

Rock Hill Mills, Fauquier co., Va., by post road 151 ms. N. from Richmond.

Rockingham, town of Eng., in Northamptonshire, on the Welland, 12 ms. S. of Oakham, and 83 N. by W. of London.——Town, Windham co., Vt., lying on the W. side of Connecticut river, 23 ms. N. of Brattleborough, and 6 ms. from Walpole, N. H.

Rockingham, southeastern co., N. H., bounded by the Atlantic ocean and Essex co., Mass., E. and SE., Hillsborough and Merrimack cos., N. H., W. and NW., and by Strafford N. Length 40 ms., mean width about 20, area 800 sq miles. It is drained by numerous small branches flowing into Great bay and Merrimack river. The surface of this co. is finely diversified by hill, dale, and even mountain scenery. Soil productive in fruits, grain, and pasturage. Chief city, Portsmouth. Central lat. 43° N., lon. W. C. 5 50 E. In the census of 1820, Rockingham had a pop. of 55,256, but since that period the NW. tps. have been detached, and are now included in Merrimack co. Pop. 1840, 45,771.

Rockingham, co., Va., bounded by the Blue Ridge, or Orange co., SE., Augusta SW., Pendleton NW., Hardy N., and Shenandoah NE. Length 33 ms., mean width 24, area about 800 sq. ms. The N. fork rises in, and the main branch of Shenanhoah river passes through this co. Surface generally hilly, and in part mountainous, and soil of middling quality. Chief town, Harrisonburg. Pop. 1820, 14,784. Central lat. 37 28 N., lon. W. C. 1 50 W.

Rockingham, co., N. C., bounded by Va. N., Caswell co., N. C., E., Guilford S., and Stokes W. Length 28 ms., breadth 20, area 560 sq. ms. It is drained by Dan river, branch of Roanoke, and by the sources of Cape Tar river. Pop. 1820, 11,474. Ctl. lat. 36 22 N., lon. W. C. 2 52 W.

Rockingham, or *Richmond C. H.*, post office, Richmond co., N. C., on Hitchcock creek, 5 ms. above its entrance into Yadkin river, about 100 ms SW. from Raleigh. Lat. 35 3 N., lon. W. C. 2 49 W.

The following quaint notice deserves a place, from more than one home truth it contains:

Rock Island City. At the mouth of Rock river, which is the healthiest stream in Illinois, and flows through one of the most beautiful countries in the world, is an islet upon which the U. S. post of Fort Armstrong has been many years established. Opposite this island, at the point where Rock river intersects the Mississippi, is the peninsula described below, where a new town is springing up under the absurd name of "Rock Island City." We should think that the Saukee or Ottagamie dialect might have supplied a better epithet to those who, it appears, have the good taste and the good feeling to treasure at least some mementos of the United Nations that once held the seat of their power upon this celebrated spot.—*N. Y. American*.

Rockland, co., N. Y., bounded by Hudson river E., Bergen co., N. J., SW., and Orange co., N. Y., NW. It lies in form of a triangle, the base 23 ms. along Hudson, and each other side 19 ms., with an area of about 180 sq. ms. Surface very broken, but with much good soil. It abounds also in iron ore. Chief town, Clarksburg. Pop. 1820, 8,837. Central lat. 41 9 N., lon. W. C. 3° E.

Rockland, tp., Sullivan co., N. Y.——Tp., Berks co., Pa., on the heads of Manataway and Sacony creeks, 10 ms. NE. from Reading. Pop. 1820, 1,130.

Rock Landing, village, Halifax co., N. C., on the right bank of Roanoke river, at the head of the great falls, 12 ms. above Halifax.

Rock Mills and post office, Pendleton district, S. C., by post road 166 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Rockport, village on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Rocky river, Cuyahoga co., O.——Village, Spencer co., Ia., on Ohio river, 40 ms. by water above the mouth of Green river, and by post road 189 ms. SSW. from Indianapolis.

Rock river, river of Wisconsin and Illinois, rises in the former, and composed of two branches, Rock river the eastern, and Peckatonakee the western. See art. *Peckatonakee*. The extreme source of Rock river is in Fond du Lac, county Wisconsin, as high as North latitude 42 40, and less than 20 ms. from the southern bay of Winnebago lake of Fox river, draining by its numerous branches part of Dane, Portage, Fond du Lac, Milwaukie, and Walworth cos., and all Dodge, Jefferson, and Rock cos., unites with the Peckatonakee 2 or 3 ms. within Illinois. By comparative courses Rock river flows about 100 ms. in Wisconsin. In its further course of 120 ms. in Ill., it receives few branches whilst traversing Winnebago, Ogle, Lee, Whiteside, Henry, and Rock Island cos., until its junction with the Mississippi at Rock Island city. N. lat. 41 30, lon. W. W. C. 13 25

Rock Spring and post office, Nelson co., Va., by post road 118 ms. W. from Richmond.

Rock Spring and post office, Pendleton district, S. C., by post road 147 ms. NW from Columbia.

Rock Stream and post office, Steuben co., N. Y., by post road 245 ms. a little S. of W. from Albany.

Rockville, or *Montgomery C. H.*, village and seat of justice, Montgomery co., Md., on the road from W. C. to Frederick, and on the high ground between the sources of Rock creek and Watts's branch, 15 ms. NNW. from W. C., 28 SSE. from Frederick, and about 35 SW. from Baltimore. The situation is elevated and rolling. Pop. 1830, 555; 1840, 700. Lat. 39 5 N., lon. W. C. 7½′ W.

Rockville, village, Bucks co., Pa.——Village, Parke co., Ia., by post road 80 ms. W. from Indianapolis.

Rocky Hill and post office, tp. of Weathersfield, Hartford co. Ct., 4 ms. from Hartford.

Rocky Hill and post office, Barren co., Ky., by post road 155 ms. SSW. from Frankfort.

Rocky Mount, village and seat of justice, Franklin co., Va., 40 ms. S. from Fincastle, and by post road 210 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond. Lat. 36 58 N., lon. W. C. 2 58 W.——Village, Nash co., N. C., by post road 47 ms. NE. from Raleigh.——Village on the right bank of Waterce

river, and in the extreme NE. angle of Fairfield district, S. C., 43 ms. a little E. of N. from Columbia.

Rocky Mountains.—See *Chippewan.*

Rocky Ridge, village, Trigg co., Ky., by post road 217 ms. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

Rocky river, of N. Carolina, rises by numerous branches in Iredell and Rowan counties. These branches, after a general southern course, unite in and flow from the extreme southern point of Cabarras, where the united water turn abruptly to the E., and, continuing the latter course between Montgomery and Anson, fall into Yadkin river, after an entire comparative course of 35 ms.

Rocky Springs, post office, Rockingham co., N. C., by post road 146 ms. NW. from Raleigh. ——Post office, Granger co., Tenn., about 230 ms. by post road a little N. of E. from Nashville. ——Post office, Claiborne co., Miss., about 50 ms. NE. from Natchez.

Rocoux, village of the kingdom of the Netherlands, near Liege.

Rocroy, town of France, in the department of Ardennes, on a plain, surrounded by forests, 26 ms. N. of Rethel. Lon. 4 27 E., lat. 49 56 N.

Rodach, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg, situated on a river of the same name, 6 ms. WNW. of Coburg.

Rodez, ancient town of France, in the department of Aveiron. Here are some manufactures of gray cloths and serges. It is seated in the midst of mountains, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the rapid Averion, 30 ms. S. by W. of Mende. Lon. 2 39 E., lat. 44 21 N.

Roding, river of Eng., in Essex, which rises near Dunmow, runs S. to Ongar, and gives the name of Rodings to this part of the co. It then flows, between Epping and Hainault Forest, to Barking, below which it falls into the Thames.

Rodman, town, Jefferson co., N. Y., 160 ms. NW. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 1,735.

Rodok, town of Hindoostan proper, in the province of Delhi, 60 ms. WNW. of Delhi. Lon. 76 30 E., lat. 29 10 N.

Rodosto, town of European Turkey, in Romania, near the N. bank of the Marmora sea, 70 ms. W. from Constantinople.

Roer, river of Westphalia, which rises in the duchy of Juliers, between the Rhine and Meuse, passes by the town of Juliers, and falls into the Meuse above Ruremonde.

Roer, or *Ruhr*, river of Germany, which rises in the circle of Upper Rhine, waters Arensburg, and falls into the Rhine below Diusberg. This stream rises in the Teuteburg mountains, interlocking sources with those of the Lippe and Weser. Its valley lies to the S. of that of the Lippe.

Roeux, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 8 ms. NE. of Mons. Lon. 4 12 E., lat. 50 31 N.

Rogonattour, town of Hindoostan proper, in the country of Bengal, 106 ms. SW. of Moorshedabad, and 101 NW. of Calcutta.

Rochaczow, town of Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name, at the confluence of the Dnieper and Ordwa, 37 ms. NW. of Rzeczica, and 158 N. of Kiofo. Lon. 30 40 E., lat. 53 2 North.

Rochan, town of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated on the Aoust, 20 ms. N. of Vannes. Lon. 2 42 W., lat. 48° N.

Rochileund, or *Rohilla*, territory of Hindoostan proper, whose inhabitants are called Rohillas. It lies to the E. of Delhi, and was subject to the nabob of Oude, by whom it was conquered in 1774. Bereilly is the capital. It was ceded to the British in 1801, and is now included in the district of Bereilly.

Rogerstown, village, Franklin co., Mo., 55 ms. SW. from St. Louis, on Merrimack river.

Rogersville, village, Person co., N. C., by post road 96 ms. NNW. from Raleigh. ——Village, near mount Dill, in the southern part of Pendleton district, S. C., by post road 162 ms. NW. by W. from Columbia. ——Village and seat of justice, Hawkins co., Tenn., on the right bank of the Holston river, about 70 ms., above Knoxville. It contains, beside the co. buildings, an academy, bank, and printing office. Lat. 36 20 N., lon. W. C. 6 3 W.

Rohileund.—See *Rochileund.*

Roldue, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, 7 ms. N. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Longitude 6 6 E., lat. 50 55 North.

Rollrich Stones, of Eng., in Oxfordshire, N. of Stanton Harcourt, 6 ms. W. of Oxford. It is a circle of stones standing upright, which the vulgar have a notion were men petrified. Antiquaries disagree with respect to the origin and intention of this ancient monument.

Rom, or *Roem*, island of Denmark, on the E. coast of South Jutland. It is 5 ms. in length, and half as much in breadth, and contains a few villages.

Romagna, province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, bounded on the N. by the Ferrarese, on the S. by Tuscany and Urbino, on the E. by the Gulf of Venice, and on the W. by the Bolognese and Tuscany. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits, and has also mines, mineral waters, and salt works, which make its principal revenue. Ravenna is the capital.

Romain Motier, town of Switzerland, Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwic, at the foot of a mountain, in a narrow valley, though which flows the river Diaz.

Romania, province of Turkey in Europe, 200 ms. long, 150 broad; bounded on the N. by Bulgaria, on the E. by the Black sea, on the S. by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora, and on W. by Macedonia and Bulgaria. It was formerly called Thrace, and is the largest of all the Turkish provinces in Europe. It is fruitful in corn, and has mines of silver, lead, and alum. It is divided into three sangiacates or governments; namely, Kirkel, of which Philipopoli is the capital; Gallipoli, whose capital is of the same name; and Byzantium, Byzia, or Viza, of which Constantinople is the capital.

Romano, strong and populous town of Italy, in Bergomosco. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is seated on a river that runs between the Oglio and Serio.

Romans, town of Fr., in the dep. of Drome, seated in a fine plain, on the river Isere, 22 ms.

SW. of Grenoble, and 30 S. of Venice. Lon. 5 12 E., lat. 45 2 N.

Rome, celebrated city of Italy, in Champagna di Roma, and the capital of the Pope's dominions. It is situate on the Tiber, over which it has four bridges. The walls are of brick, in which are 15 gates; and its whole circumference, including that part beyond the Tiber and all belonging to the Vatican, is upwards of 16 ms.

In the Rev. Enc., vol. 50, pp. 611 and 12, is found a table of the pop. of Rome in 1830. By this table, the aggregate was then 147,383.

Population of Rome.—According to the late census, the population of Rome is now 144,541, being an increase in one of year of 2,221. There are in the "Eternal city" 33,689 families, 35 bishops, 1,490 priests, 1,984 monks and friars, and 2,090 nuns. The Catholic inhabitants are 107,960 the remainder consists of Protestants.—*Phil. Sat. Evening Post, July* 10, 1830—467.

Some of the principal streets are of considerable length, and perfectly straight. That called the Corso is most frequented. The shops on each side are three or four feet higher than the street; and there is a path for foot passengers on a level with the shops. The palaces, of which there are several in this street, range in a line with the houses, have no courts before them. The Strada Felice, and the Strada di Porta Pia, are also very long and noble streets. There are no lamps lighted in the streets at night; and all Rome would be in utter darkness, were it not for the candles which the devotion of individuals sometimes place before the statues of the Virgin; these appear glimmering, at vast intervals, like stars in a cloudy night. Rome exhibits a strange mixture of magnificent and interesting and of common objects; the former consists of palaces, churches, fountains, and the remains of antiquity; the lat er comprehend all the rest of the city. The church of St. Peter, in the opinion of many, surpasses, in size and magnificence, the finest monuments of ancient architecture. It was begun to be built in 1506, finished in 1621, and is entirely covered both within and without with marble. Its length is 730 feet, the breadth 520, and the height, from the pavement to the top of the cross, which crowns the cupola, 450. The high altar under the cupola is 90 feet in height, and of an extraordinary magnificence. A complete description of this church, and of its statues, basso-relievos, columns, and various other ornaments, would fill volumes. The cathedral of St. John Lateran, the Romans say, is the most ancient of all the churches of Rome, and the mother of all the churches in Christendom. It contains the Scala Santa, of 28 white marble steps, brought from Jerusalem, by which Christ is said to have ascended to the palace of Caiphas. To this church every new Pope constantly goes first, in a magnificent procession, to take possession of the holy see. The Pantheon is the most perfect of the Roman temples which now remain, and notwithstanding the depredation it has sustained from Goths, Vandals, and Popes, is still a beautiful monument of Roman taste. The pavilion of the great altar of St. Peter, and the four wreathed pillars of Corinthian brass which supports it, were formed out of the spoils of the Pantheon, which, after 1,900 years, has still a probability of outliving its proud capacious rival. The Pantheon, originally erected to the honor of all the gods, is now become a Christian temple, dedicated to the Virgin, and has obtained, from its circular form, the name of the Rotundo. Its height is 150 feet, and its width nearly the same. There are no pillars to support the roof, which is constructed in the manner of a cupola; neither has it any windows, a sufficiency of light being admitted through a central opening in the dome. As the Pantheon is the most entire, the Amphitheatre of Vespasian is the most stupendous monument of antiquity in Rome. About one-half of the external circuit still remains; from which a pretty exact idea may be formed of the original structure and by computation it could contain 85,000 spectators. But the antiquities of Rome are too numerous to be minutely described; and the ancient Forum, now a *cow-market*, and the beautiful column of Trajan, &c., must be passed over. The Campidoglio, built by Michael Angelo, is a beautiful structure, standing on the site of the ancient Capitol, so long the centre of the empire of the world. The body of this place is the residence of the Senators of Rome, and the wings are inhabited by the *conservatores* of the city. The Pope has three superb palaces, of which the principal is the Vatican, near St. Peter's church. The library of this palace is the largest and most complete in the world, rich especially in manuscripts, in all languages, and of all ages. In Rome, the connoisseur will meet with innumerable paintings by the greatest masters, and with the finest works of sculpture, &c. Beside the university, which consists of several noble colleges, there are numerous academies and literary societies. The castle of St. Angelo serves more to keep the city in awe, than to repel any foreign attack. Rome was formerly the metropolis of one of the greatest empires that has ever existed, and may be regarded as the parent of all the cities, the arts, and States of modern Europe. The ancient Romans were governed by seven kings, for about 230 years. During the next 488 years, they were governed by consuls, tribunes, decemvirs, and dictators, in their turn. They were afterwards governed by 60 emperors, for the space of 518 years. Their wars with the Carthaginians, Spaniards, Gauls, Mithridates of Pontus, Parthians, and Jews, were the most noted. The Roman empire was afterwards much distracted by various commotions, and, in 410, Rome was taken and burnt. In May, 1527, Rome was invested by the army of the Emperor Charles V.; and the general, to prevent a mutiny, promised to enrich them with the spoils of this opulent city. The general, however, was himself killed, as he was planting a scaling ladder against the walls; but his solders, not discouraged by his death, mounted to the assault with the utmost valor, and, entering the city, exercised all those brutalities that may be expected from ferocity aggravated by resistance. In the wars which attended the French revolution, Rome was again a considerable sufferer. Large contributions, and severe military exactions, were drawn from the inhabitants; and a great number of the most valuable statues and paintings were sent off to Paris. Rome is 110 ms. NW. of Naples, 410 SSW. of

Vienna, and 600 SE. of Paris. Lon. 12 29 E., lat. 41 54 N.

Rome, tp., Kennebec co., Me., 22 ms. N. from Augusta.

Rome, village, Oneida co., N. Y., at the head of boat navigation in the Mohawk, 15 ms. NW. from Utica. It occupies the site of Fort Stanwix. It is alternately with Whitesborough, the seat of justice for the co., and contains the co. buildings, an arsenal belonging to the U. S., and also one to the State of N. Y. The Erie canal passes about one fourth of a mile S. from this village or city. Pop. 1840, 5,680.

Rome, village, Ashtabula co., Ohio, by post road 252 ms. NE. from Columbus.——Village, on the bank of Ohio river, Perry co., Ia., by post road 145 ms. a little W. of S. from Indianapolis.——E. tp., Lawrence co., Ohio, on Ohio river.——Tp., Athens co., Ohio.

Romelia, general name given by the Turks to their European dominions. Before their invasion of Europe, the Turks, and indeed in the middle ages every Mahometan nation denominated the Romano-Greek empire, the kingdom of Roum, (*Rome*,) from the Romans. This general name is perpetuated in Roumelia.

Romenay, town of Fr., in the department of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, 8 ms. SE. of Tournus, and 15 NNE. of Macon. Lon. 5 5 E., lat. 46 30 N.

Romerstadt, town of Bohemia, in Moravia, in the neighborhood of which are some iron mines. It is 20 miles NE. of Olmutz. Lon. 17 45 E., lat. 52 20 N.

Romhilden, town of Franconia. It belongs to the duke of Saxe Altenburg.

Romna, town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigof, 28 ms. SSE. of Tchernigof. Lon. 33 24 E., lat. 50 36 N.

Romney, New, town of Eng., in Ky., seated in a marsh of the same name. It is one of the cinque ports. It is reduced to a small place. It is 71 ms. SE. of London. Lon. 1 5 E., lat. 51° N.

Romney, village and seat of justice, Hampshire co., Va., on the S. branch of Potomac river, 50 ms. westward of Winchester. Lat. 39 18 N., lon. W. C. 1 50 W.

Romont, or *Rodmont*, strong town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, seated on a mountain, 10 ms. from Friburg, and 12 from Bern. Lon. 7 1 E., lat. 46 50 N.

Romorentin, town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher, on the brook Morentin, which loses itself in the Saudre. It has a manufactory of serges and cloths, which serves to make the place known. It is 45 ms. E. of Tours, and 100 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1 47 E., lat. 47 23 N.

Romsdal, town of Norway. It is the capital of a provostship, in the diocess of Drontheim, and is 100 ms. SSW. of Drontheim. Lon. 7 54 E., lat. 62 28 N.

Romulus, town, Seneca co., N. Y. It is situated on the E. side of Seneca lake, and between that and Cayuga lake. Pop. in 1820, 3,698.

Roncevallos, town of Spain, in Navarre, situated in a valley of the same name, 14 ms. NNE. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 25 W., lat. 42 54 N.

Ronciglione, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, capital of a small district of the same name. It is seated on the Tercia, near the lake of the same name, 12 ms. S. of Viterbo, and 2[illegible] NNW. of Rome. Lon. 12 32 E., lat. 42 18. N.

Ronda, strong town of Spain, in Granada, [illegible] ms. NW. of Gibraltar, and 62 SE. of Seville. Lon. 5 12 W., lat. 36 40 N.

Ronneburg, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg, 12 ms. SW of Altenburg, and 60 SW. of Dresden. Lon. 1[illegible] 7 E., lat. 50 48 N.

Roney's Point and post office, Ohio co., Va.

Root, village, Montgomery co., N. Y., 46 ms NW. from Albany.

Rootstown, village, Portage co., Ohio.

Roque, St., large village of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the isthmus which separates Gibraltar from the continent. It is seated on the top of a hill overlooking the bay, and has several batteries and a fort at each end to defend the lines which run across the isthmus.

Roque de Marsan, town of France, in the department of Landes, and late province of Gascony, on the Douese, 10 ms. NE. of Mont de Marsan.

Roquebrune, town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, near the sea, 3 ms. from Monaco.

Roquemaure, town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, near the Rhone 22 ms. NE. of Nismes. Lon. 4 48 E., lat. 44 2. N.

Roquetas, town of Spain, in Granada, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 10 ms. SW. of Almeria, and 52 SE. of Granada. Lon. 2 5 W., lat. 46 51 N

Rosana, town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodec, seated near the Zolva, 20 ms. SW. of Novogrodec. Lon. 25 45 E., lat. 55 30 N.

Rosario, town of S. America, in the province of Buenos Ayres, on the right bank of the Paraguay, at the mouth of the Tecero river, about 160 ms. NW. from the city of Buenos Ayres.

Rosbach, town of Saxony, famous for a victory obtained by the king of Prussia, over the French, and the army of the empire, in 1557.

Rosehad, trading town of Switzerland, in a bailiwick of the abbey of S. Gallen, with a castle, on a mountain. It is seated on the lake of Constance.

Roschild, town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a bishop's see, and a university. It was formerly the metropolis of Denmark, and the residence of its kings; it stands at a small distance from the bay of Icefiord, not far from the bottom of a small bay, 16 ms. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 15 E., lat. 55 43 N.

Roscoe, formerly Caldersburg, a fine post town of Coshocton co., Ohio, situated on the western side of the Muskingum river and Ohio, directly below the mouth of Walhonding river, and opposite the post town of Coshocton, the co. seat. As stated in the Ohio Gazetteer, "the Walhonding canal here unites with the Ohio canal by 3 locks of 7 or 8 feet lift each, and will, when completed, yield an incalculable addition to the present water power." Strong and commodious bridges cross both rivers and unite the two towns with each other and the adjacent country. By the canal this place is 135 ms. S. of Cleveland, and 174 from Portsmouth, and by the roads 30 N. of Zanesville, and 45 ms. a little E. of S. from Wooster.

Roscommon, co. of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 50 ms. long, and 28 broad, bounded on the E. by Longford and West Meath, on the N. by Sligo and Leitrim, on the S. by Galway, and on the W. by and Galway and Mayo. It is a level fruitful country, and by the help of good husbandry yields excellent corn. It contains 59 parishes, and sends 8 members to Parliament.——Borough of Ireland, in a co. of the same name, with a sessions house and a jail, 80 ms. W. of Dublin. Lon. 8 2 W., lat. 53 34 N.

Roserea, town of Ireland, in Tipperary, 26 ms. NW. of Kilkenny, and 26 N. of Cashel.

Rose, tp., Stark co., Ohio.

Rose Island, island stretching from Pensacola eastward along the coast of Florida about 60 ms. It is generally less than half a mile wide, low, sandy, and barren.

Roseau, or *Charlottetown*, capital of the island of Martinico, on the SW. side of the island.

osebrugge, town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, lying 12 ms. NW. of Ypres. Lon. 2 28 E., lat. 50 49 N.

Roseburg, village in the NE. part of Armstrong co., Pa.

Rosefield, village, Prince William co., Va., 29 ms. southwestward from W. C.

Rose Hill and post office, Lee co., Va., 436 ms. SW. by W. from W. C.

Roseland, village, Cambria co., Penn.

Roseman's, village, Guernsey co., Ohio, by post road 133 ms. easterly from Columbus.

Rosemills, post office, Amherst co., Va., by post road 118 ms. W. from Richmond.

Roses, seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, on the bay of Roses, in the Mediterranean, 15 ms. NE. of Gironne. It was taken by the French in 1693, and in 1795. Lon. 3 1 E., lat. 42 16 N.

Rose's Bluff and post office, Dallas co., Alabama, on Alabama river, 14 ms. from Cahaba.

Roseville, village, London co., Va., by post road 158 ms. N. from Richmond, and 35 NW. by W. from W. C.——Village in the extreme SW. angle of Muskingum co., Ohio, and in Brushcreek tp., 10 ms. a little W. of S. from Zanesville, 12 miles E. of Somerset, co. seat of Perry co., and 27 ms. a little N. of E. of Lancaster, co. seat of Fairfield co.——Village, Parke co., In., by post road 109 ms. westerly from Indianapolis.

Rosetto, town of Egypt, seated on the W. branch of the Nile. The Egyptians call it Raschid, and account it one of the pleasantest places in the country. It has a great manufacture of striped and other coarse linens; but its chief business is the carriage of goods hence to Cairo; for all European merchandise is brought hither from Alexandria by sea, and carried hence by boats to Cairo. The Europeans have their vice consuls and factors here. It is 25 ms. NE. of Alexandria, and 100 NW. of Cairo. Lon. 36 45 E., lat. 31 30 N.

Roshaan, country of Asia, lying to the W. of the kingdom of Burmah, to which it is subject.

Rosienne, capital of Samogitia, seated on the Dubisse, 70 ms. S. of Mittau, and 188 NE. of Warsaw. Lon. 23 45 E., lat. 55 30 N.

Rosiers-aux-Salines, town of Fr., in the dep. of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, famous for its salt works. It is seated on the Meurthe, 9 ms. SE. of Nancy, and 170 E. of Paris. Lon. 6 27 E., lat. 48 35 N.

Rosières Cape, cape, L. C., at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 6 27 W., lat. 48 35 N.

Roslin, most pleasant village of Scotland, near Edinburgh, on the banks of the river Esk, noted for its beautiful chapel and castle, the former of which is the most entire specimen of Gothic architecture in Scotland.

Rosoye, town of Fr., in the dep. of Seine and Marne, and late province of the Isle of Fr., with a magnificent castle, 15 ms. S. of Meaux. Lon. 2 59 E., lat. 48 40 N.

Ross, town of Eng., in Hertfordshire. It owes most of its improvements and charitable institutions to John Kyrle, commonly called the Man of Ross, whose benevolent character is so interestingly delineated by the pen of Pope. It is seated on the Wye, 12 ms. SE. of Hereford, and 115 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2 25 W., lat. 51 56 N.

Ross-shire, co. of Scotland, in general (including Tain and Cromarty, which last, though a small co. of itself, is also considered as a part of Ross-shire,) is bounded on the W. by the isle of Skye and the Western sea, on the NE. by Sutherlandshire, on the E. by the Friths of Murray and Cromarty, and on the S. by Inverness-shire. The form is very irregular, being nearly triangular, each side 70 ms. long, exclusive of part of the isle of Lewis. Pop. in 1801, 55,343; in 1811, 60,553; and in 1821, 68,828.

Ross, maritime town of Ireland, in the co. of Cork. It is united to Cork as an episcopal see, and is seated on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 ms. SW. of Kinsale. Lon. 8 58 W., lat. 51 32 N.

Ross, New, considerable trading town of Ireland, in Wexford, situated on the Barrow, which is navigable for large vessels up to the quay. It exports a great quantity of butter and beef. It is 11 ms. NE. of Waterford, and 17 W. of Wexford. Lon. 6 58 W., lat. 51 22 N.

Ross, co., Ohio, bounded N. by Pickaway, E. by Hocking and Jackson, S. by Pike, and W. by Highland and Fayette cos. It is 34 ms. long from E. to W., and 22 broad from N. to S., containing about 650 sq. ms. The land is generally fertile, and suitably diversified with meadow and upland, the latter of which is peculiarly well adapted to the production of grain. The principal waters are Scioto river, Paint, Deer, Kinnikinnick, Little Walnut, and Salt creeks. Pop. in 1820, 20,619; and in 1840, 27,460. Central lat. 39 21 N., lon. W. C. 6° W.

Ross, tp., Alleghany co., Pa., on Alleghany and Ohio rivers, opposite Pittsburg.——Hilly tp., 6 ms. sq., in the northern part of Jefferson co., Ohio. Big Yellow creek meanders through this tp. Pop. in 1820, 738.——Town, Green co., Ohio, by post road 51 ms. SW. by W. from Columbus. Pop. in 1820, 814.——Tp., Butler co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1,665.

Rossano, strong and populous town of Italy, in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 3 ms. from the Gulf of Venice, and 136 SE. of Naples. Lon. 16 38 E., lat. 39 40 N.

Rossville, village, Orange co., N. Y.——Vil-

lage, Butler co., Ohio, on the right bank of Miami river, opposite Hamilton.——Town, New Madrid co., Mo.——Town, Ga., on the Cherokee lands. It stands on the great bend of Tennessee, opposite Hamilton co., about 70 ms. NE. from Huntsville.

Rossville, or *Rosstown*, town, York co., Pa., 12 ms. NW. from York.

Rostock, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, with a university and a good harbor, on the river Varnow, 3 ms. from the Baltic, 12 N. of Gustrum, and 60 E. of Lubec. It is a place of much trade, and the only port of consequence in the duchy. Lon. 12 15 E., lat. 54 8 N.

Rostof, large and archiepiscopal town of Russia, in the government of Yaroslaf, which communicates with the Volga, by the river Kotorost, 95 ms. NE. of Moscow. Lon. 40 25 E., lat. 7 5 N.

Rostraver, western tp., Westmoreland co., Pa., between Youghiogany and Monongahela rivers. Pop. in 1820, 1,679.

Rota, town and castle of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the Bay of Cadiz, 7 ms. N. of Cadiz. Lon. 6 16 W., lat. 36 35 N.——One of the Ladrone islands, in the East Indies.

Rotas, town of Bahar, in Hindoostan, 65 ms. SE. of Benares. Lon. 83 50 E., lat. 24 50 N.

Rotenberg, town of Germany, in Bavaria, and capital of a territory of the same name, 12 ms. NE. of Nuremberg, and 46 NW. of Ratisbon. Lon. 11 20 E., lat. 49 35 N.——Small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne, 4 ms. N. of Lucerne.

Rotenburg, free imperial town of Bavaria, in Franconia, with several handsome public buildings, seated on the Tauber, 15 ms. NW. of Anspach. Lon. 10 23 E., lat. 49 23 N.——Town of Germany, in Suabia, and co. of Hoenburg, remarkable for its mineral waters, and is seated on the Neckar, 7 ms. W. of Tubingen. Lon. 8 55 E., lat. 48 28 N.——Town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, on the Fulde, 25 ms. S. of Cassel. Lon. 9 30 E., lat. 50 55 N.

Rothbury, town of Eng., in Northumberland, 9 ms. SW. of Alnwick, 30 N. by W. of Newcastle, and 302 N. by W. of London.

Rother, river of Eng., which has its source in Sussex, divides that county and Kent for a short space, and enters the channel at Rye.

Rotherham, town of Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; the iron works in its neighborhood, which are very considerable, render it very famous. See *Masborough*. It is seated on the Don, over which is a stone bridge, 31 ms. N. of Nottingham, and 160 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 24 W., lat. 53 24 N.

Rothsay, town of Scot., in the Isle of Bute, of which it is the capital, 70 ms. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 5 17 W., lat. 55 50 N.

Rothwell, town of Eng., in Northamptonshire, on the side of a hill, 15 ms. NNE. of Northampton, and 79 NNW. of London. Lon. 1 7 W., lat. 52 21 N.

Rotterdam, city of Holland, with one of the finest harbors in the Netherlands. It is the most considerable place in Holland for size, beauty of its buildings, and trade, next to Amsterdam. It is a large and populous city, of a triangular figure, handsomely built of brick, the streets wide and well paved. Its port is very commodious; for the canals, which run through most parts of the town, bring the ships, some of 200 or 300 tons, up to the merchant's door; a conveniency for loading and unloading which is not to be found in other places; a great advantage they have here for commerce is, that the Mease is open, and the passage free from ice, much sooner in the spring than in the Y and Zuyder Zee, which leads to Amsterdam. It is seated on the Merwe, (the most northern branch of the Maese,) 13 ms. SE. of Hague, and 30 SSW. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 28 E., lat. 51 56 N.—— One of the Friendly islands, in the South sea, said to have been discovered by Tasman, in 1643. Lon. 174 30 W., lat. 20 16 S.——Village, Oneida co., N. Y.

Rottingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishoprick of Wurtzburg, situated on the Tauber, 9 ms. NE. of Mergentheim. Lon. 8 55 E., lat. 49 35 N.

Rotweil, city of Germany, in Suabia, in alliance with the Swiss cantons since the year 1513. A mile and a half from this place is a famous abbey, where they receive none but noble women. It is seated on the Neckar, near its source, and also near the Danube, 27 ms. SSW. of Tubingen. Lon. 8 44 E, lat. 48 9 N.

Rouen, city of Fr., capital of the dep. of Lower Seine, in the late province of Normandy, stands on the N. side of the Seine, and is 7 ms. in circuit; and (its six suburbs included) is computed to contain 92,000 inhabitants. In the market place is a statue of the celebrated Maid of Orleans, who was burnt here by the English for a witch. The suburb of St. Sever, situate on the other side of the Seine, communicates with the city by a bridge of boats, which is made to open so as to admit the passage of ships. Rouen is the birthplace of the two Corneilles, and of Fontenelle. It is 50 ms. SW. of Amiens, and 70 NW. of Paris. Lon. 1 2 E., lat. 49 26 N. The ancient cathedral of this city, built by William the Conquerer, was *recently* (in 1822) consumed by fire. Rouen is one of the most manufacturing towns on the continent of Europe, particularly in cotton, woolen, and linen goods. The annual amount of its manufactures is at least $10,000,000.

Roveredo, or *Rovere*, town of Austria, in the Tyrol, seated on the Adige, at the foot of a mountain, and on the side of a stream, over which is a bridge, defended by two large towers and a strong castle; the French took possession of the town in 1796, after having defeated the Austrians before it, but they were obliged to abandon it soon afterwards. It is 8 ms. S. of Trent. Lon. 11 27 E., lat. 46° North.

Roverbella, town of Italy, in the Mantuan, 13 ms. from Mantua. Lon. 10 42 E., lat. 45 18 N.

Rouergue, late province of France, in the government of Guienne; bounded on the E. by the Cevenese and Gevaudan; on the W. by Querci, on the N. by the same and Auvergne; and on the S. by Languedoc. It is 75 ms. long, and 50 broad; it is not very fertile, but feeds a number of cattle, and has mines of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and sulphur. It now forms the dep. of Aveiron.

Rouge, small but important river of Michigan, rises about 25 or 30 ms. NW. from Detroit, flows first S., and thence SE., and falls into Detroit

river 5 ms. below Detroit. It has 16 feet water 4 ms., and thence 3 feet 8 ms.

Rough Creek Church, and post office, Charlotte co., Va., by post road 114 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Rovigno, town of Italy, in Istria, with two good harbors, and quarries of fine stone. It is seated in a territory which produces excellent wine, on a peninsula on the western coast, 8 ms. S. of Parenzo, and 32 of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 2 E., lat. 45 16 North.

Rovigo, town of Italy, capital of Polesino di Rovigo, lately belonging to the Venetians, on the Adige, 37 ms. SW. of Venice. Lon. 12 14 E., lat. 45 38 N.—See *Polesino di Rovigo*.

Round Lick, Smith county, Tennessee, by post road 60 miles north-northeast from Murfreesborough.

Rouse's Point, village, Clinton co., N. Y., on the W. cape at the outlet of Lake Champlain, 186 ms. N. from Albany.

Rousselart, town of Fr., in the dep. of the N., and late province of French Flanders, 10 ms. NE. of Ypres, and 20 SE. of Ostend. Lon. 3° E., lat. 50 58 N.

Rousillon, late province of Fr., 50 ms. long and 25 broad; bounded on the E. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by Cerdagne, on the N. by Lower Languedoc, and on the S. by Catalonia, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees.—See *Pyrenees, Eastern*. It is a fertile country, and remarkable for its olive trees.

Rowan, co., N. C., bounded S. by Montgomery and Cabarras, W. by Iredell, N. by Surry and Stokes, and E. by Guilford and Randolph. Length 40 ms., mean width 36, area 1,440 sq. ms. The main stream of Yadkin river passes through it obliquely from NW. to SE. Soil productive on the streams. Chief town, Salisbury. Pop. 1820, 26,000; and in 1840, 12,109. The apparent diminution of pop. is explained by stating that Davidson and Davie counties have been formed since 1820, from what was included in Rowan. In 1840 the pop. of the three cos. stood thus:

Davidson - - - -	14,606
Davie - - - - -	7,574
Rowan - - - -	12,109
	34,289

Central lat. 35 47 N., lon. W. C. 3 35 W.

Rowe, village, in the NW. angle of Franklin co., Mass., 20 ms. NW. by W. from Greenfield, and 121 in a similar direction from Boston.

Rowlandsville, village, Cecil co., Md.

Rowlett, village, Potter co., Pa., by post road 181 ms. NNW. from Harrisburg.

Roxborough, village, Person co., N. C., 80 ms. NNW. from Raleigh.

Roxburgh, village and castle of Scotland, which gives name to a co., situated near the Tiviot, 19 ms. SW. of Berwick, and 32 SE. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 47 W., lat. 55 46 N.——Co. of Scotland, formerly called Tiviotdale, bounded on the E. by Northumberland, SE. by part of Cumberland, SSW. by Dumfriesshire, NW. by Selkirkshire, and N. by Berwickshire. It is fruitful in pasture and corn, especially oats, and abounds with sheep, horses, and black cattle. Pop. 1801, 33,681; in 1811, 37,230; and in 1821, 40,892.

Roxbury, tp., Orange co., Vt., 45 ms. N. from Windsor. Pop. 700.——Tp., Cheshire co., N. H., 37 ms. SW. from Concord.——Town, Norfolk co., Mass., 2 ms. SW. from Boston, of which it is in reality a suburb.——Town, Litchfield co., Ct., 35 ms. NW. from New Haven. Pop. 1820, 1,124.——Town, Delaware co., N. Y., 56 ms. SW. from Albany.——Tp., Morris co., N. J., 45 ms. N. from Trenton.——Tp., Washington co., Ohio.

Roxbury, or *Leverings*, in Roxborough tp., village, Philadelphia co., Pa.

Roxent, Cape, or *Rock of Lisbon*, remarkable mountain and promontory in Portugal, lying at the N. entrance of the Tagus, 22 ms. W. of Lisbon. Lon. 9 35 W., lat. 38 43 N.

Royal, village, Sampson co., N. C.——Island of Lake Superior.

Royal Oak, village, Oakland co., Mich.

Royalton, town, Windsor co., Vt., on White river, 28 ms. N. from Windsor. It is the seat of an academy.——Town, Worcester co., Mass., 38 ms. NW. from Worcester.——Town, Niagara co., N. Y., on the heads of Eighteen Mile creek.——Tp. on the southern side of Cuyahoga co., O.——Town, Fairfield co., Ohio, 10 miles W. from Lancaster.

Royalton, Centre, post office, in Royalton tp., Niagara co., N. Y.

Royan, once a large town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late province of Saintonge, now almost in ruins, seated at the mouth of the Garonne, 30 ms. S. of Rochelle. Lon. 57′ W., lat. 45 28 N.

Royes, town of Fr., in the dep. of Somme, and late province of Picardy. Some mineral waters were lately discovered here. It is 12 ms. NW. of Noyon, and 60 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2 51 E., lat. 49 46 N.

Royston, town of England, in Herts and Cambridgeshire, in a fertile vale, 15 ms. S. by E. of Huntingdon, and 37 N. of London. Lon. 1′ E., lat. 52 6 N.

Ruaton, island of Mexico, in the bay of Honduras, 10 ms. from the coast, with a good harbor, formerly resorted to for the purpose of cutting logwood.

Rubiera, small but strong town of Italy, one of the keys of the Modenese, seated on the Seccia, 8 ms. NW. of Modena. Lon. 11 14 E., lat. 44 39 N.

Ruble, Russian money of account. According to Brewster's Encyclopædia, art. Money, is 3*s.* 6*d.*; according to Rees, art. Money is, in gold, 3*s.* 3½*d.*; according to Rees, art. Money is, in silver, 3*s.* 2½*d.* Malte Brun, vol. —, p. 632, note, says the ruble is subject to great fluctuation; it has varied from 3*s.* 2*d.* to 9*d.* Piastre, Turkish money of account, is as variable as the ruble. From 1800 to 1825, the piastre varied from 34 to 9½ cents. In both Rees and Brewster's Dictionaries the piastre is given at 13*s.* 12*d.* sterling to 23½ cents nearly.

Ruckersville, village, Elbert co., Ga., 80 ms. NE. from Milledgeville.

Rudaw, town of Prussia, 12 ms. NNW. from Konigsberg.

Ruddie's Mills, post office, Bourbon co., Ky., 47 ms. E. from Frankfort.

Rudelstadt, town of Germany, in Upper Saxo-

any, in the landgravte of Thuringia and county of Schwartsburg, near the river Sala.

Rudesheim, town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, 3 ms. from Bingen. Lon. 7 56 E., lat. 49 49 N.

Rudisto.—See *Rodosto.*

Rudkiobing, town of Denmark, in the island of Langeland, with a good harbor, and a considerable trade in corn and other articles. Lon. 10 45 E., lat. 55 1 N.

Rudolfwerd, strong town of Germany, in Carniola. It belongs to Austria, and is seated on the Gurk, in a country fertile in good wine, 45 ms. SE. of Laubach. Longitude 15 20 E., lat. 46 8 North.

Ruffac, town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on the Rotbach, 7 ms. S. of Colmar, and 17 NW. of Basle. Lon. 7 27 E., lat. 47 58 N.

Ruffee, town of France, in the department Charente, and late province of Angoumois, seated on the Anche, 24 ms. N. of Angouleme.

Rugby, town of Eng., in Warwickshire. It has a famous free school, and is 11 ms. SE. of Coventry, and 85 NNW. of London. Lon. 1 12 W., lat. 52 24 N.

Rugen, island of the Baltic, on the coast of Pomerania, opposite Stralsund, about 23 ms. long and 15 broad. It is strong both by art and nature, and abounds in corn and cattle. The chief town is Bergen.

Rugenwald, town of Pomerania, the chief place of the duchy of Wenden. It is subject to Prussia, and is seated on the Wipper, 8 ms. from the Baltic, and 35 NE. of Colberg. Lon. 16 27 E., lat. 54 35 N.

Rugley, town of Eng., in Staffordshire, on the S. of the Trent, 10 ms. SE. of Stafford, and 126 NW. of London. Lon. 1 48 W., 52 57 N.

Rumford, town of England, in Essex, 12 miles ENE. of London. Lon. 13 E., 51 36 N.——Town, Oxford co., Me., 20 ms. N. from Paris. Pop. 1820, 871.——Academy and post office, King William co., Va., 35 ms. NE. from Richmond.

Rumilly, town of Savoy, on an elevated plain, at the confluence of the Seram and Nepha, 5 ms. from Annecy. Lon. 6 10 E., lat. 45 56 N.

Rumney, or *Rhyney*, river of Wales, which takes its rise in Brecknockshire, divides the cos. of Glamorgan and Monmouth, and enters the Bristol channel to the SE. of Cardiff.

Rumney, town, Grafton co., N. H., 7 ms. NW. from Plymouth.

Rumsey, corporate town of Eng., in Hampshire. It carries on a manufacture of shaloons, and has several paper and corn mills. It is 8 miles NNW. of Southampton, and 74 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1 31 W., lat. 51 2 N.

Rungpour, town of Bengal, in Hindoostan proper, 73 ms. NE. of Mauldah, and 106 NNE. of Moorshedabad.

Runic Characters, named from Teutonic *run*, *rune*, or *runa*, according to some, and by others from *renna* or *rinna*, which, in most northern idioms, signify to run rapidly. The runic characters were in use as late as A. D. 1,000. They were a species of hieroglyphics.

Runkel, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, on the Lahn, 14 ms. E. of Nassau. Lon. 8 5 E., lat. 50 23 N.

Runnymead, celebrated mead of England, near Egham, in Surry, where King John was compelled to sign Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta, in 1215.—See *Wraysbury.*

Rupel, river of the Netherlands, in the kingdom of Belgium, formed by the junction of the Senne and Demen, below Mechlin. It runs from E. to W., and falls into the Scheldt at Rupelmonde.

Rupelmonde, town of the kingdom of Belgium, in Flanders, seated on the Scheldt, opposite the mouth of the Rupel, 8 ms. SW. of Antwerp, and 22 NE. of Ghent. Lon. 4 23 E., lat. 51 7 N.

Ruperdorf, town of Koningratz, in Bohemia, 4 ms. NNW. of Braunau.

Rupert, town, Bennington co., Vt. Pop. 1,170.

Rupert, Fort, fort in N. America, belonging to to the Hudson's Bay Company, seated on the S. end of Hudson's bay. Lon. 80° W., lat. 51 3 N.

Rush, village, Ontario co., N. Y. See *Rushville*, Ontario co., N. N.——Western tp. of Centre co., Pa.——Tp. of Dauphin co., Pa., on the head of Clark and Stony creeks, in the angle between Lebanon and Schuylkill cos. In the census of 1820 Rush was included with Bethel and West Hanover.——One of the western tps. of Susquehannah co., Pa., on Wyalusing creek, 8 ms. SW. from Montrose.——Tp., Schuylkill co., on the borders of Luzerne and Northampton cos., Pa.——Tp., Northumberland co., Pa., on the left side of Susquehannah river, in the bend opposite Danville.——Co., Ia., bounded S. by Decatur, W. by Shelby, NW. by Madison, N. by Henry, E. by Fayette, and SE. by Franklin. Length 24 ms., breadth 18, area 432 sq. ms. It is drained by various branches of White river. For central lat., see *Rushville*, its seat of justice.

Rushford, town Alleghany co., N. Y.——Village, Fairfield co., Ohio, 26 ms. SW. from Zanesville.——Small village in Middlesex tp., on the road from Bath to Canandaigua, Ontario co., N. Y. The village is almost on the line between Yates and Ontario cos., 10 miles a little E. of S. from Canandaigua.

Rushville, village on Rush creek, in the eastern part of Fairfield co., Ohio, 10 ms. NE. by E. from Lancaster.——Village and seat of justice for Rush co., Ia., on Flat Rock creek, 43 ms. SE. by E. from Indianapolis. Lat. 39 36 N., lon. W. C. 8 28 W.

Russ, town of Lithuania, at the mouth of the river Russ, the chief branch of the Niemen, 20 ms. NW. of Tilsit.

Russel, co. of Va., bounded by Clinch mountain, or Washington co., SE., Scott SW., Cumberland mountain, or Ky., NW., and Tazewell NE. Length 50 ms., mean width 40; area 2,000 sq. ms. It is drained by Clinch and Powell rivers, branches of Tennessee, and by the W. branch of Sandy river. Surface generally broken, hilly, and mountainous. Soil rocky and barren. Chief town, Franklin. Pop. in 1820, 5,536; and in 1840, 7,878. Lat. 37° N. and lon. W. C. 6° W. intersect in this county.

Russel, co. of Ala., bounded by Barbour S., Macon W., Chambers N., and E. by Chattahoochee river, separating it from Muscogee and Stewart cos., Ga. Length from N. to S. 36 ms.,

mean breadth 24; and area 864 sq. ms. Slope to the SE. Chief town, Gerard. Central lat. 32 25, N. lon. W. of W. C. 6 20. Pop. in 1840, 13,513.

Russel, town, Hampden co., Mass., 15 ms. W. from Springfield, and by post road 74 ms. SW. by W. from Boston.——Village and tp., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 25 ms. SE. from Ogdensburg.

Russel's, post office, Yazoo co., Miss.

Russelville, village, Chester co., Pa ——Village and seat of justice for Logan co., Ky., near the dividing ground between the sources of Red river, branch of Cumberland, and Muddy river, branch of Green river, 64 ms. nearly N. from Nashville, and 180 SW. from Frankfort. Pop. in 1840, 1,196. Lat. 36 50, N., lon. W. C. 9 42 W.——Village, Brown co., Ohio.——Village and seat of justice for Franklin co., Ala., on Cedar creek, branch of Bear creek, 25 ms. a little W. of S. from Florence, and 90 N. from Tuscaloosa. Lat. 34 27 N., lon. W. C. 10 49 W.

Russelsheim, town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse-Darmstadt, situate on the Maine, 6 ms. E. of Mentz, and 13 NW. of Darmstadt.

Russey, town of Fr., in the dep. of Doubs, 34 ms. E. by S. of Besançon.

Russia, vast empire, partly in Asia and partly in Europe, bounded on the N. by the Frozen ocean, E. by the Pacific ocean, S. by Great Tartary, the Caspian sea, Persia, Turkey in Asia, and the Black sea, and W. by Turkey in Europe, Poland, the Baltic sea, and Sweden. There were three countries that had the name of Russia, namely: Red Russia, which formed the S. part of Poland; White Russia, which comprehended the E. part of Lithuania; and Black Russia, which included the governments of Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, and Yaroslaf; and hence his Imperial Majesty takes the title of "Emperor of all the Russias."

A country of such vast extent must lie in different climates, and the soil and products must be as different. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland, insomuch that the inhabitants are able to supply their neighbors with corn. The Neva usually breaks up between the 18th and 26th of April, most frequently about the 18th, or ten times in a century. Latest known, 12th of May—once in a hundred years. The same river generally closes for the winter towards the end of November, generally on the 20th—i. e. nine times in one hundred years. In 1826, closed 26th December; 1805, on the 28th October. The N. part is not only colder, but very marshy, and overrun with forests, inhabited chiefly by wild beasts. The country affords a variety of commodities, which, being of great use to foreigners, produce a considerable annual balance of trade in favor of Russia. The home commodities are chiefly sables, black furs, the skins of black and white foxes, ermines, hyænas, lynxes, bears, panthers, wolves, martens, white hares, &c., red and black juchte, or Russian leather, which for color, smell, and softness, is not equalled in the world; copper, iron, talc, tallow, wax, honey, potash, tar, linseed and train oil, castor, isinglass, hemp, flax, thread, sad cloth, calimanco, Siberian musk, soap, feathers, timber, &c. To these commodities may also by added almost all the merchandise of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries.

Land communication between Europe and China. "According to accounts from Moscow, the proprietors of the diligences and wagons in that city intend to extend their communications to Warsaw, and, in the course of next year, to the governments of Tamboff, Kasan, Peren, Tobolsk, Irkutzk, Iakutzk, to Kiackta, on the frontiers of China. Thus there will be direct communication by land from the frontiers of China, to Petersburgh, Moscow, Warsaw, and perhaps to Paris, with which view, M. Muller, the head of the Moscow establishment, intends to treat with the messageries of Paris."—*German paper.*

Some idea of the extent of the internal commerce may be formed from the fact, that the merchandise transported by *inland navigation*, in Russia, amounted in 1830 to 240,880,155 rubles, or nearly £11,000,000 sterling.

In 1724, the first university was founded that ever was in Russia, and there is now an academy of sciences at St. Petersburgh, supplied with eminent professors. The rising generation are modernizing their antique vestments; the stiff embroidered napkin is supplanted by one of flowing silk, the jacket and petticoat are of muslin, or other fine stuffs, and the plaid is exchanged for a silk or satin cloak, in the cold season, lined with fur. The richer class of females wear velvet boots. The dress of the higher ranks is after the French and English fashion. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Kuma, Terek, Kur, Duna, or Dwina, Oby, Jenieseey, Lena, Kavoma, Aneder, &c. The sovereigns of Russia are absolute. They were formerly called grand dukes, which is still the title of the heir apparent. They afterwards assumed the title of *czar*, and, in the sequel, that of emperor. The natives pronounce the word *czar* like *tzar*, or *zaar*.—See *Czar*, p. 260. The first who bore the title of *czar* was Basil, son of John Basilides, who freed his country from its subjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470. The title of *emperor* was first assumed by Peter I., who, by his illustrious actions, justly acquired the surname of Great. He died in 1725, and perhaps no country ever exhibited, in so short a time, the wonders that may be effected by the genius and exertions of one man.

It appears, from recent documents, that in Russia the number of persons who can read are 4,175,995.—*Nat. Int., July* 27, 1843.

The principal seaports of the empire, are in Europe, Archangel, at the mouth of the northern Dwina; Cronsdat, Revel, and Riga, in the Baltic; and Sevastopol and Odessa, in the Black sea. In Asia, Astracan, near the mouth of the Volga; Ochotsk, in the sea of Ochotska; St. Peter and Paul, in Kamtschatca; with some forts and factories in America.

Like every other object of human pursuit in this gigantic empire, literature is making a progress, of which the inhabitants of other countries have but very inadequate ideas. In brief, if we can form any safe anticipation of the future from the past, we may consider the greatness of this colossal political mass as only in embryo. It is a singular, and perhaps a solitary fact, that whilst the real strength of Russia was daily augmenting, more than a century has now passed since it was ruled by a man of military ambition and genius—a cir-

cumstance alone wanting to prostrate the other Governments of Europe and Asia in broken and scattered fragments. The Government, as to internal police and external policy, is a despotism, controlled and directed by the force of public opinion and a most powerful aristocracy. The following extract, from the *Revue Encyclopædique*, contains, in my opinion, the best brief commentary on Russian history and policy I ever had the good fortune to peruse:

"That which merits the deepest attention in the policy of the Russian Government is exhibited in the art of assimilating conquered nations with the empire. Since the times of Rome, whose laws seem to have been planned for the conquest of the world, no country has been constituted, like Russia, for the extension and the preservation of its acquisitions. Russia, like Rome, having perceived it necessary to form her empire of a crowd of nations, differing in religion, manners, and language, has established a rule allowing to each all those things which are held dearer than political existence. Thus, all religions are equally tolerated; nay, more—they are equally protected. Their exercise is public and peaceable, even in those parts of the empire inhabited by people of different faiths. Each religion has its own temples, altars, and ministers. In Petersburg, for example, are erected places of worship for Greeks, Jews, Roman Catholics, and Protestants, in all their varieties of Lutherans, Calvinists, &c. In the southern provinces Islamism is freely professed by those who obeyed the laws of Mahomet before they were reduced to the Russian Government. In the east, there are still idolaters, and the Government does not persecute their idolatry, well knowing that, in the course of time, by the progress of improvement, men will rise of themselves to a purer belief, to a system better fitted to our nature, and less opposed to the majesty of the Creator.

"Russia never attempts, by violent measures, to to make conquered nations forget the language of their ancestors, that intellectal inheritance, with which are always connected so many delightful recollections and hereditary virtues; but the Government trusts to the insensible but efficacious operation of those relative circumstances which render it for the interest of every man to learn the language of his conqueror, particularly when that conqueror is advancing, with bold strides, along the path of civilization. With these circumstances, also, are combined all those which flow from the intercourse of men drawn from different nations, and assembled in the same camps under the same standards; and, finally, all the motives of ambition and the hope of private or public fortune, which, sooner or later, induce the conquered to acquire and to employ alone the language of the conqueror.

"It is further permitted to every people to preserve its own customs and manners. The Tartars are allowed to fight, as they have done ever since the times of the Parthians and Scythians; the Government having contented itself with forming chosen bodies of this irregular cavalry, to place them in the ranks of the imperial guard, to offer them as a model to the barbarous bands which, by degrees, have learnt all that was necessary to increase their force in discipline and exercise. Already 40,000 Cossacs, on the borders of the Ural and Danube, are organized into regular mounted lancers, and other light armed troops, with a mounted and well managed light artillery. The immense body of cavalry, ready at the first signal to march in a body, lives encamped in a territory which furnishes them with the necessaries of subsistence.

"Military enthusiasm is the ruling passion among these tribes, who have heretofore never known any other path to renown than that of battle. When the French army had penetrated into the interior of Russia in 1812, this body of Tartar cavalry rose like one man, took up their line of march in a terrible winter, hungry for their prey, and pursued without pity the victims of a devouring climate. 'Companions!' they would cry to each other, enraged at the valor of our soldiers, even in the midst of their misery and nakedness—'Companions, what a shame it will be to us if we leave these skeletons to rise from their grave and escape us!' And, so saying, they would throw themselves upon the remains of our phalanxes with redoubled fury. This is the support which Russia may rely upon obtaining, in time of need, from the most uncivilized part of her population.

"We must, therefore, acknowledge this disagreeable but incontestable truth, which is forced upon us by an examination into the state of things, that from the Baltic to the Adriatic, from the mouths of the Catarro to that of the Vistula, the unhappy system adopted by the great Germanic Powers irresistibly urges the inhabitants of an immense zone of provinces to stretch out their arms towards the Muscovite dominion. Germany has but one way to escape the danger which threatens her; and that is, to imitate Russia in the depth of her views, and the generosity of her measures towards her subjects."

Russian Empire.—This vast empire extends along the arctic regions of Europe and Asia about seven thousand six hundred English miles. This immense extent of country is divided by Behring's straits into two distinct portions, the smaller of which forms the NW. extremity of America. Of the larger, or European and Asiatic portion, the breadth varies from 1,900 English miles on a N. and S. line, extending each way 300 miles E. of Moscow, to 460 Eng. miles in northeastern Asia—an area coming so near that we may give the round sum of 4,000,000 sq. English miles. The aggregate population has been estimated at 56,641,689, which would yield a mean population of between 14 and 15 to the square mile.

Statistical table of the Russian empire.

Provinces.	Area in sq geog'l ms.	Population in 1836.
BALTIC PROVINCES.		
St. Pétersbug	11,380	899,004
Esthonia	5,040	229,612
Livonia	13,216	740,089
Courland	7,616	503,010
Finland	108,496	1,372,122
GREAT RUSSIA.		
Moscow	8,800	1,240,383
Smolensk	15,264	1,031,466
Pskof	16,720	693,727
Tver	17,932	1,297,947
Novogorod	33,130	735,179

TABLE—Continued.

Provinces.	Area in sq. geog'l ms.	Population in 1836.
GREAT RUSSIA—Continued.		
Olonetz	37,664	236,070
Archangel	243,393	240,896
Vologda	110,080	732,222
Jaroslaw	12,912	930,180
Kostroma	23,008	972,102
Vladimir	13,296	1,127,471
Nishnei-Novogorod	14,048	1,078,363
Tambov	18,432	1,580,259
Rossan	11,312	1,211,223
Tula	8 464	107,687
Kalouga	8,656	917,537
Orel	12,080	1,342,912
Kursk	12,704	1,507,022
Voronetz	21,664	1,494,223
LITTLE RUSSIA.		
Kiev	12,768	1,459,782
Chernigov	14,368	1,312,592
Poltava	11,992	1,621,583
Kharkof	13,520	1,171,456
Jekaterinoslaw	18,976	774,768
Kherson	17,184	607,949
Taurida	32,649	543,020
Bessarabia	12,704	503,665
Don Cossacks	81,408	527,472
WESTERN RUSSIA.		
Wilna	18,592	1,315,781
Grodno	9,120	761,880
Witepsk	12,448	702,264
Mohilev	13,184	802,100
Minsk	31,728	955,714
Volhynia	17,168	1,314,117
Podolia	9,216	1,548,155
Bialistock	10,592	261,014
KINGDOM OF KASAN.		
Casan, or Kasan	17,664	1,309,097
Vlatka	39,932	1,404,097
Perm	43,336	1,488,800
Simbirsk	18,256	1,198,576
Penza	10,784	988,179
KINGDOM OF ASTRAKHAN.		
Astrakhan	65,152	103,288
Saratov	55,568	1,543,477
Orenburg	101,560	1,595,813
SIBERIA	1,790,208	1,827,935
Tobolsk.		
Tomsk.		
Jeneseisk.		
Irkkutz.		
Omsk.		
Jakutsk.		
Okhotsk.		
Kamtschatka.		
CAUCASIAN PROVINCES	79,136	1,808,944
RUSSIAN AMERICA	280,000	60,963
POLAND.		
Cracow	3,392	488,000
Sandomir	4,516	384,000
Kalish	5,139	740,000
Lublin	5,076	484,000
Plock	4,640	458,000
Massovia	6,737	770,000
Podlakhia	3,648	350,000
Augustowa	5,152	478,000
Totals	3,669,392	56,641,669

According to a more recent report, the population of the Russian empire, not including the regular army, amounts to 60,136,902.

Table of the Russian empire, by classes.

Classes.	Population.
Clergy of the Greek or National church, and their families	503,805
Clergy of the tolerated religions	34,502
Nobles by birth	538,860
Nobles by merit, (*tiers état,*) third estate	133,193
Commoners of the third estate	424,490
Foreigners	37,329
Military Cossacks, corps upon, in Tchernomeiro, Ural, Caucasus, troops of the line in Siberia, irregular detachments of Baskirs, Calmucks, &c.	1,932,165
Population of towns	4,176,569
Population of the country, peasants or serfs	44,826,583
Nomades—Calmucks, Kirghiz, &c.	507,697
In the trans-Caucasian countries	1,378,297
Grand duchy of Finland	1,372,122
In the Russian American territory	60,963
In the late kingdom of Poland	4,188,222
	60,136,902

Remarks.—We may observe, that the data on which the tables here given was founded is seven years old; and if we add to the above aggregate 500,000 for the regular army, and (what is by no means an exaggeration) 4,000,000 for natural increase, we find that rising 65,000,000 would be the actual population of Russia.

There cannot be another historical error more gross than that of regarding the rise of Russia recent and sudden. The acknowledged foundation of Novogorod on the Ilmene, (GREAT NOVOGOROD,) by Ruric, dates A. D. 864, only 36 years after the dissolution of the heptarchy, and commencement of the kingdom of England by Egbert. That its progress has been attended with alternate advances and recessions, is only to say that the progress of Russia has been in accordance with that of all other nations. The following table shows the general progressive extent and population of this empire during nearly the period comprised in the last four centuries.

Years.	Sovereigns.	Extent in sq. ms.	Population.
1462	Accession of Iwan (John) III.	295,000	6,000,000
1505	Death of Iwan III.	594,000	10,000,000
1584	Death of Iwan IV.	2,008,000	12,000,000
1645	Death of Michael Romanof	4,070,000	12,000,000
1689	Accession of Peter I.	4,222,000	15,000,000
1725	Death of Peter I.	4,414,000	20,000,000
1762	Accession of Catharine II.	5,113,000	25,000,000
1796	At her death	5,300,000	36,000,000
1825	Death of Alexander	5,900,000	58,000,000
1843	Now in the 18th year of Nicholas	6,000,000	70,000,000

Note.—It may be remarked, that the extent of the Russian empire is in no small degree difficult to determine. The large table above gives the extent in geographical sq. miles; the latter or lesser table in English sq. miles, but discordant when reduced to a common standard. This part of Russian statistics is, however, of minor importance, and depends much on the extent given to Russian America.

Russia, village, Herkimer county, N. Y., near West Canada creek, 18 ms. a little W. of N. from Herkimer, and, by post road, 95 miles NW. from Albany.

Russia Iron Works, village, Clinton co., N. Y.

Rustchuk, town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the right bank of the Danube, at the mouth of the Kara Lom, 40 ms. E. from Nicopoli.

Rutherford, county of North Carolina, bounded by South Carolina S., Buncombe W., Burke N., and Lincoln E.; length 40 miles, width 25, area 1,000 sq. miles. Surface generally hilly, and in part mountainous. Soil, except near the streams, thin and sterile. It is drained by Broad river and its numerous branches. Chief town, Rutherfordton. Pop. in 1840, 15,351. Central lat. 35 20 N., lon. W. C. 4 51 W.

Rutherford, county of Tennessee, bounded by Bedford S., Williamson SW., Davidson NW., Wilson NE, and Warren E.; length 30 miles,

width 22, area 610 sq. ms. It is drained by Stone's river, a branch of Cumberland. Chief town, Murfreesborough. Pop. in 1820, 19,552; and in 1840, 24,280. Ctl. lat. 35 50 N., lon. W. C. 9 15 W.

Rutherfordton, village and seat of justice, Rutherford co., N. C., 45 miles S. from Morgantown. It is the seat of an academy. This village stands in a very healthy county, between two branches of Broad river, about 5 miles distant from each, 216 miles by post road SW. by W. from Raleigh. Lat. 35 21 N., lon. W. C. 4 55 W.

Rutland, small county in England, encircled by the counties of Lincoln, Leicester, and Northampton, seeming as if it were cut out of the two former. It is of a roundish figure, in length 15 ms., and in breadth 10. Pop. in 1801, 16,356; in 1811, 16,380; and in 1821, 18,487.

Rutland, county, Vermont, bounded by Washington co., N. Y., SW., Lake Champlain NW., Addison co., Vt., N., Windsor E., and Bennington S.; length 40 ms., mean width 23, area 920 sq. miles. It is drained by Poultney, Pawlett, and Otter rivers. Surface very diversified, from alluvial plains, and even marshes, to some of the highest summits of the Green mountains. Soil productive in grain and pasturage. Chief town, Rutland. Pop. in 1820, 29,983; and in 1840, 30,699. Central lat. 43 25 N., lon. W. C. 4° E.

Rutland, town and seat of justice, Rutland co., Vt., on the right bank of Otter river, about 55 ms. above its mouth, 57 N. from Bennington, and 33 above Middlebury. Population in 1840, 2,708. ——Town, Worcester co., Mass., 14 ms. NW. of Worcester. Pop. in 1810, 1,231; and in 1820, 1,262.——Town, Jefferson co., N. Y., on Black river, immediately south from Watertown.——Village and tp., Meigs co., Ohio.

Rutledge, village and seat of justice, Granger co., Tenn., 25 ms. NE. from Knoxville.

Rutigliano, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 5 ms. SE. of Bari.

Ruttunpour, city of Hindoostan, in Orissa, and the capital of one of the western Mahratta chiefs. Lon. 82 36 E., lat. 22 16 N.

Ruvo, town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 16 ms. W. of Bari. Lon. 16 44 E., lat. 41 26 N.

Ruza, town of Russia. Lon. 36 2 E., lat. 55 46 N.

Ryacotta, town of the Mysore country, 75 ms. S. of Seringapatam. Lon. 76 45 E., lat. 30 15 N.

Ryan, Loch, lake of Eng., at the NW. angle of Wigtonshire. The sea flows into it through a narrow pass.

Rydal-water, lake of Eng., in Westmoreland, a little to the W. of Ambleside.

Rydrog, town of Hindoostan, 128 miles N. of Seringapatam. Longitude 76 52 E., lat. 14 40 North.

Rye, borough of Eng., in Sussex, 28 ms. SSE. of Maidstone, and 63 SE. of London. Lon. 45′ E., lat. 51° N.——Tp., Rockingham co., N. H., 4 ms. S. from Portsmouth.——Town, Westchester co., N. Y., on Long Island sound, 18 miles NE. from N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,342.——SE. tp. of Perry co., Pa. It is situated on the SW. side of Juniata river, between Big Buffalo and Sherman's creeks.

Ryegate, borough of Eng., in Surry, 16 miles E. of Guilford, and 21 SW. of London. Lon. 15′ W., lat. 51 16 N.——Caledonia co., Vt., on the right side of Connecticut river, 22 miles E. from Montpelier. Pop. 1,000.

Rymenaut, town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Dyle, 5 ms. E. from Mechlin.

Rynd's, post office, Venango co., Pa.

Ryswick, village in Holland, between Hague and Delft. A treaty was concluded here, in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain.

Rzeczica, town of Poland, in the province of Lithuania, and capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the rivers Wyedszwick and Dnieper, 25 ms. N. of Kiof. Lon. 35 5 E., lat. 50 32 N.

S.

Saaba, kingdom of Negroland, with a capital of the same name, W. of Tombuctoo, on the river Senegal.

Saada, or *Saade*, town of Arabia, in Yemen, and the residence of a sheik, 140 ms. WNW. of Sanaa. Lon. 44 55 E., lat. 17 50 N.

Saalfeld, town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg. Here are manufactures of cloth, and of gold and silk stuffs. It stands on the Saal, 34 miles NNE. of Coburg, and 46 SW. of Altenburg. Lon. 11 32 E., lat. 50 41 N.——Town of E. Prussia, seated on the Lake Mebing, 23 ms. SE. of Marienburg.

Saar, town of Moravia, in the circle of Brun, on the confines of Bohemia, 42 ms. NW. of Brun.

Saarmund, town of Brandenburg, in the Middle-mark, 6 ms. S. of Potsdam.

Saatz, town of Bohemia, on the Eger, 48 miles WNW. of Prague.

Saba, island of the W. Indies, 12 miles in circumference, inhabited by a few Dutch families. Lon. 63 17 W., lat. 17 39 N.

Sabaism, Hebrew, *Zaba, Lord*; that system of religion which regards the sun, moon, and stars, as objects of worship. This system prevailed from the earliest ages in southwestern Asia, and was, even among the Jews, partially adopted, though by their prophets decried, as may be seen in many places of the Scriptures.

Sabanja, town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. Here all the roads from Asia to Constantinople meet, 60 miles ENE. of Bursa, and 62 ESE. of Constantinople. Lon. 29 40 E., lat. 40 30 N.

Sabatz, or *Sabacz*, town of European Turkey, in Servia, on the Drave, 22 miles S. of Peterwardein, and 28° W. of Belgrade.

Sabi.—See *Xavier*.

Sabine, river, North America, rises in the republic of Texas, in a prairie country, about lat. 32 40 N., lon. W. C. 18° W. It pursues a SE. course, interlocking with the sources of the Trinity and Little river of the S., a branch of Red river. At N. lat. 32°, and W. lon. W. C. 17 25, the Sabine becomes the boundary between Louisiana and Texas, and of course between the U. States and Texas. It is at this point a considerable stream, 40 or 50 yards wide, and at high water navigable for boats of considerable size. Though rising in a prairie country, its banks at lat. 32°, are covered by a very dense forest, composed of pine, oak, hickory, elm,

sweet gum, black gum, ash, and many other genera and species of trees. From this point to the prairies on the sea coast, the mixture of timber continues nearly similar; the W. or right bank is higher than E. or left, in general. High bluffs are frequent, and in some places rocky precipices occur on the former bank, but no place on the latter; the low banks near the border of the stream are mostly liable to inundation at high water; the soil near this stream is uniformly thin and sterile. Many fine creeks of clear pure water flow into the Sabine below lat. 32°, the most remarkable from the left are Dugan's, Darby's, Toney's, Lafitte's bayou Scie, bayou Lenau, Negritta, bayou Taureau, and Liana Concou. From the right, the Nadaco, Patron, Barregas, and Waukahatcha, are the principal. Below lat. 32°, the Sabine continues SE. nearly at lat. 31°, reaches its extreme E. bend; here the river turns to SSW., and at N. lat. 29 55 expands into a lake of the same name; about 20 ms. above the head of Sabine Lake the timber ceases, though not abruptly; but 10 miles below the head of the lake very little timber is to be seen. The banks on both sides are low and flat before emerging into the prairies. At the mouth of the river is a shell bank, on which are a few dwarf trees: along the lagunes that intersect the marsh or prairie, a few trees are scattered, but the residue is an open grassy expanse. Though many ledges of rocks rise from the stream on the right bank, no indications of minerals are visible. At the point where the road between Nacogdoches and Natchitoches crosses the Sabine, there is a salt spring on the Louisiana side, but where the salt water issues the ground is liable to be overflown when the river is highly swelled by rains. The whole length of the Sabine is 70 miles above, and 250 below North latitude 32°.

Sabine Lake is the estuary of the Sabine and Netchez rivers; it is about 30 ms. long, and 8 or 10 miles wide, communicating with the gulf of Mexico by a narrow channel of 4 or 5 ms. in length, and about 400 yards wide. This channel, commonly known as the mouth of Sabine river, is at lat. 29 24 N., lon. W. C. 17 4 W. This lake is very shallow, generally about 5 or 6 feet, but near the shores not more than 2 or 3. The adjacent country on the lake and outlet is one wide waste of grass, much of it marsh, cut by innumerable lagoons and small ponds or lakes. Four ms. SW. from the mouth of the Sabine, the Netchez enters the lake from the NW. A bar crosses the mouth of the Sabine outlet, on which, at ordinary tides, is about 3 feet water. The tide ascends the Sabine lake and river above the prairies.

Sabina, province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, bounded on the N. by Umbria, on the E. by Naples, on the S. by Campagna di Roma, and on the W. by the patrimony of St. Peter. It is 22 ms. in length, and almost as much in breadth, watered by several small rivers, and abounding in oil and wine. Magliano is the capital.

Sabioncello, peninsula of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa. It lies to the S. of the gulf of Narenta, and to the N. of the channel, which separates the islands of Curzola and Melida.——Town of Dalmatia, situated on the peninsula of the same name, 45 ms. NW. of Ragusa. Lon. 17 40 E., lat. 43 29 N.

Sabionetta, strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 20 ms. E. of Cremona, and 20 SW. of Mantua. Lon. 10 30 E., lat. 45° N.

Sable, seaport of Denmark, situated on the E. coast of N. Jutland, at the mouth of a river of the same name, and 23 miles NNE. of Alburg. Lon. 10 18 E., lat. 57 20 N.——Ancient and populous town of Fr., in the dep. of Sarte. In its vicinity are wrought some quarries of black marble. It is seated on the Sarte, 25 miles NE. of Angers, and 135 SW. of Paris. Lon. 24′ W., lat. 47 50 N.——Small river, New York, flowing into Lake Champlain between Clinton and Essex cos. A few miles above its mouth are Adgate's falls, of 80 feet perpendicular.

Sable, Cape, most southerly point of Nova Scotia, near which is a fine cod fishery. Lon. 65 39 W., lat. 43 23 N.

Sable, Isle, isle nearly adjoining to Sable Cape; the coasts of both are most commodiously situated for fisheries.

Sables d'Alonne, town of France, in the dep. of Vendee, with a port capable of containing vessels of 150 tons. It is seated on the bay of Biscay, 40 ms. W. of Fontenay le Compte. Lon. 1 50 W., lat. 46 28 N.

Sablestan, province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Candahar, E. by Hindoostan, S. by Makran, and W. by Segestan. It is a mountainous country, little known to Europeans. Bost is the capital. Though named as a province of Persia, Sablestan is rather a vague general term, for countries differing in language and government.

Sabois, village, Penobscot co., Maine, by post road 142 ms. N. from Portland.

Sacandaga.—See *Sacondaga.*

Sacarappa, village, Cumberland co., Me., 7 ms. from Portland.

Sackett's Harbor, village of Hounsfield, Jefferson co., N. Y., on Black River bay, at the E. end of Lake Ontario. The harbor is land-locked, and with a bold shore; has depth of water for the largest vessels of war, many of which were built and stationed here during the last war between the U. S. and England; it is now a naval and military station. A very fine suit of stone barracks have been erected upon the bay shore, about one-quarter of a mile E. from the village. It is about 80 miles NNW. from Utica. The whole tp. of Hounsfield had in 1840 a pop. of 4,146.

Saco, river, N. H., heads in the White mountains, interlocking with the sources of the Merrimack, Connecticut, and the Androscoggin branch of the Kennebec. This river is only navigable by sea vessels 7 ms., to the head of tide water at Biddeford. Its basin is about 65 ms. in length, by a mean width of 25, comprising an area of upwards 1,600 sq. ms.

Saco, village and port of entry, York co., Me., on the E. side of Saco river, at its entrance into the Atlantic ocean, 15 ms. SW. of Portland. It is well situated for commercial purposes, and, from its proximity to the falls of Saco, for a manufacturing establishment. Pop. in 1820, 2,532; and in 1840, 4,408.

Sacondaga, river of New York, rises in Hamilton, flows SE. into the NE. corner of Montgome-

ry, reaches the boundary between Montgomery and Saratoga, turns abruptly NE., and, traversing Saratoga county, falls into the Hudson at Jesup's falls, after a comparative course of about 50 miles. ——Mountains of N. Y., in Hamilton co., from which flow the Sacondago, Hudson, Black, and Grass rivers.

Sacondaga, village in the NE. part of Montgomery county, New York, 45 miles NW. from Albany.

Saddleback, remarkable mountain, consisting of two summits, in the NW. corner of Berkshire co., Mass. These summits rise, that to the S. 3,000, and that to the N. 2,400 feet above the ocean, and are the highest land in Mass.

Sadsbury, tp., Chester co., Penn., on the W. side of Brandywine, between West Caln and East Fallowfield, adjoining Lancaster co.

Sadsburyville, village, Chester co., Penn., on the road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, 20 ms. E. from the latter, and 45 W. from the former.

Saffi, trading town of Morocco, with a castle. The Portuguese were long in possession of it, but they forsook it in 1641. It is surrounded by several eminences, which command the town. Lon. 8 58 W., lat. 32 28 N.

Saga, heroic poems or epics of northern Europe, composed during what may be with propriety called the heroic ages of the Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian nations of those regions. The *Heimskringla* of Snorro Sturlesson is a collection of many of the finest sagas. The classical period of those works closed with the 12th century.

Sagadohoc, small river of Maine, branch of Androscoggin.——Name given in the early stages of New England colonization, to the NE. part of Me., from Kennebec river.

Sagon, town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, on the Bober and Queis, 62 ms. NW. of Breslaw. Lon. 15 22 E., lat. 51 42 N.

Sagenaw, bay of Mich., opening from Lake Huron between Point aux Barques and Point au Sable. It extends SSW. about 60 ms., to where it receives Sagenaw river from the interior of the peninsula. The mouth of Sagenaw river is about 120 ms. NNW. from Detroit.

Sag Harbor, port of entry and village, Southampton tp., Suffolk co., N. Y., situated at the NE. end of Long Island, at the bottom of Gardner's bay, 58 ms. E. of Smithstown, and 108 E. N. of the city of N. Y. It is a very prosperous place, containing about 140 dwelling-houses, two ropewalks, three large salt works, and about 6,000 tons of shipping. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the whale fishery and manufactory of spermaceti candles. Pop. in 1820, 1,296. The whole tp. of Southampton had in 1840 a pop. of 6,205.

Sagori, town of European Turkey, in Albania, about 36 ms. N. from Joannini. The Sagorites who live on the flat summits of the mountains, anciently called Lingon, are most of them petty traders, and their commerce with foreigners has given them a gentleness of manners and disposition to be found in no other inhabitants of Albania; on the contrary, the northwestern declivities of the mountains of Sagori, which verge towards the valley of Tepellené, are peopled by Albanians of a savage temper; and whose "*women are warriors*," says Poqueville.—*Poqueville* and *Hobhouse*.

Sahgalien-oula, river which falls into the sea of Kamtschatka, opposite the island of Saghalien-oula-hata.—See *Amur*.

Sahgalien-oula-hata, island in the sea of Kamtschatka, in about 145° E. lon., and from 50° to 54° N. lat., belonging to the Russians.

Saghalien-oula-hatun, city of East Chinese Tartary, in the department of Tcitcicar, on the S. side of the Saghalien-oula. It is rich and populous, and very important on account of its situation, as it secures the Mantchew Tartars the possession of extensive deserts covered with woods, in which a great number of sables are found. Lon. 127 25 E., lat. 50° N.

Sagrez, strong town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a harbor and a fort, 4 ms. W. of Cape St. Vincent, and 125 S. of Lisbon. Lon. 9 4 W., lat. 37 4 N.

Saguenai, large branch of the St. Lawrence river, rising in the recesses of Labrador, and falling into St. Lawrence about 120 ms. below Quebec. The Saguenai, according to Bouchette, is a very considerable river, affording a good harbor for every kind of shipping at its mouth.

Sagur, town of Hindoostan proper, in the province of Malwa, situated near the Bunnass river, 87 ms. NW. of Gurrah, and 112 S. of Agra. Lon. 78 53 E., lat. 23 45 N.

Sahagun, town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated in a fertile plain, on the river Sea, 17 ms. from Placentia. Lon. 5 23 W., lat. 42 33 N.

Sahara, or *Desert*.—See *Africa*, pp. 18 and 19.

Said, town of Upper Egypt, seated on the Nile, 150 ms., S. of Cairo. Lon. 31 20 E., lat. 27 32 N.

St. Albans, village, Somerset co., Me., 30 ms. NE. from Norridgewock, and 30 ms. NW. by W. from Bangor.——Town and seat of justice, Franklin co., Vt., near Lake Champlain, 23 ms. N. from Burlington. It is the seat of an academy. Lat. 44 48 N., lon. W. C. 4 58 E.——Village, Licking co., O.

St. Anthony's Falls, in the Mississippi river, lat. 44° N. The entire descent is about 65 feet, consisting of a perpendicular fall of 40, and a rapid above and below. A square of 9 ms. each side was purchased from the Indians around this fall by the Government of the U. S., in 1805, and now occupied as a military station by a detachment of troops.

St. Antonio de Bejar, town or post of Mexico, and capital of Texas, N. lat. 29 36, lon. W. C. 21 46 W.—See *Antonio de Bejar*.

St. Augustine.—See *Augustine, St.*

St. Bartholomew.—See *Bartholomew*.

St. Bernard's, islands in the S. Pacific ocean.—See *Eadie's island*.

St. Bernard, Great, one of the elevated parts of the Alps between Italy and Switzerland. It rises in one peak 11,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is one of the great Alpine passes.

St. Carlos de Menterey, capital of New California, on a bay of the Pacific ocean. Lon. W. C. 45° W., lat. 37 30 N.

St. Catharine's, island of Brazil. See *Catharine's, St.*

St. Charles, co., Mo., bounded by the Mississippi and Cuivre rivers N. and NE., Missouri river SE., and Montgomery co. W. It occupies the peninsula between the Mississippi and Missouri, above their junction, being about 35 ms. long, with a mean width of 12; area 400 sq. ms Chief town, St. Charles. Pop. in 1820, 3,970; and in 1840, 7,911. Central lat. 38 47 N., lon. W. C. 13 25 W.

St. Charles, village and seat of justice for St. Charles co., Mo., on the left bank of the Missouri river, 25 ms. NW. from St. Louis. It is now the seat of government of Missouri. Lat. 38 45 N., lon. W. C. 13 20 W.

St. Charles, parish of La., bounded by St. John Baptist W., by Lake Maurepas, Pass of Manchac, and Lake Pontchartrain, N., parish of St. Bernard E. Length 30, mean width 10 ms., area 300 sq. ms. For general features, soil, and staples, see *St. Bernard*. Pop. in 1820, 3,862. Central lat. 30° N., lon. W. C. 13 36 W.——Parish and post office, on the Mississippi river, about 50 ms. above New Orleans.

St. Christopher's.—See *Christopher's, St.*, or *St. Kitts*.

St. Clair Lake.—See *St. Lawrence Basin*.

St. Clair, tp., Alleghany co., Pa., on the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, opposite Pittsburg, and between Chartier and Street's creeks.

St. Clair, tp., Bedford co., Pa., on Dunning's creek, 6 ms. N. from Bedford.

St. Clair, co., Ala., bounded by Shelby S., Jefferson SW., Blount NW., Cherokee lands N., and Coosa river E. It is about 35 ms. square. Surface hilly and broken; drained by the Coosa and Cahaba rivers. Chief town, St. Clairsville. Pop. in 1820, 4,166; and in 1840, 5,638. Central lat. 33 48 N., lon. W. C. 9 25 W.

St. Clair, co., Ill., bounded by the Mississippi river NW., Madison N., Washington E., Randolph SE., and Monroe SW. Length 30, mean width 24 ms., area 720 sq. ms. The body of this co. lies SE. from St. Louis, commencing immediately opposite that town. It is watered by the Mississippi and Kaskaskias rivers. Chief town, Cahokia. Pop. in 1820, 5,253; and in 1840, 13,631. Central lat. 38 30 N., lon. W. C. 12 50 W.——Village, Butler co., opposite Hamilton.

St. Clairsville, village, Chautauque co., N. Y. ——Village, and seat of justice, Union tp., Belmont co., O, 11 ms. W. from Wheeling, Va., and 31 SW. from Steubenville. It is a flourishing village, the site in a peculiar degree high, airy, and pleasant. Pop. of all Union tp., in 1840, 2,126. Lat. 40 8 N., lon. W. C. 3 55 W.——Village, St. Clair co., Ala., on Canoe creek of Coosa river, about 65 ms. SSE., from Huntsville.

St. Clement's Bay, and post office, St. Mary's co., Md., 74 ms. southward from Annapolis.

St. Croix, *Schoodic*, or *Passamaquoddy*, river of Me. and New Brunswick. It is a stream of more political than commercial consequence, forming a national boundary in all its length.—See *Passamaquoddy*.

St. Croix, branch of the Mississippi, rises at lat. 46° N., interlocking sources with the Bois Brule, branch of Lake Superior. It flows SW. and falls into the Mississippi, above 50 ms. below the Falls of St. Anthony. It is wide and navigable, and supposed to offer the most eligible communication from Lake Superior to the Mississippi.

St. Domingo.—See *Domingo, St.*

St. Etienne de Furand, town of Fr., in Rhone and Loire, 27 ms. SSW. from Lyons, in the neighborhood of very rich coal mines. It has the most extensive manufactory of fire arms in France.

St. Eustatius.—See *Eustatius, St.*

St. Francis, river of L. C. and Vt., rises in the latter, in Orleans and Essex cos. Its main sources are the confluents of Lake Memphremagog and Lake St. Francis, the latter in the recesses of Buckingham co., L. C. Below the junction of its two great branches, the united stream flows NNW. into St. Lawrence river, at the head of Lake St. Peter.

St. Francis, river of Me.—See latter part of art. *Walloostook*.——River, branch of the Mississippi. —See *Mississippi basin*.

St. Francisville, village and seat of justice, parish of New Feliciana, La. It stands on a bank elevated 70 or 80 feet, and about one-fourth of a mile from the influx of Bayou Sara into the Mississippi, 170 ms. above New Orleans, and 152 below Natchez. It is built on a single street, extending along the road leading from the mouth of Bayou Sara into the interior country. Lon. W. C. 14 28 W., lat. 30 42 N.

Saint Gall.—See *Gall, St.*

Saint Genevieve, co., Missouri, bounded by the Mississippi NE., Perry co. SE., St. Francis SW. and W., and Jefferson NE. Length 26 ms., mean breadth 20, and area 520 sq. ms. The Mississippi washes its NE., and its western section is drained by St. Francis river. Chief town, St. Genevieve. Pop. in 1820, 4,962; and in 1840, 3,148. Ctl. lat. 37 50, lon. W. C. 13 5.

St. Genevieve, village and seat of justice, St. Genevieve co., Missouri, stands on a high plain or second bank of the Mississippi, about a mile from its bank, on Gabara creek, 82 ms. below St. Louis, and 109 above the mouth of Ohio. It is the second town in the State in point of size and importance, containing an academy, 12 or 15 stores, and near 400 dwelling houses. It has gained great advantages from becoming the principal depot of lead, and the mart of supply to the miners. The town and district of St. Genevieve contained in 1840 a pop. of 1,607. Lat. 37 58 N., lon. W. C. 12 53 W.

St. George, tp., Lincoln co., Maine. Pop. in 1820, 1,325.

St. George's, village, Newcastle co., Delaware, 12 ms. SSW. from Wilmington.

St., Germain.—See *Germain, St.*

Saint Helena, island of.—See *Africa*, p. 31.

Saint Helena, island on the coast of S. C., 13 ms. long and 3 broad, forming a part of Beaufort district, between St. Helena and Port Royal sounds.

St. Helena, parish of La., bounded by lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas, and Amite river S., Amite river or East Baton Rouge, and New Feliciana W., State of Mississippi N., and Tangipao river, or Washington, and St. Tammany E. Length 46, mean width 28 ms., area about 1,300

sq. ms. With very partial exceptions this extensive parish is covered with pine, with a sterile soil. Beside the Amite and Tangipoo, it is drained by the Tickfoha river. Chief town, St. Helena. Pop. in 1820, 3,026; and in 1840, 3,525. For ctl. lat. see *St. Helena*, village.

St. Helena, village and seat of justice, St. Helena parish, La., on the Tickfoha river, about 35 ms. NE. by E. from Baton Rouge. Lat. 30 35, lon. W. C. 13 41 W.

Saint Illa, Great, river of Ga., rises in Tatnall, Telfair, and Irwin cos. by a number of branches which enter Appling. In the latter they form two streams, Great and Little Saint Illa, which cross Appling and unite in Wayne, turn S., enter Camden, and, winding to the E., fall into St. Andrew's sound, after a comparative course of 140 miles.

St. Inigoes, village in the lower part of St. Mary's co., Md., on a small bay of St. Mary's river, 93 ms. SE. from W. C.

St. James's Church, post office, Bedford co., Va., by post road 146 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

St. James, parish of La., on both sides of the Mississippi, bounded by St. John E., Amite river N., Ascension W., and Assumption SW. Area 300 sq. ms. For general features and staples see *St. Bernard*. Pop. in 1820, 5,660; and in 1840, 8,548. Lat. 30° N., and lon. W. C. 14° W., intersect in this parish about 7 ms. SE. from Donaldsonville.

Saint John, or *Prince Edward's island*, island in the gulf of St. Lawrence, W. from Cape Breton. Chief town, Charlottetown.

St. John, one of the Philippine islands, E. of Mindanao. Lon. 126 39 E., lat. 9 30 N.——One of the Virgin islands, in the West Indies, belonging to the Danes. It is 12 ms. in circumference, and has a town and spacious harbor. Lon. 65 10 W., lat. 18 10 N.

St. Johns, co. of New Brunswick.

St. John's, the only river of considerable magnitude which enters the bay of Fundy. This noble stream rises in Maine, its extreme northern and northwestern sources reaching to within 20 ms. of the St. Lawrence. Flowing first to the NE., then E., and finally SE. and S., falls into the bay of Fundy after an entire comparative course of 350 ms., forming the largest stream on the Atlantic coast, between the basin of the Susquehannah and that of the St. Lawrence. The tide flows up this stream upwards of 80 ms., its mouth between St. John and Castleton is narrow, and impeded by a ledge of rocks, on which there is only 17 feet of water at low tide. The St. John is very difficult of entrance from the violence and eddying of the tide, and the incumbent mass of fresh water from the river.

The basin of St. John is about 250 ms. in length, with a mean width of 100 ms., comprising an area of 25,000 sq. ms. In its natural state the St. John is one of the most navigable rivers in the Atlantic system, being much less impeded by falls than any other of the streams entering that ocean between the Hudson and gulf of St. Lawrence. The land watered by either the main river or branches are also more fertile than that contained in the other river basins NE. of the Connecticut. In point of climate the St. John's basin reaches the 48th° of N. lat., and terminates in the Atlantic coast at N. lat. 45 10, extending through near 3° of latitude.—See *Wallooatook River*.

St. John's, city of New Brunswick, at the mouth of St. John's river. It is situated on elevated ground, regularly laid out and well built, and contains 5 churches. From the excessive tides at the mouth of St. John's river the harbor is open throughout the year.

St. John's, lake of La., in Concordia, once a bend of the Mississippi. Bayou L'Argent is the outlet from the river to the lake, and leaves the former opposite Fairchild's islands, 15 ms. above Natchez.

St. John's, capital of the island of Newfoundland, on the SE. coast of the island. Lat. 47 55 N. Resident pop. about 12,000.

St. John's, river of Florida, rises between lat. 26° and 27° N., and following first NE. about 100 ms., approaches within 6 ms. of the Atlantic ocean, about 60 ms. nearly S. from Cape Cannaveral. It thence turns NW., but curves generally with the opposite coast, and finally falls into the Atlantic ocean at lat. 30 12, after an entire comparative course of 300 ms. It is navigable nearly to its source.

St. John Baptiste, parish, La., on both sides of of the Mississippi river, above St. Charles and between St. James. Area about 150 sq. ms. For general features and staples see *St. Bernard*. Pop. in 1820, 3,854; and in 1840, 5,776. Ctl. lat. 30 4 N., lon. W. C. 13 44 W.

St. Johnsburg, town, Caledonia co., Vt., 31 ms. NE. from Montpelier. Pop. in 1820, 1,350.——Village, Caledonia co., Vt., on Passampsick river, 35 ms. NE. by E. from Montpelier.

St. Johnsville, town, Montgomery co., Va., 64 ms. NW. by W. from Albany.

Saint Joseph's, lake, La., in Concordia, once a bend of the Mississippi, nearly opposite the mouth of Big Black river.——One of the islands in the straits of St. Mary, between Lakes Superior and Huron.——Small island on the coast of Mississippi, near the mouth of Pearl river.——River of Michigan, rising on the same plain with Maumee, but flowing NW. into Lake Michigan.

St. Juan de Ulua, island and very strong fortress off the harbor of Vera Cruz.

St. Landre, or *Opelousas*, town of La., and seat of justice for the parish of the same name, situated in a prairie between two bodies of woods, about a half a mile asunder, on a small stream which forms part of the sources of both Teche and Vermillion rivers; the Bayou Fusillier entering Teche, and the other Bayou Bourbée, forming the head of Vermillion. St. Landré is distant 3 ms. SW. of its port, Bayou Carron. The country though level is very pleasant and healthy. Water is generally found only in wells; springs are rare, but the water is excellent, cool, and light. The streets are laid out at right angles. It contains a court-house, jail, a few public houses and stores, 50 or 60 houses, and about 200 inhabitants. Lat. 30 32 N., lon. W. C. 15 12 W.

St. Lawrence, river, N. America, in the U. S., and Cabotia, or British America.

As a basin of inland commerce, it may indeed be truly asserted that the St. Lawrence stands

alone on the globe. The sublime and peculiar features of that unequalled assemblage of fresh water seas demand more than ordinary attention from the geographer and statistical inquirer. This immense basin extends from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the headwaters of Lake Superior, 1,350 ms., with a mean width of about 400 ms., and containing an area of upwards of 500,000 sq. ms.

The tide ascends further in that basin than in that of any other of the known world, or upwards of 400 ms. by comparative courses from the gulf to about half way between Quebec and Montreal. Above tide water to Ogdensburg the navigation of the river is much impeded by shoals and rapids, but is in no place actually impassable with vessels, either ascending or descending. Ships of the line of the first class are navigated as high as Quebec, and vessels of 400 tons are taken to Montreal, upwards of 550 ms. from the gulf. St. Lawrence basin is subdivided into three natural sections or secondary basins. First, that of Lake Superior and its tributary streams; second, that of Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Erie; third, that of Lake Ontario and the residue of the rivers to tide water. Of these in order.

Lake Superior is an immense reservoir, elevated above the level of the Atlantic tides 641 feet, and extending over a square of 300 ms. each side, or 90,000 sq. ms. Of this expanse, lake Superior itself occupies a triangle of 350 ms. base, with a perpendicular of 160 ms., or embracing an area of near 30,000 sq. ms. This greatest fresh water lake of the globe extends from the straits of St. Mary to the mouth of St. Louis river, following the windings of the shore, 400 ms., with 50 to 150 ms. in width. Sufficient depth of water is every where found for the largest vessels. So much of the shore of this lake is rock-bound, as to render its navigation in a high degree dangerous, and, with the severity of the climate and sterility of its adjacent shores in most places, will, in a great degree, deprive mankind of the benefits of such a sheet of water so far inland.

Draining 60,000 sq. ms. of land, it must be obvious that an immense body of water is poured into Lake Superior, which, besides innumerable smaller streams, receives from the S. Bois Brulé, La Mauvaise, Montreal, Iron, and Huron rivers; from the N., Redstone; from the NW., Grand Portage river; and from the W., St. Louis river.

The inland route to the sources of the Mississippi and adjacent regions is by the channel of the latter. The following distances and relative elevations from the Fond du Lac, or mouth of St. Louis river, to the sources of the Mississippi, are extracted from Schoolcraft's travels with Governor Cass:

From the mouth of St. Louis river to the Southwest Company's House -		24
To the foot of the Grand Portage -	2	26
To the Galley - - -	2	28
To the head of Grand Portage -	7	35
To the foot of the Portage aux Coteaux - - - -	6	41
To the head of the Portage aux Coteaux - - - -	1½	42½
To the isle aux Plaie - -	3	45½
To the isle aux Pins - -	6	51½
To the head of do - - -	½	52
To the foot of Grand Rapids -	2	54
To the head of Grand Rapids -	6	60
To Glukie Rapids - - -	6	66
To head of do. - - -	1	67
To Gross Rocher - - -	21	88
To mouth of Savannah river	12	100
To the portage from St. Louis river -	24	124
Over the Savannah portage - -	6	130
Down another Savannah river discharge, into Sandy Lake - -	18	148
Southwest Co.'s House, on Sandy Lake - - - -	3	151

Relative elevations in the foregoing distances:

		Rise in feet.
From the mouth of St. Louis river to the Southwest Company's House -		4
To the Galley, 4 ms. further -	8	12
To the head of the Grand Portage -	220	232
To the foot of the Portage aux Coteaux - - - -	18	250
To the head of the Portage aux Coteaux - - - -	42	392
To the mouth of the Savannah river	212.6	504.6
To the Savannah Portage - -	18	522.6
To the head of the west Savannah -	30	652.6

We thus find the extreme summit level between Lake Superior and Sandy Lake to be 550.6 feet above the surface of the former, in a direct distance of about 70 ms. If this estimate is correct, the country W. of Lake Superior has a rise, in 70 ms., of within 90 4 feet, as much as from tide water in the Hudson to the head of that lake.

Depression from the summit level to Sandy Lake.

To the first rapid - - -		2
Descent of the rapid - - -	5	7
Head of second rapid - -	4	11
Descent of second rapid - -	8	19
Thence to the level of Sandy Lake -	4.6	23.6

This depression taken from 550.6 feet leaves 527 feet as the elevation of the surface of Sandy Lake over that of Lake Superior. Mr. Schoolcraft (page 261) estimates the entire fall from the summit level, through Sandy Lake, into the Mississippi, at 60 feet, and the elevation of the sources of that river, above that of the mouth of Sandy Lake river, at 162 feet.

From these elements we have 36.4 feet fall from Sandy Lake into the Mississippi, yielding an elevation of that stream at the mouth of Sandy Lake river, above the surface of Lake Superior, of 490.6 feet. If to the latter sum we add 162 feet, we have 652.6 feet, as the elevation of the sources of Mississippi river above the surface of Lake Superior. We have already found that the latter lake was elevated 641 feet above the Atlantic tides, which sum, added to 652.6, produces 1,293.6, say in round numbers 1,300 feet, as the elevation of the sources of the Mississippi over the Atlantic tides.—See article *Mississippi*. In that place it will be seen that Mr. Schoolcraft's deduction does not agree with his elements. He there deduces 1,330 feet as the elevation of the Mississippi sources. But, by adding together 641 feet, the elevation of Lake Superior, 550.6 feet, rise to the intermediate summit level between Lake Superior and the mouth of Sandy Lake river, and 162 feet as the rise of the Mississippi river from Sandy

Lake river to its sources, we have 1,353.6 feet; and this sum, less 60 feet, the fall from the summit level before noticed, to the mouth of Sandy Lake river, leaves, as before, 1,293.6 feet as the real elevation of the sources of the Mississippi.

By the river of the Grand Portage, which enters Lake Superior nearly opposite to the SW. end of Isle Royal, a route is opened with the wide uncultivated expanse upon the sources of the Winnepeg, Assiniboin, Red, and other branches of Saskashawin. This is the great thoroughfare of the fur trade.

The enormous surplus mass of the waters of Lake Superior are discharged at the falls of St. Mary, N. lat. 46 31, by a fall of 22 feet 10 inches, according to the admeasurement made by Col. Gratiot. The river or strait of St. Mary's is about 40 ms. in length, and connects the upper secondary basin of St. Lawrence with that of Lake Huron, Michigan, Erie, and their confluent waters. The latter basin, depressed below the former 76 feet, spreads over a parallelogram of 500 by 400 ms, or embracing a superfices of 200,000 sq. ms. Of this extent, Lake Huron occupies 20,000 sq. ms, Michigan 13,500, and Erie 15,000, or over an aggregate of 48,500 sq. ms. If to this we add 1,500 sq. ms. for Lake St. Clair and Nipissing, other smaller lakes, and the rivers, we have, in round numbers, in the second or middle basin of St. Lawrence, fifty thousand square ms. of water, or one-fourth part of the entire surface.

The middle is the most valuable of the three minor basins of St. Lawrence. In point of climate, it reaches from N. lat. 40 20 to N. lat. 47°. The arable surface is unequally divided, as near two-thirds of the whole is on the right or U. S. side of the chain of lakes. It would be needless to enumerate the great number of rivers which every where flow from the adjacent country into the lakes; we will therefore particularly notice only those which, from their position, have already or may become noted channels of inland navigation.

Of the latter, proceeding from W. to E., the first which demands attention is Fox river, flowing into Green bay, or the northwestern arm of Lake Michigan. The entire length of this river is 260 ms., 50 of which consist of lakes. It is formed by two branches, the Vaseux and Portage rivers, which unite 15 ms. from Portage from the latter to the Ouisconsin branch of Mississippi. The Vaseux flows in from the NW., and from its junction with the Portage river to Winnebago Lake is 190 ms., following the windings of the stream. In this distance, Fox river in most places resembles a canal or strait more than river, its current is gentle, and often expanded into lakes of considerable extent. The river here appears to wind across a valley, which is terminated by a ridge of hills crossing between Green bay and Winnebago Lake. The latter opens above the ridge we have noticed, and extends with a width of 5 or 6 ms., or about 24 in length. The adjacent country has been described as in a peculiar degree fertile and agreeable to the eye.

At the bottom of the Winnebago Lake, the river changes its character: the shores become rocky and precipitous, and the bottom of the stream much embarrassed with falls, rapids, and shoals. By a very circuitous channel of 40 ms., through this mountain pass, the navigation is obstructed by the Winnebago, Little Kakalin, Grand Kakolan, and the Rock Rapids. From the foot of the latter to the head of Green bay is about 6 ms. of smooth water. At low water, late in the summer and early in autumn, the navigation of the mountain pass of Fox river is extremely dangerous, difficult, and fatiguing, but during the spring floods may be ascended and descended with ease and safety.

Green bay extends 120 ms. in length, in a direction of NNE., nearly parallel to Lake Michigan, with which it communicates by a wide strait, about 75 ms. W. from the straits of Michilimackinac. It was through this channel that the first discovery was made of the Mississippi river from Canada, and it has long continued and still remains the principal route from the Canadian sea to the upper waters of the Mississippi. The distance, by comparative courses, from the mouth of Green bay to the portage from the Fox to Ouisconsin rivers, is 250 ms., and down the latter stream, to its junction with the Mississippi, 150 ms.; but the distance, following the windings of the stream, is probably one-third more than by comparative courses, or from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi about 530 ms.

The portage from the Fox to the Ouisconsin river is one of those singular situations which the interior of America affords, where nature seems to have made preparation for the operation of human intercourse. Both rivers originate about 100 ms. to the N. of the portage, but at the latter place they approach to within one mile and a half—the intervening ground level prairie, over which at high floods loaded canoes are navigated from one stream to the other. This circumstance establishes the fact of the facility of completing the connexion by a short canal, perhaps without locks.

The next point of contact between the navigable waters of the Canadian sea and Mississippi river is near the SW. extremity of Lake Michigan. Here the small river Chicago, entering Lake Michigan, heads with the Theakiki branch of Illinois, and, from the nature of the intermediate country, opens at high water a natural uninterrupted route between those two great sections of the United States.

The two following lists of land and water stages from New-York to St. Louis, by the Ohio and Illinois routes, will exhibit the relative distances at a single glance:

Route from the city of New York to St. Louis, by Hamilton, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

Names of places.	Miles.	Miles.
Newburg	-	60
Cocheton	60	120
Hamilton	200	320
Pittsburg	261	581
Steubenville	59	640
Cincinnati	263	1,003
Louisville	131	1,134
Mouth of Ohio	393	1,527
St. Louis	198	1,725

Route from the city of N. Y. to St. Louis, by Albany, Buffalo, Detroit, Michilimackinac, Lake Michigan, Illinois, and Mississippi rivers.

Names of places.	Miles.	Miles.
Albany	-	143
Canandaigua	213	356
Buffalo	92	448
Erie	90	538
Cleveland	90	628
Detroit	110	738
Fort Gratiot	67	805
Michilimackinac	190	995
Mouth of Chicago river	280	1,275
Head of Illinois river	40	1,315
Mouth of Illinois river	400	1,715
St. Louis	30	1,745

It will be at once seen, by an inspection of this table, that the difference in distance by the two routes is trifling; and, all things considered, no great diversity exists naturally in the facility offered, or impediments opposed to mercantile transportation; but, with the grand canal from Albany to Buffalo, the advantages are obviously in favor of the northern route.

The observations upon the St. Lawrence basin might be indefinitely enlarged, but we must close our general view of that subject with a few brief notices.

Ottawa or Grand river is a great northern branch of St. Lawrence, rising in the imperfectly known regions N. from Lake Huron, and, flowing SE. by comparative courses 600 ms., falls into the Coteau du Lac 25 ms. nearly W. from the city of Montreal. The Ottawa, often called the Grand river, is one of the routes pursued by the Canadian traders, who ascend that river, and, by a short portage, enter Lake Nipissing, and from the latter into Lake Huron. The distance from Montreal into Lake Superior is one-third longer through the St. Lawrence and great lakes than by the Ottawa river. The navigation of the latter is much encumbered with rapids and shoals, but is nevertheless much frequented, from its superior safety, and from being so much shorter.

Montreal is extremely well situated to become the centre of a very extensive inland commerce. It is already such, as far as the advance of population will admit. Standing at the head of ship navigation, this city is on the St. Lawrence, the point of contact between the foreign and interior commerce of an immense expanse of country. In 1831, the population was estimated at 27,300; at present, 1843, it is probable that it falls little, if any, under 40,000.

La Chine is the upper port of Montreal, and situated on the same island with that city, and at the lower extremity of Lake St. Louis. La Chine is the centre of shipment between the Upper and Lower provinces, and the North country. In May and November, boats, to and from various parts of Upper Canada, are continually arriving and departing from this place. They are from 35 to 40 feet in length, with about 6 feet beam; their usual freight from 4 to 4½ tons. They are worked by oars, a mast, and sail, drag-ropes for towing, and long poles for setting them through the strong currents or rapids. Four men manage them in summer. They bring down wheat, flour, salt provisions, pot and pearl ashes, and peltries. They are usually navigated in squadrons of from 4 to 15 boats, in order to enable the crews to aid each other in passing the rapids.

From La Chine, the bark canoes employed by the Northwest Company in the fur trade take their departure. Of all the contrivances for transporting heavy burdens by water, these vessels are perhaps the most extraordinary. They are formed by a slight frame, to which the bark of the white birch tree (petula alba) in slips is attached. These canoes are the lightest of all navigable vessels to their capacity. It is the latter circumstance which enables the Canadian boatmen to perform so many long and fatiguing portages with their vessels and cargo.

With these light canoes the traders proceed up the Grand, or Ottawa river, to the SW. branch, by which, and a chain of small lakes, they reach Nipissing; through it, and down the French river, into Lake Huron; along its southern coast, up the narrows of St. Mercy, into Lake Superior; and then, by its northern side, to the Grand Portage, a distance of about 1,100 ms. from the place of their departure. From the Grand Portage, which is 9 ms. across, there is a continuation of similar toils and bark canoes of smaller size, through chains of lakes and streams that run from the height of land westward, to the Lake of the Woods and Lake Winnepeg, to the more distant establishments of the company in the remote regions of the northwest country.

From the city of Montreal to the eastward, the shores are from 15 to 20 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence; but, in the opposite direction, towards La Chine, they are low. Between the Coteau St. Pierre and the river the land is so flat, and particularly near the small Lake St. Pierre, so marshy as to induce a conjecture that it was once covered with water. Over this place it is intended to cut a canal, by which a direct communication would be formed between La Chine and the city, and the rapid St Louis (intervening) avoided.

Near the head of Lake St. Louis extends the Point des Cascades, and in the river lies the island des Cascades, which, with one or two other smaller ones, break the current of the river at its entrance into Lake St. Louis, and present nearly the same effect that would be produced by the most violent tempest. To avoid these, a canal, usually called the Military canal, has been constructed across the point of land, and through which the boats pass to the locks at Le Buiessen; it is 500 yards in length. At a place near Lorguil's mill, the boats going up the St. Lawrence are unloaded, and their freights transported in carts to the village, while the empty boats are towed through the rapid du Coteau des Coches. At Coteau du Cac, just above the river de Lisle, ascending boats again enter locks to avoid a very strong rapid.

We may now take a brief view of those rivers by which a water communication is had from the U. S. to the St. Lawrence. Of these, the most important is the river Richelieu, which flows from the Lake Champlain, in a northerly course, and unites with the river St. Lawrence at the town of William Henry. The navigation is carried on by boats, canoes, and rafts. From its junction with the St. Lawrence, decked vessels of 150 tons may

second 12 or 14 ms.; its mouth is about 250 yards in width, and this continues nearly to the basin of Chambly; from thence to the Island du Portage, it is 500 yards; beyond this, it is double that extent to St. John's, from whence there is a ship navigation 160 ms. along Lake Champlain. From the basin down to the St. Lawrence the current is gentle, notwithstanding the shoals and flats; but, from Lake Champlain, the stream is in some places broken by rapids. There is much trade upon this important navigation, and its importance is unequivocal.

The river St. Francis is also an important line of communication, only it is obstructed by a number of violent rapids; its source is a large lake of the same name, in the tps. of Garthley and Coleraine; it flows in a SW. direction for 30 ms., then nearly NW. for about 80 ms., and falls into the Lake St. Peter; a branch connects with Lake Memphremagog, from which several streams descend into the State of Vt. Notwithstanding the imperfection of this navigation, much trade is thereby sent to the St. Lawrence.—See *Rideau Canal.*

St. Lawrence, northern co. of N. Y., on St. Lawrence river, bounded by St. Lawrence NW., Franklin co., of N. Y., E., Hamilton and Herkimer cos. S., and Herkimer, Lewis, and Jefferson SW. Length 60 ms., mean width 44; area 2,640 sq. ms. It is drained by Oswegatchie, Grass, Racket, and St. Regis rivers. The surface is rather uneven than hilly; and much of the river soil excellent, and all exceedingly well timbered. Chief towns, Ogdensburg and Hamilton. Pop. in 1820, 16,037; and in 1840, 56,706. Central lat. 44 30 N., lon. W. C. 2° E.

St. Leonard's, town, Calvert co., Md., on the W, side of Chesapeake Bay, about 10 ms. NW. of Drumpoint, 12 ms. NE. of the town of Benedict, on the Potomac, and 58 from W. C.

St. Louis, co. of Missouri, bounded by Missouri river NW., Mississippi E., Merrimack river S., and Franklin co. W. Length 40 ms., mean width 15; area 600 sq. ms. Pop. in 1820, 10,049; and in 1840, 35,979. Central lat. 38 40 N., lon. W. C. 13 20 W.

St. Louis, town and capital, St. Louis co., Mo., on the right bank of Mississippi, 18 ms. below the mouth of Missouri. The site of this town is a gentle acclivity, terminating in a plain in the rear of the buildings. The whole resting on a limestone base. The houses are ranged in three parallel streets, rising above each other and extending along the river about 2 ms. St Louis possesses some pre-eminent advantages of local position. It is already, and must continue, the principal depot for the immense regions drained by those numerous rivers, the congregated waters of which are here collected into one great stream. The population of this place has very rapidly advanced. In 1803, when transferred to the U. S., the inhabitants fell short of 1,000; in 1816, they amounted to 2,000; and in 1820, to 4,598. In 1840, the city of St. Louis, and the township in which it is situated, contained an aggregate population of 35,979, of whom 13,126 were white males, and 8,379 white females; total whites, 21,505; residue, 14,474, were persons of color. Lat. 38 46 N., lon. W. C. 12 58 W.

St. Louis, river of the NW. Territory of the U. S., rising between Lake Superior and the Mississippi river, and, flowing S., turns SE., and finally E., falls into the extreme western bay of Lake Superior. It is one of the channels of intercommunication between Lake Superior and Mississippi river. See *St. Lawrence basin.* The U. S. NW. Company have an establishment on this river, a few ms. above its mouth.

St. Lucar de Barameda, seaport of Spain, at the mouth of the Guadalquiver.

St. Malo, seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan. It has a spacious harbor, but difficult of access, on account of the rocks that surround it; it is a trading place, of great importance, defended by a strong castle. St. Malo is seated on an island, united to the main land by a causeway. It is chiefly inhabited by seafaring men, who, in time of war, fit out a great many privateers, to cruise upon the English coast, 17 ms. NW. of Dol, and 505 W. of Paris. Lon. 1 57 W., lat. 48 39 North.

St. Marguirite, seigniory, St. Maurice co., L. C., containing the town of Three Rivers.

St. Maria de Darien, town of Colombia, and capital of Darien, on a small river flowing into Panama bay. Lon. W. C. 1° W., lat. 8 4 N.

St. Marino.—See *Marino, St.*

St. Mark's, river of Florida, rising near the mouth of St. John's river, and running thence nearly S., and parallel to the sea coast. The course of this little but curious stream is about 30 ms., falling into the bay or harbor of St. Augustine; its banks mostly swampy.

St. Martha, province of Colombia, in New Granada, bounded N. by the Spanish Main, E. by Rio de la Hacha, S. by Santa Fe, and W. by Carthagena.——Capital of the province of the same name, with an excellent harbor, about 100 ms. NE. from Carthagena. Lon. W. C. 2 52 W., lat. 11 30 N.

St. Martha, province of Terra Firma, bounded on the N. by the Caribbean sea, E. by Venezuela, S. by New Granada, and W. by Carthagena. It is a mountainous country, but abounds with fruits proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious stones, and salt works. Here the ridge of mountains begin, called the Andes, which run S. the whole length of S. America.

St. Martha, capital of a province of the same name in Terra Firma, and a harbor surrounded by high mountains. It was once flourishing and populous, when the Spanish galleons were sent thither, but it has now almost come to nothing. The air about the town is wholesome, and the houses are built of canes and covered mostly with palmetto leaves. It is seated on one of the mouths of Rio Grande, 1,000 ms. W. by S. of the Rio de la Hacha. Lon. 73 56 W., lat. 11 24 N.

St. Martin, town of France, in the isle of Rhe, with a harbor and a strong citadel, 15 ms. W. of Rochelle. Lon. 1 17 W., lat. 46 13 N.

St. Martin, one of the leeward Caribbean islands, in the West Indies, lying to the NW. of St. Bartholomew, and to the SW. of Anguilla. It is 42 ms. in circumference, has neither harbor nor river, but several salt pits. It was long jointly possessed by the French and Dutch, but at the commencement of the present war the former were expelled by the latter. Lon. 63° W., lat. 8 14 N.

St. Martin's, village, Worcester co., Md., by post road 117 ms. SE. from Annapolis.

St. Martin's, parish of Louisiana, in Attacapas, bounded by Opelousas NW. and W., Gulf of Mexico SW., St. Mary's parish, in Attacapas, SE., and the Atchafalaya river NE. and East. Length 80 ms., and breadth 40; area 3,200 sq. ms. The whole of this parish is one almost undeviating plain. The shore near the Gulf of Mexico morass, rising imperceptibly into dry arable prairie land, along the Teche and Vermilion rivers and some intervening strips. The land, where arable, highly fertile; towards the Atchafalaya liable to annual overflow, but thickly wooded, whilst the southwestern, middle, and southern sections, present an expanse of prairie, with the exceptions of strips of woods along the margin of the streams. Staples, cotton, sugar, beef, hides, tallow, &c. Chief town, St. Martin's. Pop. in 1840, 15,233. See *Opelousas*. For the joint census of the two parishes, or co. of Attacapas, see *St. Mary's*.

St. Martinsville, village and seat of justice, St. Martin's parish, Attacapas, La, on the right bank of the Teche. It contains a Catholic church, an academy, the co. buildings, a bank, and about 70 or 80 houses, with 300 inhabitants.

St. Mary's, village, Chester co., Pa.——Village, formerly Fort St. Mary's, Mercer co., Ohio, about 40 ms. NW. by W. from Columbus, and 120 N. from Cincinnati.

St. Mary's, co. of Md., on the peninsula between the Potomac and Patuxent rivers, bounded by Chesapeake bay SE, Potomac river SW., Charles county NW., and Patuxent river NE. Length 38 ms., mean width 10, area 380 sq. ms. Chief town, Leonard. Pop. 1820, 12,974. Ctl. lat. 38 20 N., lon. W. C. 22′ E.

St. Mary's, river of the U. S., between Georgia and Florida. It rises partly in both, and, assuming a SE. course, falls into the Atlantic ocean between Amelia and Cumberland islands. It is one of the most navigable of the southeastern rivers of the U. S.; it admits at its mouth vessels of 21 feet draught, and those of 14 feet 70 ms. into the interior.

St. Mary's, seaport and village in Camden co., Ga., on the left bank of St. Mary's river, 9 ms. above its mouth. This town is, from its position, a place of considerable consequence as a commercial port, but since the cession of Florida to the U. S. it has lost much of its consequence as a naval and military station. It is 80 ms. by land S. from Darien, between which exists a fine channel of inland communication. Lat. 30 43 N., lon. W. C. 4 40 W.

St. Mary's, river of Ohio and Indiana, rises in the former, and, flowing NW. into the latter, joins the St. Joseph at Fort Wayne to form the Maumee. It is navigable at high water almost to its source.—See *Maumee* and *St. Lawrence basin*.

St. Mary's, strait of, between Lakes Superior and Huron. The cataract, or Sault St. Mary, is 15 ms. below Lake Superior, at N. lat. 46 31. The entire fall, from the level of Lake Superior to that of Lake Huron, is about 23 feet. It is, however, navigable with some difficulty for canoes and boats. Vessels of 6 feet draught ascend to the foot of the falls; those of larger size are compelled to stop at Sugar island. From Lake Huron there are two passages: the one on the NW. side for boats, 20 ms., and the other on the NE. side, for vessels, 12 or 14 ms. further, or about 35 ms. By deepening the channel in one place a short distance, it is said that vessels of any size can ascend to the Sault. The U. S. Government have formed an establishment at this place.

St. Maura, island of the Mediterranean, about 50 ms. in circuit, which forms part of the republic of Seven Islands It lies near the coast of Albania, 15 ms. N. of the island of Cephalonia. Lon. 20 46 E., lat. 38 40 N.

St. Michael, the most fertile and populous of the Azores or Western islands, containing about 25,000 inhabitants, and producing wheat and flax. Its two principal harbors are Ponta Delgada and Villa Franca; the former is the capital of the island. Lon. 25 42 W., lat. 37 47 N.——Borough of Cornwall, 8 ms. SW. of St. Columb, and 249 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4 52 W., lat. 50 23 N.——Town of Fr., in the department of Meuse, and late duchy of Bar. It is remarkable for its hospital and the rich library of a late Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the Meuse, 20 ms. NE. of Bar le Duc, and 165 E. of Paris. Lon. 5 38 E., lat. 48 51 N.——Town of Peru, in the province of Quito. It was the first Spanish colony in Peru, and is seated near the mouth of the Piura, 225 ms. S. by W. of Quito. Lon. 80 50 W., lat. 5′ S.——Town, Talbot co., Md., on the W. side of St. Michael's river, 10 ms. W. of Easton, 25 ms. SE. of Annapolis, and 69 from W. C.——Seaport of Guatemala, seated on a small river, 180 ms. SE. from New Guatemala. Lat. 12 25 N., lon. 87 45 W. from London.——Village, Madison co., Mo., on a branch of St. Francis river, about 35 miles SW. from St. Genevieve.

St. Philip's, Fort, strong fortress of the island of Minorca, which defends the harbor of Port Mahon Lat. 39 50 N., lon. 3 48 E.

St. Salvador, one of the Bahama islands.—See *Guanahami*.

St. Salvador, capital of the kingdom of Congo, on a craggy mountain, 240 ms. E. by S. of Loango. Lon. 15 39 E., lat. 4 59 S.——Populous city of S. America, in Brazil. The principal streets are large, and there are many gardens full of great variety of fruit trees, herbs, and flowers. The chief commodities are sugar, tobacco, wood for dyers, raw hides, tallow, and train-oil. It is seated on an eminence, on the bay of All Saints, 120 ms. SW. of Sergippy. Lon. 40 10 W., lat. 13 30 S., about 900 ms. SSW. of Rio Janiero.

St. Sebastian.—See *Sebastian, St.*

St. Simon's, island of Ga, at the mouth of the Alatamaha.

St. Stephen's, town and seat of justice, Washington co., Ala., on the right bank of Tombigbee, at the head of schooner navigation. It is the seat of an academy, with two instructors and 60 or 70 students, and a printing office.

St. Tammany, town, Mecklenberg co., Va., on the left bank of the Roanoke, 42 ms. above Halifax, and 70 SSW. from Richmond.——Parish, La., bounded by Pearl river E., Lake Borgne, the Rigolets, and Lake Pontchartrain S., river Tangipao or St. Helena W., and the parish of Washington N. It is watered by the Pearl, Bogue Chito, Chifuncte, and Tangipao rivers. Length

50, mean width 20 ms.; area 1,000 sq. ms. Surface towards the S. level; in the northern parts undulating. Soil generally sterile, and timbered with pine. Chief town, Madisonville. Pop. in 1820, 1,723; and in 1840, 4,598. Cent. lat. 30 30 N., lon. 12 50 W. from W. C.

St. Thomas, formerly Franklin tp., and village Franklin co., Pa., on Black creek, branch of Conococheague. The village is on the road from Chambersburg to Bedford, 9 ms. W. from the former.——Island of Africa, lying under the equator, in 8° E. lon. It was discovered in 1429, and is almost round, about 30 ms. in diameter. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of sugar canes. ——One of the Virgin islands, in the West Indies, with a harbor, a town, and a fort, 15 ms. in circumference, and belongs to the Danes. Lon. 64 51 W., lat. 18 21 N.——Archiepiscopal town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromendel, subject to the Portuguese, and 3 ms. from Madras. Lon. 80 25 E., lat. 13 2 N.——Town of Colombia, in Guiana, seated on the Orinoco. Lon. 63 30 W., lat. 7 6 N.

Saintes, three of the Leeward Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica.——Town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Charente, on an eminence, 37 ms. SSE. of Rochelle, and 262 SW. of Paris. Lon. 38′ W., lat. 45 54 N.

Saintonge, late province of Fr., 62 ms. long and 30 broad, bounded on the E. by Angoumois and Perigord, on the N. by Poitou and Aunis, on the W. by the Atlantic, and on the S. by Bourdelois and Giron. It now forms, with the late province of Aunis, the department of Lower Charente.

St. Vincent, Cape, the SW. promontory of Portugal, 25 ms. W. by S. of Lagos. Lon. 9° W., lat. 37 3 N.

St. Vincent, one of the Windward Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, 55 ms. W. of Barbados. It is 24 miles long and 18 broad, extremely fertile for the raising of sugar and indigo; and here the bread-fruit trees brought from Otaheite thrive remarkably well. Kingston is the capital. ——Uninhabited island on the coast of Africa, and one of the Cape de Verd islands. There is a bay on the NW. side of it, and near it are caught vast quantities of turtle.——Maritime province of Brazil, in S. America. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbor. Lon. 46 30 W., lat. 24 15 S.——Strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle, seated on a hill, near the river Ebro, 138 ms. NE. of Madrid. Lon. 2 40 W., lat. 42 30 N.

Sal, one of the Cape de Verd islands, 42 ms. in circumference, lying to the E. of St. Nicholas. It has its name from the great quantity of salt made here from the sea water, which overflows part of it from time to time. It is 300 ms. W. from the coast of Africa. Lon. 22 56 W., lat. 16 38 N.

Sala, or *Salberg*, town of Sweden, in Westmania, near which is a very large ancient silver mine. It is seated on a river, 30 ms. W. of Upsal, and 50 NW. of Stockholm. Lon. 17 45 E., lat. 59 50 N.

Salamanca, city of Spain, in Leon, with a famous university, consisting of 24 colleges. Here are magnificent churches, a large public square, fine fountains, and every thing that can contribute to the beauty and commodiousness of the city. The structure called the Schools, where the sciences are taught, is very large and curious. There were formerly 7,000 students, when the Spanish monarchy was in a flourishing condition; and there are now upwards of 4,000, who are clothed like priests, having their heads shaved, and wearing caps. The river Tormes, which washes its walls, has a bridge over it 360 paces long, built by the Romans. Without the walls is a fine Roman causeway. It is 37 ms. SE. of Miranda, and 88 NW. of Madrid. Lon. 5 16 W., lat. 41° N. Town of Yucatan, 140 ms. S. of Campeachy. Lon. 89 58 W., lat. 17 55 N.

Salanakem, or *Salankemen*, town of Sclavonia, on the Danube, 20 ms. NW. of Belgrade, and 25 SE. of Peterwardin. Lon. 20 53 E., lat. 45 14 North.

Salbach, village of Germany, in Baden, 2 ms. NE. of Baden. Here Mareschal Turenne, while reconnoitring the enemy, received a mortal wound.

Salberg.—See *Sala*.

Salcey, forest of Eng., in the S. part of Northamptonshire.

Salecto, town of the kingdom of Tunis, near the Mediterranean. It is noted for the ruins of an ancient castle, and is 22 ms. SSE. of Monaster. Lon. 11 3 E., lat. 35 13 N.

Salem, town, Rockingham co., N. H., 30 ms. SW. from Portsmouth.——Tp., Orleans co., Vt., 50 ms. N. from Montpelier.——Tp., New London co., Ct., 30 ms. SE. from Hartford. Pop. in 1820, 1,053.——Capital of Essex co., Mass., being a town as well as port of entry. It is situated on a small basin of the sea, 13 ms. NE. of Boston, and about 2 to the W. of Marblehead. This is the second town for trade and pop. in Mass., the inhabitants in 1810 being 12,613; and in 1820, 11,346; and in 1840, 15,082. It was settled by the English as early as 1628, and is the well-known Naumkeag of Indian history. The inhabitants are honorably distinguished for their industry and enterprise in commercial pursuits. It lies in lat. 42 20 N. and lon. 71° W. The harbor is defended by a fort and citadel.——Village, New Haven co., Ct., in Waterbury, 16 ms. NNW. from New Haven. It stands on the left or east bank of Naugatuck, or Waterbury river, on the main turnpike road from New Haven to Litchfield. A fine wooden bridge here crosses the Naugatuck.——Town, Washington co., N. Y. The village stands on a plain, on the point between Batenkill and Black creek, 30 ms. NNE. from Waterford, and is, alternately with Sandy Hill, the seat of justice for the co. It contains an academy.——Co., N. J., bounded by Delaware bay SW. and NW., Gloucester co. NE., and Cumberland co. SE. Length 20, mean width 15 ms.; area 300 sq. ms. Surface generally level, and soil, though sandy, productive. Chief town, Salem. Pop. in 1820, 14,022; in 1840, 16,024. Cent. lat. 39 33 N., lon. W. C. 1 50 E.——Town and seat of justice, Salem co., N. J., on Salem creek, 3½ ms. above its mouth. It has four churches and an academy; 34 ms. SSE. from Philadel-

phia. Lat. 39 32 N., lon. W. C. 1 35 E.——Creek of Salem co., N. J., rises in the centre of the co., and flows nearly W., passes Salem, and falls into Delaware bay 3½ ms. below. It is navigable for vessels of 50 tons to Salem.——Town, Wayne co., Pa., on Waullenpaupauk creek, 10 ms. W. from Mount Maria.——Lower tp. of Luzerne co., Pa., on the right bank of the Susquehannah river.——Tp., Westmoreland co., Pa., W. from Loyalhannon river, commencing 5 ms. N. from Greenburg.——One of the northern tps. of Mercer co., Pa., on Little Chenango creek. ——*West*, the northern tp. of Mercer co., Pa., contiguous to the preceding.——Village, near Roanoke river, Botetourt co., Va., 20 ms. SW. from Fincastle.——Town, Fauquier co., Va.——Town, Stokes co., N. C., planted and inhabited principally by Moravians, who have an academy for young ladies, resorted to from various parts of the Southern States, and situated 5 ms. E. by S. of Bethania, and about 100 W. by N. of Raleigh, the State capital.——Village, Sumter district, S. C., 12 ms. E. from Sumter.——Village, Baldwin co., Ga., on the left bank of Oconee river, nearly opposite Milledgeville.——Village, Clark co., Ga., 53 ms. N. from Milledgeville ——Village, Livingston co., Ky., about 15 ms. NE. from the mouth of Cumberland river.——NE. tp. and village, Ashtabula co., O. The tp. contains one or two iron works.——Tp., Jefferson co., Ohio. ——Tp., Tuscarawas co., O., on Muskingum river, containing the village of Gnadenhutten.——One of the northern tps. Muskingum co., O.——One of the eastern tps. Monroe co., O.——Tp., Washington co , O.——Tp., Meigs co., O.——Tp., Champaign co., O.—— Town, Columbiana co., O., 10 ms. northwestwardly from New Lisbon.——Tp., Warren co., O.——Village, Randolph tp., Montgomery co., O., 12 ms. NW. from Dayton.——Vill. and seat of justice, Washington co., Ia., on Big Blue river, 35 ms. NW. from Louisville, Ky. Lat. 30 37 N., lon. W. C. 9° W.——Village, Marion co., Ill., 40 ms. SSW. from Vandalia.——Village, Franklin co., Tenn., 28 ms. SE. from Murfreesborough.

Salem Fauquier, post village, in the northern part of Faquier co., Va.; by post road 63 miles W. from. W. C.

Salem, New.—See *New Salem*, O.

Salem Bridge, post office, New Haven co., Ct., by post road 49 ms. from Hartford.

Salem Centre, village in the E. part Westchester co., N. Y., 50 miles NNE. from the city of New York.

Salem Cross Roads, post office, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, nine miles N. from Greensburg.

Salembria, ancient Peneus, river of Greece, in Thessaly. Thessaly is in great part composed of the basin of the Salembria, 4,000 sq. miles, and a narrow slip of land along the Thermaic gulf. This beautiful stream rises, by innumerable torrents, in the mountains between Thessaly and Albania, and between Thessaly and Macedonia; these small streams uniting, the Salembria is a considerable river at Larissa, below which it pierces the chain of Ossa, and forms by its passage into the Ægean sea the classic vale of Tempe. The entire length of the Salembria is about 100 ms., but the basin from which it flows being circular, it is a large stream comparatively.

Salerno, seaport of Naples, capital of Principato Citeriore, with a university, principally for medicine. It is seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 27 ms. SE. of Naples. Lon. 14 53 E., lat. 40 35 N.

Salers, town of Fr., in the dep. of Cantal, and late province of Auvergne, among the mountains, 9 ms. N. of Aurillac.

Salford, Lower, tp., Montgomery co., Pa., between Skippack creek and the NE. branch of Perkiomen, 10 ms. NNW. from Norristown.

Salford, Upper, tp., Montgomery co., Pa., adjacent to Lower Salford, and W. from the NE. branch of Perkiomen.

Salies, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Gascony, remarkable for its springs of salt water, from which the white salt is made. It is 7 ms. W. of Orthes.

Salignac, town of France, in the dep. of Upper Vienne, and late province of Perigord, 10 ms. S. by W. of Limoges. Lon. 1 18 E., lat. 45 42 N.

Salignas, town of Spain, in Biscay, seated on the Deva, 8 ms. N. by E. of Vittoria, and 28 SSE. of Bilboa. Lon. 2 54 W., lat. 43 5 N.

Salina, town, Onondaga co., N. Y., about 50 ms. W. from Utica, on Onondaga lake. The tp. spreads around Onondaga lake, and embraces the villages of Salina, Liverpool, and most of the very rich salt springs in the neighborhood. Salina village stands on the E. side of the lake, and is connected with the Erie canal by a side cut of one mile and a half. Liverpool, 4 ms. NW. from Salina, is about similar in size and population. The amount of salt works in operation exceeds one hundred and thirty, and may be increased to any necessary amount. Gypsum also abounds in this vicinity. Pop. of the tp. in 1840, 11,013.—See *Syracuse*.

Saline, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean. It consists of two high mountains joined together at the base, and lies NW. of the island of Lipari.——Southern tp., Columbiana county, Ohio, so called on account of salt springs found within its limits, along the banks of Yellow creek. ——Village, Randolph county, Illinois.——River, Arkansas, rises about 20 ms. NE. from the warm springs of Ouachitta, and, flowing nearly S., falls into Ouachitta at about N. lat. 33 40.——River, Arkansas, a branch of the Little river of the North. ——River, Louisiana, rises in the parish of Natchitoches, flows S., and joins Black Lake river to form the Rigolet de Bon Dieu.——River, Illinois, rises in White and Franklin cos., flows SE. into Gallatin co., and falls into Ohio river 18 miles below the mouth of Wabash. It is navigable to its main forks, 30 miles. The United States possess salt works near its banks, 20 miles from the Ohio. ——Village at the United States salt works, near Saline river, Gallatin co., Illinois, about 12 miles above its mouth, and by post road 115 ms. SSW. from Vandalia.

Salines, village, St. Genevieve co., Missouri, 4 miles below St. Genevieve. In its vicinity are extensive salt works.

Salins, town of France, in the dep. of Jura, and late province of Franche Comte, remarkable for its salt works, the largest of which is in the middle of

Champlain canal is connected with the Hudson. It is compactly built. For pop, see *Kingsbury*.

Sandy Grove, village, Chatham co., N. C.

Sandy Hook, Monmouth co., N. J., 18 ms. S. from N. Y. Lon. W. C. 3 1 E., lat. 40 30 N. It is the S. point of entrance into Raritan bay and N. Y. harbor, with a light-house.——Village, Culpeper co., Va.

Sandy Lake, creek, and tp., Mercer co., Pa. The tp. is on the E. border of the co., S. from French Creek tp.——Lake of the NW. Territory of the U. S, forming one of the links in the chain of intercommunication between Lake Superior and Mississippi river. It receives W. Savannah river from the NE., and discharges Sandy Lake river from the SW.

Sandy Lake river, river of the NW. Territory of the U. S., flows from Sandy lake, and enters Mississippi river at lat. 47° N. See *St. Lawrence basin*. At its outlet from Sandy lake the U. S. SW. Company have an establishment.

Sandy Mount, village, Baltimore co, Md.——Village, Greenville co., Va., by post road 77 miles S. from Richmond.

Sandy river.—See *Big Sandy*.

Sandy Run, and post office, southern part of Lexington district, S. C.

Sandy Spring, or *Stabler's*, post office, Montgomery co., Md, near the road from Baltimore to Rockville, 28 ms. from the former, 9 from the latter, and 20 ms. nearly due N. from W. C. The Society of Friends have a meeting house at this place. The vicinity of Sandy Spring is elevated above tide water in the Potomac about 500 feet. Lat. 39 7 N.——Village, Adams co., O., by post road 110 ms. SSW. from Columbus.

Sandytown, village, Sussex co., N. J., by post road 85 ms. N. from Trenton.

Sandyville, village, Tuscarawas co., Ohio, by post road 136 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Sanford, town, York county, Me., 24 ms. N. from York.

Sanford and Lumsden's Store, post office, Hancock co., Ga., 20 ms. eastward from Milledgeville.

San Francisco Quibido, capital city of the province of Citaro, of Colombia. This town is situated on the Atrato, 460 ms. by water above the mouth of that stream.

Sangamon, river of Illinois, rises by numerous branches near the centre of the State, and, flowing NW., unite, and, turning W., enters the left side of Illinois river at lat. 40 10 N. It is navigable upwards of 100 ms.——Co., Ill., on Sangamon river, bounded S. by Montgomery and Morgan, and W. by Fulton. Chief town, Springfield.——C. H., and post office, Sangamon co., Illinois, by post road 77 ms. NNW. from Vandalia.

Sangar, Strait of, separates the island of Niphon from that of Jesso, and, extending in a winding direction from W. to E., unites the Sea of Japan, or Corea, to the Pacific ocean. It lies nearly on lat. 40° N., and between lon. 139° and 141° E.

Sangerfield, town, Oneida co., N. Y., 15 ms. S. by W. from Utica. Pop. in 1810, 1,324; and in 1820, 2,011.

Sangerville, town, Penobscot co., Me., 38 ms. NW. from Bangor.

Sanen, or *Guessenay*, town of Switzerland, in Bern.

Sanguessa, town of Spain, in Navarre, seated on the Arragon, 20 ms. SE. of Pampeluna Lon. 1 17 W., lat. 42 34 N.

Sanhedrim, highest judicial council or tribunal among the Jews. It consisted of 71 members, including the high priest, who was president. There is little rational doubt but that the 70 elders, or council, instituted by Moses, was the origin of the Sanhedrim.

San Louis Potosi.—See *Potosi, San Louis*.

Sanore Bancabour, town of the Mysore country, in the E. Indies, 117 ms. E. by N. of Goa. Lon. 75 44 E., lat. 15 39 N.

Sanquhar, borough of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with a coal trade, and a manufacture of worsted mittens and stockings, seated on the small river Nith, 24 ms. N. of Dumfries. Lon. 3 36 W., lat. 55 30 N.

Sanscrita, or, as usually written, *Sanscrit*, supposed original and general language of south-eastern Asia. It is still the learned languages of India, and the radix of those now spoken. Those who have studied the Sanscrit, especially Sir William Jones, give it the preference of all languages, dead or living.

Santa Clara, island of South America, in the South Pacific ocean, and in the Bay of Guayaquil, 90 ms. W. of Guayaquil. Lon. 82 36 W., lat. 2 18 S.

Santa Cruz, seaport on the E. side of Teneriffe, on a fine bay of the same name. Lon. 16 26 W., lat. 28 27 N.——Seaport of Africa, on the coast of Morocco, with a fort. It is seated at the extremity of Mount Atlas, on Cape Agner. Lon. 10 7 W., lat. 30 38 N.——One of the Caribbee islands. Lon. 64 35 W., lat. 17 45 N.——Island in the S. Pacific ocean, one of the most considerable of those of Solomon, being 250 ms. in circumference. Lon. 130° W., lat. 10 21 S.——Seaport on the N. side of the island of Cuba, in the W. Indies, 60 ms. E. of Havana. Lon. 81 10 W., lat. 23 10 N.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra, town of S. America, in Peru, and capital of a government of that name, in the audience of Los Charcos, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a country abounding in good fruits, on the river Guapy, 300 ms. E. of Plata. Lon. 59 55 W., lat. 19 46 S.

Santa Fe, capital of New Mexico, in N. America, seated among mountains, near the Rio del Norte, 950 ms. N. of Mexico. Lon. 106 35 W., lat. 35 32 N.

Santa Fe de Bogota, town of S. America, and the capital of New Granada. It is seated on the river Madelana, in a country abounding in corn and fruit, with mines of silver in the mountains, 360 ms. S. of Carthagena, and 200 NE. by E. from Buenaventura, on the Pacific ocean. Lon. 74 30 W., and 4 35 E. W. C., lat. 3 58 N.

Santarem, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on a mountain, near the river Tajo, in a country fertile in wheat, wine, and oil. It was taken from the Moors in 1447, and is 44 ms. NE. of Lisbon. Lon. 8 25 W., lat. 39 2 N.

Santee river, river of considerable magnitude,

having its sources in the Appalachian mountains, at N. lat. 36° W., lon. 5° from W. C., and, falling into the Atlantic ocean at N. lat 33 12 W., lon. 2° from W. C., it consequently runs through 3° of lat. and 3° of lon., having an entire length of 250 ms. by comparative courses, and draining about 11,000 sq. ms. The Santee is formed by the united streams of the Wateree and Congaree rivers, both originating in the Appalachian mountains. The Wateree, in the higher part of its course, is known by the name of Catawba, and the Congaree is formed by the Saluda and Broad rivers. The Santee is navigable by sloops a considerable distance above the main fork, and steamboats ascend at high water to Columbia, on the Congaree.

Santiago, ancient Tolollan, river of Mexico, rising about 23 ms. NW. from the city of Mexico, on the table land of Anahuac, flows through or drains part of the intendencies of Mexico, Guanaxuato, Guadalaxara, and Valladolid. From its source in the mountains it flows NW. along the NE. part of Valladolid, turns W. near Queretaro, and in that direction to the head of Lake Chapala, in a distance of 70 ms.; separates Valladolid from Guanaxuato. At the head of Lake Chapala it enters Guadalaxara, through which it winds NW. by W. 250 ms., and, after an entire course of about 370 ms., falls into the Pacific ocean at the city of San Blas. Santiago is by far the largest stream of Mexico; it is navigable for some distance from its mouth, but the adjacent country is thickly wooded, uncultivated, and unhealthy.

Santillano, seaport of Spain, in Asturias de Santillana, of which it is the capital, seated on the Bay of Biscay, 50 ms. E. of Orviedo, and 200 NW. of Madrid. Lon. 4 32 W., lat. 43 34 N.

Santorini, island of the Archipelago, to the N. of Candia, and to the S. of Nio. It is 8 ms. in length, and nearly as much in breadth; and near it are three or four other small islands, each of which bear evident marks of a volcanic origin, being all covered with pumice stones. It produces plenty of barley, cotton, and wine, in which, and the cotton manufactures, its trade consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, and it has neither oil nor wood. The inhabitants are all Greeks, about 10,000 in number, and, though subject to the Turks, they choose their own magistrates. Pyrgos is the capital. Lon. 26 1 E., lat. 36 10 N.

Saonne, Upper, dep. of Fr., including part of the late province of the Isle of France. It takes its name from a river, which rises in Mount Vosges, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons. The capital is Vesoul.

Saonne and *Loire*, dep. of France, including part of the late province of Burgundy. Macon is the capital.

Saoigis, town of Italy, in Piedmont, situated on the summit of a rock. Lon. 7 33 E., lat. 36 38 North.

Sapienza, three small islands, and a cape, near the S. coast of the Morea. The largest island was anciently called Sphacteria. The pirates of Barbary conceal themselves behind it, to surprise vessels which come from the Gulf of Venice or the coast of Sicily. Lon. 22 35 E., lat. 36 50 N.

Sara, creek, La., in New Feliciana, rises in the State of Mississippi, near Woodville, and flowing S., crosses lat. 31° N., and falls into the Mississippi at St. Francisville, after an entire course of 25 miles.

Saragossa, city of Spain, in Arragon, with a university. It is said to have been built by the Phœnicians; and the Romans sent a colony hither in the reign of Augustus, whence it had the name of Cæsar Augustus, which by corruption has been changed into Saragossa. It is 137 ms. W. of Barcelona, and 150 NE. of Madrid. Lon. 28′ W., lat. 41 53 N.

Saranac, small river, N. Y., rises in Essex and Franklin cos., flows into Clinton, and falls into Lake Champlain at Plattsburg, after a comparative course NE. of 60 ms.

Saratof, government of Russia, formerly a province of Astracan. It contains eleven districts, of which that of the same name is the principal.——Town of Russia, capital of the government of the same name. It is seated on the side of a mountain, near the river Volga, 220 ms. S. of Kasan, and 300 NW. of Astracan. Lon. 49 25 E., lat. 52 4′ North.

Saratoga, co., N. Y., bounded by the Hudson river NE. and E., Mohawk river S., Schenectady co. SW., Montgomery and Hamilton W., and Warren N. Length 40 ms., mean width 20; area 800 sq. ms. Surface very diversified, as is the soil. Some parts towards the Mohawk are sandy, but in general the soil is alluvial and loam, and productive in grain, pasturage, and fruit. It is drained by numerous creeks, and almost encircled by the Sacondago, Hudson, and Mohawk rivers. Chief towns, Ballston and Waterford. Pop. in 1820, 36,052; and in 1840, 40,553. Central lat. 43 5 N., lon. W. C. 3 5 E.

Saratoga, town, Saratoga co., N. Y., about 35 ms. N. from Albany. Pop. in 1820, 1,909.

Saratoga Springs, village, Saratoga co., N. Y., formerly the western part of Saratoga. In this tp. are the much celebrated springs and handsome village in this vicinity. Persons directing letters ought to carefully distinguish between Saratoga and Saratoga Springs.—See *Ballston*. The accommodations at Saratoga for travellers are spacious and elegant. Pop. in 1820, 1,293.

Saratoga, lake, Saratoga co., N. Y., 9 ms. long, and mean width 2. It receives the Kayadarosoras from the W., and discharges into Hudson by Fish creek, 4 ms. E. from Ballston Spa.

Sarbourg, town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Sare, 8 ms. S. of Treves. Lon. 5 40 E., lat. 49 37 N.——Town of Fr., in the dep. of Meurth, and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Sare. Longitude 9° E, lat. 48 46 North.

Sarbruck, town of Fr., in the dep. of Moselle, and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Sare, 14 ms. ESE. of Sarlouis, and 40 E. by N. of Metz Lon. 7 2 E., lat. 49 14 N.

Sardam, seaport of N. Holland, where there are vast magazines of timber for building ships, and naval stores, with a great number of shipwrights. Peter the Great resided in this town while he worked as a shipwright, and his hut is still to be seen. Sardam is seated on the Wye, 7 ms. NW. of Amsterdam. Lon. 45° E., lat. 52 28 N.

Sardinia, island of the Mediterranean, 142 ms. from N. to S., and 80 from E. to W. The soil is

fertile in corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives. See *Italy*, p. 433.

Sardinia, kingdom of Europe.—See *Italy*, pages 432 and 433.

Sardinia, village, Niagara co., N. Y.

Sardo, town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia. It was formerly called Sardis, and was the capital of Lydia. It was one of the seven churches of Asia, celebrated in the book of Revelation. It now contains only a few wretched huts. There are also a few Christians, who employ themselves in gardening, but they have neither church nor priest. It is 70 ms. E. of Smyrna. Lon. 28 30 E., lat. 28 44 North.

Sare, river which rises at Salm, in Fr., runs N. into Germany, and falls into the Moselle, a little above Treves.

Sarecto, town and seat of justice, Duplin co., N. C., about 50 ms. N. from Wilmington.

Sarepta, colony of, flourishing colony of Moravian brethren, seated on the banks of the little river Sarpa, in the Russian government of Saratov, to which the founders have given the name of Sarepta, borrowed from the sacred writers. The beginning of this settlement is dated in 1765, and in the same year the most distinguished privileges were granted it by the imperial court. From some recent accounts, the privileges granted to the United Brethren by Catharine II. have been revoked. It is 8 ms. from Tzaritsin.

Sargans, town of Switzerland, capital of a co. of the same name, in the canton of Zuric. It is seated on the top of a hill, and near it are mineral springs, good for various diseases.

Sargel, large and ancient seaport of the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Tremesen, 25 ms. SSW. of Algiers. Lon. 2 15 E., lat. 36 30 N.

Sarguemine, town of Fr., in the dep. of Moselle, seated on the Sare, 9 ms. from Sarback. Lon. 7 6 E., lat. 49 8 N.

Sari, ancient town of Persia, in Mesanderan, 20 ms. SW. of Ferabad.

Sark, little island belonging to Great Britain, on the coast of Normandy, situated between Guernsey and Jersey.——River of Scot., which rises in the E. part of Dumfriesshire, and for many ms. forms the boundary with England.

Sarlat, town of Fr., in the dep. of Dordogne, and late province of Parigord, 27 ms. SE. of Perigueux, and 87 E. by N. of Bordeaux. Lon. 1 19 E., lat. 44 5 N.

Sarlouis, town of Fr., in the dep. of Moselle, seated on the isthmus of a peninsula formed by the river Sare, 20 ms. E. of Thionville, and 32 NE. of Metz. Lon. 6 48 E., lat. 49 21 N.

Sarnen, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Underwalden, seated on a lake of that name. It is 9 ms. S. of Lucerne. Lon. 8 7 E., lat. 46 9 N.

Sarno, river of the kingdom of Naples, which rises near Sarno, and falls into the Bay of Naples. ——Town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. It is seated on the Sarno, near its source, 12 ms. NE. of Salerno, and 20 SE. of Naples. Lon. 14 49 E., lat. 40 46 N.

Saros, strong castle in Upper Hungary, in a co. of the same name, seated on the Tariza, at the foot of Mount Krapach, 5 ms. NNW. of Eperies.

Sarp, or *Sarpen*, town of Norway, in the province of Christianeand. It is situated in the neighborhood of a cataract, 10 ms. WSW. of Frederickstadt. Lon. 10 47 E., lat. 59 9 N.

Sarreal, town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Francoli, in the neighborhood of which are quarries of alabaster so transparent that windows are glazed with it. Lon. 2° E., lat. 41 30 N.

Sarsana, town of Italy, in Romagna, 138 ms. NW. of Rome. Lon. 12 14 E., lat. 43 59 N.

Sarsina, episcopal town of Italy, in Romagna, 11 ms. WSW. of Rimini. Lon. 12 32 E., lat. 44° North.

Sarte, dep. of Fr., including the late province of Maine. It takes its name from a river which joins the Maine and the Loire above Angers. The capital of the dep. is Mans.

Sarum, New.—See *Salisbury*.

Sarum, Old, ancient borough of Eng., in Wilts. One farm-house is all that remains of this town, which yet sends two members to Parliament. It is 2 ms. N. of Salisbury. Lon. 1 42 W., lat. 51 7 N.

Saverden, town of Fr., in the dep. of Moselle, seated on the Sare, 18 ms. S. of Sarbruck. Lon. 7 7 E., lat. 48 58 N.

Sarwar, town of Lower Hungary, capital of a co. of the same name, seated on the Raab, at its confluence with a small river. It is 50 ms. W. by N. of Buda. Lon. 16 48 E., lat. 47 30 N.

Sarzana, strong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It was given to the Genoese by the great Duke of Tuscany, in lieu of Leghorn. It is seated at the mouth of the Magra, 50 ms. SE. of Genoa. Lon. 9 52 E., lat. 44 8 N.

Saseram, town of Hindoostan proper, in Bengal, seated at the foot of a mountain, near a great lake, 50 ms. SE. of Benares. Lon. 86 44 E., lat. 26 10 N.

Saskachawaine, great river of North America, is formed by two large branches, both rising in the Chippewan mountains, and flowing generally to the E. After a comparative course of 600 miles, they unite at lon. W. C. 27 30 W.; the united streams flow thence 200 ms. into the NW. bay of Lake Winnipec. The Severn, flowing from the eastern side of Lake Winnipec, is the continuation of the Saskatchawaine and Assiniboin rivers.—See *Severn* and *Assiniboin*.

Sassafras, river of Md., rises on the confines of Del., and, flowing W. between Kent and Cecil cos., falls into Chesapeake bay, 11 miles S. from the mouth of the Susquehannah.

Sassari, city of Sardinia, capital of the territory of Lugari. It contains 30,000 inhabitants. It is seated in a plain, 6 ms. N. of Alghcr. Lon. 8 39 E., lat. 40 46 N.

Sassebes, strong town of Transylvania, capital of a co. of the same name, seated at the confluence of two rivers, which fall into the Maroch. Lon. 26 40 E., lat. 46 26 N.

Sassoan Ghent, strong town of the kingdom of Belgium, in Flanders. It has fine sluices, and is seated on a canal which communicates with Ghent, about 8 miles N. from it. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark to that town. Lon. 3 49 E, lat. 51 11 N.

Sassuolo, town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, on the Seccia, 10. ms. SW. of Modena. Lon. 11 11 E., lat. 44 28 N.

Satalia, strong seaport of Turkey in Asia and Natolia, on the coast of Caramania. It is divided

into three towns. The surrounding country is very fertile, and the citrons and oranges are very fine. It is 150 miles W. by S. of Cogni, and 265 S. by E. of Constantinople. Lon. 32 21 E., lat. 37 1 N.

Satellite, Latin, *satelitis*; originally meaning a guard. In astronomy, the term is used for secondary planets, of which the earth's moon is the most noted.

Satgong, or *Satagong*, village of Hindoostan proper, in Bengal, on a creek of the Hoogly river, about 4 ms. NW. of Hoogly.

Satilla, river of Georgia.—See *St. Illa*.

Sattarah, town of the Deccan of Hindoostan, in the province of Visiapour, formerly the capital of the Mahrattah State. It lies near the E. foot of the Ghauts, and near the most distant source of the river Kistnah, 63 miles S. of Poonah, and 77 W. of Visiapour. Lon. 74 8 E., lat. 17 45 N.

Saucon, Lower, extreme S. tp. of Northampton co., Pa.

Saucon, Upper, extreme SE. tp. of Lehigh co., Pa., on Saucon creek.

Saugatuck, one of the three harbors of Fairfield, in Fairfield co., Conn. The village stands at the mouth of Saugatuck river, 7 miles SE. from Fairfield.

Saugerties, town, Ulster county, New York. The village is situated on Hudson river, above the mouth of Esopus creek, 13 miles NNE. from Kingston.

Saugus, tp., Essex co., Mass., 10 ms. E from Boston.

Saulgen, town of Germany, in Suabia, capital of a co. of the same name, which belongs to the Baron of Walburg.

Saulieu, town of Fr., in the dep. of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy. It is seated on an eminence, 25 miles W. of Dijon, and 142 SE. of Paris. Lon. 4 7 E., lat. 47 17 N.

Sault de St. Marie, or *Falls of St. Mary's*, village at these falls, between Lakes Superior and Huron.—See *St. Mary's*, Michigan.

Saumur, town of Fr., in the dep. of Maine and Loire, and late province of Anjou. Here is a famous bridge over the Loire, consisting of 12 elliptic arches, each 60 feet in diameter. It is 22 ms. SE. of Angiers, and 160 SW. of Paris. Lon. 4' W., lat. 47 15 N.

Saunders, Cape, cape of Sandwich Land, in the Southen ocean. Lon. 36 57 W., lat. 54 6 S.

Saunders Isle, island near S. Georgia, in the Southern ocean. Lon. 26 38 W., lat. 58° S.

Sauquoit, village, Oneida co., N. Y.

Saurungpour, town of Hindoostan proper, in the province of Malwa, 42 miles NNE. of Indore, and 43 NE. of Ougien. Lon. 76 32 E., lat. 23 35 N.

Sauves, town of Fr., in the dep. of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, seated on the Vidoure, 12 ms. SW. of Alais.

Savage Island, in the S. Pacific ocean, so named by Captain Cook, from the inhospitable behaviour of its inhabitants. It is 35 ms. in circumference. Lon. 169 37 W., lat. 19 1 S.

Savannah, river, forms a part of the divisional line which separates Georgia from South Carolina. Its course is nearly from NW. to SE. It is formed principally of two branches, the Tugaloo and Keowee, which spring from the mountains. It is navigable for large vessels up to Savannah, and for boats of 100 feet keel as far as Augusta. It falls into the ocean at Tybee bar, in latitude 31 57 N., where it has 16 feet water at half tide. The Savannah river has its most remote sources in the Appalachian slopes, opposite to those of Tennessee, and interlocking with those of Chattahoochie and Alatamaha to the southward and those of Saluda northward.

Savannah, city of Georgia, and formerly the seat of government. It is situated on the SW. side of Savannah river, in Chatham county, in lat. 32 5 N., lon. 81 24 W., and about 15 ms. from the ocean. The town is accounted healthy for so hot a climate, being seated on a bluff in a bend of the river, and elevated considerably above the surrounding plantations. The wet mode of cultivating rice, it is supposed, contributed much to the insalubrity of the summer and autumn seasons in Savannah. In 1817, the citizens of that town voted $70,000 to induce the proprietors of rice farms in the vicinity to abandon the wet, and adopt the dry, mode of culture. Vessels of large burden can moor close to the town, but, from its vicinity to the ocean, they are often exposed to tremendous floods.

Progressive population of Savannah.

In 1810—	Whites	2,590
	Colored persons	2,725
	Total	5,315
In 1820—	Whites	3,866
	Free colored persons	582
	Slaves	3,075
	Total	7,523
The aggregate of 1840		11,214
Comprising—	Whites	5,888
	Colored persons	5,326
	Total	11,214

Savannah is, by post road, 658 ms. nearly SW. from Washington city, 189 SE. by E. from Milledgeville, and 100 SW. from Charleston, South Carolina. Lat. 32 3 N., lon. W. C. 4 4 W.

Savannah, name of two small rivers of the NW. territory of the United States, one a head branch of St. Louis, and the other of Sandy Lake rivers. The two Savannah rivers approach so near each other as to leave only a short portage between them. See *Sandy Lake river* and *St. Louis river*.

Save, river of Germany, which has its source in Carniola, runs through that country from W. to E., separates Sclavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, and falls into the Danube at Belgrade. The Save has interlocking sources with the Adige and Drave. Comparative course about 400 miles SSE. The valley of the Save is to the S. of that of the Drave.

Savenat, town of France, in the dep. of Lower Loire, 18 ms. NW. of Nantes. Lon. 1 55 W., lat. 47 23 N.

Savendroog, strong and almost impregnable fortress of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Mysore. It is situated on the top of a vast rock, rising half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of

re 8 ms. in circumference, and divided at the mit by a chasm that forms it into two hills; e, having each its peculiar defences, serve as citadels, capable of being maintained independently of the lower works, which are also wonderly strong. Notwithstanding this, it was taken the English in December, 1791, after a siege of en days. It is 18 ms. W. of Bengalore.

Saverdun, town of Fr., in the dep. of Arriege, ed on the Arriege, 25 ms. SSE. of Toulouse. n. 1 36 E., lat. 43 14 N.

Saverne, town of France, in the dep. of Lower ne, and late county of Foix. It is seated at the of Mount Vosges, in a fertile country, which duces plenty of wine, 18 miles NW. of Strasg, and 120 E. of Paris. Lon. 7 33 E., lat. 48 N.

Savi Island.—See *Navigator's Islands*.

Savigliano, strong town of Piedmont, capital of rritory of the same name, on the Maira, 5 ms. of Fossano, and 26 S. of Turin. Lon. 7 44 lat. 44 30 N.

Savington, post office, Cecil county, Maryland. e name of this place has been changed to *Cecil*; which see.

Savona, town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. surrounding country is well cultivated, and unds in silks and all sorts of fruits. It is seated the Mediterranean, 20 miles SW. of Genoa. n. 8 20 E., lat. 44 18 N.

Savoniers, town of France, in the dep. of In and Loire, and late province of Touraine, 5 ms. Tours. Near it are caverns famous for their ifactions.

Savoy, duchy of Europe, between France and , forming a part of the kingdom of Sardinia.—article *Italy*, p. 432.——Town, Berkshire co., achusetts, 25 ms. NE. from Lenox. Pop. in 0, 852.

Saveterre, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower nees, and late province of Bearne, with an uined castle, 20 ms. WNW. of Pau.

Saveterre, town of Fr., in the dep. of Aveiron, late province of Bouergue, 12 ms. SE. from franche.

Savu, island in the Indian ocean, to which the h formerly had an exclusive trade. Lon. 122 ., lat. 10 35 S.

Sawpit, village, Westchester co., N. Y.

Saxe-Altenberg, *Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha*, *Saxe-engen*, and *Saxe-Weimar*, all derive their s from the same radix, and stand sovereign of Germany. We insert these States in alphabetical order.

Saxe-Altenberg, enclosed between the kingdoms ussia and Saxony, comprises 510 English , with a population of 104,000, with three of some note—Altenburg, the capital, pop.), Ronnebourg 4,000, and Eisenburg 4,000.

Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha is one of those scattered n States, the geography of which is so very t to comprehend. Besides the main body duchy, enclosed between Meiningen and ar, it possesses other detached but small ter, such as Lichtenburg, Volkerode, and Son. The whole duchy comprises 930 Eng. ms.. and a pop of 145,000, with its two Gotha and Cobourg, from which combined he name of the duchy. Gotha, with a pop. of 11,000, is regarded as one of the most beautiful cities of Germany, whilst the varieties of its manufactures and activity of its commerce have made it a point of reunion in central Germany. Cobourg, with a pop. of 8,000, is in other respects of less importance than Gotha, but still, however, ranks amongst the flourishing German cities.

Saxe-Meiningen, southward from the preceding, and bounded by Saxe-Cobourg, the Hessian circle of Smalcalde, and northern Bavaria, comprises 950 English sq. ms. and a pop. of 130,000, with the capital, Meiningen, pop. 5,000, Hildeburghausen 4,000, and Saalfield 3,000.

Saxe Weimar, though last in alphabetical order, is in every respect the principal State of Germany, with *Saxe* as pre-nomen. The grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar is divided into two provinces, Weimar and Eisnach. Weimar is separated into two parts by a part of Saxe-Altenburg, and bounded by the latter, the Prussian province of Saxony, Reuss, Saxe-Meiningen, and Schwartsbourg-Rudolstadt. Eisnach is situated between some possessions of Prussia, electoral Hesse, Saxe-Meiningen, and Bavaria.

The entire surface of the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar comprises 1,370 English sq. ms. Pop. 212,000. Government since 1816 a representative monarchy. Legislature meeting every third year. The people are active, industrious, and prosperous.

In the grand duchy there are, beside many villages, four towns of note—Weimar, Jena, Eisnach, and Apolda. Weimar, situated almost on N. lat. 51°, and on one of the higher branches of the Saale, with a pop. of 10,000, holds, perhaps, the highest literary rank of any city of Europe of equal population. In regard to industry and commerce, this fine little city also maintains the character we have already given to other German cities under the Saxon princes. Jena, with a pop. of 5,000, is more generally known than Weimar, from the celebrity of its university; is situated on the Schwarza, a higher branch of the Saale, and 12 Eng. ms. a little S. of E. from Weimar. Eisenach, situated on the Wena, a higher branch of the Weser, about 50 English miles almost due W. from Weimar, with a pop. of 8,000 and a celebrated seat of learning, and Apolda, celebrated for its manufactures, closes our general view of Saxe-Weimar.

Summary.

States.	Extent.	Pop.	Capitals.
Saxe-Altenburg -	510	104,000	Gotha.
Saxe-Cobourg -	930	145,000	Altenburg.
Saxe Meiningen -	950	130,000	Meiningen.
Saxe-Weimar -	1,370	212,000	Weimar.
	3,760	591,000	

Saxenburg, town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia. It is situated on the river Drave, 38 ms. W. of Glagenfort. Lon. 13 40, lat. 46 52 North.

Saxenhagen, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and co. of Schawenburg, 20 miles NW. of Hanover. Lon. 9 36 E., lat. 52 30 N.

Saxmunden, town of Eng., in Suffolk, on a

hill, 29 ms. NE. of Ipswich, and 89 NE. of London. Lon. 1 40 E., lat. 52 18 N.

Saxons, village, Abbeville district, S. C.

Saxony, once a general name for most of northern Germany, is now, as such, in great part obsolete, but, with the exception of a small but very respectable monarchy, having Prussia on the NE. and N., several small States of Germany W., Bavaria SW., and the Erze Geberg mountains, separating it from Bohemia, S. The slope of Saxony is northward, and, with but little exception, is drained by various confluents of the Elbe, the main volume of which latter, issuing from Bohemia, traverses Saxony. The kingdom lies between lat. 50 10 and 51 50; and lon. 13° E. of London traverses it between Dresden and Leipsic. The area of Saxony, as given by Larenaudiere, Balbi, and Huot, is about 5,570 English sq. ms., and pop. 1,400,000, which yields a distributive pop. exceeding 250 to the Eng. sq. m. Admirably supplied by rivers, and with a soil generally fertile, and climate dry and temperate, the people of Saxony are at once industrious and intelligent, and have availed themselves of the natural advantages of their country. Of these advantages, next to agriculture and manufactures, are the inexhaustible mineral resources and operations. Of mineral treasures found in the mines of Saxony may be named iron, silver, copper, lead, tin, arsenic, &c.

Manufactures are in an advanced state in this kingdom, and embrace cloths of linen, woolen, and silk and cotton; also hardware, and that to an extent embracing a large part of the various objects of human want, whether formed from earths or metals.

Principal city, *Dresden*, which the reader will see under its own head, as also *Leipsic*, *Chemnitz*, &c.

The following table exhibits the principal administrative divisions, cities, towns, and pop. of Saxony—the cities, capitals of circles, in small capitals.

Circles.	Pop.	Cities.	Pop.
Missuia	378,000	DRESDEN	70,000
		Meissien	4,500
		Pyrna	4,000
Leipsic	230,700	LEIPSIC	40,000
		Doebeln	4,000
Erzebirge	539,000	FREYBERG	12,000
		Frankenberg	3,000
		Chemnitz	16,000
		Zwickau	5,000
Voigtland	79,500	PLAUEN	7,000
		Reichenbach	3,500
Upper Lusatia	171,500	BAUTZEN	12,000
		Zittau	8,000

Saxton's River, a brook of Windham co., Vt., falling into Connecticut river immediately below Bellows Falls.

Saxton's River, village on the preceding stream, 4 ms. NW. from the village of Bellows Falls.

Sayamen Mountains, that part of the Altsian system which rises between the sources of the Selings.

Saybrook, ancient town, Middlesex co., Ct., settled by a colony directly from England, under the patronage of Lords Say and Brook as early as 1634. It is situated on the W. side of Connecticut river, 36 ms. E. of New Haven, and 45 S. by E. of Hartford, in lat. 41 15 N., and lon. 73 30 W. Pop. 1810, 3,996; in 1820, 4,165.

Saycock, one of the islands of Japan, divided from Niphon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reside in the little island of Disnia, which is on the west side of this. Lon. 132 28 E., lat. 34° N.

Sayn, town of Germany, in Treves, situated on a river of the same name, 6 ms. N. of Coblentz.

Saypan, one of the Ladrone islands; it is a large and pleasant island, lying between 140° and 150° E. lon., and in 15 22 N. lat.

SCALD, in the ancient Norse language, a poet.

Schagen, or *Scagerif*, promontory of N. Jutland, in Denmark, at the entrance of the passage out of the ocean into the Cattegate. From this cape a dangerous sand bank stretches out into the sea, upon which, in 1715, a tower was erected 64 feet high. Lon. 10 6 E., lat. 57 16 N.

Scala, episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore. It was a large city formerly, but is now greatly decayed. It is 6 ms. N. of Amalfi. Lon. 14 44 E., lat. 40 34 N.

Scala Nova, Gulf of, modern name of that bay of Asia Minor spreading W. from the city of Ephesus, and bounded S. by the island of Samos, and N. by the peninsula of Chisme.

Salva Nova, small maritime village of Asia Minor, 8 ms. SW. from Aisaluck, or the ruins of Ephesus. Scala Nova gives name to the gulf on which it stands, which, in its widest extent, is limited NW. by Cape Mastico, the southern point of the island of Scio, and on the SW. by the island of Nicaria.

Scalitz, or *Scala*, town of Upper Hungary, in in the co. of Poson. There is a very advantageous passage by it from Moravia to Hungary, and it is seated on the Marck, 50 ms. N. of Presburg. Lon. 17 17 E., lat. 49 4 N.

Scamachie, city of Russia, in Schirvan, about 24 ms. from the Caspian Sea. It is inhabited by Armenians and Georgians, 360 ms. S. from Astrachan. Lat. 40 27 N.

Scanderoon, or *Alexandretta*, town and seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in the Pachalic of Aleppo. It is situated on the eastern side of the gulf of the same name, 75 ms. NW. by W. from Aleppo. From position the harbor of this place is much frequented, though the climate is peculiarly unhealthy. From the lowness of the plain on which this town stands, it seems incapable of being rendered healthy, and in the hands of its present possessors hopeless. N. lat. 36 15, lon. 36 15 E. of London.

Scandinavia, a general, though somewhat vague name for that European peninsula lying between the Atlantic ocean, and Baltic sea, and gulf of Bothnia. This region, comprises Norway, Sweden, and Lapland, and extends in lat. from the extreme S. of Sweden 55° to the North Cape, 72° N., or through 17° of lat., stretching far into the Arctic regions. As I have observed in regard to Lapland, I may here repeat with addition. Scandinavia has been compared in regard to climate with Central Europe, whilst the real comparison ought to have been made with Northeastern Asia, including the whole of Kamtschatka with Greenland, Labrador, and all North America above

N. lat. 55°. Scandinavia has a length of about 1,200 ms., and at most a mean breadth of 260 ms.; area 240,000 sq. ms.. On this surface subsists 3,850,000 inhabitants.

To render these comparative estimates the more explicit and satisfactory, we here subjoin a table of Scandinavia, and such other parts of Northern Russia in particular as come under the influence, more or less intense, of the same laws of climate.

Countries.	*Population.*
Scandinavia - - -	3,850,000
Northern Denmark - - -	991,000
Northern Russia - - -	12,427,000
Scotland and its islands - -	2,092,000
Iceland - - - -	51,000
Total - - - -	19,411,000

The combined area on which exist this mass of upwards of 19 millions of civilized people exceeds but litle, if any, one million of sq. ms., yielding a distributive population of near 19½ to the sq. m. This space contains Edinburgh, in Scotland; Copenhagen, in Denmark; Stockholm, in Sweden; St. Petersburg and Moscow, in Russia; besides innumerable other flourishing cities, ports, marts, seats of science of the first order; and, in fine, all that can embellish and sweeten human life. If the reader will turn to page 294 of this work, he may satisfy himself by the use of the table on the area of the zones and rhumbs, that the whole land area of the earth above lat. 55° amounts to a large fraction above 18 millions of sq. ms. From these data we are taught that on less than one tenth of this space exist 19,411,000 civilized human beings. It may be doubted whether there exists on the remaining 17 millions of sq. ms. comprised in the northern regions a soul to a sq. m. Two millions of population would be an adequate estimate; and the far greatest number of these rude savages, or barbarians little above the savage.

It must be perfectly obvious from these elements that the true method to reach the causes of phenomena so remarkable as those, which give so much real superiority to one region of the earth over others of so much greater extent and similar position on the sphere, must be to compare these spaces with each other. China, Corea, and Japan, have been for unknown ages relatively to Northeast Asia, placed as Southern is to Northern Europe; yet Northeastern Asia has remained, as indeed has all Asia, comparatively N. of the Altaian mountains and E. of the Urals, desolate and barbarous. The polar regions of North America are still more stern, cold, and uninhabitable than those of Asia. Asia and Europe physically are only parts of one whole. That part of North America towards Behring's strait is relatively to that continent what Northern Europe is to Asia. But beyond Behring's strait westward, in place of a perennially open ocean, similar to the Atlantic, spreads an almost perennially frozen continent. It is true that, from very good authority, Northwestern America has a climate far more mild and genial than that of Northeastern North America. This is in perfect accordance with the now well-known effect of the greatly prevailing western winds. Effects uniformly following their cause, and in excess or defect, in proportion to the excess or defect of cause, Northwestern Europe exhibits the meliorating effects in excess, and Northeastern America, Greenland, and Northeastern Asia, the opposite excess. These are causes and effects arising from the permanent features and laws of nature, and must remain to determine the relative density and moral and intellectual condition of mankind until those features and laws are changed.

Scanio.—See *Schonen.*

Scaro, or *Scaren*, town of Sweden, in West Gothland, seated on the Lake Wenner, 66 ms. N. of Gottenburg. Lon. 12 42 E., lat. 58 16 N.

Scarborough, seaport and borough of Eng., in the N. Riding of Yorkshire. It has of late been greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, called the Scarborough Spa, and also sea bathing. It has a good harbor, possesses considerable trade, and is much engaged in the fisheries. It is 36 ms. NE. of York, and 237 N. of London. Lon. 15' W., lat. 54 18 N.——Town and fort on the island of Tobago.——Town, Cumberland co., Maine, on the S. side of Saco river, 14 ms. S. by W. of Portland, and 9 NE. of Biddeford. Pop. in 1810, 2,100; in 1820, 2,232.

Scardono, town of Turkish Dalmatia, on the E. bank of the river Cherca. It is 35 ms. NW. of Spalatro. Lon. 17 1 E., lat. 44 29 N.

Scarlino, town of Tuscany, on the sea coast, 5 ms. S. of Massa, and 10 ENE. of Piombino. Lon. 10 57 E., lat. 42 58 N.

Scaro, town of the island of Santorini. Lon. 25 58 E., lat. 36 10 N.

Scarpanto, ancient Carpathus, island of the Archipelago, 22 ms. long and 18 broad, lying SW. of Rhodes, and NE. of Candia. There are several high mountains; but it abounds in cattle and game, and has mines of iron, quarries of marble, and several good harbors. The Turks are masters of it, but the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. 27 40 E., lat. 35 45 N.

Scarpe, river of Fr. which has its source in Artois, and, flowing past Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, falls into the Scheldt.

Scarsdale, fertile tract of Eng., in the NE. part of Derbyshire, surrounded by barren rocks and mountains.

Sceptre, Greek, *skeptron*, from *skepto*, *staff of support*. It is evident from ancient authors, that sceptre originally meant a staff, but gradually became a symbol of power. Under the first or Merovingian race of French kings, the sceptre was a golden rod, surmounted with a cross. The *Baton* of French marshals comes thus.

Schaafstadt, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 8 ms. W. of Mersburg, and 26 W. of Leipsic. Lon. 11 36 E., lat. 51 10 N.

Schaffhausen, smallest canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N. and W. by Suabia, on the E. by the canton of Zurich and the bishopric of Constance, and on the S. by the same and Thurgaw. It is but 5 leagues in length and 3 in breadth, and contains 30,000 inhabitants. It produces all the necessaries, as wine, fish, wood, flax, horses, sheep, wool, black cattle, and deer. The principal article of trade is wine, the country abounding in vineyards; and as the canton affords but little corn, it is procured from Suabia, in exchange for wine.

Schaffhausen, town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It is seated on the Rhine, and owes its origin to the interruption of the navigation of that river by the cataract of Lauffen. It is remarkable for one of the most curious bridges in Europe, over the Rhine, connecting it with the other parts of Switzerland. Schaffhausen contains about 6,000 inhabitants, and is 22 ms. N. by E. of Zurich, and 39 E. of Basil. Lon. 3 41 E., lat. 47 39 N.

Schagticoke, town, Rensselaer co., N, Y., on the left bank of the Hudson, 11 ms. above Troy. Pop. in 1820, 2,522.

Schah, or Shach, or Shah, Persian title, equivalent to Khan.—See *Khan*.

Schalholt, episcopal town of Iceland, with a college. Lon. 22 20 W., lat. 64 40 N.

Schamachie, formerly a town of Persia, capital of Scirvan.—See *Scamachie*.

Schamanish or *Theomorphism*, the religion of the Hindoos. This system is now subdivided into three great branches, Shamanism proper, in Tartary, Mongolia, and Siberia; Fo, in Thibet, China, and Japan; and Buddism, in Indostan, Chin India, and many of the East India islands. Schamanism is the most extensive and probably most ancient religious system.

Schantz Sterney, fortress in the Russian Government of Wiburg, seated on the Neva, a little E. of Petersburgh. Lon. 31 15 E., lat. 60° N.

Scharanpour, or *Scharunpour*, town of northern Hindoostan, about 100 ms. a little W. of N. from Delhi. Lat. 30° N., and lon. 77° E. of London. Here the British E. India Company have or had a Botanic garden. It is stated, in the Encyclopædia of Geography, that this place is elevated 1,100 feet above the ocean. Mean annual temperature, 73° Fahrenheit. Monthly temperature:

January	52
February	55
March	67
April	78
May	85
June	90
July	85
August	83
September	79
October	79
November	64
December	55

This brief meteorological table is inserted as affording means of comparison with similar latitudes in the United States, Texas, Mexico, &c., and with S. America in lat. 30° and adjacent zones.

Scharding, town of Lower Bavaria, seated on the Inn, 7 ms. S. of Passaw. Lon. 13 36 E., lat. 48 21 N.

Scharnitz, fortified town of Germany, in the Tyrol. It is a passage of great importance, on the confines of Bavaria, 12 ms. N. of Inspruc.

Schauenburg, territory of Westphalia, 22 ms. long, and 10 broad, belonging to the landgravate of Hesse Cassel.

Schaunstein, town of Germany, in Franconia, and principality of Cullembach, 18 ms. NE. of Cullembach. Lon. 11 44 E., lat. 54 35 N.

Schaumberg, town and castle of Germany, in Lower Rhine, 23 ms. NNW. of Mentz, and 25 WSW. of Wetzlar. Lon. 8 2 E., lat. 50 14 N.

Scheiberg, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the neighorhood of which are mines of silver and iron. It is 4 ms. NE. of Schwartzburg.

Scheldt, considerable river of the Netherlands, which rises in France, in the late province of Picardy. It passes through Flanders, and divides into two branches below Fort Lillo, and both forming several islands, enter the German ocean.

Schellsburg, village, Bedford, co., Pa., on the main road from Bedford to Pittsburg, 9 ms. NNW. from the former. It is a small village consisting of a single street along the road.

Schelestadt, strong town of Fr., in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on the river Ill, 20 ms. SW. of Strasburg. Lon. 7 40 E., lat. 48 17 N.

Schella, town of Upper Hungary, seated on the Waag, 25 ms. NE. of Presburg. Lon. 18 17 E., lat. 48 32 N.

Schellenburg, fortress of Germany, in Bavaria, 22 ms. W. of Ingolstadt. Lon. 10 58 E., lat. 48 46 N.

Schelling, island of the United Provinces, in Friesland, lying at the entrance of the Zulder Zee. Lon. 5 10 E., lat. 53 20 N.

Schemnitz, town of Upper Hungary, one of the seven mountain towns, with three castles. It is famous for mines of silver and other metals; as also for its hot baths. Near it is a high rock of shining blue stone, mixed with green and some spots of yellow. It is 50 ms. NE. of Presburg.

Schenck, fortress of Dutch Guelderland, on the point where the Rhine divides into two branches, forming the Rhine proper and Waal. It is the centre of communication between Holland and Germany. Schenk is the ancient Burginatium, and the Quadriburgium of Amminianus Marcellinus. Lon. 5 26 E., lat. 51 55 N. On the ground of Quadriburgium the Dutch have constructed the fort of Schenk, a name so offensive (*pourquo*) to the fastidious delicacy of Boileau.—This place is named from its founder General Martin Schenck.

Schenectady, co., N. Y., bounded by Saratoga co. and Mohawk river NE., Albany co. S., Schoharie co. SW., and Montgomery NW. Length 20, mean width 12 ms., area 240 sq. ms. The Mohawk river flows obliquely through it, and affords much excellent alluvial soil near its banks. Other parts of the co. are hilly and broken with a mixed soil. Chief town, Schenectady. Pop. in 1820, 13,081. Central lat. 42 41 N., lon. W. C. 3° E.

Schenectady, city and seat of justice, Schenectady co, N. Y., on the right bank of the Mohawk, 15½ ms. by land NW. from Albany. It is one of the oldest towns in the State, being built nearly coeval with Albany. Many of the buildings are elegant, but, like all the ancient towns of N. Y., the old and new edifices are contrasts, exhibiting the advance in elegance and convenience effected in the course of upwards of a century. A fine and very substantial wooden bride here crosses the Mohawk. Union college stands a little to the NE. from the city. This institution was incorporated in 1794, and is now a very respectable

and prosperous institution. The college buildings are spacious, and calculated to accommodate 300 students. The site is pleasantly elevated, and near the Mohawk. The library contains above 500 volumes. In 1820 it was under the direction of a president, and four professors, one for moral philosophy, one for mathematics, one for the Greek and Latin languages, and one of modern languages, and two tutors. In 1820, the students amounted to 245. Pop. of the city of Schenectady, in 1810, 2,909; and in 1820, 3,939. This city contains a bank, 4 places of public worship, and near 600 dwelling-houses. Its position for commercial operations is very advantageous, which will be much enhanced by the canals now completed.

Schening, town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, seated in a fertile country, 10 ms. SE. of Wastena. Lon. 15 47 E., lat. 58 12 N.

Scheningen, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, 16 ms. N. of Halberstadt, and 18 ESE. of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11 25 E., lat. 52 22 N.

Scher, town of Germany, in Suabia, belonging to the baron of Walburg, seated on the Danube, 36 ms. SW. of Ulm. Lon. 0 23 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Scherding, town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated on the river Inn, 8 ms. S. by W. of Passaw.

Scheve, town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, seated at the mouth of a river, in the Gulf of Virk Fund.

Schiedam, town of Holland, on a canal, which communicates with the Maese, 4 ms. E. by S. of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 30 E., lat. 51 54 N.

Schika, strong town of Upper Hungary, in the co. of Neitra, seated on the river Waag.

markable for its agreeable position on the Aar, and

Schintznach, town of Switzerland, in Aargau, re- its waters, which flow warm from a rock. Near it, on a lofty eminence, are the ruins of the famous castle of Hapsburg.

Schiras, city of Persia, in Farsistan, and the capital of southern Persia. It is 3 ms. in length, but not so much in breadth, and is seated at the end of a spacious plain, surrounded by high hills, under one of which the town stands. It is 225 ms. S. of Ispahan. Lon. 54 20 E., lat. 29 40 N.

Schirvan, province of Russia, surrounded by Daghestan, by the Caspian sea, by Erivan, and by Georgia. It is 150 in length, and 90 in breadth. Schamachie in the capital.

Schism, Greek *schisma*, *schizo*, to cut up, or divide with considerable inflection, but with the same original meaning and application. This term is found in most European languages, and used to express religious divisions amongst those who continue to claim the same general title, after as well as before the division. As, for the most remarkable instances, separation of the Ten Tribes of Israel from Judah and Benjamin. Great division of the Mahometans into the sects of Omar and Ali. In the Christian church, separation of the Greek or Eastern, from the Latin, Roman, or Western church. Schism in the latter under Clement VII and Urban VI. Again: the most recent and best known schism was that called "the reformation," began A. D. 1517.

Schladen, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, 28 ms. ESE. of Hildesheim. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Schlangenberg, in Swedish, called by the Russians, Zmeiewskaia-Gora, mine and town of western Siberia, capital of the district of Semipalatnoi. Pop. 1,550. Lat. 51 9 N., lon. 82 9 E.

Schleussingen, town of Germany, in Franconia, and co. of Henneburg, seated on the Schleuss, 10 ms. SE. Smalkald. Lon. 11 2 E., lat. 50 43 N.

Schleyden, town of Germany, in Westphalia, 40 ms. N. of Treves. Lon. 6 40 E., lat. 50 25 N.

Schlitz, town of Germany, in Suabia, in a co. of the same name, situated on a small river, 7 ms. N. W. of Fulda. Lon. 9 40 E., lat. 50 45 N.

Schlussalfield, town of Germany, in Franconia, and bishopric of Wurtsburg. It is surrounded by the bishopric of Bamberg, and lies 13 ms. SE. of Bamberg. Lon. 10 58 E., lat. 48 54 N.

Schlusselburg, town of Russia, in the government of Riga, on the river Neva, near Lake Ladoga. It has a fortress, which is seated on an island, in the river, and is 36 ms. E. of Petersburg. Lon. 30 55 E., lat. 59 55 N.

Schmidberg, town of Bohemia, in Silesia, in the duchy of Jauer. Almost all the inhabitants are smiths, whence the place takes its name. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the source of the Bauber.

Schneeberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with considerable manufactures. It is seated on the Mulda, and is 7 ms. NW. of Schwartzburg.

Schoa —See *Shoa, and Africa, 2d col. of p.* 10.

Schodack, town, Rensselaer co., N. Y., containing 3,166 inhabitants in 1810; and in 1820, 3,493. It is situated on the E. side of Hudson river, 9 ms. below Albany.

Schodack Landing, village on the Hudson river, Rensselaer co., by post road 11 ms. below Albany.

Schœnbrun, Moravian missionary settlement on the Muskingum river, in Tuscarawas co., O., 3 ms. below New Philadelphia. The name signifies "clear spring."

Schoharie, river, N. Y., rises amongst the Katskill mountains, in Green co., by a number of creeks, which flow NW., and unite on the southern extremity of Schoharie co., and thence turning to a N. course about 45 ms., falls into the Mohawk 25 ms. above Schenectady.

Schoharie, co., N. Y., bounded by Albany E., Green SE., Delaware SW., Otsego W., Montgomery N., and Schenectady NE. Length 30, mean width 20, area 600 sq. ms. Surface generally hilly, but the soil productive in grain, fruits, and pasturage. Chief town, Schoharie. Pop. in 1820, 23,154; and in 1840, 32,358. Central lat. 42 33 N., lon. W. C. 2 32 E

Schoharie, village and seat of justice, Schoharie co., on the right bank of Schoharie river, 32 ms. W. from Albany. It stands on one of the rich flats of Schoharie. Pop. of the tp., 1820, 3,820; and in 1840, 5,534. Lat. 42 40 N., lon. W. C. 2 42 E.

Schoharie Kill, village in the western part of Green co., N. Y., by post road 61 ms. SW. from Albany.

Scomberg, town of Germany, in Treves, on a mountain, 15 ms. from Limbourg.

Schoneck, or *Schoeneck*, town of Germany, on the Nyms, 27 ms. N. of Treves. Lon. 6 26 E., lat. 50 12 N.

Schonen, *Scania*, or *Skone*, province of Sweden, bounded on the W. by the Sound, which separates it from Zealand, on the N. by Holland and Smoland, and on the E. and S. by Blekingen and the Baltic. It is 58 ms. long and 40 broad, and is a fertile country. Lunden is the capital.

Schongaw, town of Upper Bavaria, seated on the Lech, 30 ms. S. of Augsburg.

Schooley's mountain, mountain range and watering place, Morris co., N. J. The watering place and post office is in the southwestern angle of the co., about 20 ms. NE. from Easton, Pa.

Schoonhoven, strong town of Holland, with a commodious haven, on the Leck, where there is a productive salmon fishery, 14 ms. E. of Rotterdam. Lon. 4 54 E., lat. 51 58 N.

Schorndorf, town of Germany, in Suabia, in the kingdom of Wirtemburg, with salt springs, from which a great deal of salt is made. The French took this town in August, 1796. It is seated on the Rems, 12 ms. NE. of Stutgard. Lon. 8 54 E., lat. 48 56 N.

Schouten, islands in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of New Guinea. They were discovered by William Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. Lon. 136 25 E., lat. 46′ S.

Schowen, island of the kingdom of Holland, in Zealand, northeast of the isle of Walcheren. It is 15 ms. long, and 6 broad. Zuriczee is the capital.

Schroon, lake and post office.—See *Seroon Lake*.

Schulersburg, village, Cumberland co., Pa.

Schultze Range, village, Wood co., Va., 289 ms. W. from W. C.

Schuyler, lake of Otsego co., N. Y., 5 ms. by 1; it is one of the sources of Susquehannah river. ——Town, Herkimer co., N. Y., on Mohawk river, 84 ms. NW. by W. from Albany. Pop. 1820, 1,837.

Schuylersville, village, Saratoga co., N. Y., 24 ms. N. from Albany.

Schuylkill river.—See *Delaware*.

Schuylkill, co., Pa., bounded by Berks SE., Dauphin SW., Northumberland and Columbia NW., Luzerne N., and Northampton and Lehigh NE. Length 37, mean width 13 ms., area 475 sq. ms. Surface very hilly, generally, and in part mountainous. Soil, except near streams, or very partially, rough, rocky, and sterile. It is drained by the streams of Mahanoy, Mahantango, and Swatara, flowing into the Susquehannah, and by the head branches of Schuylkill. Chief town, Orwicksburg. Pop. 1820, 11,339; and in 1840, 29,052. Ctl. lat. 40 40 N., lon. W. C. 47′ E.

Schwalbach, village of Germany, in the co. of Nassau, frequented for its mineral waters, which are of a similar nature to those of the Spa. It is seated on the river Aa, 9 ms. N. of Mentz.

Schwartz, town of Germany, in Tyrol, famous for its mines of different metals. It is seated on the river Ill, 14 ms. NE. of Inspruc. Lon. 11 42 E., lat. 47 19 N.

Schwartzburg, town of Thuringia, and capital of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt. It is seated on the Schwartz, 22 ms. SE. of Erfurt, and 35 N. of Culembach. Lon. 11 30 E., lat. 50 40 N.

The two small though sovereign principalities of Schwarzburg are held by branches of the House of Saxe. Schwartzburg Rudoldstadt comprises an area of 400 English sq. ms., with a population of 57,000, and contains the capital, Rudoltstadt; pop. 3,000, and Frankenhausen 4,000. Schwartzbourg Sonderhausen comprises 340 English sq. ms., and a pop. of 48,000, and contains the capital, Sonderhausen; pop. 3,000, and Arnstadt 4,000.

Schwartzenburg, town of Germany, in Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, on the Lec, 25 ms. NW, of Nuremburg. Lon. 10 44 E., lat. 49 43 N.——Town of Switzerland, in Bern, 17 ms. SSW. of Bern. Lon. 7 1 E., lat. 46 40 N.

Schwiednitz, city of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, on an eminence, on the river Westritz, 22 ms. SW. of Breslaw, and 27 SE. of Lignitz. Lon. 16 54 E., lat. 50 46 N.

Schweinfurt, town of Germany, in Franconia. The environs are rich in cattle, corn, and wine; the inhabitants are Protestants, and carry on a large trade in wine, woolen and linen cloth, goose quills and feathers. It is seated on the river Maine, 25 ms. from Bamberg. Lon. 10 25 E., lat. 50 15 N.

Schweinmunder, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the isle of Usedom. Lon. 14 18 E., lat. 54 3 N.

Schweitz, canton of Switzerland, which gives name to them all. It is bounded on the W. by the lake of the Four Cantons, on the S. by the cantons of Uri, on the E. by that of Glarus, and on the N. by those of Zuric and Zug. The governments of Schweitz and Uri are entirely democratical, and nearly the same. They contain, including their subjects, 50,000 souls, and, in case of necessity, could furnish 12,000 militia. The same kind of soil, and the same productions, are common to the two cantons; purity of morals prevails, which can scarcely be imagined by the inhabitants of great and opulent cities. The Roman Catholic religion is here exclusively established. The canton suffered, in common with all Switzerland, when invaded by the French in 1798, being dreadfully wasted and desolated.

Schweitz, town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of that name, seated near the Waldstatter See, on a hill, with a large and magnificent church. It is 10 ms. SE. of Lucern. Lon. 8 39 E., lat. 46 55 N.

Schweitz, Lake of.—See *Waldstatter See*.

Schewelm, town of Germany, in Westphalia, with a medicinal spring near it. Lon. 7 25 E., lat. 51 10 N.

Schwerin, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, of which it is the capital. It is 35 ms. W. of Gustrow. Lon. 11 48 E., lat. 53 48 N.

Schwerte, town of Germany, in Westphalia, 38 ms. NNE. of Cologne. Lon. 7 15 E., lat. 51 38 N.

Schwinburg, town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Funen, 23 ms. SSE. of Odensee. Lon. 10 30 E., lat. 55 10 N.

Sciati, island of the Archipelago, near the coast

of Janus, 20 ms. to the N. of Negropont, and almost at the entrance of the Culf of Salonichi. It is 22 ms. in length, and 8 in breadth. Lon. 23 40 E., lat. 39 26 N.

Scienceville, village, Green co., N. Y., by post road 59 ms. SW. from Albany.

Seiglio, or *Scilla*.—See *Scylla*.

Scylla, cluster of islands and rocks, lying almost 10 leagues W. of Land's End, in Cornwall, and are easily discerned from it. Of these, only 5 or 6 are inhabited. The inhabitants principally subsist by fishing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. The chief of the islands is St. Mary's, which has a good port, is the best cultivated, and contains more inhabitants than all the rest put together. In this island and two or three others are various antiquities, particularly the remains of a temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres; but the greatest ornament is the light-house, which, with the gallery, is 51 feet high, and is a very fine column. The Scilly rocks have been fatal to numbers of ships entering the English channel. One of the most disastrous events of this kind happened in 1707, when Admiral Sir Cloudesly Shovel, with three men of war, perished, with all their crews. These islands are called Solingues by the French. Lon. 6 46 W., lat. 49 56 N.

Scilly, group of islands in the S. Pacific ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis, in 1767. Lon. 135 30 W., lat. 16 28 S.

Scimitar, village of Greece, in Livadia, about 7 ms. from Negrepont, and 12 from Thebes. It contains about 80 houses, inhabited by Greeks.

Scind.—See *Sindy*.

Scio, anciently called Chios, celebrated island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, NW. of Samos. It is 32 ms. long, and 15 broad, and a mountainous country, yet fruits of various kinds grow in the fields, such as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates, interspersed with myrtles and jessamines. The wine of Scio, so celebrated by the ancients, is still in great esteem, but the island is now principally distinguished by the profitable culture of the mastich; it has also some trade in silk, wool, cheese, and figs. Scio has recently become the scene of some disastrous events. In the summer of 1822, the Turks landed a force on the island, and massacred, or led into slavery, it is supposed, at least 30,000 persons, of both sexes, and all ages, and reduced most of the towns and villages to ruin. See *Chisme*. Before this sanguinary invasion, Scio was computed to contain 110,000 inhabitants.

Scio, seaport, the capital of an island of the same name. It is the best built town in the Archipelago, the houses being commodious, some of them terraced, and others covered with tiles. The castle is an old citadel, built by the Genoese. The harbor is a rendezvous for ships that go to or come from Constantinople; it will contain 80 vessels, and is protected by a low mole and two light-houses. It is seated on the E. side of the island, 47 ms. W. of Smyrna, and 210 SW. of Constantinople.

Scioto, river, the second in magnitude of those flowing entirely within the State of Ohio. It rises in Hardin, Marion, and Richland cos., runs first NE. 10 ms., thence SE. 30 ms, where it receives Little Scioto from the NE., and there it gradually turns to S. by E., and finally into a generally S. direction, 150 ms. further, to the Ohio river, between Portsmouth and Alexandria, by a mouth 150 yards wide. It is navigable 130 ms. This stream has its higher sources in Hardin, Marion, and Crawford cos., and its valley spreads between those of Miami on the W., and Muskingum E. The general course of Scioto is remarkably near due S., and also nearly on lon. 6° W. of W. C. The great central canal of Ohio follows the shores of the Scioto about 70 ms. direct, though something more following the inflections of the stream. Columbus, Circleville, Chillicothe, Piketon, and Portsmouth, are on the banks of Scioto.

Scioto, salt works, near the centre of Jackson co., Ohio, reserved by the U. S., about 28 miles SE. from Chillicothe.——One of the central townships of Ross co., O., containing the town of Chillicothe.——Tp., Delaware co., Ohio, on the W. side of Scioto river.——Tp., Pickaway co., Ohio.——Tp., Jackson co., O.——Co., O., bounded by Ohio river S., Adams W., Pike N., Jackson NE., and Lawrence E. Length 30 ms., mean width about 19, area 575 sq. ms. Surface broken, and soil of middling quality. Scioto river traverses it from N. to S. Chief town, Portsmouth. Pop. 1820, 5,749. Central lat. 38 50 N., lon. W. C. 6° W.

Scipio, village, Cayuga co., N. Y., on the E. side of Cayuga lake, 18 ms. NW. of Milton, 23 ms. SW. of Marcellus, 30 ms. W. of Tully; and in the neighborhood of Pompey, Sempronius, and many other tps. designated by great names of antiquity. Pop. in 1820, 8,105 ——Northern tp. of Meigs co., Ohio.

Scituate, town, Plymouth co., Mass., 8 ms. N. by W. of Marshfield, and 28 SE. of Boston. Pop. in 1820, 3,305.——Tp., Providence co., R. I., on the N. branch of Patuxet river, between Gloucester and Coventry. Pop. in 1820, 2,834.

Sciro, or *Sciros*, island of the Archipelago, W. of Mytelene. It is 15 ms. long, and 8 broad; is a mountainous country, but has no mines. The vines make the beauty of the island, and the wine is excellent; nor do the natives want wood. It contains only the village and convent of St. George, both built on a conical rock, 10 ms. from the harbor of St. George. The superior of the convent exercises despotic sway over the inhabitants, whose superstition is more excessive than that of the other Greeks in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are all Greeks, but the Cadi is a Turk.

Scenectady.—See *Schenectady*.

Selavonia, country of Europe, between the rivers Save, Drave, and Danube. It is divided into six cos., and belongs to Austria; it was formerly a kingdom, and is not above 75 ms. in breadth; but it is 300 in length, from the frontiers of Austria to Belgrade. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Rascians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Sclavonia is the mother of four others, namely: those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia.

Scone, or *Scoone*, village of Scot., in Perthshire, on the E. side of the river Tay, N. by W. of Perth. It is 30 ms. N. of Edinburgh.

Schonondoa, village, Oneida co., N. Y.

Scopelo, island of the Archipelago, 5 ms. E. of

Sciati, and 17 N. of Negropont. It lies at the entrance of the Gulf of Salonica, and is 10 ms. long and 5 broad. It is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and contains 12,000 inhabitants, who are almost all Greeks.

Scopia, or *Uscapia*, archiepiscopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, seated on the Vardar, over which is a bridge of 12 arches, 67 ms. WSW. of Soffa. Lon. 22 25 E., lat. 42 10 N.

Scotch Plains, village in the southwestern part of Essex co., N. J., 15 ms. SW. by W. from Newark, and 42 NNE. from Trenton.

Scotland, or *North Britain*, the northern of the two kingdoms into which the island of Great Britain was formerly divided. It is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic ocean, N. by the North sea, E. by the German ocean, SE. by England, and S. by the Irish sea. To Scotland also appertain the islands on its western coast, called the Hebrides or Western islands, and those to the NE., called the Orkney and Shetland islands. From N. to S. it extends 270 ms., and its greatest breadth is 150, but in some places not above 30, and no part is distant above 40 ms. from the coast. Scotland is divided into two districts, the Highlands and the Lowlands; the former is applied to the mountainous part to the N. and NW., the latter to the more level district on the E. and SE. But nature seems to have pointed out three grand divisions in Scotland. The first, or N. division, is formed by a chain of lakes, which cross the country from the Frith of Murray, to the island of Mull, in a SW. direction; the second, or middle division, is bounded on the S. by the Friths of Forth and Clyde, and the great canal by which they are united; on the S. side of this boundary is the third or S. division. The N. division is chiefly an assemblage of vast dreary mountains; not, however, without some fertile valleys on the northern and eastern shores. The middle division is traversed in different directions by several ranges of mountains; and, though cultivation here is also found chiefly on the eastern shore, yet of this division, as well as of the former, the arable land bears a small proportion to the mountainous and barren tracts. The S. division has a great resemblance to England, and, with respect both to the general aspect of the country, and to the progress of cultivation, exhibits every kind of rural variety. Scotland will be found connected with article *Great Britain*, at pp. 365 and 6, in what regards its political divisions and population.

Scotland Neck, post office, Halifax co., N. C. This village is so named from a bend of Roanoke, forming the extreme eastern angle of the co., about 40 ms. by water below Halifax, and by post road 100 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Scotland Society, town, Windham co., Ct., between Windham and Canterbury, by post road 34 ms. a little S. of E. from Hartford.

Scott, NW. corner town, Cortlandt co., N. Y. extending from the head of Skeneatelas lake, 25 ms NE. from Ithaca. Pop. in 1820, 775.——Village, Adams co., Ohio, by post road 107 ms. SSW. from Columbus.

Scott, co., Va., bounded by Tennessee S., Lee co., Va., W., Cumberland mountains or Virginia N., Russell co., Va., NE., and Washington SE. Length 40 ms., mean width 28; area about 1,000 sq. ms. It is drained by Powell's, Clinch, and Holston rivers, with their numerous confluents. Surface generally hilly or mountainous. Chief town, Estleville. Pop. in 1820, 4,263; and in 1840, 7,303. Central lat. 36 47 N., lon. W. C. 5 40 W.

Scott, co., Ky., bounded by Fayette SE., Woodford SW., Franklin W., Owen N., and Harrison NE. Length 14 ms., mean width 13; area about 170 sq. ms. Soil highly productive. Chief town, Georgetown. Pop. in 1820, 12,219; and in 1840, 13,668. Central lat. 38 20 N., lon. W. C. 7 34 West.

Scott, co., Ia., bounded by Clarke SE., Floyd S., Washington W., Jackson NW., Jennings NE., and Jefferson E. Length 20 ms., breadth 15; area 270 sq. ms. It is traversed by several branches of White river. Pop. in 1820, 2,334; and in 1840, 4,242. Central lat. 38 40 N., lon. W. C. 8 40 W.

Scottsburg, village, Halifax co., Va.

Scott's Corner, post office, Seneca co., N. Y.

Scottsville, village, Genesee co., N. Y.——Village, Powhatan co., Va., about 30 ms. W. from Richmond.——Village and seat of justice, Allen co., Ky., on a small branch of Big Barren river, 45 ms. E. from Russellville, and by post road 160 ms. SW. by S. from Frankfort. Lat. 36 47 N., lon. W. C. 9° W.

Scriba, town, Oswego co., N. Y., on the W. side of Oswego river, at its mouth. Population in 1820, 741.

Scripoo, ancient *Orchomenos*, village of Greece, in Livadia, 8 ms. NE. by E. from Livadia, with the much celebrated plains of Cheronea intervening, as is also the Cephisus, the modern Mavropotamos, or Mavroneri. Scripoo stands at the foot of the Locean hills, and on the verge of the alluvial flats of Lake Copais.

Scriven, co., Ga., between Savannah and Ogeechee rivers, bounded by Effingham co. SE., Ogeechee river, or Bullock and Emanuel, SW., Burke NW., and Savannah river NE. Length 34 ms., mean width 22; area 750 sq. ms. Chief town, Jacksonborough. Pop. in 1820, 3,941; and in 1840, 4,794. Central lat. 32 45 N., lon. W. C. 4 32 W.

Scroggsfield, village in Fox tp., Carroll co., O., 7 ms. easterly of Carollton.

Scroon, river, N. Y., NE. branch of Hudson river, rises in Essex, flows S., and, entering Warren co. by Scroon lake, joins the Hudson 25 ms. N. from the mouth of Sacondago river.

Scroon River, or *Scroon Lake*, post office in the northern part of Warren co., N. Y., 49 ms. N. from Albany.

Scull Camp, post office, Surry co., N. C., 176 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Scull Shoals, post office, Green co., Ga., 55 ms. N. from Milledgeville.

Scutari, ancient Chrysopolis, town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, with a good harbor, seated on the E. side of Constantinople, of which it is considered as a suburb, being directly opposite. It contains a handsome mosque, and is built on the side of a hill. Lon. 29 4 E., lat. 41° N.

Scutari, *Pachalik*, or government of European Turkey in Albania, bounded on the S. by the mountains above Tepelene, and to the N. by the country of the Montenegrins. It is extensive, and

contains the fine valley watered by the Drino river, as far to the S. as the city of Durazza. This Pachalik lies between N. lat. 41° and 42½°.

Scutari, city of European Turkey, in Albania, and capital of the Pachalik of the same name. It is situated on Lake Labeatis, or Iscoudra, 21 ms. from the Gulf of Venice, and 15 from the river Drino. Scutari of Albania was a place of some importance, as early as the war between Pyrrhus and the Romans. It is still called Iscoudra by the Turks, from Scodra, the ancient name. This still comparatively large city stands partly on a gentle declivity, and partly on a hill. Lake Labeatis, about four miles and a half in width, and nine ms. long, is supplied by the small mountain river Boiana. Pop. about 12,000, forming a mixed mass of Mahometans and Christians. It has been possessed by the Turks since 1521. Lat. 42 32 N., lon. 19 20 E.

Scylla, rock near the Faro of Messina, on the coast of Calabria, opposite the celebrated Charybdis. It is about a mile from the entrance of the Faro, and forms a small promontory, which runs a little out to sea, and meets the whole force of the waters as they come out of the narrowest part of the straits. The head of this promontory is the famous Scylla of the ancient poets. The rock is nearly 200 feet high; and there is a kind of castle or fort on its summit.

Scylla, or *Sciglio*, town of Sicily, situated on the side of the rock Scylla, 10 ms. NE. of Messina.

Scythia, an ancient general, and very indefinite term, applied to northeastern Europe and northern and northwestern Asia. Webster, there is little doubt, has stated the correct derivation from original words, signifying shade, woods, woodsman; and gives Scot, also, as from the same roots.

Seabrook, town, in the extreme SE. angle of Rockingham co., N. H., on the Atlantic ocean, by post road 40 ms. SE. from Concord.

Seaford, borough and seaport of Eng., in Sussex, 8 ms. SSE. of Lewis, and 59 S. by E. of London. Lon. 10′ E., lat. 50 50 N.——Village, Sussex co., N. J.

Seal, tp., Pike co., O.

Searcy's, post office, Montgomery co., Tenn., by post road 112 ms. NW. from Murfreesborough.

Searsburg, village of Bennington co., Vt., 12 ms. E. from Bennington.

Searsmont, one of the extreme westernmost towns, Hancock co., Me., 93 ms. NE. from Portland.

Searsville, village, Sullivan co.. N. Y., by post road 103 ms. SW. from Albany.

Seaton, or *Port Seaton*, seaport of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire; it has a considerable trade in salt and coal, and is situated on the Frith of Forth, 9 ms. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 54 W., lat. 56° N.

Sebago, or *Sebasticook*, lake of Cumberland co., Me., out of the E. part of which flows Presumscot river.

Sebasticook, tp. in the southwestern part of Somerset co., Me.

Sebastia, or *Sebaste*, town of Turkey, in Palestine, said to be the remains of Samaria. It is 34 ms. NNE. of Jerusalem. Lon. 35 40 E., lat. 32 15 N.

Sebastian, St., populous seaport of Spain, in Guipuscoa. It is seated at the foot of a mountain; the harbor is secured by two moles, and a narrow entrance for the ships. The town is surrounded by a double wall, and is fortified toward the sea. It carries on a great trade, particularly in iron, steel, and wool. It is 50 ms. E. of Bilboa, and 59 NW. of Pampeluna. Lon 1 56 W., lat. 43 24 N.

Sebastian, St., town of Mexico. Lon. 105 5 W., lat. 24 20 N.

Sebastian, St., or *Rio Janeiro*, large city of Brazil.—See *Rio Janeiro*.

Sebastopol.—See *Sevastopol*.

Sebastopolis, town of Mingrelia, under the protection of Russia, 260 ms. NNW. of Erivan. Lon. 55 15 E., lat. 40 16 N.

Sebec, village on the peninsula between Sebec and Piscataquis rivers, Penobscot co., Maine, 165 ms. NE. from Portland.——Lake and river, Me. Sebec lake lies partly in Somerset co. and partly in Penobscot, drawing its remote confluents from the environs of Moose Head lake. The outlet, retaining the same name, unites with the Piscataquis.

Sebenico, seaport of Dalmatia, capital of a co. o the same name, near the mouth of the Cherca, in the Gulf of Venice, 25 ms. SE. of Zara. Lon. 16 46 E., lat. 44 17 N.

Sebourg, town of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Hainault, 12 ms. E. of Valenciennes. Lon. 3 50 E., lat. 50 22 N.

Sechura, town of South America, in Peru, in the bishopric of Truxillo, 30 ms. SSE. of Paita. Lon. 81 10 W., lat. 5 55 S.

Seckau, town of Germany, in Upper Styria, on the Gayle, 9 ms. N. of Judenburg, and 90 SW. of Vienna. Lon. 14 27 E., lat. 47 19 N.

Seckenheim, town of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine, 4 ms. E. of Manheim.

Seckingen, town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, one of the forest towns, on an isle, formed by the Rhine, 6 ms. SE. of Rheinfelden, and 27 W. of Schaffhausen. Lon. 7 57 E., lat. 47 34 N.

Seckington, village in Warwickshire. On the N. side of its church are the ruins of a fort, and near it an artificial hill, 45 feet high.

Sedan, strong town of Fr., in the department of the Ardennes, and late province of Champagne. It is one of the most important keys of the country, and has a strong castle, in which the famous Marshal Turenne was born, (1611,) an arsenal, a foundry of cannon, and a manufacture of fine black cloths. Sedan is seated on the Maese, 26 ms. miles SE. of Charlemont, and 135 NE. of Paris. Lon. 5 2 E., lat. 49 42 N.

Sedgemoor, large and rich tract of land of Eng., in Somersetshire. It lies between Somerton and Bridgewater.

Sedgewick, town, Hancock co., Me., on a peninsula, W. from Bluehill Bay, and 10 ms. SE. by E. from Castine.

Second Moon, tp., Beaver co., Pa.—See *Moon* township.

Seeching, town of Eng., in Norfolk, on a small navigable river, 4 ms. S. of Lynn, and 93 NE. of London. Lon. 24′ E., lat. 52 44 N.

Seekhonk, the name of Pawtucket river, below the falls.——Tp., Bristol co., Mass., including the Mass. part of the village of Pawtucket, 6 miles NE. from Providence.

Seely Creek, post office, Tioga co., N. Y.

Seelysburg, village, Cattaraugus co., N. Y.

Seer, town of Asia, in Arabia, in the province of Oman. Lon. 54 38 E., lat. 25 10 N.

Seez, town of Fr., in the department of Orne, and late province of Normandy, in a fine country, near the source of the Orne, 102 ms. W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 15' E., lat. 48 36 N.

Segeberg, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein. It is seated on the Trave, 22 ms. S. of Kiel, and 28 N. of Hamburg. Lon. 10 9 E., lat. 54° N.

Segedin, strong town of Lower Hungary, in the co. of Csongrad, at the confluence of the Teiss and Mastroche, 56 ms. SE. of Colocza. Lon. 20 35 E., lat. 46 28 N.

Segestan, province of Persia, surrounded on all sides by Korasan and Balck, Candahar, and Sablestan, Mackeran, Kerman, Colestan, and Farsistan.

Segeswar, town of Transylvania, capital of a co. of the same name. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a hill, near the river Kokel, 47 ms. N. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 55 E., lat. 47 4 N.

Segna, strong seaport, capital of Hungarian Dalmatia on the Gulf of Venice, 100 ms. NW. of Spoletto. Lon. 15 11 E., lat. 45 22 N.

Segni, town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It is said that organs were first invented here. It is seated on a mountain, 12 ms. SE. of Palestrino, and 32 E. of Rome. Lon. 11 15 E., lat. 41 50 N.

Segorbe, episcopal town of Spain, in Valencia, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on the side of a hill, between two mountains, in a soil fertile in corn and wine, and where there are quarries of fine marble. It is seated near the river Movedro, 27 ms. NW. of Valencia, and 150 E. of Madrid. Lon. 3' W., lat. 39 48 N.

Segovia, city of Spain, in Old Castile. The most remarkable structure is the mint, seated in a valley, surrounded by a river, on which are mills, employed in coining. Segovia is seated on a mountain, near the river Arayadda, 45 ms. NW. of Madrid. Lon. 3 44 W., lat. 40 57 N.——Town of S. America, in the province of Venezuela, seated on a river near a high mountain, where there are mines of gold. Lon. 65 30 W., lat. 8 20 N.

Segovia, New, town of N. America, in Guatemala, seated on the river Yare, on the confines of the province of Honduras. Lon. 84 20 W., lat. 13 25 N.

Segova, Nueva, town of the East Indies, in the isle of Luconia, and one of the largest in the Philippines. It is seated at the N. end of the island, near the mouth of the Cagayan, 240 miles N. of Manilla. Lon. 120 59 E., lat. 18 39 N.

Segra, river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, in the southern slopes of the great mountain mass of Maladetta, and runs SW. through Catalonia, passing by Puy Cerda, Urgel, Belagner, Lerida, and Mequinenza, where it falls into the Ebro.

Segura, town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle, on a mountain. It is near the rivers Elia and Tajo, 8 ms. SE. of Costel Branco, and 30 NW. of Alcantara.——Town of Spain, in New Castile, and territory of La Mancha, seated among the mountains of Segura, 35 ms. NE. of Baeza. Lon. 2 39 W., lat. 37 56 N.——River of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, in New Castile, and, crossing Murcia and the S. part of Valencia, falls into the Mediterranean at Guadamar.

Seharanpour, town of Hindoostan proper, capital of a district of the same name, between the Jumna and the Ganges, in the country of Delhi. It is 86 ms. N. of Delhi. Lon. 77 15 E., lat. 30 4 N.

Sehwun, town of Hindoostan, in Sinde, situated on the western side of the Indus, where that river almost washes the eastern foot of the Tuckee mountains. It stands on a rising ground, 2 miles from the river bank. Pop. 10,000. About 100 miles above, though on the opposite side from Hyderabad, and an equal distance below Shirkarpoor.

Seids, title given to the descendants of Mahomet by his daughter Fatima. The chiefs of the Seids are entitled Scheriffs.

Seiks, a powerful religious warlike sect, which rules a large extent of the northwestern part of Hindoostan, and particularly Lahore. They predominate also in Moultan and the western part of Delhi. Their government, similar to the Mahrattas, is feudal. Their founder, Nanock, was born in Lahora, early in the 15th century, and, by teaching a mild and tolerant system of philosophy, or rather religion, formed a sect which Mahometan intolerance subsequently forced to become warriors, and, in the course of last century, their military operations were generally successful, though much divided by intestine contentions. The Seiks were used by the British authorities, in Hindoostan, as a counterpoise to the Mahrattas.

Seine, river of France, which rises in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy, and, flowing by Troyes, Melun, Paris, and Rouen; falls into the English channel at Havre de Grace.

Seine, Lower, department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. Rouen is the capital.

Seine and Marne, department of Fr., including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Meaux is the capital.

Seine and Oise, dep. of Fr., including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Versailles is the capital.

Seinsheim, town of Germany, in Franconia, with a castle, 83 ms. NW. of Nuremburg. Lon. 10 28 E., lat. 49 40 N.

Seir, or *Hor*, mountain in Arabia Petræa, which formerly bounded Judea on the S., and separated it from Idumea. It is now called Sardeny, and is 140 ms. E. of Cairo, in Egypt.

Selam, town of South America, in Mexico, situated near the sea coast. Lon. 90 28 W., lat. 39 12 N.

Selby, town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse, 12 miles S. of York, and 182 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 2 W., lat. 53 47 N.

Seleshia, anciently *Selucia*, town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, 10 ms. from the sea, and 38 W. of Terasso.

Selucia, Iber, ancient episcopal town of Syria, seated on the sea coast, 8 ms. N. of Antioch.

Seleucidæ, in chronology, from the personal

name of *Seleucus Nicanor*, one of the generals of Alexander the Great. The era of Seleucida commenced September, before Christ, 311, the years solar. It is often called the era of the Greeks.

Seligenstadt, town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated at the junction of the Gerns pentz and Maine, 27 ms. E. of Ments. Lon. 8 32 E., lat. 41 4 N.

Selinsgrove, village, Northumberland co., Pa., on the right bank of the Susquehannah, below the mouth of Penn's creek, 50 miles above Harrisburg.

Selivrea, ancient *Selybria*, town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania. It is seated on the sea of Marmora, 35 ms. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 28 12 E., lat. 49 54 N.

Selkirk, town of Scot., and the co. town of Selkirkshire. It has been long famous for a manufacture of boots and shoes, and is seated on the Ettrick, 30 ms. S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2 46 W., lat. 55 26 N.

Selkirkshire, county of Scotland, which is also called the Sheriffdom of *Ettrick Forest*, from the river which runs through it, which, with the Yarrow, the Tweed, and Gallo-water, are the chief rivers, and from its formerly being covered all over with woods. It is bounded on the N. and NW. by Peebleshire, and N. by Edinburghshire, on the E. by Roxburghshire and part of Berwickshire, on the S. by Roxburghshire and part of Dumfriesshire, and on the W. by part of Dumfriesshire. Its mountains feed great flocks of sheep and black cattle, and the valleys on the rivers produce much corn and hay. The chief places are Selkirk, Philiphaugh, and Galashiells. Its chief manufactures are shoes and boots. It is the seat of a presbytery, and has 11 parishes. Its chief town is Selkirk. Pop. in 1801, 5,070; in 1811, 5,889; and in 1821, 6,637.

Selles, town of Fr., in the dep. of Loir and Cher, and late province of Beri, with a castle. It is seated on the Cher, over which is a bridge, 12 miles SE. of Blois, and 105 SSW. of Paris. Lon. 1 36 E., lat. 47 25 N.

Sellersville, village, Bucks co., Pa., in Rockhill tp., 35 ms. NNW. from Philadelphia.

Selma, village, Dallas co., Ala., by post road 43 ms. from Cahaba.

Seltz, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on the Rhine, 270 ms. E. of Paris. Lon. 8 12 E., lat. 48 53 N.

Selizer, Lower, village of Germany, with a spring of mineral waters.

Semendaria, town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, with a citadel, seated on the Danube, 20 ms. SE. of Belgrade. Lon. 21 45 E., lat. 45′ N.

Semigallia, the E. part of the duchy of Courland, separated by the river Mauza from Courland proper. Mittau is the capital.

Seminari, town of Italy in Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 22 ms. NE. of Reggio. Lon. 16 21 E., lat. 38 20 N.

Seminoles, division of the Creek Indians in N. America.

Semipalatnoi, district of the Russian Government of Tomsk, in western Siberia. The plain between the Oby and Irtysh is of a saline nature. The banks of the Irtysh in this district are composed of a deep moving sand. The water is generally bad, and soil, except along the stream, sterile. The capital, called by the Swedes Schlangenberg, is named Zmeiowskaia-Gora by the Russians.

Semlin, town of Sclavonia, on the W. side of the Danube and Save, opposite Belgrade, and 70 ms. SE. of Esseck. Lon. 21° E., lat. 45 30 North.

Sempach, lake of Switzerland, in Lucern, about 3 ms. in length and 1 in breadth. The banks on each side slope gently to the edge of the water, and are checkered with wood.——Town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne, celebrated for the battle on the 9th of July, 1386, which established the liberty of the Swiss, and in which Leopold, duke of Austria, was defeated and slain. It is seated on a small lake of the same name, 7 ms. NW. of Lucern.

Sempronius, town, Cayuga co., N. Y., between Owasco and Skeneateles lakes.

Semur, town of Fr., in the dep. of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the Armancon, over which are two bridges, 37 miles from Autun, and 185 SE. of Paris. Lon. 4 19 E., lat. 47 28 N.——Ancient town of Fr., in the dep. of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, 40 ms. NW. of Lyons, and 175 S. of Paris. Lon. 4 22 E., lat. 46 14 N.

Senate, from Latin, *senatus*, from *senex*, aged man. The original and literal meaning of Senate is, therefore, "a council of the aged;" which meaning is in great part applicable to the United States Senate, which arises from its being an elective body. An hereditary Senate is an absurdity, unless the age of the members is stipulated to be in advanced life when admissible. The British House of Lords is, therefore, not a Senate, in the true meaning of the term, though frequently called so by latitude of expression.

Seneca, lake of New York, 38 miles long, and from 2 to 4 wide, extending from the N. boundary of Tioga co. to Geneva, receiving from the W. the discharge of Crooked lake, and, together with the discharge of Cayuga lake, falling into Seneca river near Montezuma.——Tp., Ontario co., N. Y., on the W. side of Seneca lake. Pop. in 1810, 3,431; and in 1820, 4,802.——Tp., Morgan co., Ohio.——Tp., Monroe county, Ohio.

Seneca, river, New York, is the outlet of Seneca lake. After flowing to the NE. by E. about 12 miles, it receives the outlet of Cayuga lake, and turns to the N. 4 ms., is again augmented by another considerable confluent (the Clyde) from the W. Continuing N. 2 miles below the influx of the Clyde, at the village of Montezuma, the Seneca is crossed by the Erie canal, and, still flowing N. 4 ms., turns abruptly to the E., but gradually inclines to SE., and joins the Oneida, after a comparative course of 50 miles. The fall in the Seneca river, from its outlet at Geneva to Montezuma, is about 75 feet.—See *Clyde*.

Seneca, county, New York, bounded by Lake Ontario N., Cayuga county and Cayuga lake E., Tompkins S., and Seneca lake and Seneca county W.; length 50, mean width 10 ms., area 500 sq. ms. Southern part between Cayuga and Seneca lakes hilly, middle section tolerably level, and N. part, towards Lake Ontario, again hilly; the whole with a very highly fertile soil. The Erie canal traverses it, by the valley of Mud creek. Pop. in

1820, 23,619; and in 1840, 24,874. Central lat. 42 50 N., lon. W. C. 10′ E.

Seneca, county, Ohio, bounded N. by Sandusky, Huron E., Crawford S., and W. by Hancock and Wood; length 30, breadth 18 ms.; area 540 sq. miles. Sandusky river flows across this county from N. to S. It was formed out of the recent Indian purchase, and is yet unsettled. Central lat. 41 8 N., lon. W. C. 6 12 W. Population in 1840, 18,128.

Seneca, river of South Carolina, which, with the Tugaloo, uniting at Andersonville, forms Savannah river. This stream rises by numerous branches in the Blue Ridge; and, flowing by a general S. course over Pickens district, which it in most part drains, enters Anderson, over which it flows to its junction with Tugaloo. The entire length of Seneca does not much exceed 40 ms., but its valley being nearly circular, it is an uncommonly large stream for its length.

Seneca Falls, village, Seneca county, N. Y., on the outlet of Seneca lake, 10 miles below Geneva, 4 ms. below Waterloo, and 2 ms. W. from Cayuga Bridge.

Senecaville, village, Guernsey co., Ohio, by post road 59 ms. E. from Columbus.

Seneffe, town of Brabant, 4 ms. S. of Nivile.

Senegal, one of the three principal rivers of Africa, formerly supposed to be one of the branches of the Niger, but determined by Mr. Park to have its source 80 geographical miles W. of that river, and to flow in an opposite direction: the Niger E. and Senegal W. The Senegal, as laid down in Arrowsmith's map, rises in the mountains of Kong, about N. lat. 11 30, W. lon. 7°. Pursuing a NW. course about 250 miles, it receives from the S. the Bafing, and, about 150 miles still further the Falerne also from the S. Below the mouth of the latter, the Senegal does not appear to receive any further augmentation worthy of notice. Continuing NW. 200 ms., having the great desert within 60 or 70 ms. to the NE., it turns W. 200, and thence SW. 100, falls into the Atlantic ocean, N. lat. 15 45, W. lon. 15 50, after an entire comparative course of 900 miles. The sources of the Senegal interlock with those of the Niger. It may be remarked that the general course of the Senegal, from the Kong mountains, 600 ms., is almost exactly parallel to the coast of the Atlantic ocean from Cape Verd to Sierra Leone; the intermediate space about 400 ms. in width.

Senegal, country of Africa between the Gambia and Senegal rivers Towards the Atlantic ocean it is liable to annual inundation.

Senegambia, pages 20, 22, 23, 24, &c.; which see.

Senez, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, seated in a rough, barren country, 46 ms. NE. of Aix, and 49 NW. of Nice. Lon. 60 40 E., lat. 43 59 N.

Senlis, ancient town of Fr., in the dep. of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. The cathedral has one of the highest steeples in France. It is seated on side of a hill, on the river Nonette, almost surrounded by a large forest, 20 ms. NW. of Meaux, and 27 NE. of Paris. Lon. 2 40 E., lat. 49 12 N.

Sennar, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Africa.—See *Nubia*. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Nile. Lon. 30° E., lat. 15 4 N.—See *Africa*, p. 11, col. 1st.

Sens, ancient town of Fr., in the dep. of Yonne, and late province of Burgundy, 25 miles north of Auxerre, and 60 SE. of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E., lat. 48 12 N.

Sepoy, a soldier in the British service in India, and who is a native of the country. This term is from the Persian or Turkish, and from the same root with *spahi*, and probably means a soldier in general. The Sphahis of Turkey are cavalry; the Sepoys infantry.

Sequachee, river of Tenn., rising in Bledsoe, and flowing SW. into Marion co., which it crosses, and thence continuing SW., falls into the Tennessee about 5 ms. above the NW. angle of Ga., Entire comparative course 60 ms.

Sera, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, 55 ms. N. of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 54 E., lat. 13 28 N.

Seraglio, pronounced *seral-yo*, appears on an examination to be derived from an original root, meaning to close or shut. The Persian word serai, a palace, no doubt means the same as the English word castle, or place closed up for defence as well as residence. The French verb *serrer*, to lock or close up, little doubt comes from the same root. With a more general sense comes caravanserai, a resting place in the African and Asiatic deserts. Query, is not circle and circus spaces enclosed, also from the same root?

Seraio, town of Turkey in Europe, 110 ms. SW. of Belgrade. Lon. 18 5 E., lat. 44 24 N.

Serampour, commercial town of Hindoostan proper, in Bengal, seated on Hoogly river. It is a Danish settlement not far from Calcutta.

Seravalle, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 24 ms. N. of Genoa. Lon. 8 36 E., lat. 44 44 N.

Sercelli, seaport of the kingdom of Algiers, a little to the W. of Algiers. Lon. 2 20 E., lat. 36 50 N.

Serchio, river of Italy, which has its source in the Appennines, in Modena. It crosses the valley of Carsagnana, in the territory of Lucca, and falls into the Tuscan sea 5 ms. from the mouth of the Arno.

Serf, from Latin, *servus*, *a slave*. Personal servitude, according to Lunier, was not entirely abolished in France until the revolution of 1789.

Serfo, or *Serfante*, island of the Archipelago, 50 ms. NW. of Naxia. It is 8 ms. long and 5 broad, and full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and loadstone. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicholo, which is a poor place. Lon. 25 10 E., lat. 37 19 N.

Serugag, town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novogorod, 48 ms. SE. of Niznei Novogorod. Lon. 45 20 E., lat. 56 50 N.

Sergipe, seaport of South America, in Brasil, capital of a government of the same name. It is seated at the mouth of the Rey, 120 ms. NE. of St. Salvador. Lon. 39 46 W., lat. 13 30 S.

Seringapatam, city of Hindoostan, capital of Mysore, situated in an island of the river Canvery, 290 ms. WSW. of Madras, and 350 S. by E. of Visiapour. Lon. 76 46 E., lat. 12 31 N.

Seronge.—See *Sirong*.

Serpa, strong town of Portugal, in Alentajo, seated on a rugged eminence, with a castle, 3 ms. from the Guadiana, and 83 SE. of Lisbon. This town was the birthplace of that great naturalist and statesman, the Abbe Correa de Serra. Lon. 7 45 W., lat. 73 47 N.

Serres, town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Alps, 15 ms. SW. of Gap.

Servia, province nominally of Turkey in Europe, but really in the Russian empire, bounded on the N. by the Danube and Save, which separate it from Hungary, on the E. by Bulgaria, on the W. by Bosnia, and on the S. by Albania and Macedonia. It is 190 ms. long and 95 bread, and is divided into four sangiciates, two of which were ceded in 1718 to the Austrians, who restored them to the Turks in 1739 by the treaty of Belgrade. The names of them are Belgrade, Semendriah, Scupia, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital.

Servulo, castle of Austrian Istria, seated on a high mountain, 4 ms. from Trieste. Near it is a famous cavern, in which the sparry exudations have formed various figures of blue and white colors.

Sessa, ancient episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora. It was formerly very considerable, and is 30 ms. N. of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E., lat. 41 20 N.

Sesti-di-Penente, town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 5 ms. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8 36 E., lat. 44 24 N.

Sesto, town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Tesin, where it proceeds from the Lake Maggiore, 25 ms. WNW. of Milan.

Sestos, strong castle of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, seated on the strait of Galipoli.—See *Dardanelles*.

Sestri-di-Levante, ancient town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 30 ms. W. of Genoa. Lon. 9 28 E., lat. 44 23 N.

Setalket, pronounced Setawket, and in the post office list, written Setawcket, village, Brookhaven tp., Suffolk co., N. Y., on the N. side of Long island, opposite Stratford, Connecticut, and by post road 60 ms. NE. by E. from the city of N. Y.

Se-tchuen, province of China, bounded on the N. by Ghensi, on the E. by Houquang, on the S. by Kosi-tcheou, and on the W. by Thibet, and other neighboring countries.

Seteef, town of Tunis, in the kingdom of Algiers, 50 ms. SW. of Constantia. Lon. 5 36 E., lat. 35 58 N.

Setimo, town of Piedmont, seated on the Po, 8 ms. N. of Turin. Lon. 7 47 E., lat. 45 14 N.

Setines.—See *Athens*.

Setledge, river of Indoston.—See *Sutledge*.

Settenil, town of Spain, in Granada. Lon. 5 10 W., lat. 36 48 N.

Settia, town of the island of Candia, 48 ms. ESE. of Candia. Lon. 26 2 E., lat. 35 3 N.

Settle, town of Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Settle's Store and post office, Rockingham co., N. C., by post road 102 ms. NW. from Raleigh.

Settovitone, town of Italy, in Piedmont, 4 ms. N. of Ivica.

Setuval, or *Setubal*.—See *Ubes, St.*

Sevastopol, seaport and town of Russia, on the SW. point of the Crimea. It has an excellent harbor, and has been a depot for a part of the Russian navy. Lon. 33 24 E., lat. 44 45 N.

Seven Islands, islands to that number in the Frozen ocean, lying in lon. 18 48 E., lat. 80 21 N. Among these islands, Captain Phipps, with the Racehorse and Carcass were surrounded by the ice, from the 15th of July to the 10th of August, 1773; but, being aided by a brisk gale at NNE., effected their deliverance.

Seven-mile Ford, post office, Washington co., Va., 300 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Sevenoaks, town of Eng., in Kent, 6 ms. NNW. of Tunbridge, and 23 SSE. of London. Lon. 18′ E., lat. 51 19 N.

Sever, St., town of Fr., in the department of Landes, seated on the Adour, 20 ms. E. of Dax, and 65 S. by E. of Bordeaux. Lon. 35′ W., lat. 43 45 N.

Severino, St., fortified town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on a craggy rock, on the river Neeto, 8 ms. from the sea, and 45 SE. of Rossano. Lon. 17 14 E., lat. 39 15 N.——Town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. It has fine vineyards, and is seated between two hills on the river Petenza, 6 ms. NW. of Tolentino. Lon. 13 6 E., lat. 43 16 N.——Town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, seated on the river Sarno.

Severn, river of Eng., which rises in the mountain of Plynlimmon, in Montgomeryshire, and, flowing first across that co., it then enters Shropshire at its confluence with the Vyrnew, or Wirnew. It is navigable in its whole course through this co. In its course it waters Llanydlos, Newton, Welshpool, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Bewdly, Worcester, Upton, Tewkesbury, and Gloucester, and, entering the sea, its mouth is called the Bristol channel. It is the second river in Eng., and has a communication with the Thames by a canal.—See *Thames*.

Severn Vale, extensive and fertile vale of Eng., in Gloucestershire, abounding in fertile pastures, which furnish that cheese for which that co. is famous.—See *Evesham, Vale of*.

Severn, small river or bay of Md., in Anne Arundel co., which opens into Chesapeake bay 2 ms. below Annapolis.

Severndroog, island of Hindoostan proper, 60 ms. S. of Bombay.

Severo, town of Naples, in Capitanata, with a bishop's see, seated in a plain, 75 ms. NE. of Naples. Lon. 15 34 E., lat. 41 40 N.

Severo Vostochnoi, cape of the extreme northern point of Asia, jutting rather sharply between the outlets of the Jeneiay and Anabara rivers, almost exactly on the 100th degree of lon. E. of London, lat. 76 10

Severus' Wall, commonly called Graham's Dike, in the W. of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, supposed to be done by the emperor, whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. It began at Abercorn, on the Frith of Forth, 4 ms. NE. of Linlithgow, and runs W. to the Frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dumbarton.

Sevier, co., Tenn., bounded by Dusky mountain or N. Car. SE., Monroe S., Blount W., Knox NW., Jefferson NE., and Cocke E. Length 33 ms., mean width 20, area 660 sq. ms.; surface

generally hilly, and soil sterile. It is traversed by the Nolichucky, and drained by one of its branches. Chief town, Sevierville. Pop. in 1820, 4,772; and in 1840,6,442. Ctl. lat. 35 50 N., lon. W. C. 6 34 W.

Sevier, C. H.—See next article.

Sevierville, village and seat justice, Sevier co., Tenn., in the fork of French Broad river, on the road from Maryville to Dandridge, 25 ms. SE. from Knoxville. Lat. 35 52 N., lon. W. C. 6 31 W.

Seville, province of Spain.—See *Spain*.

Seville, city of Spain, capital of Andalusia, and an archbishop's see, seated on the Guadalquiver. It was the capital of the kingdom till Philip II established his court at Madrid, as a more centrical position. Seville is of a round form, fortified with strong walls flanked with high towers, and takes up more ground than Madrid, although it now has not above 70,000 inhabitants. The Phœnicians called it Hispatis, and it is the Julia of the Romans, who embellished it with many magnificent buildings. The Moors built an aqueduct, still to be seen, 6 ms. in length. The situation of Seville renders it one of the most commercial towns of Spain. All the trade of that kingdom with the New World centered originally in its port; but that of Cadiz having been found more commodious, the galleons have sailed from that place since 1720. Such vast employment did the American trade give at one period, that in Seville alone there were no fewer than 16,000 looms in silk or woolen work; but before the end of the reign of Philip III they were reduced to 400. The country around is extremely fertile in corn, wine, &c.; and there is abundance of oil, for the W. of the river is a grove of olive trees, 30 ms. in length. Seville is 45 ms. from the Atlantic, and 212 SSW. of Madrid. Lon. 5 59 W., lat. 37 14 N.——A village in the southwestern part of Medina co., Ohio, in the tp. of Guilford, 9 ms. S. of Medina, the co. seat. The post office name, Guilford.

Sevres, Two, department of Fr., including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so named from two rivers that rise here; one, called Sevre Niortois, flows W. by St. Maixent, Niort, and Marans, into the Bay of Biscay, opposite the isle of Re; and the other, named Sevre Nantois, takes a NW. direction, passes by Clisson, and enters the river Loire, opposite Nantes. Niort is the capital.

Sewalick, chain of mountains in Asia, bordering on the country of Sirinagur and the province of Delhi. At Hurdwar, the Ganges forces its way through this ridge into the plains of Hindoostan.

Sewickly, large creek of Westmoreland co., Pa., rises in the vicinity and to the E. from Greenburg, flows W. and falls into Youghiogany river, 2 ms. below Robstown.

Sewickly, New, tp., Beaver co., Pa., extending from Beaver river, up the right side of Ohio river, to the limits of Alleghany co.

Sewickly, North, tp., Beaver co., Pa., lying N. from the preceding.

Sewickly's Bottom, post office in the western part of Alleghany co., Pa., N. from Ohio river, 15 ms. NW. from Pittsburg.

Seyssel, town of Fr., in the dep. of Ain, and late province of Bresse, divided by the Rhone into two parts, where it is first navigable. It is 14 ms. NE. of Belcy. Lon. 7 45 E., lat. 46 6 N.

Sezanne, town of Fr., in the dep. of Marne, and late province of Champagne, seated on a little river, 27 ms. NW. of Troyes, and 65 SE. from Paris. Lon. 4 10 E., lat. 48 41 N.

Sezza, town of Italy, in Naples, 29 ms. NNW. of Naples. Lon. 13 45 E., lat. 41 19 N.

Shabur, town of Egypt, on the Nile. Lon. 30 38 E., lat. 30 47 N.

Shackleford, village, King and Queen co., Va., 15 ms. NW. of Gloucester, 75 E. of Richmond, and 143 S. by E. of W. C.

Shade Mountain Gap, post office, eastern part of Huntingdon co., Pa., 20 ms. SE. from Huntingdon, and by post road 79 ms. W. from Harrisburg.

Shade Works, post office, Somerset co., Pa.

Shady Grove, village, Franklin co., Va., 228 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Shafferstown, village in the NE. part of Lebanon co., Pa., 9 ms. E. from Lebanon, and 32 E. from Harrisburg.

Shaftsbury, borough of Eng., in Dorsetshire, on a hill, in form of a bow, where water is so scarce that the poor get a living by fetching it from a great distance. It is 25 ms. NNE. of Dorchester, and 102 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2 20 W., lat. 51° N.——Town, Bennington co., Vt., about half way between Bennington and Arlington, or nearly 10 ms. from each. Pop. 2,000.

Shahjehanpour, town of Hindoostan, in the E. Indies. Lon. 76 18 E., lat. 23 26 N.

Shaik, Scheik, Cheick, Arabic, original meaning, an old man. This word has become amongst the Mahometans a title. Amongst the Turks, the mufti or high priest is called *scheik ulismani*, which means "*prelate of the elected.*" The ministers of large mosques are often, in addition to sheik, honored with the title scherif or saint.

Shakertown, village, Knox co., In., 18 ms. above Vincennes.

Shalersville, town, Portage co., O., N. from Ravenna.

Shallow Ford, post office, Pendleton district, S. C.

Sham.—See *Damascus*.

Shamanism, a very vague term applied to the religious system of many barbarous tribes of the Finnish race, such as the Ostiaks, Samojeds, &c., of northern Asia. Their priests are called Shamans.

Shamokin, creek, Northumberland co., Pa., rises in the E. part of the co., and flows W. into the Susquehannah, immediately below Sunbury.——Tp., in the E. angle of Northumberland co., Pa., on Shamokin creek.

Shandakin, town, Ulster co., N. Y., 18 ms. W. from Kingston.

Shanes Crossing, town, Mercer co., O., 122 ms. by post road NW. from Columbus.

Shanesville, village, Tuscarawas co., O., on Sugar creek, 6 ms. N. from New Philadelphia.

Shang-hae, formerly named in our books *Changhai*, port of China, in the province of Keung-soo, and recently opened to foreign trade by a treaty between Great Britain and China.—See *Changhai*.

Shanandoah.—See *Shenandoah*.

Shannon, largest river of Ireland, which issues from Lough Allen, in the province of Connaught, and, running S., divides the provinces of Leinster and Connaught. It then turns SW., passes the city of Limerick, and falls into the Atlantic ocean between the cos. of Clare and Limerick. The Shannon is supposed to be the largest river of the earth, compared with the island to which it belongs.

Shannon Hill, post office, Goochland co., Va., by post road 57 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Shannonville, village, Montgomery co., Pa.

Shap, village of Eng., in Westmoreland, at the source of the Loder, between Ortan and Penrith.

Shapleigh, town, York co., Me., situated on the E. side of Piscataqua river, about 40 ms. N. of Portsmouth, in N. H.

Shappinsha, one of the Orkney islands, lying NE. of Mainland.

Sharon, tp., Hillsborough co., N. H.——Town, Windsor co., Vt., 22 ms. N. from Windsor.——Town, Norfolk co., Mass., 10 ms. south from Dedham. Pop. 1820, 1,010.——Post office, Schoharie co., N. Y. Pop. 1820, 3,982.——Town, Litchfield co., Ct., on the border of N. Y., 51 ms. W. by N. of Hartford, and 20 NE. of Poughkeepsie, on Hudson river. It is the seat of an academy. Pop. 1810, 2,606; in 1820, 2,573.——Village, near the western part of Mercer co., Pa., on Chenango creek, 40 ms. a little W. of N. from Beaver, and 70 NW. from Pittsburg.——Village, Ashtabula co., O.——Tp. Richland co., O.——Northern tp. Franklin co., O. Pop. 1820, 983.

Sharon, small village, Hamilton co., O., 15 ms. N. from Cincinnati.—See *Sharonville*.

Sharpsburg, village, Hamilton co., O.——Village, Washington co., Md., lying on the E. side of Potomac river, 10 ms. above Harper's Ferry, and about 21 W. of Fredericktown. It has about 150 inhabitants.——Village, Bath co., Ky., 59 ms. E. from Frankfort.

Sharpstown, village, Salem co., N. J., 7 ms. NE. from Salem, and 26 SE. from Philadelphia. It contains about 40 houses, and 250 inhabitants.

Sharronville, village, Hamilton co., O., 12 ms. a little E. of N. from Cincinnati.

Shastras, books of sacred ordinances.—See Vedas.

Shat-el-Arab, Arabic name of the united streams of the Euphrates and Tigris, below their junction. The Shat-el-Arab is about 100 ms. long, flowing from NW. to SE. Before entering the Persian Gulf, it divides into numerous channels, and receives the Ahwas from the N.

Shawak's, village, Richland co., O., 73 ms. NE. by E. from Columbus.

Shaver's Creek, and post office, Huntingdon co., Pa., 10 ms. N. from Huntingdon.

Shawangunk, village, Ulster co., N. Y., lying on the E. side of Walkill river, 26 ms. S. of Kingston, and 29 N. of Goshen. Pop. 1820, 3,372.

Shawneetown, village, Gallatin co., Ill., on the right bank of Ohio river, 10 ms. below the mouth if the Wabash.

Shaw's Ridge, post office, Pendleton co., Va., 141 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Sheboigan, river of peninsular Michigan, rising about N. lat. 44 20, and lon. 7° W. of W. C., and, flowing thence a little W. of N. 100 ms., falls into the extreme western part of Lake Huron, opposite the island of Bois Blanc.

Sheepscut, river, Maine, rises in the northern part of Lincoln co., and, flowing SSW. 50 ms., enters the Atlantic ocean by a long and wide bay. Only a narrow point separates the mouths of the Kennebec and Sheepscut rivers.——Bridge and post office, Lincoln co., Maine, about 10 ms. NE. from Wiscasset.

Shereness, fort of Eng., in Kent, on the N. point of the isle of Shepey, at the principal mouth of the Medway, 3 ms. N. of Queensborough. Lon. 48 E., lat. 51 28 N.

Sheffield, large and populous town of Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire. This town has been noted several hundred years for cutlery and smith's manufactures, which were encouraged and advanced by the neighboring mines of iron, particularly for files and knives, or whittles, for the last of which especially it has been a staple for above 300 years, and is reputed to excel Birmingham in these wares, as that does this town in locks, hinges, nails, and polished steel. The first mills in England for turning grinding stones were also set up here. Here are also lead works and a silk mill. It is seated on the Don, which is navigable within 2 or 3 ms. of the town, and its neighborhood abounds with coal. It has two large churches and a spacious market place, furnished with neat shops for butchers, &c. It is 54 ms. SSW. of York, and 161 NNW. of London. Lon. 1 29 W., lat. 53 20 N.——Town, Berkshire co., Mass., 30 ms. SE. of the city of Hudson, and 58 NW. of Hartford. It is remarkable for its quarries of fine marble. Pop. 1810, 2,439; and in 1820, 2,477.——Town, Caledonia co, Vt., 38 ms. NE. from Montpelier.——Village, Lorain co., O.; by post road 155 ms. NNE. from Columbus.

Shefford, town of Eng., in Bedfordshire, 8 ms. SE. of Bedford, and 41 N. by W. of London. Lon. 21′ W., lat. 52 8 N.

Shefnal, town of Eng., in Shropshire, 9 ms. NE. of Bridgenorth, and 136 NW. of London. Lon. 2 22 W., lat. 52 42 N.

Shields, North, a dirty place, and seaport of Eng., in the co. of Northumberland. It is remarkable for being the mart where ships take in their loading of coal, seated on the N. side of the Tyne, 10 ms. E. of Newcastle. Lon. 1 12 W., lat. 55 4 N.

Shields, South, seaport of Eng., in the co. of Durham, where there are upwards of 200 salt pans. It is seated on the S. side of the Tyne, 10 ms. E. of Newcastle. Lon. 1 12 W., lat. 55 4 N.

Shelburne, town in the British province of New Brunswick, at Port Roseway, extends 2 ms. on the water side, and one mile back, with wide streets, crossing each other at right angles. The harbor is deep, capacious, and secure. Lat. 43 46 N., lon. 65° W.——Town, Coos co., N. H.——Town, Chittenden co., Vt., on Lake Champlain, 7 ms. S. from Burlington. Pop. 1,000.——Town, Franklin co., Mass., on the N. side of Deerfield river, between Plainfield and Colrain. Pop. in 1820, 1,022.

Shelby, village, McComb co., Mich., 38 ms. from Detroit.——Town, Genesee co., N. Y.,

adjoining Niagara co., N. from the Tonnewanta reservation, and S. from the Erie canal.

Shelby, co., Ala., bounded by Coosa river E., Bibb co. S., Tuscaloosa SW., Jefferson NW., and St. Clair N. Length 40 ms., width 36, area 1,440 sq. ms. It is drained by the sources of Cahaba river. Chief town, Shelbyville. Pop. in 1820, 2,416; and in 1840, 6,112. Central lat. 33 17 N., lon. W. C. 9 42 W.

Shelby, SW. co., Tenn., bounded by the State of Miss. S., Mississippi river W., and Madison co., in Tenn., N. and E. It is drained by Wolf river and its branches. Surface generally hilly. It includes old Fort Pickering, now Memphis. Length 34 ms., width 30, area 1,020 sq. ms. Pop. in 1820, 354; and in 1840, 14,721. N. lat. 35 10 and lon. W. C. 13° W., intersect in this co.

Shelby, co., Ky., bounded by Spencer co. S., Jefferson W., Henry N., and Franklin E. and SE. Length 22 ms., mean width 16, area 350 sq. ms. It is chiefly drained by the NE. fork of Salt river. Soil highly productive. Chief town, Shelbyville. Pop. in 1840, 17,768. Central lat. 38 12 N., lon. W. C. 6 7 W.

Shelby, co., in the western part of O., bounded N. by Allen, E. by Logan, S. by Miami, and W. by Darke. It is about 20 ms. sq., and contains 400 sq. ms. It is watered by the Great Miami river and Loramie's creek, beside several of their tributaries. Pop. in 1820, 2,106; and in 1840, 12,154. Central lat. 40 20 N., lon. W. C. 7 12 W.

Shelby, co., Ia., bounded by Bartholomew S., Johnson W., Marion NW., Madison N., Rush E., and Decatur SE. Length 24 ms., breadth 18, area 432 sq. ms. It is drained by different branches of the East fork of White river. Pop. in 1840, 12,005. For central lat., see *Shelbyville, Shelby co., Ia.*

Shelby Court House, and post office, Shelby co., Ala., by post road 93 ms. N. from Cahaba.

Shelbyville, village and seat of justice, Shelby co., Ia., on Blue river, branch of White river, 25 ms. SE. from Indianapolis. Lat. 39 31 N., lon. W. C. 8 40 W.

Shelbyville, town and seat of justice, Bedford co., Tenn., on the right bank of Duck river, 30 ms. S. from Murfreesboro. Beside the county buildings, it contains a bank and printing office. Lat. 35 27 N., lon. W. C. 9 27 W.——Village, Shelby co., Ala., about 100 ms. S. from Huntsville, and by post road 93 ms. a little E. of N. from Cahaba.

Shelbyville, town and seat of justice, Shelby co. Ky., on Brashier's fork of Salt river, 30 ms. E. from Louisville. It contains, beside the county buildings, an academy, two churches, near 300 houses, and about 1,400 inhabitants. Lat. 38 12 N., lon. W. C. 8 7 W.

Sheldon, or *Hungerford*, town, Franklin co., Vt., on Missisque river, 32 ms. N. from Burlington. Pop. in 1820, 1,000.

Sheldon, one of the western towns, Genesee co., N. Y., on the head-waters of Tonnewanta, and Buffalo creeks, 30 ms. SE. by E. from Buffalo, and 25 SSW. from Batavia.

Shella, town of Africa, in Morocco, where none are allowed to enter but Mahometans. It is 4 ms. E. of Safiee.

Shelter Island, and tp. of Suffolk co., N. Y., off the E. end of Long Island.

Sheltonborough, village, Pittsylvania co., Va.

Shenandoah, river of Va., rises in Augusta, and drains that co., and Rockingham, Page, Warren, Shenandoah, Frederick, and Jefferson cos., and falls into the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, after a comparative course of about 150 ms. Beside numerous smaller branches, it is composed of 4 large constituent streams, and, following its meanders, is navigable for boats about 100 ms. Its valley is one of the finest grain tracts of the United States.

Shenandoah, co., Va., bounded by the Blue Ridge, or Culpeper and Madison cos., SE., Rockingham SW., Hardy and Hampshire NW., and Frederick NE. Length 36 ms., mean width 30, area 1,080 sq. ms. It is traversed by the two main branches, and drained by many minor tributaries of Shenandoah river. The intermediate space between the two great branches of the Shenandoah are very mountainous, and all other parts of the co. hilly. Soil generally productive in grain, pasturage, and fruits. Chief town, Woodstock. Central lat. 38 47 N., lon. W. C. 1 20 W. Population in 1820, 18,920; and in 1840. 11,618. The diminution here shown is only apparent, as Warren and Page cos. were, subsequent to 1840, formed from what was formely comprised in Shenandoah. The pop. of the three cos. in 1840 stood thus:

Shenandoah - - - -	11,618
Warren - - - - -	6,194
Page - - - - -	5,627
Total - - - -	23,439

Shenango, NE. tp., Beaver co., Pa.——SW. tp., Crawford co., Pa.——One of the western tps., Mercer co., Pa., on both sides of Shenango river, 8 ms. SW. from Mercer.——River, Pa., rises in the NW. angle of Crawford co., flows S. across Crawford and Mercer cos., and falls into Big Beaver river on the northern border of Beaver co.

Shepaug, a small stream of Litchfield co., lat. which falls into Housatonick river in the extreme western angle of New Haven co.

Shepey, isle of Eng., in Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, separated from the main land by the East Swale. It contains the borough of Queensborough and the fort of Sheerness.

Shepherd's Isles, group of small islands in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 168 42 E., lat. 17° S.

Shepherdstown, village, Cumberland co., Pa., 4 ms. from Harrisburg, and 16 from Carlisle.——Town, Jefferson co., Va., lying on the south side of the Potomac river, opposite to Sharpsburg, 16 ms. NW. of Harper's Ferry, and 34 NE. of Winchester.——Village, Belmont co., O.

Shepherdsville, village, Bullitt co., Ky., on the right bank of Salt river, 20 ms. S. from Louisville, and an equal distance NW. from Bardstown.

Shepog, small river which rises in Litchfield co., Conn.—See *Shepaug*.

Shepton Mallet, town of Eng., in Somersetshire. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth, is seated under Mendir Hills, 17 ms. SW. of Bath,

and 114 W. of London. Lon. 2 30 W., lat. 51° N.

Sherborn, town of Eng., in Dorsetshise, with a free school founded by Edward VI., two large silk mills; and a conduit of excellent water, which is continually running. It is computed to contain 2,000 inhabitants, 16 ms. N. by W. of Dorchester, and 118 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2 41 W., lat. 50 54 N.

Sherborn, town of Eng., in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on a river, which soon falls into the Ouse, 14 ms. SW. of York, and 181 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 15 W., lat. 53 49 N.

Sherborough, fort of Guinea, in Africa, seated at the mouth of Sherborough river. It belongs to the English, and is 100 ms. SE. of Sierra Leone. Lon. 11° W., lat., 6° N.

Sherburne, anciently Killington, tp., Rutland co., Vt., 24 ms. SSW. from Windsor. Killington peak, in this tp., rises to 4,000 feet above the level of the ocean.——Town, Middlesex co., Mass., 20 ms. SW. from Boston. Pop. in 1820, 811. ——Town in the island of Nantucket, 80 ms. S. of Boston. Lon. W. C. 6 30 E., lat. 41° N.——Town, Chenango co., N. Y., on the W. side of Chenango river, about 34 ms. W. of Cooper's town, and 20 S. of Sangerfield. Pop. in 1810, 2,428; in 1820, 2,590.——Village, Beaufort, district, S. C., by post road 214 ms. from Columbia.

Sherburne Mills, post office, Fleming co., Ky., S. from W. C., and by post road 106 ms. NE. from Frankfort.

Sheriff.—See county.

Sheriff-Muir, heath in Perthshire, Scotland., between the Ochils and the Grampian mountains.

Sherman, tp., Fairfield co., Conn. Pop. in 1810, 949; in 1820, 957.

Sherrard's Store, and post office, Hampshire co., Va., 98 ms. a little N. of W. from W. C.

Sherrill's Ford, and post office, by post road 160 ms. westerly from Raleigh.

Sherwood's Corner, and post office, Cayuga co., N. Y., by post road, 164 ms. westerly from Albany.

Sherriffe, title given to the descendants of Mahomet, by Hassan Ebn Ali, and are now numerous and at once divided and mutually hostile. One of the Sherriffs is nominal sovereign of the original seat of the Mahometan religion. Within the the assumed dominions of the Sherriffs are the cities of Mecca, Medina, Taif, Jambo, Sadie, and others, all in Hedjas, which see. The Sherriffs has no power in religious matters.—See *Seids*.

Sheshequin, village, Bradford co., Pa., by post road 182 ms. N. from Harrisburg.

Shetland, general name of about 40 island lying 100 ms. NNE. of Caithness-shire, in Scotland, between 59 56, and 61 11 N. lat. The names of the principal are, Mainland, Yell, Unst, and Pula, or Thule. Shetland, with Orkney, forms one of the cos. of Scotland.

Shetucket, river, Conn., joins the Quinebaug at Norwich, to form the Thames, of which it is the NW. branch.

Shieldsborough, village, Hancock co., Miss., on the bay of St. Louis. It is a place of summer resort from New Orleans.

Shikarpoor, city of Sindy, on the west side of the Indus river, and on the eastern slope of the Soliman mountains, by comparative courses about 300 ms. above the mouth of the Indus, and 200 below the junction of the Indus and Chenaub or Sutlege river. Bukor, or Bhukor, on the Indus, but eastern side, may be regarded as the port of Shikarpoor, a town which has extensive connexions with many parts of Asia, and is situated on the plains below the Bolan Pass, the great defile through the Solimann mountains into Gundava, and thence into the whole of Belochistan.

Shiloah, village, Camden co., N. C.

Shine's Store, and post office, Twiggs co., Ga.

Shin Loch, lake in the mountains of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, 81 ms. in circuit, from which issues a stream which flows into the Frith of Dornoch.

Shinnstown, village, Harrison co., Va., on the W. folk of Monongahela, at the mouth of Simson's creek, 8 ms. NNE from Clarksburg, and by post road 235 ms. a little N. of W, from Washington City.

Ship Island, long narrow island or sand bar of the Mississippi, opposite Biloxi bay, and between Cat and Horn islands.

Shippinsburg, town and borough, Cumberland co., Pa., 21 ms. SW. of Carlisle, 11 NE. of Chambersburg, and 136 W. of Philadelphia. It is situated in the heart of a fertile country. The tp, with the borough, had a population, in 1840, of 1,473.

Shippingport, large village, Jefferson co., Ky., at the bottom of the Rapids of Ohio, and 2 ms. below Louisville. It is, at low water, the head of steamboat navigation in the Ohio. It is in reality the lower part of Louisville.

Shipton, town of Eng., in Worcestershire, on the Stour, 14 ms. W. of Banbury, and 88 NW. of London. Lon. 1 25 W., lat. 52 5 N.

Shirkarpoor, city of Cabool.

Shirley, town, Middlesex co., Mass., 21 ms. WNW. from Boston.——One of the eastern tps., Huntingdon co., Pa., on the right side of Juniata river, opposite Hamiltonville. Pop. 1820, 1,191.

Shirleysburg, village, Shirley tp., Huntingdon co., Pa., about 20 ms. SSE. from Huntingdon.

Shiver's Mills, and post office, Warren co., Ga., 34 ms. easterly from Milledgeville.

Shoa, province of Abyssinia, in N. lat. 11°. This very imperfectly known country occupies part of the eastern slope of the Nile basin, about 250 ms. southwardly from and below Gondar. The Nile, or, as called in the extreme higher part of its course, the Amhara, issues from one of those mountain basins, of which Mexico is an example, and, flowing southwardly, receives numerous confluents from the mountainous rim by which it is encircled. Two of those mountain torrents, flowing westward, drain Shoa, and fall into the Nile, which below their influx cross N. lat. 10°, and rapidly curving to the W. and NW. quit Upper Abyssinia, and, after a comparative course of about 500 ms., join White river, to form the proper Nile. See *Nile* and *Africa*, pages 11, 12, &c. The whole of Upper Abyssinia is very elevated.

Shoals, Isles of, on the coast of New Hampshire and Maine. They lie convenient for the cod fishery, which was formerly carried on here to great advantage.

Shoals of Ogechee, post office in the eastern

part of Hancock co., Ga., 30 ms. NE. from Milledgeville.

Shecoe Springs, village, academy, and watering place, Warren co., N. C., about 60 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Shagle, town of Asia, in Syria, on the Asia anciently called Orontes, over which is a bridge of 13 arches. It is 18 ms. S. by E. of Antioch, and 45 SW. of Aleppo. Lon. 36 40 E., lat. 35 20 N.

Shoomska, one of the Kuriles, in Kamtschatka, which is inhabited by a mixture of natives and Kamtschatkadales.—See *Kuriles*.

Shooter's Hill, village of Eng., in Kent, situated on a hill so called, 8 ms. ESE. of London. From this hill is a fine extensive prospect, and the Thames makes a magnificent appearance from it.

Shoreham, borough of Eng., in Sussex, on an arm of the sea, which makes it a place of some trade, and many small vessels are built here. It is 16 ms. NW. of New Haven, and 56 S. by W. of London. Lon. 15' W., lat. 50 54 N.——Town, Addison co., Vt., on the E. side of Lake Champlain, 4 ms. N. of Mount Independence. Population, 2,100.

Short, SE. tp., Harrison co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 2,978.

Short Pump, post office, Henrico co., Va., 9 ms. from Richmond.

Short Tract, village, Alleghany co., N. Y.

Shown's Cross Roads, Carter co., Tennessee, by post road 280 ms. a little N. of E. from Murfreesborough.

Shrewsbury, borough of Eng., in Shropshire, and the capital of that co., 18 ms. E. of Welshpool, 36 W. of Litchfield, and 169 NW. of London. Lon. 2 41 W., lat. 52 43 N.——Town, Rutland co., Vt., on Otter creek, 10 ms. SE. from Rutland.——Town, Worcester co., Mass., 6 ms. NE. from Worcester. Pop. in 1810, 1,210; in 1820, 1,458.——Town, Monmouth co., N. J., on a high and dry soil, near the sea shore, and therefore resorted to in summer by the people of New York and Philadelphia, as a bathing place. It lies in lat. 40 17 N., and lon. 73 12 W., at the distance of 47 ms. NE. from Trenton, 28 E. by S. from New Brunswick, and 77 NE. from Philadelphia. Pop. of the tp. in 1810, 3,773; in 1820, 4,284; and in 1840, 5,917.——Town, York co., Pa. It bounds on Md. on the S., and lies between the S. and E. branches of Codorous creek. Pop. in 1820, 1,983?——NE. tp., Lycoming co., Pa.——Village, Kenhawa co., Va., by post road 306 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.

Shropshire, or *Salop*, co. of Eng., bounded on the N. by Cheshire and a detached part of Flintshire, on the E. by Staffordshire, on the SE. by Worcestershire, on the S. by Herefordshire, on the SW. by Radnorshire, and on the W. by the cos. of Montgomery and Denbigh; it is about 50 ms. long and 40 broad. It lies partly in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Hereford. This country abounds with lead, copper, iron, limestone, freestone, pipe clay, bitumen, and coal. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Tend. The capital is Shrewsbury. Pop. in 1801, 167,539; in 1811, 194,278; and in 1821, 206,266.

Shumla, Tchoumla, &c., a large fortified town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. It is situated in one of the gorges of the Balcan mountains, N. lat. 43 15, lon. 27° E. of London, about 100 ms. a little E. of N. from Adrianople, 45 ms. nearly due W. from Varna, and 200 ms. NNW. from Constantinople.

Shutesbury, tp. and post office, Franklin co., Mass., 15 ms. NE. from Greenfield.

Shyans, Shans, or Laos, loosely applied names used to designate the civilized people who inhabit the imperfectly known countries between the Bay of Bengal and China. "*Shyan* is a Burman name, and *Low* or *Lao* the Chinese. They call themselves *Tay*. They seem to be the parent stock of both Asamese and Siamese. Bengalese always put a vowel before every word, and make *m* and *n* convertible, so that Shyan becomes with them *A-syam*, which the English further altered to *Asam*. *Syam*, or Siam, is but another form of the same word.—*Malcom*, vol 2, page 198.

Siam, kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N. by China, on the E. by Laos and Cambodia, on the S. by the Gulf of Siam, and on the W. by the Bay of Bengal and Pegu. It is 550 ms. in length, and 250 in breadth, though in some places not above 50. It is divided into the Higher and Lower, and the soil produces plenty of rice, cotton, and fruits. They have abundance of wild beasts in the woods, as elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers. Their tame cattle are beeves, buffaloes, and hogs, of which they have plenty about their farms. Besides which, there are large and dangerous crocodiles, and serpents 20 feet long. There reigns a lamentable ignorance in our books on the wide tracts and numerous civilized nations between Hindoostan and China. It would appear, from Howard, Malcom, and some other authors, that Siam, Asam, Asyam, Shyan, &c., are mere inflexions of the same term. Yoodroo-Shau, or one of the names we use for Annam, is no doubt from the same root, and all about as definite as Asiatic or European. Malcom says: "The Shyans are divided into many tribes, and the language has a corresponding number of dialects." "It is impossible to enumerate the different tribes. Their chief designations seem to be from the regions they inhabit." These are instructive sentences, as they show a frequently visited fountain of error. Mere local names of places are made to create tribes, which, nationally speaking, have no separate existence.—See *Shyan*.

Siam, or *Juthia*, capital of a kingdom of the same name, seated on the Menan, near its mouth, in the Gulf of Siam, 400 ms. SE. of Pegu. Lon. 101 20 E., lat. 14 20 N.

Siara, captain-generalship of Brazil, bounded by Pornaiba river or Maranham NW., Atlantic ocean NE., Pernambuco and Bahia SE., and Goias SW. Length 700, breadth 200 ms; area 140,000 sq. ms. ——Town of South America, in Brazil, capital of a captain-generalship of the same name. Lon. W. C. 37 10 E., lat. 3 15 S

Siaskoi, town of Russia, in the government of Petersburgh. It is seated not far from the Lake Ladoga, 24 ms. NE. of New Ladoga. Lon. 30 47 E., lat. 60 16 N.

Siberia, from Sibir, its ancient capital, is the general name of Asiatic Russia. It is bounded N. by the Frozen ocean, W. by the Uralian mountains, which separate it from Europe, on the SW. the Algydin-Shalo mountains separate it from Independent Tartary, on the S. the Altaian and

Daoorian mountains form the line of demarkation between the Russian and Chinese empires, and on the E. the Pacific and its extension northward divides Siberia from North America. This immense tract is about 4,000 ms. from W. to E., and varies in width from 1,000 to near 2,000 ms. The area rather exceeds 5,000,000 sq. ms., or about one-eighth part of the terraqueous earth. In general terms, Siberia may be described as mountainous on the W., S., and E., and gradually sinking into vast plains towards the Arctic ocean. Viewed on a map, this part of Asia appears evidently as a section of a basin having the Arctic ocean as its lowest point of depression. Into this recipient are discharged a series of rivers, most of which draw their remote sources from the interior table land or plateau of Asia. From its slope, and having its highest side to the southward, the phenomenon of the excessive cold of Siberia arises. The Oby, Jenissey, and Lena, flow from an elevation of at least 3,000 feet. The plains, called in Asia steppes, are in every respect similar to the prairies or natural meadows of N. America.—See *Steppes*.

Extending from N. lat. 50° to nearly 80°, and having, as we have seen, a great northern inclination and southern elevation, Siberia has the most intense winter climate of the earth in proportion to comparative lat. From this asperity of temperature, and also from general sterility of soil, the northern part of Siberia is thinly peopled. It is a region where the reindeer and the dog are the beasts of burden and draught, and where furs and ivory are the most valuable staple commodities. Advancing southward into interior Asia, the climate meliorates, and the grain and fruits of Europe are cultivated to advantage; but every where on these elevated regions the climate is much more severe than in similar latitudes in Europe. A part of the large government of Kolywan, and the country round the Baikal, are on the latitudes of London, Hamburg, Berlin, and the N. of France and Germany. The winter is 9 or 10 months long in almost all Siberia, and the summers of its most southern sections are not either so long or warm as those of Norway. Similar to North America, in high northern latitudes, the soil of Siberia above 55° or 60°, remains perpetually frozen at a very small depth, and renders the digging of wells impracticable. The air, however, though severe, is generally healthy, but the population must, from the causes stated, be always comparatively thin.

Siberia is rich in metallic wealth, so much so as to have received and deserve the name of the Russian Peru. Gold mines exist, and are extensively worked, at Barezof. Silver is found near to Kolywan and Nertchinsk, and in many other places. Iron and copper abound, particularly in the Uralian mountains, but are also found in lesser quantities in many other locations.

The vegetable kingdom, however, affords the true test of climate. The pine of Norway rises as high as N. lat. 70°; the same tree yields to the intense frost of Siberia, at N. lat. 60°. On the Oby, at lat. 60°, agriculture ceases, and, similar to N. America, the line of vegetation inflects southward, proceeding eastward towards the Pacific ocean. At Oodskvi, in 55°, nor in Kamtschatka, at 51°, grain has not been found to ripen.

The severity of Siberian air is again shown by the animal kingdom. The reindeer, which, in northern Europe exists only above 60°, was seen in large flocks, by Pallas and Sokolof, on the borders of Mongol Tartary, as low as 49° or 50°. "Thus the countries of the reindeer and camel," says Malte Brun, "which are separated by an interval of 20° or 30°, in the western part of our continent, touch one another, and are, perhaps, mingled in the countries of the East."

In those gloomy regions the dog follows the reindeer as the servant of man; the former is also used as a beast of draught, but abounds chiefly amongst the Kamtschatkadales, Tongooses, Samoides, and Ostieks. In Southern Siberia the horse abounds, as do cattle and sheep. In animals producing fur, northern Siberia exceeds every other part of the earth. In brief, this large section of the habitable earth, now under Russian government, is slowly recovering from the murderous ravages of the Tartars and Mongols of the middle ages. See the various parts, under their respective heads. Tobolsk is the capital.

Sibylle, women who, in many countries, are yet regarded as endowed with the gift of prophecy. The mountaineer, in Upper Albania, believes, as do the Servian, and probably all the barbarous nations of congenerate race, in supernatural prophetesses, called, in their language, *Vyles*. Vyles are of the same class as Sibylla, or, according to the Greek pronunciation, Sivylla. *Si* is an abbreviation of an Eolic word, which has the same signification as *Theo*—Sibylle is, then, a divine or godlike Vyle. *Wyll*, or *Gwyll*, is a Welch word for a spectre or sorceress, from whence comes the Eng. word *wile*, to deceive. *Vaka*, of which the genitive is *voela*, means, in Icelandic, a supernatural being, with the gift of prophecy.

Sibyl, Gr. *siballa*, according to some, a proper personal name, but by others derived from *theos*, God, and *boulè*, a council. There is, however, nothing contradictory of each other in the two etymologies. They were females who pretended to the power of foretelling events.

Sichem, town of the kingdom of Belgium, in Brabant, to the S. of which is a celebrated monastery. It is seated on the Demer, 18 miles SE. of Mechim. Lon. 5° E., lat. 51 6 N.

Sicily, island of the Mediterranean sea, almost in the form of a triangle, terminating in three points or capes; that which is nearest Italy is called Cape del Faro; that which regards the Morea, Capo Passaro; and the third, which points to Africa, Capo di Boco. Sicily is naturally divided into three valleys, to which the political names of provinces have been given; they are Val di Mazara, Val di Demona, and Val di Noto. See those articles, in their places. It is separated from Italy by the straits of Messina, 15 ms. broad where narrowest. The climate is delicious, and soil exuberantly fruitful. In ancient times it had the aspect of a garden, but in modern times badly cultivated. Pop. 1820, 1,600,000. Religion, Roman Catholic. It forms a part of the kingdom of Naples, or of the Two Sicilies. Length 165 ms., and breadth where widest 112.

Sicques.—See *Seiks*.

Sidaye, strong town on the coast of the island of Java, in the E. Indies, with a harbor. Lon. 113 15 E., lat. 6 40 S.

Siddington, village of England, in Gloucestershire, seated on the river Churn, 1 m. SE. of Cirencester.

Siddonsburg, village, York co., Pa., by post road 32 ms. from Harrisburg.

Sideling Hill, range of mountains in Bedford co., Pa., and between Alleghany and Washington cos., Md. It lies between the Warrior and North mountain, and extends through this co. and a part of Huntingdon, from SW. to NE.

Sidereal, what appertains to the stars. Sideral year, the time during which the earth revolves from a star to the same star, which comprises 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 12 seconds, being 20 minutes and 20 seconds longer than the solar or tropical year.

Siderocapsa, town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia famous for a gold mine in its neighborhood. It is 5 ms. from the Gulf of Contessa. Lon. 13 44 E., lat. 40 30 N.

Sidmouth, fishing town of Eng., in Devonshire, much frequented in the bathing season. It is 12 ms. SE. of Exeter, and 158 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3 15 W., lat. 50 38 N.

Sidney, town, Kennebec co., Me., 8 ms. above Augusta.——Town, Delaware co., N. York.——New town and seat of justice for Shelby co., O. It is situated on the W. bank of Great Miami river, about 10 ms. NE. from Piqua, and 72 northwesterly from Columbus. Lat. 40 17 N., lon. W. C. 7 8 W.

Sidney Plains, and post office, in Sydney tp., western part of Delaware co., N. Y., by post road 146 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Sidon, or *Said*, seaport of Palestine, anciently a place of great strength and extensive trade. It is 45 ms. WSW. of Damascus. Lon. 36 5 E., lat. 33 38 N.—See *Asia*, p. 81.

Sidra, island of the Archipelago, between the Gulf of Napoli and that of Engia, Lon. 24° E., lat. 37 4 N.——Spacious gulf on the coast of Barbary, between Tripoli and Barca, which takes its name from a small island at the bottom of the gulf.

Siedenburg, town of Germany, in Westphalia, and co. of Hoye, 9 ms. SSW. of Hoye.

Siegburg, town of Germany, in Westphalia, and duchy of Berg, subject to the elector palatine. It is seated on the Sieg, 15 ms. SE. of Cologne. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 50 43 N.

Siegen, town of Germany, in Wetteravia, on the river of the same name, 17 ms. NW. of Dillemburgh, and 37 E. of Cologne. Lon 8 5 E., lat. 50 53 N.

Siegmaringen, town of Germany, in Suabia, and capital of Hohenzollern Siegmaringen. It is 26 ms. N. of Constance, and 44 S. of Stutgard. Lon. 9 10 E., lat. 48 2 N.

Siegstadt, town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys.

Sienno, celebrated city of Tuscany, capital of the Siennese, with a university. It is about 4 ms. in circumference, and surrounded by a wall. The architecture of the Gothic metropolitan church is admirable, and much esteemed by all travellers; it is built with black and white marble, and the pavement is of Mosaic work. The Italian language is taught here with such purity that many foreigners frequent it on that account. It is seated on three eminences, 36 ms. S. of Florence, and 105 N. by W. of Rome. Longitude 11 11 E., latitude 43 23 North.

Siennese, duchy of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Florentino, on the S. by the Mediterranean and the duchy of Castro, and the E. by the Perugino and Orvietano, and on the W. by the Florentino and the Tuscan sea. It is about 55 ms. in length, and as much in breadth. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry trees, which feed a great number of silk worms, and there are several mineral springs. Sienna is the capital.

Siennoi, town of Russia, in the government of Mohilef, 60 ms. NNW. of Mohilef. Lon. 29 45 E., lat. 54 30 N.

Sierra Leone, country on the W. coast of Africa, so named, according to some authors, by the Portuguese, on account of its mountains on this coast abounding with lions. Some extend its limits from the Grain coast on the SE., to Cape Verga, or Voga, on the NW., that is, between 7° and 10° N. lat. Others, however, confine the country between Cape Verga and Cape Tagrin. Freetown and Regentstown, in this country, are British colonies.—See *Freetown* and *Regentstown*.

Sierra Leone, river of Africa, in a country of the same name. Its source is uncertain, but its mouth, in lon. 13 30 W., lat. 8 15 N., is 9 miles wide.

Sierra Leone, or *Lion Mountains*, mountains of Africa, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, and extend as far as Abyssinia. They were styled by the ancients the Mountains of God, on account of their being subject to thunder and lightning.

Sierra Morena, mountains in Spain, which divide the kingdoms of Estramadura and New Castile from that of Andalusia.

Si Fians, the name of a people subject to China. The country is only a continued ridge of mountains, bounded by the rivers Hoang-ho on the N., Yalong on the W., and Yang-tse-Kiang on the E.; between 30° and 35° N. lat.

Sigmaringen, city of Germany, on the Danube, 44 ms. S. of Stutgard.—See *Siegmaringen*.

Sigelmessa.—See *Sugeillmessa*.

Sigeth, or *Zigat*, town of Lower Hungary, capital of a co. of the same name. It is seated in a morass, has a triple wall, with ditches full of water, and is defended by a citadel, being one of the strongest places in Hungary. It is 50 ms. NW. of Essek, and 38 W. by S. of Colocza. Lon. 18 58 E., lat. 46 17 N.

Signau, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. Lon. 7 18 E., lat. 46 44 N.

Sigtuna, ancient town of Sweden, in Upland, seated on the Lake Maeler, between Stockholm and Upsal.

Siguenza, town of Spain, in New Castile, with a university. It is surrounded with strong walls, and well fortified. The university consists of several colleges. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of Mount Atienca, 60 ms. NE. of Madrid. Lon. 2 41 W., lat. 41 6 N.

Sihon, or *Gihon*, the Iaxartes of the ancients, and the Amu of the Russians, a river of Asia.—See *Jihon*.

Silao, town of Mexico, in Guanaxuato, 20 ms. NW. by W. from the city of Guanaxuato.

Silchester, village of Eng., in Hampshire, where tradition says King Arthur was crowned.

Sishou, beautiful lake of China, which washes the walls of Hang-tcheou.

Silesia, duchy of Germany, 274 ms. long, and 100 broad, bounded on the N. by Brandenburg and Poland, on the S. by Moravia and Hungary, on the E. by Poland, on the W. by Lower Lusatia and Bohemia. The principal rivers are the Oder, the Vistula, the Neisse, the Bober, the Queis, the Oppa, and the Else. There is a long chain of mountains which separates Silesia from Bohemia The most considerable silver mines are at Reitstein, in the principality of Breig. There are also mines of lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various stones, besides antimony, saltpetre, sulphur, alum, vitriol, quicksilver, sealed earth, and other minerals. The principal manufactory is linen cloth, and they have also some woolen manufactories and glass houses; it contains about 2,000,000 of inhabitants. The greatest part of this country was ceded to the king of Prussia, in 1742, by the treaty of Breslaw. The much larger sections of Silesia were claimed, sword in hand, by Frederick II, almost at the moment of succeeding his father, (May 31, 1740,) but his claims were only revivals of what Prussia had long before claimed. Austria, it is true, had been long in possession, and no more regarded Silesia as part of Poland than she did Moravia or Bohemia, or we might say Hungary or Transylvania.

Silesia, province of the Austrian empire, being the southern extremity of ancient Silesia. Pop. 300,000; capital, Techen. This Austrian part of Silesia is more usually called the principality of Techen.

Silhet, town of Hindoostan, in the East Indies, 100 ms. NE. of Dacca, and 200 ENE. of Moorshedabad. Longitude 91 57 East, latitude 24 52 North.

Silistria, or *Dorestro*, town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, with a citadel and an archbishop's see. It is seated near the confluence of the Missovo and Danube, 97 ms NE. of Nicopoli, and 170 NE. of Adrianople. Lon. 37 31 E., lat. 45° N.

Silk, Fr. *soit*, supposed to be derived from Serica, the country from which it was first brought to Europe. In southeastern Asia, continental and insular, the production and use of silk was known from time immemorial. In the western side of the eastern continent it was known to and mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny, but was so scarce and dear, however, as to sell for its weight in gold, as late as the reign of Aurelian A. D. 270. It was only in A. D. 555, in the reign of Justinian, that the silk worm was brought from the east. The production of silk stuffs was slow, and for several succeeding centuries confined to Athens, Thebes, and Corinth, or other cities of the Greek empire. In 1130 Athens was taken by Roger, King of Sicily, and silk workers brought into that island, and the manufacture spread thence over Italy and Spain. Silk manufacture was not introduced into France until in the reign of Francis I, 1515-'47, but not until Henry IV, 1589, 1610, did that species of manufacture become of much importance. There is little or no doubt of the natural facilities for the production of silk being much greater on the eastern than on the western sides of both great continents.

Silkeburg, formerly strong town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, 18 ms. W. of Arhusen. Lon. 9 30 E., lat. 56 3 N.

Sillebar, seaport on the W. coast of Sumatra, in the East Indies, a little S. of Bencoolen. Lon. 101° E., lat. 4° S.

Silver Creek, tp. of Green co., O., containing the village of Jamestown.

Silver Lake, village, Genesee co., N. Y.; by postroad 267 ms. a little N. of W. from Albany. ——Town, Susquehannah co., Pa., 6 ms. NW. from Montrose.

Simancas, town of Spain, in the province of Leon, with a strong castle, situated on the Douero, 8 ms. SW. of Valladolid. Lon. 4 30 W., lat. 41 45 N.

Simbirsk, government of Russia, formerly a province of the kingdom of Kasan, which contains 13 districts.——Capital town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk It is seated on the Volga, 100 ms. S. by W. of Kasan. Lon. 48 34 E., lat. 54 22 N.

Simcoe, lake of U. C, which discharges its waters into Lake Huron by Severn river.——Co., U. C., between Lakes Simcoe and Huron.

Silota, Bocca, the strait between the islands of Negropont and Andros.

Simi, island in the Mediterranean, 6 ms. N. of Rhodes. Lon. 27 33 E., lat. 36 35 N.

Simmerin, town of Germany, in Lower Rhine, capital of a duchy of the same name, on the Simmerin, 26 ms. W. of Mentz and 35 E. of Triers. Lon. 2 41 E., lat. 49 51 N.

Simmonsville, village, Coshocton co., O.; by post road 100 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Simogu, town of Hindoostan, in the East Indies, 93 ms. NW. of Seringapatam. Lon. 75 30 E., lat. 13 21 N.

Simons, St., island of North America, on the coast of Ga., opposite the mouth of the Alatamaha, about 15 ms. long and 4 broad. Chief town, Frederica.

Simonthorna, strong town of Lower Hungary, in the co. of Tolna, 8 ms. from Tolna. Lon. 18 16 E., lat. 46 40 N.

Simpson, co., Ky., bounded by Tenn. S., Logan co, in Ky., W. and NW., Warren N., and Allen E. Length 25 ms., mean width 16; area 400 sq. ms. Red river, branch of Cumberland, and Big Barren, branch of Green river, rise in this co. Chief town, Franklin. Pop. in 1820, 4,852; and in 1840, 6,537. Central lat. 36 43 N., lon. W. C. 9 24 W.

Simpson's, post office, Montgomery co., Va.; by post road 244 ms. a little S. of W. from Richmond.——Post office, Gasconade co, Mo., 24 ms. W. from St. Louis.

Simpsonville, village, Montgomery co., Md., 8 ms. NW. from W. C.——Village, Shelby co., Ky., 34 ms. from Frankfort.

Simsbury, small town, Hartford co., Ct., 14 ms. NW. of Hartford, and 8 SE. of New Hartford. Pop. 1820, 1,954.

Simsonville, village, Laurens district, S. C., NW. from Columbia.

Sinai, mountain of Arabia Petræa, in the peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red sea. What is called Sinai in the singular is really an isolated group rising near the southern angle of the peninsula between the gulf of Suez on the

west and Akaba on the east, the two northern arms of the Red sea. N. lat. 29½° and lon. E. of London 34° intersect in the group. The peak particularly called Sinai rises 55 English miles a very little W. of N. from Cape Ras Abou Mohammed, and about 200 ms. SE. of Grand Cairo.

Sincapour, or *Sincapore*, or *Singapore*, island and town at the most southern extremity of the peninsula of Malacca, opposite the island of Sumatra, which, with the Malacca coast, form the strait of Sincapour. The island of that name is one of a group of small islands lying in the China sea, off the extreme point of Malacca, to the northeastern coast of Sumatra. Cent. lat. of the group 1° N., lon. 104° E. of the royal observatory, Greenwich. Sincapore, the town and port, is at N. lat. 1 23, lon. 103 52 E. When, but a few years since, the English, under Sir Stamford Raffles, took possession of this place, it was almost uninhabited, but has been most rapidly on the increase ever since. The port is open to the vessels of the United States, and a consul from our government is resident at that port.

Sinde.—See *Indus* and *Tutta*.

Sindelfingen, town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, 6 ms. SW. of Stutgard. Lon. 9 5 E., lat. 48 45 N.

Sindy, or *Scind*, province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W. by Persia, on the N. by the territory of the king of Candahar, on the NE. by those of the Seiks, on the E. by a sandy desert, and on the SE. by Cutch. It extends along the course of the Indus, from the mouth to the frontiers of Moultan, 300 ms.; and its breadth, in the widest part, is 160. In many particulars of soil and climate, and the general appearance of its surface, it resembles Egypt—the lower part being composed of rich vegetable mould, and extended into a wide delta, while the upper part is a narrow slip of country, confined on the Persian side by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a sandy desert; the Indus, equal at least to the Nile, winding through the midst of this level valley, and annually overflowing it. During great part of the NW. monsoon, or at least in July, August, and part of September, (which is the rainy season in most other parts of India,) the atmosphere is here generally clouded, but no rain falls except near the sea. Indeed, very few showers fall during the whole year. Owing to this, and the neighborhood of the sandy deserts on the E. and on the NW., the heats are so violent, and the winds from those quarters so pernicious, that the houses are contrived so as to be occasionally ventilated by apertures on the top, resembling the funnels of small chimneys. The inland parts of Sindy produce saltpetre, sal ammoniac, borax, bezoar, lapis-lazuli, and raw silk. They have also manufactures of cotton and silk of various kinds, and they make fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory, and finely lacquered.

Sinepuxen, long narrow bay of the U. States, which lies between Worcester co., Md., and a small island called Assatigue. It communicates with the ocean by Sinepuxen inlet. Lat. of the inlet 38 9 N., lon. W. C. 1 51 E.

Sines, town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura. Lon. 8 45 W., lat. 37 40 N.

Sing, strong town of Dalmatia, taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1686, 16 ms. N. of Spalatro. Longitude 17 30 East, latitude 47 10 North.

Singan-fou, large city and capital of the province of Chen-si, in China. Next to Peking, it is one of the most beautiful and largest cities in China. It is 480 ms. SW. of Peking. Lon. 108 43 E., lat. 34 16 N.

Singapore.—See *Singapore*.

Singillis, town of Russia, in the government of Simbriak Lon. 48 34 E., lat. 54 1 N.

Singo, town of Turkey, in Europe, in Macedonia, on the gulf of Monte Santo. Lon. 24° E., lat. 40 13 N.

Singor, town of Asia, in the peninsula of Malacca, seated at the mouth of a small river in the bay of Patan. Lon. 101 25 E., lat. 6 40 N.

Singsing, village, Westchester co., N. Y., on the Hudson, below the mouth of the Croton river, Pop. 1840, 2,305, exclusive of the convicts in the State prison at that place.

Sinigaglia, seaport of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, at the mouth of the Nigola, in the Gulf of Venice, 17 ms. SE. of Pesaro.

Sinób, or *Sinope*, seaport of Turkey, in Asia, in Natolia, on the isthmus of a small peninsula of the Black sea, 280 ms. E. from Constantinople. Lon. 33 55 E., lat. 41 5 N.

Sinking Creek, post office, Washington co., Ia.

Sinking Spring, village, Highland co., O., 33 ms. SW. from Chillicothe, on the great road leading from thence to Maysville.

Sinking Valley Mills, post office, Huntingdon co., Pa.; by post road 100 ms. W. from Harrisburg.

Sion, mountain of Palestine, on the south side of Jerusalem, of great celebrity in sacred history.

Sion, or *Sitten*, town of Switzerland, capital of Valais, and an episcopal see. It is situated on the river Sitten, near the Rhone, at the foot of three insulated rocks, which rise immediately from the plain. Sion was formerly the capital of the Seduni, and some Roman inscriptions still remain. It is 50 ms. E. of Geneva. Lon. 7 22 E., lat. 46 9 N.

Siout, or *Osiot*, town of Egypt, which has several mosques, and is the see of a Cophtic bishop. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre, and some sepulchres of the Romans. It stands on an artificial mount, 2 ms. from the Nile, and 185 S. of Cairo. Lon. 31 24 E., lat. 27 25 N.

Siphanto, ancient Siphnos, one of the best cultivated islands of the Archipelago, to the W. of Pharos. It is 36 ms. in circumference, and, though abounding with marble and granite, produces corn sufficient for its inhabitants, also excellent silk, but not in any considerable quantity. The chief articles of commerce are calicoes, straw hats, figs, onions, honey, wax, oil, and capers. Lon. 25 15 E., lat. 37 9 N.

Siradia, town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a strong castle. It is surrounded by a wall, and seated in a plain, on the river Watta, 62 ms. NE. of Breslau, and 105 NW. of Cracow. Lon. 18 55 E., lat. 51 32 N.

Siraf, town of Persia, in the province of Laristan, situate on the Persian gulf.

Sirgian, town of Persia, noted for its beautiful pottery

Sirhind, very ancient city of Hindoostan proper, in the province of Delhi. The art of weaving

silk was brought back to Constantinople in the 6th century by the monks who returned from Sirhind. It is 195 ms. NW. of Delhi. Lat. 30 1 N., lon. 75 35 E.

Sir Charles Hardy's Island, island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Captain Carteret. Lon. 154 20 E., lat. 4 41 S.

Sir Charles Saunder's Island, in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis. Lon. 151 4 W., lat. 17 28 S.

Sir James Lancaster's Sound opens from Baffin's bay, lat. 74 47 N , and immediately W. from the meridian of W. C. This great inlet has been recently explored by Captain Parry, of the British navy, who entered it in 1820, and wintered 1820 -'21 as far as 111° W. from London, and decided the geography of these regions to 117° W. This very important voyage has shown the separation of Greenland from North America, upwards of 2000 ms. NW. from Cape Farewell. The Northern ocean, as found by Hearn, and contemporaneously with Parry's voyages, by Captain Franklin, bounds North America at N. lat. 68°, directly S. from Melville island. The same ocean is again determined at the mouth of the Unjiga, lat. 69° N. and lon. 56° W. from W. C. The Russians and English have explored the North American coast from Behring's strait to within 500 ms. of the mouth of the Unjiga. These combined operations have placed beyond a doubt the existence of a polar continent or archipelago detached from, or but very slightly united to, North America or Asia.—See *Earth*.

Sirik, town of Fr., in the dep. of Moselle. It is seated on the Moselle, 25 ms. N. of Metz. Lon. 6 38 E., lat. 49 36 N.

Sirinagur, large rugged country of Asia, bounded on the N. and NE. by the Thibetian mountains, on the SE. by Napul, on the S. by Rohilla, on the SW. by Delhi, and on the NW. by Lahore. The capital, of the same name, is 160 ms. S. of Delhi. Lon. 77 38 E., lat. 30 59 N.

Sirius Island, island of the Pacific ocean. Lon. 162 30 E., lat. 10 52 S.

Sirmich, or *Sirmium*, town of Sclavonia, capital of a co. of the same name, on the Bosweth, near the Save, 42 ms. SE. of Esseck. Lon. 20 19 E., lat. 45 13 N.

Sirocco, It., from Ar. *schorouk*, coming from the rising sun. This dreaded wind prevails on both sides of the Mediterranean, though much more severe and destructive on the African side, and particularly on the deserts. It is hot, dry, and even parching. The sirocco is also called the simoom.

Sirong, or *Seronge*, large town of Hindoostan proper, in the province of Malwa. It is 120 ms. NE. of Ougein. Longitude 78 4 E., latitude 24 4 North,

Sisizan, seaport on the E. coast of Luconia, one of the Philippine islands. It is situated almost immediately opposite Manilla, and in the vicinity of very high mountains, which render the air extremely moist. Lon. 123 45 E., lat. 14 20 N.

Sissac, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basil, capital of the province of Sisgow. It is 17 ms. SE. of Basil.

Sisseg, town of Austrian Croatia, with a monastery, seated on the Save, 28 miles SE. of Zagrad, and 42 E. of Carlstadt. Lon. 16 17 E., lat. 46 6 N.

Sissek, strong town of Croatia, situated at the confluence of the Save and Kulpa, 40 miles E. of Carlstadt. Lon. 22 10 E., lat. 45 48 N.

Sissopoli, town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, on a peninsula of the Black sea, 25 miles S. of Mesembria, and 97 NW. of Constantinople. Lon. 28 9 E., lat. 42 30 N.

Sister Islands, three small islands towards the western extremity of Lake Erie, called the Eastern, Western, and Middle Sisters. They are all small, the largest not exceeding 10 acres.

Sisteron, town of France, in the dep. of Lower Alps, and late province of Provence, on the Durance, 45 ms. NE. of Aix. Lon. 6 1 E., lat. 44 11 N.

Sisterville, village on the left bank of Ohio river, Tyler co., Va., 35 miles by water above Marietta, and by post road 276 ms. NW. by W. from W. C.

Siston, village of Eng., in Gloucestershire, with a manufacture of brass, and another of saltpetre; and tin ore has likewise been found here.

Sitia, town on the N. coast of the Isle of Candia, near a bay of the same name, 58 miles from Candit. Lon. 26 29 E., lat. 35° N.

Sitifi, called by Dr. Shaw *seeteef*, "comes," says Hodgson, "from the Berber language," and means "*white clay*."

Sittard, town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, seated near the Maese, 10 miles S. of Ruremonde. Lon. 5 50 E., lat. 50 58 N.

Sittingburn, town of Eng., in Kent, 40 miles ESE. of London.

Sivrai, town of Fr., in the dep. of Vienne, on the Charente, 100 ms. SSW. of Paris. Lon. 23' E., lat. 46 16 N.

Sivas, or *Seivas*, ancient Sebaste, town of Asiatic Turkey, 373 miles E. from Constantinople. Lon. 37° E., lat. 39° N.—See, for the province of *Sivas*, article *Asia*, p. 83, 2d column.

Siwah.—See *Africa*, p. 16.

Sizun, small island of France, on the coast of Bretagne, eight miles from the main land. It is almost on a level with the water, and produces only barley.

Skagerac, or *Schagerac*, a sheet of water having Norway N., Sweden E., and the Cattegate and Jutland S.; length 150 miles, and mean width about 60, area 9,000 sq. miles. The Skagerac, like the Cattegate, is shallow, but the former gradually deepens outwards towards the North sea, or German ocean.

Skara, town of Sweden, in West Gothland, with the ruins of an ancient palace, the residence of the Gothic kings. It is seated on the Lida, in a morass, 17 miles NE. of Falkoging. Lon. 14° E., lat. 58 16 N.

Skeen, town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, remarkable for its mines of iron and copper. It is seated near the Cattegate, 40 miles W. of Frederickstadt.

Skeneateles, lake, New York, in Onondaga, Cayuga, and Courtland counties. It is about 15 ms. long, and from a half to one and a half mile wide. It is discharged into Seneca river.——Village, Onondaga co., N. Y., at the lower extremity of Skeneateles lake.

Skenectady.—See *Schenectady.*

Skeensborough.—See *Whitehall.*

Skiddaw, mountain of England, in Cumberland, one of the most remarkable in England, being above 1,000 yards in perpendicular height.

Skimmersville, Washington co., N. C., about 20 miles S. and on the opposite side of Albemarle sound from Edenton.

Skippack, town, Montgomery co., Penn.—See *Perkiomen.*

Skipton, town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 41 ms. S. by E. of Richmond.

Skone.—See *Schonen.*

Skuttock Hills, Hancock co., Me., are five in number, and serve as landmarks, in entering Goldsborough harbour.

Skye, island of Scotland, one of the largest of the Hebrides. It is separated on the E. from Scotland by a very narrow channel, but its western part is at a considerable distance from Lewis. It is not less than 40 ms. in length, and from 20 to 30 in breadth, and almost one hundred in circumference.

Sluguen, town of Germany, in Pomerania, seated on the Wipper, 10 ms. E. by S. of Rugenwald.

Slaney, decayed town of Bohemia, with a castle, 18 ms. NW. of Prague. Lon. 18 27 E., lat. 50 16 N.

Slate, district of the island of Skye, on the SE. side of the island. It is a peninsula, and terminates in a rugged promontory, called the Point of Slate.

Slate Mills, post office, Rappahannock county, Va., by post road 88 miles SW. from Washington city.

Slatersville, post office, Providence co., R. I., 12 miles from Providence.——Village, Tompkins co., New York, by post road 210 miles W. from Albany.

Slave Lake, large lake of British North America, between lat. 60 30 and 62 30 N. It extends nearly E. and W. 350 ms., with a mean width of about 40, between lon. 33° and 42° W. from W. C. It receives the Unjigah river at its SE., and discharges it from the NW. extremity.

Slave River, of British America, the outlet of Athapescow lake.

Slavi, generic term, designating the great family of nations inhabiting the northeastern part of Europe, or the great space between the Carpathian and Uralian mountains. "The form containing *a*, that is, Sclavian, is used by the Poles; that containing *o*, that is, Vlowak, Slowenski, &c., is employed by the Russians and Slavonians in Hungary."—*Kraitsir.* Of this great branch of the human family, though the Russians are the principal, they are by no means the only sub-branch, and, though most concentrated on the vast plains east of the Carpathian mountains, they are also scattered in large masses over Silesia, Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, &c.

Slawkaw, or *Austerlitz*, town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is 10 ms. E. of Brinn. Lon. 16 57 E., lat. 49 5 N.

Sleaford, populous town of England, in Lincolnshire, 18 ms. S. of Lincoln. Lon. 0 21 W., lat. 53 1 N.

Sleswick, or *South Jutland*, duchy of Denmark, separated from Holstein by the river Eyder. It is 100 ms. long, and 60 broad and a fertile and populous country.

Sleswick, ancient and considerable town of Denmark, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is an irregularly built town, of great length, and contains about 5,630 inhabitants. The houses are of brick, and, like all the other towns of this country, resemble those of Holland. The inhabitants dress also like the Dutch, and many of them speak their tongue, though the usual languages are the German and Danish. Close to Sleswick is the old palace of Gottorp, formerly the ducal residence.—See *Gottorp.* Sleswick is situated near the bottom of an arm of the Baltic, called the Sley, 60 ms. NW of Lubec, and 125 SW. of Copenhagen. Lon. 10 0 E., lat. 54 39 N.

Sligo, county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 25 ms. long, and nearly as broad, bounded on the E. by Leitrim, on the SE. by Roscommon, on the SW. and W. by Mayo, and on the N. by the Atlantic. It contains 41 parishes, and sends four members to Parliament.

Sligo, borough of Ireland, in a county of the same name, and the only market town in it. It is seated on the bay of Sligo, 26 miles E. of Killala, and 100 NW. of Dublin. Lon. 8 26 W., lat. 54 13 N.

Slinkhard's Mills, post office, Green co., Ia., 81 ms. SW. from Indianapolis.

Slippery Rock, river, Pennsylvania, on the SE. branch of Beaver, rises in Butler, Venango, and Mercer counties, by a number of creeks, which unite in the NE angle of Beaver, and, receiving the Conequenessing from the SE., falls into Big Beaver river 12 miles north from the borough of Beaver.——Tp., Butler county, Pa., on Slippery Rock river, contiguous to Mercer and Beaver cos.——Tp., Mercer co., Pa., adjoining the preceding.

Slimbridge, village of Eng., in Gloucestershire, 11 ms. SW. of Gloucester. In this parish, which is 20 miles in compass, 1,000 acres of land have been gained from the Severn.

Sloansville, village, Schoharie co., N. Y., 48 miles W. from Albany.——Village, Mecklenburg co., N. C., 155 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Slonim, town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, on the Sezra, 40 ms. SW. of Novogrodeck, and 60 SE. of Grodno. Lon. 23 57 E., lat. 53 0 N.

Slooten, or *Sloten*, populous town of the kingdom of Holland, in Friesland, seated on a lake called Slootenmere, three miles from the Zuider-Zee, and 18 ms. NW. of Steenwick. Lon. 5 26 E., lat. 52 55 N.

Sluice, French, *ecluse;* Hollandish, *sluyse;* Flemish, *sluis;* Italian *schlusa;* water flowing through a flood gate. It is introduced in this Dictionary, from having given name to many places, and, by learning the meaning of the term, may lead to a knowledge of relative location.

Sluizk, populous town of Lithuania, capital of a duchy of the same name, on the river Sluzck, 70 miles SE. of Novogrodeck. Lon. 27 44 E., lat. 53 2 N.

Sluttelburg, town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, on the S. side of the Lake Ladoga, 30 miles E. of Petersburg. Lon. 31 20 E., lat. 60 0 N.

Sluys, town of the kingdom of Holland, in

Flanders, opposite the island of Cadsand, with a good harbor. It has its name from its fine sluices, by which the whole country can be inundated. It is 10 miles N. of Bruges. Lon. 3 5 E., lat. 51 19 N.

Smaland, or *Smoland*, province of Sweden, the most southern of the kingdom, except Schonen and Bleking. It lies opposite the island of Ocland. Principal town, Calmar.

Smalkald, town of Franconia, in the county of Henneberg, subject to Hesse Cassel. It is famous for a confederacy entered into by the German Protestants, against the emperor, to defend their religion and liberties, commonly called the Smalkaldic league. It is seated on the Werra, 25 miles SW. of Erfurt, and 50 NW. of Bamberg. Lon. 10 53 E., lat. 50 49 N. The league of Smalkald was superinduced by the coercive measures adopted by the emperor. In their own defence, the Protestants assembled at Smalkald, and, on the 4th January, 1531, signed that league, denominated in the instrument EVANGELIC, but became more known from the name of the town where formed. This compact was renewed as occasion demanded.—See *Evangelic* and *Catholic Leagues*.

Smarden, town of Eng., in Kent, 10 ms. SSE. of Maidstone, and 56 of London. Lon. 0 43 E., lat. 51 11 N.

Smethport, village, McKean co., Pa., 204 ms. NW. from Harrisburg.

Smith, tp., Washington co, Pa., on Racoon creek, about 20 ms. NNW. from Washington. ——Tp., Belmont co., Ohio.

Smith, co. of Ten., bounded by Ky. N., Jackson co. E., White and Warren SE., Wilson SW., and Summer W. Length 36 ms., mean width 15; area 540 sq. ms. Caney Fork river joins the Cumberland at Carthage, near the centre of this county. Surface rather rolling than hilly. Soil generally productive. Chief town, Carthage. Pop. in 1820, 17,580; and in 1840, 21,179. Central lat. 36 23 N., lon. W. C. 8 50 W.

Smith's river, or *Staunton river*, Va.—See *Staunton river*.

Smithfield, town, Providence co., R. I., on the SW. side of Pawtucket river. It contains 4 churches, 3 academies, and 9 cotton factories, as also a gun and several other factories.——Tp., Madison co., N. Y., 30 ms. WSW. from Utica, containing also the village of Peterborough.——Town, Bedford co., Pa., 8 ms. NW. from Towanda.——Village, Somerset co., Pa.—See *Smythfield*.——Village, Fayette co., Penn., on George's creek, 8 ms. SSW. from Uniontown.——Village, Isle of Wight county, Va., on Pagan creek, a branch of James river, 38 ms. W. of Norfolk, about 55 SE. of Petersburg, and 218 S. by E. of Washington. ——Village and seat of justice, Johnson co., N. C., on the left bank of Neuse river, 25 miles SE. from Raleigh. Lat. 35 28 N., lon. W. C. 1 20 W.——Village, Jefferson co., Ohio, 42 ms. SW. from Steubenville. Pop. of the township in 1840, 2,095.——Town, Jefferson co., Ohio, containing Smithfield village, and in 1820, 2,143 inhabitants. ——Village, Hopkins co., Ky.——Village, Livingston co., Ky., on the left bank of the Ohio, immediately below the mouth of Cumberland river.

Smithfield, Lower, NE. tp. of Northampton county, Penn., on the Delaware, below the Water Gap.

Smithfield, Middle, SE. tp., Pike co., Penn. Pop. in 1820, 812.

Smithfield, Upper, extreme eastern tp., Pike co., Penn., including the town of Milford. Pop. in 1820, 877.

Smith Grove, village, Warren county, Ky., by post road 173 ms. SW. from Frankfort.

Smith's, post office, Randolph co., Ia., 92 miles NE. from Indianapolis.

Smithsborough, village, Tioga co., N. Y., on the right bank of Suequehannah river, 10 miles above Athens, on Tioga Point.

Smith's Cross Roads, village, Rhea co., Tenn., by post road 107 miles eastward from Murfreesborough.

Smith's Farm, post office, Alleghany co., Md., by post road 159 ms. NW. from W. C.

Smith's Ford, over Broad river, post office, in the western part of York district, South Carolina, 15 ms. W. from Yorkville.

Smith's Island, island at the mouth of Cape Fear river, New Hanover co., N. C. This small sandy island is about 8 miles long from N. to. S., ending in a very narrow slip opposite Federal Point. The light-house stands on the W. side of the island, and on the main entrance into Cape Fear river. Cape Fear, the extreme southern point of the island, is, by Tanner's map, in lat. 33 54½ N., lon. W. C. 0 59 W.——Island in the Pacific ocean, discovered in 1770 by Lieut. Ball. Lon. 161 54 E., lat. 9 44 S.

Smith's Landing, and post office, Gloucester co., New Jersey.

Smith's Mills, and post office, Henderson co., Ky., 172 ms. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

Smith's Point, south cape at the mouth of Potomac river, Northumberland county, Virginia. Smith's Point and Point Look-out are distant about 10 miles.

Smithsport, McKean co., Pa.—See *Smethport*.

Smith's, or *Irvine's*, river rises in Franklin and Patrick, counties of Virginia, and, flowing SE. over Henry co., enters North Carolina, and falls into Dan river in the co. of Rockingham.

Smith's store, post office, Pittsylvania county, Va., 188 miles SW. by W. from Richmond.——Post office, in the SE. part of Spartanburg district, S. C., 15 ms. SE from Spartanburg, by post road 110 ms. SW. from Columbia.

Smith's Valley, post office, Madison co., N. Y., 109 ms. W. from Albany.

Smith's Village, and lake, in the eastern part of Strafford co., N. H., 34 ms. NE. from Concord.

Smithtown, town, Suffolk co., N. Y., on Long Island, 50 ms. NE. by E. from the city of N. Y. Pop. 1820, 1,874.

Smithville, village, Jefferson co., N. York, on Sandy creek, 10 ms. from Sackett's Harbor.——Tp., Chenango co., N. Y., 20 ms. SW. from Norwich.——Village, Brunswick co., N. C., on the right bnak of Cape Fear river, near the mouth, and opposite Smith's island. It is the seat of an academy, and has a good harbor.

Smithville Flats, post office, Chenango co., N. Y., in the preceding tp.

Smockville, village, Jefferson co., N. Y.

Smoland.—See *gmaland*.

Smolensk, government of Russia, on the frontiers of Lithuania. After having been an object

of contention, and reciprocally possessed by Poland and Russia, it was conquered by Alexey Michaelovitch in 1654, and ceded to Russia by the peace of Moscow, in 1664. It now forms one of the Russian governments.

Smolensk, city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is situate on the Dnieper, and extends over two mountains and the valley between them. Notwithstanding its extent, it contains only about 10,000 inhabitants, and has no manufactures, but carries on with Dantzig, Riga, and the Ukraine, a petty traffic in linen, hemp, honey, wax, leather, furs, &c. It is 197 ms. NE. of Novogrodeck, and 230 N. of Kiof. Lon. 32 34 E., lat 24 50 N.

Smyrna, seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and one of the largest and richest cities of the Levant. The goodness of the harbor has caused it to be rebuilt several times, after having been destroyed by earthquakes. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almost all parts of the world, and the magazine of their merchandise. The Turks have 19 mosques, the Greeks 2 churches, the Jews 8 synagogues, the Armenians 1 church, and the Latins 3 convents. There are three bishops—one Greek, the other Latin, and the third Armenian. Its pop. is computed at 120,000 persons. The streets are more open, better paved, and the houses better built, than in other towns on the continent. The street of the Franks is the finest in Smyrna, and lies all along the harbor. It is 8 days' journey from Constantinople by land, 25 days from Aleppo by caravans, 6 from Cogni, 7 from Cataya, and 6 from Satalia. The imports from Eng. consist of woolen cloths, camlets, lead, tin, and hardware; these are exchanged for cotton, coffee, mohair, drugs, galls, raisins, figs, &c. The English and Dutch factors have Protestant chapels, and taverns are as open here as in Europe. The fortifications consist of a fort, a castle, a mountain, and an old citadel. It is seated at the head of a large bay, 190 ms. SSW. of Constantinople. Lon. 27 7 E., lat. 38 28 N.

Smyrna is called by the Turks Ismeer, and, as respects commerce, is the most considerable city of the Turkish empire; and, notwithstanding the frequent calamities of plagues and earthquakes, continues to increase, and is now (1810) supposed to contain 150,000 inhabitants. Previously to 1675 it had been partially destroyed six several times by earthquakes. Another and most destructive calamity of this kind, attended with its usual consequence, an extensive fire, occurred in 1688. Repeated shocks and also almost annual pestilence have been unable to counterbalance a convenient harbor and a very productive adjacent territory. With such advantages and disadvantages, Smyrna has been the most frequented port of Asia Minor, for upwards of 2,000 years.

The city is built partly on a hill, once called Pagus, whose summit is crowned by a castle, and partly on a plain, extending to the N. of the eminence. The mercantile establishments have for more than two centuries drawn together so many Franks to Smyrna, that the part of the town which lies along the edge of the water to the northern extremity has been long allotted to them, and distinguished by the name of Frank street. Before the French revolution, the Frank part of Smyrna was playfully and not unjustly called *Petite Paris*; and yet, with all the changes superinduced by war and national rivalry, Smyrna continues to be the most agreeable residence for Europeans in the Ottoman empire.

Though so high as N. lat. 38 30, the climate of Smyrna must be tropical in its effects on human beings accustomed to the air of the northern parts of Europe or the U. S. Figs, lemons, oranges, and vines, are the common growth of the neighborhood, productions which mark a mean temperature above 65° of Fahrenheit.

Smyrna, one of the northern towns of Chenango co., N. Y., 12 ms. NNW. from Norwich, and by post road 105 W. from Albany.——Formerly Duck Creek Cross Roads, vill., Kent co., Del. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in grain. It is situated on Duck creek, 12 ms. a little E. of S. from Dover, and 35 S. from Wilmington.

Smythfield, village, Fayette county, Pa.—See *Smithfield*, Fayette co., Pa.

Smythfield, fine little village, Somerset co., Pa., on the right bank of Youghiogany river, and on the U. S. road, almost exactly midway between Brownsville, on Monongahela, and Cumberland, on Potomac. According to Shriver's map, Smythfield is 1,405 feet above the Atlantic tides.

Snackenburg, town of Lower Saxony, in Brunswick Lunenburg, 20 ms. E. by S. of Danneberg.

Snaith, town of Eng., in West Yorkshire, 22 ms. S. of York, and 175 N. by W. of London.

Snapsville, village, Chesterfield co., Va., 21 ms. from Richmond.

Snech, or *Snitz*, fortified town of Holland, in Friesland, seated on a lake of the same name, in marshy land, 12 ms. SSW. of Lewarden.

Sneedsborough, town, Anson co., N. C., on the right bank of the Yadkin river, immediately above the northern boundary of S. C., 100 miles SW. from Raleigh.

Sneirne, town of Persia, in the province of Irac, 57 ms. WNW. of Amadam.

Snicker's, post office, and ferry over Shenandoah river, near the N. angle of Frederick co., Va., 40 ms. NW. by W. from Washington.

Snicker's Gap, through the Blue Ridge, about 3 ms. SE. from Snicker's Ferry.

Snow, noted cavern of Scotland, on the N. coast of Sutherlandshire.

Snow Creek, post office, Franklin co., Va., in the SE. angle of the co.; by post road 225 miles SW. by W. from Richmond.

Snowden, mountain of Wales, in Carnarvonshire; its name signifies, literally, the Hill of Snow, from snow and down. This is the most noted eminence of the whole region of the Welsh Hills, and may with propriety be styled the British Alps. Modern calculations make it 3,568 feet, reckoning from the quay of Carnarvon to the highest peak.

Snowhill, town, port of entry, and seat of justice, Worcester co., Md. It is situated on the SE. side of Pokomoke river, 60 ms. SE. from Easton, and 20 ms. a little S. of E. from Princess Ann. It is a place of considerable commerce; amount of shipping about 7,200 tons. Lat. 38 11 N., lon. W. C. 1 38 E.

Snow Hill, village and seat of justice, Green co., N. C., on Contentny river, by post road 96

ms. SE. from Raleigh. Lat. 35 35 N., lon. W. C. 41′ W.——Village, Clinton co., Ohio, by post road 84 ms. SW. from Columbus.

Soana, or *Suane*, episcopal town of Italy, in Tuscany, near the river Flora, 30 ms. SE. of Sienna. Lon. 11 46 E., lat. 42 40 N.

Soane, river of Hindoostan proper, which rises on the S. confines of Allahabad, issuing from the same lake which is the source of the Nerbudda; and, flowing in an opposite direction to that river 1,500 ms., it falls into the Ganges above Patna. This river, in conjunction with the Nerbudda and the Ganges, makes, as it were, an island of the southern part of Hindoostan.

Society Isles, islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Captain Cook in 1769, situated between 150 57 and 152° W. lon., and 16 10 and 16 55 S. lat. They are very numerous, but the principal islands are Otaheite, Huaheine, Ulites, Otaha, Balabola, Mouroea, Toobaee, and Tabooyamanoo, or Saunders's island, which is here included, as being subject to Huaheine. The soil, the productions, the people, their language, religion, customs, and manners, are so nearly the same as of Otaheite, that little need be added here on that subject. Nature has been equally bountiful in uncultivated plenty, and the inhabitants are as luxurious as indolent.

Society Island, tp., Hillsborough co., N. H., 25 ms. SW. Concord.

Soconusco, province of Guatemala, NW. from the city of Guatemala, 88 ms. long, and nearly as much broad, bounded on the N. by the Chiapi, on the E. by Guatemala, on the S. by the Pacific ocean, and on the W. by Guaxaca.

Soconusco, or *Guevetlan*, town of New Spain, capital of a province of the same name, 440 miles SE. of Mexico. Lon. W. C. 15 50 W., lat. 15 12 N.

Socotora, island of Asia, between Arabia Felix and Africa, about 50 ms. long and 22 broad. It abounds in fruit and cattle, and is particularly noted for its fine aloes, known by the name of Socotrine aloes. The natives are Mahometans, with a mixture of Paganism, and they have a king who depends on Arabia.—See *Africa*, pp. 31, 32.

Soezowa, town of Turkey, in Europe, in Moldavia, seated on the Seret, 32 ms. SW. of Jassy. Lon. 26 20 E., lat. 47 16 N.

Sodbury, or *Chipping Sodbury*, town of Eng., in Gloucestershire, noted for its fine cheese. It is seated in a bottom, near the Downs, 15 ms. ENE. of Bristol, and 112 W. of London. Lon. 2 15 W., lat. 51 36 N.

Sodor, village in Icolmkill, one of the Western isles of Scotland. The bishop of Man is still called bishop of Sodor and Man, on account of its once having been a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands, together with the isle of Man.

Sodus, bay of N. Y., on the S. shore of Lake Ontario, between Seneca and Ontario cos. It is formed by a small indenting of the coast and two long narrow sand bars, admitting between their points vessels drawing 7 feet water. It is completely secure, 12 ms. N. from Lyons, on the Erie canal.——Post office, Ontario co., N. Y., on Sodus bay, 30 ms. NE. from Canandaigua. Pop. 1810, 1,957; in 1820, 2,013.

Sodus, Little, small bay 12 ms. E. from Sodus bay, N. Y.

Soeburg, town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand.

Soest, large town of Westphalia, in the co. of Merck, formerly free and imperial, but now belonging to the king of Prussia. The streets are watered with streams that proceed from a lake. It is 12 ms. SW. of Leipstadt, and 30 SE. of Munster. Lon. 1 11 E., lat. 51 41 N.

Sofola, kingdom on the E. coast of Africa, extending S. of Zanguebar, from the river Cuama to the river Del Espirito Santo; that is, from 17° to 25° S. lat. It contains mines of gold, and is tributary to the Portuguese.——Capital of a kingdom of the same name, near the mouth of a river. Lon. 35 40 E., lat. 20 20 S.

Soffa, or *Sophia*, town of Turkey, in Europe, capital of Bulgaria, at the foot of the mountains of Argentaro, on the river Bogana, 135 miles WNW. of Adrianople, and 152 E. of Scutari. Lon. 23 58 E., lat. 42 36 N.

Sofroy, town of the kingdom of Fez, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, part of Mount Atlas, and between two rivers, 12 ms. E. of Fez. Lon. 4 48 W., lat. 33 40 N.

Sogno, town of the kingdom of Congo, in a province of the same name. It is a dry sandy country, but yields a great deal of salt. The inhabitants are said to be Christians, converted by the Portuguese, and the Capuchins have a church here. It is seated on the Zaire, near its mouth, 185 ms. WSW. of St. Salvador. Lon. 13 15 E., lat. 5 50 S.

Sohagepour, town of Hindoostan proper, in the province of Allahabad. Lon. 82 20 E., lat. 23 50 N.

Soham, town of Eng., in Cambridgeshire, on a fen of the same name, near Sohammere, which takes up 1,000 acres of land. It is 5 ms. SE. of Ely, and 70 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0 14 E., lat. 52 21 N.

Soho, village of Eng., in Staffordshire, 2 miles NW. of Birmingham. This village was founded by Mr. Bolton, who established a manufacture for every article common to the Birmingham trade, the plated ware usually made at Sheffield, and of elegant pieces of silver, both light and massive. Here also are made the improved steam engines, now adopted in numerous manufactures and other concerns throughout the kingdom. The copper coinage of penny and two-pence pieces issued by Government in 1797 were stamped here; and in 1799 a coinage of half-penny and farthing pieces was manufactured here by a new and very ingenious apparatus.

Soignies, town of Hainault, near a forest of the same name, on the river Senne, 8 ms. NE. of Mons, and 17 W. of Brussels. Lon. 4 14 E., lat. 53 29 N.

Soissonnois, late province of Fr., bounded on the N. by Lyonnois, on the E. by Champagne, on the S. by La Brie, and on the W. by Valois. It abounds in corn, wood, and pasture, and, with the late province of Vermandois, now forms the dep. of Aisne.

Soissons, city of Fr., in the dep. of Aisne, and late province of Soissonnois, anciently the capital of a kingdom of the same name, under the first

race of the French monarchs. It contains 12,000 inhabitants. Soissons is seated in a fertile valley, on the river Aisne, 30 ms. W. by N. of Rheims, and 60 NE. of Paris. Lon. 3 18 E., lat. 40 23 North.

Solar, from *sol*, the sun—what appertains to that luminary.

Soldania Bay, bay of the SW. coast of Africa, a little to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 4 E., lat. 33 10 S.

Solesbury, tp., Bucks co., Pa., on the SW. side of the river Delaware, between Upper Makefield and Plumstead. This tp. contains New Hope. Pop. 1810, 1,629; in 1820, 2,092.

Solenhofen, town of Germany, in Franconia, and principality of Anspach. Lon. 10 43 E., lat. 44 46 N.

Soleure, or *Solothurn*, canton of Switzerland, which holds the eleventh rank in the Helvetic confederacy, into which it was admitted in 1481. It stretches partly through the plain, and partly along the chains of the Jura, 36 ms. in length and 35 in breadth, and contains 50,000 inhabitants. The soil, for the most part, is fertile in corn, and the districts within the Jura abound in excellent pastures.

Soleure, or *Solothurn*, ancient town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It contains 4,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the Aar, which here expands into a noble river. Soleure is surrounded by regular stone fortifications, and is 20 ms. N. by E. of Bern, and 27 SSW. of Basle. Lon. 7 20 E., lat. 47 15 N.

Solfatara, lake of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, near Tivoli, which empties itself, by a whitish muddy stream, into the Teverone, the ancient Anio; a vapour of a sulphureous smell arising from it as it flows. In the middle are several floating islands, formed of matted sedge and herbage, springing from a soil of dust and sand blown from the adjacent ground, and glued together by the bitumen which swims on the surface of the lake, and the sulphur with which its waters are impregnated. Some of those islands are 15 yards long, and will bear five or six people, who by a pole, may move to different parts of the lake. From this lake issues a whitish muddy stream, which emits vapor of a sulphureous smell, till it reaches the Teverone.

Solfaterra, mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra di Lavora. This mountain appears evidently to have been a volcano in ancient times, and the soil is yet so hot that the workmen employed there in making alum need nothing else besides the heat of the ground for evaporating their liquids. Near it is a small lake full of black thick water, which seems to be always boiling.

Solwitzborg, town of Sweden, in the province of Blekengen. Lon. 14 31 E., lat. 56 2 N.

Solihul, town of Eng., in Warwickshire, 20 ms. NE. of Worcester, and 107 NW. of London.

Solingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg, seated near the river Wipper, 15 ms. SE. of Dusseldorf. Lon. 7 10 E., lat. 51 10 N.

Solkamsk, town of Russia, in the government of Perm. In its vicinity are some salt works. It is seated on the Ussolka, 430 ms. NE. of Kasan. Lon. 57 26 E., lat. 5 15 N.

Solmona.—See *Sulmona*.

Solms, town of Germany, capital of a co. of the same name, in the circle of Lower Rhine, on a hill 10 ms. SE. of Herborn. Lon. 8 31 E., lat. 50 35 N.

Solomon's Islands.—See *Danger, Isles of*.

Solon, town, Somerset co., Me., on the left bank of Kennebec river, 18 ms. above Norridgewock.——Town, Courtlandt co. N. Y., 11 ms. E. from Homer. Pop. in 1820, 1,262.

Solor, island in the Indian ocean, to the S. of Celebes, governed by its own king. Lon. 123 55 E., lat. 9° S.

Solstice, Lat., literally, the sun stationary, The two solstitial points, when the sun is farthest from the equator, and when for several days the sun has very near the same meridian altitude, and the days remain nearly equal. The winter solstice, speaking of the northern hemisphere of the earth, is about the 21st of December, and nearly at the same time that the earth is in its perihelion; summer solstice in same hemisphere is about 21st of June, when the earth is near its aphelion.

Soltau, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony. Lon. 10 2 E., lat. 53 10 N.

Soltweld, town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, seated on the Jetze, 40 ms. NW. of Stendal. Lon. 11 36 E., lat. 53 6 N.

Solway Frith, arm of the sea, between Cumberland in Eng., and Kirkcudbrightshire in Scotland.

Solway Moss, black morass of Eng., in Cumberland. Near it is the river Esk, on the borders of Scotland, which in 1771, being swoln by rains, burst through the shell of turf which covered it, and spread a deluge over 400 acres of cultivated land, and entirely filled up the valley in its vicinity.

Sombrere, island in the Indian ocean, 30 ms. N. of Nicobar. The inhabitants are mild, timorous, and very obliging to strangers.

Sombrero, cluster of uninhabited islands in the W. Indies, belonging to the English. The most remarkable of them is a league long, and consists of an eminence, to which the Spanish discoverers, finding some resemblance to a hat, gave the name of *Sombrero*. It is 80 ms. NW. of St. Christopher. Lon. 63 37 W., lat. 18 38 N.

Somers, town, NW. angle of Tolland co., Conn., about 25 ms. NNE. from Hartford. Pop. in 1820, 1,306.——Town, West chester co., N. Y. Pop. in 1810, 1,782; in 1820, 1,841. In the village a weekly newspaper is published.——Tp., Preble co., O. Pop. in 1820, 1,171.

Somerset, tp., Buckingham co., L. C.——Co., Me., bounded by Kennebec S., Oxford W., Lower Canada NW., and Penobscot E. This co. includes a space of 180 ms. long, by upwards of 50 wide, or between 7,000 and 8,000 sq. ms. Only the southern part, however, on Kennebec river, is yet inhabited. This cultivated space amounts to about 2,000 sq. ms. Chief town, Norridgewock. Pop. in 1820, 21,787; and in 1840, 33,912. Central lat. 45° N., and 7° E. lon. from W. C. intersect in this co.——Tp., Windham co., Vt., 42 ms. SW. from Windsor.——Town, Bristol co., Mass., on Taunton river, 13 ms. S. from Taunton. Pop. in 1810, 1,200; in 1820, 1,116.

Somerset, co., N. J., bounded by Essex E., Middlesex SE., Hunterdon SW. and W., and Morris N. Length 30 ms., mean width 12, area 360 sq. ms. It is entirely drained by the different branches of Raritan river. Surface pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. Soil generally productive in grain, pasturage, and fruit. The upper part of New Brunswick is in this co. Other principal towns, Boundbrook, Somerville, and Middleburg. Pop. in 1820, 16,506; and in 1840, 17,455. Central lat. 40 35 N., lon. 2 22 E. of W. C.

Somerset co., Pa., bounded by Alleghany co. in Md. S., Fayette co., in Pa., W., Westmoreland NW., Cambria N., and Bedford E. Length 38 ms., mean width 28, area 1,066 sq. ms. Though enclosed on two sides by mountains, this co. is not even very hilly, and contains much good soil, particularly for the production of grain and meadow grasses. It is drained by the Youghiogany and Conemaugh rivers. Chief town, Somerset. Pop. in 1820, 13,374; and in 1840, 19,650. Lat. 40°, N., and lon. W. C. 2° W. intersect near the centre of this co.

Somerset, village, borough, and seat of justice, Somerset co., Pa., on a branch of Youghiogany river, 37 ms. W. from Bedford. Pop. of the tp., in 1810, 1,548; and of the borough in 1820, 442; and in 1840, 638. Lat. 40° N., lon. W. C. 2 5 W.——Tp., Somerset co., Pa., around the borough of Somerset. Pop. in 1820, 1,954.——Tp, Washington co., Pa., between the eastern branch of Chartier's creek and Pigeon creek, 10 ms. E. from W. C.

Somerset, co., Md., bounded by Sussex co., in Delaware NE., Worcester co., in Md., E., Pocomoke bay S., Chesapeake bay SW., and Nanticoke river, or Dorchester co., NW. Length 35 ms., mean width 15; and exclusive of water, area about 500 sq. ms. It is bounded by Pocomoke SE., and by Nauticoke river NW., and drained by Manokin and Wicomico rivers. Surface generally level, and though sandy, the soil tolerably productive. Chief town, Princess Ann. Pop. in 1820, 19,579; and in 1840, 19,506. Central lat. 38 16 N., lon. W. C. 1 18 E.——Village and seat of justice, Perry co., O., on the road from Zanesville to Lancaster, 18 ms. from each. Lon. W. C. 5 20 W., lat. 39 52 N.——Tp., Belmont co., O. Pop. in 1820, 863.——Village, Franklin co., Ia., by post road 81 ms. SE. by E. from Indianapolis.——Village and seat of justice, Pulaski co., Ky., on Pitman's creek 85 ms. S. from Frankfort, and 80 ms. E. from Glasgow. Lat. 37 6 N., lon. W. C. 7 25 W.

Somersetshire, co., of Eng., 65 ms. long and 45 broad, bounded on the NW. by the Bristol channel, on the N. by Gloucestershire, on the E. by Wiltshire, on the SE. by Dorsetshire, on the SW. by Devonshire. It lies in the dioceses of Bristol, and of Bath and Wells. The air in the lower grounds is universally mild, and generally wholesome. The soil in the NE. quarter is in general stony, and, possesses a lofty mineral tract called the Mentrip Hills. Towards the centre, where its principal rivers unite, are fens and marshy moors of great extent. On the W. side are the Quantock Hills, with many downs and open heaths, and in the NW. corner is the black sterile region of Exmoor. Pop. in 1801, 273,750; in 1811, 303,110; and in 1821, 355,314.

Somersworth, tp., Strafford co., N. H., on Piscataqua river, 12 ms. above Portsmouth. Pop. in 1820, 841.

Somerton, town of Eng., in Somersetshire, from which the city took its name, 13 ms. S. of Wells. Lon. 2 40 W., lat. 51 22 N.——Village near the southern boundary of Nansemond co., Va., 40 ms. SW. from Norfolk, and by post road 124 SE. from Richmond.

Somerville, village and seat of justice, Somerset co., N. J., on Raritan river, 16 ms. above New Brunswick, and 38 ms. a little E. of N. from Trenton. It is a well-built and very neat village, in a fertile and highly cultivated vicinity. Lat. 40 35 N., lon. W. C. 2 22 E.——Village, Fauquier co., Va., 56 ms. from W. C., and by post road 133 a little W. of N. from Richmond.——Village, Fayette co., Pa.

Sommerville, village and seat of justice on Locust Fork of Black Warrior or Tuscaloosa river, Morgan co., Ala., about 50 ms. a little E. of S. from Huntsville. Lat. 34 6 N., lon. W. C. 9 35 W.

Somma, town of Italy, in Naples. In its vicinity between 7,000 and 8,000 pounds weight of silk of the best quality are annually made. It is 10 ms. E. of Naples.

Somme, dep. of Fr., including the late province of Picardy. It takes its name from a river which rises in the dep. of Alsace, and watering St. Quentin, Peronne, Amiens, and Abbeville, enters the English channel. Amiens is the capital.

Sommerfield, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 72 ms. distant from Berlin.

Sommieres, town of Fr., in the dep. of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, which carries on, a manufacture of serges. It is seated on the Vidourse, 10 ms. W. of Nismes. Lon. 4 11 E., lat. 43 48 N.

Soncino, strong town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 20 ms. NW. of Cremonia. Lon. 9 44 E., lat. 45 24 N.

Sonderborg, town of Denmark, in the island of Alsen. Its harbor is said to be the best in Denmark. It is 16 ms. ENE. of Flendshburg. Lon. 9 49 E., lat. 54 57 N.

Sondershausen, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, on the small river Wipper. It is the capital of the principality of Schwartz Sonderhausen. Lon. 11 5 E., lat. 48 25 N.—See *Scwartzbourg Sonderhausen*.

Sondrio, town in the country of the Grisons, and capital of the Valveline, built on both sides of the Malenco, a furious torrent. It is 34 ms. NE. of Como. Lon. 9 40 E., lat. 46 11 N.

Sonergon, or *Sunnergaun*, village of Hindoostan proper, once a large city, the provincial capital of the eastern division of Bengal, before Dacca was built, and famous for a manufacture of fine cotton cloths. It is seated on a branch of the Burrampooter, 13 ms. SE. of Dacca.

Songaria, country of central Asia. It is an elevated plateau, or table land, bounded on three sides by mountains; on the N. by the Ulugh-Tag, on the S. by the Alak, and on the W. by a part of the Imaus or Belur-Tag. Within this basin spreads to the eastward an immense plain, inter-

spersed by lakes of different extent. This country, lying in N. lat. 45°, is supposed to be the Organum of Rubriquis. The rivers of this region have no outlet to the ocean, but are discharged into interior lakes.

Songars, a tribe of Kalmucs who inhabit and give name to the basin of the Palcati, or Hi. The people of Songaria are emphatically pastoral. They keep immense droves of horses, and fat-tailed sheep; their horned cattle and camels are not so numerous.

Song Kiang, city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is built close to the water; the prodigious quantity of cotton cloth with which it supplies not only the empire, but also foreign countries, renders it very celebrated, and causes it to be much frequented.

Sonmeane, town of the province of Luz, in southeastern Beloochistan, situated on a bay of the same name, 50 ms. a little W. of N. from Cape Monze, and about 140 nearly due W. from Hydrabad, on the Indus. Sonmeane bay is enclosed on the land side by a curve of the Indian ocean, to the W. of Cape Monze. The town of Sonmeane stands on the northern shore of the bay, at N. lat. 25 30, lon. 66 45 E. of London.

Sonna, *Arab.*, second law. This work, containing the traditionary accounts of the acts and words of Mohammed, is by some Mahometan sects venerated next to the Koran. Those who have adopted as sacred the *Sonna*, take their sectarian title from it, and are called Sonnites, or Sunnites.

Sonneberg.—See *Lunenberg*.

Sonora y Sinaloa, State of Mexico, bounded E. by the States of Chihuahua and Durango, SE. and S. by Jalisco, Gulf of California W. and SW., and by the river Gila and the native Indian regions of Apacheira N. Beside those limits, may be also included in Sonora y Sinaloa the very extensive and almost unknown tracts drained by the Colorado and Buenaventura rivers as high as N. lat. 42°, or the line of demarkation between the U. S. and Mexico. Taken with such an extension, Sonora y Sinaloa reaches from lat. 22 40 to 42° N., or upwards of 19° of lat. Length from N. to S., 1,340 ms., mean width about 200; area, 268,000 sq. ms. The existing white and civilized population of this very extensive country amounts, it is most probable, to less than 200,000, or less than a single person to the sq. m.

Sonora y Sinaloa is in many respects a very interesting part of the habitable earth, as through it in all human probability will be followed, in future ages, one of those commercial routes which influence the moral condition of nations; and, from its central section, there exists strong historical data to trace that civilization found native amongst the Americans, by their more warlike but less polished conquerers in the 16th century.

The principal rivers of this State are the Hiaqui, Gila, Colorado, and the uncertain streams of Buenaventura, and Timpanogos. Under the head of *American Pyramids*, the reader will find a brief sketch of the massive ruins found on the Gila—ruins which attest former civilisation; and under the head of *New Mexico* it is shown that this civilization is not entirely extinct. The scarcity of rivers will retard the population of the tropical section, but in the temperate region of 33° this feature is reversed. Here, at 37° W. from W. C., the junction of the Gila and Colorado is followed by the great opening of the American Red sea, or Gulf of California. The Rio Colorado, rising in the central mountains of North America, on the same plateau from which flow the Rio Grande del Norte, the Multnomah, and the enormous western arms of the Mississippi, becomes a navigable stream at lat. 39° N., lon. W. C. 34° W. Continuing thence SW., by comparative courses, 600 ms., it receives from the E. the Gila. The Californian Gulf is, in geographical strictness, only the continuation of the Colorado. Considered as such, that fine river extends from the mouth of the Gila SSE. 800 ms., to where, between the Bay of Mazatlan and Cape Palmas, it is merged in the Pacific ocean at lat. 23° N.

It is impossible to view a map of North America, and carefully examine the course of its great rivers, without appreciating the prodigious commercial and political advantages of the Colorado route. By it, the Pacific ocean is entered 23° of lat. further S. than by the Columbia; and by the former, also, the ship channel is much deeper into the body of the continent than by the latter. An approximation towards the tropical regions of Polynesia, India, and China, decides the preference in favor of the southern route. In this great line of civilized intercourse, St. Louis, in the U. S., will, we may suppose, assume the rank of an immense entrepôt, whilst another must arise on the side of the Pacific.

In its actual state, the population of Sonora y Sinaloa is confined to the civilized inhabitants of the southern part, and to the native tribes of the northern sections. The former exhibit similar traits of character with other inhabitants of Mexico descended from Spanish colonists. "The Indians who live on the plains adjoining the Casas Grande of the Rio Gila," says Humboldt, "and who have never had the smallest communication with the inhabitants of Sonora, deserve by no means the appellation of savages, (*Indios bravos.*) Their social civilization forms a singular contrast with the state of the savages who wander along the banks of the Missouri and in Canada". The Spanish missionaries, and more recently American travellers, have found the tribes of these countries clothed, residing in houses, and extensively engaged in agriculture and domestic manufactures.

Sonora y Sinaloa contains one city, Arispe. Sonora proper contains the villages of Sonora and Hostimuri. Sinaloa contains the villages of Culiacan, Sinaloa, el Rosario, el Fuerte, and los Alamos.

Arispe, the most northern large town of the State, stands near a small chain of mountains to the S. and W. of the presidios of Bacuachi and Bavispe. Pop. 7,600. Lat. 30 36 N., lon. W. C. 31 50 W., upwards of 1,000 ms. NNW. from the city of Mexico.

Sonora, the present capital of Sonora proper, stands about 50 ms. S. from Arispe. Pop. 6,400.

Hostimuri is a mine town of considerable consequence, capital of a district of the same name, on the Gulf of California. Lat. 27° N.

Culiacan, celebrated in Mexican history under the name of Huicolhuican. Pop. 11,000.

Sinaloa, or Cinaloa, capital of the whole State, called otherwise *Villa de san Felipe y Santiago*, E. from the port of Santa Maria d'Acme. Pop. 13,000. Lat. 25 56 N., lon. W. C. 30 52 W.

El Rosario, near the rich mine of Copals. It is situated near the southern extremity of the State, and very nearly under the tropic of Cancer. Population, 6,000.

Del Fuerte, or Montesclaros, on the river De la Fuerte, 70 or 80 ms. NNW. from Cinaloa, has a population of 8,000.

Los Alamos, between the Rio del Fuerte and the Rio Mayo, is a mine town, with a pop. of 8,000.

The mines of Sonora y Sinaloa are principally of gold. The chief washing of that precious metal is in the large district of Pimeria Alta. "Fragments of pure gold," says Humboldt, "from 5 lb. 2 oz. 2 dr., to 8 lb. 0 oz. 4 dr. troy, have been found; but these washings are by no means diligently pursued, on account of the frequent incursions of the independent Indians, and especially on account of the high price of provisions, which must be brought from a great distance in this uncultivated country."

Sooloo, island of the Eastern ocean, situated SW. of Mindanao, almost midway between that island and Borneo. It is 30 ms. long and 12 broad, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants; the natives are Malays and Mahometans. The populousness of this little spot is caused by its advantageous situation, which renders it a great mart. The English East India Company have a resident here. Lon. 121 25 E., lat. 5 58 N.

Sooy's Inn, and post office, Burlington co., N. J., 67 ms. from Trenton.

Sophia.—See *Soffa.*

Sophiania, town of Persia, in Aderbeitzan, seated in a valley, 25 ms. NW. of Tauris. Lon. 47 25 E., lat. 38 35 N.

Sopienburg, town of the island of Zealand, in Denmark. Lon. 12 40 E., lat. 55 54 N.

Sopra Selva, valley of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons.

Sopron, strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a co. of the same name, seated on a small river, 27 ms. SW. of Presburg, and 30 SE. of Vienna. Lon. 17° E, lat. 47 46 N.

Sora, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, on the Garigliano, 65 ms. NW. of Naples. Lon. 14 4 E., lat. 41 54 N.

Sora, town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a college for the nobility, 9 ms. W. of Ringsted. Lon. 11 53 E., lat. 55 26 N.

Sorau, town of Germany, in Lusatia, seated near the Bober, 25 miles south of Crossen, and 32 NE. of Gorlitz. Lon. 15 48 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Sorbonne, from the personal name of the confessor of St. Louis, or Louis IX., king of France. This so celebrated theological seminary was founded in A. D. 1250, by Robert of Sorbonne in the diocese of Rheims, who, following the custom of learned men of that age, took the name of his native town.

Sorel, or *William Henry*, town, Lower Canada, on St. Lawrence river, immediately below the mouth of Sorel river. It is a regularly built town, containing 150 houses, and about 1,500 inhabitants.

Sorel, river, Lower Canada, the outlet of Lake Champlain. It admits ship navigation to St. John's. From thence to the basin of Chambly the current is strong, and impeded by shoals and rapids; but from Chambly to the mouth, gentle. The distance from Lake Champlain to St. John's is about 20 ms., and from thence to the mouth 55 ms., by comparative courses. It is the channel of an extensive down-stream trade in flour, lumber, pot and pearl ashes.

Sorento, town of Italy, in Naples, with a harbor, at the foot of the mountain Sorento, in the bay of Naples, 17 ms. SE. of Naples. Lon. 14 24 E., lat. 40 36 N.

Soria, town of Spain, in Old Castile, built on the ruins of ancient Numantia, near the source of the Duero, 74 ms. SE. of Burdos. Lon. 2 2 W., lat. 41 48 N.

Soriento, town of Italy, in Naples.

Sorlingues.—See *Scilly Islands.*

Sorock, town of Poland, on the Dniester.

Soroe, town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. It is encompassed by three fresh-water lakes, and is 25 ms. SW. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12 15 E., lat. 55 5 N.

Sospello, town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice. It has a trade in dried fruits, particularly figs, and is seated at the foot of three very high mountains, on the river Bevera, 15 miles NE. of Nice. Lon. 7 34 E., lat. 43 52 N.

Sovana, town of Italy, in Tuscany, in the Siennese, 25 ms. W. of Orvietto. Lon. 11 48 E., lat. 42 42 N.

Soubise, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, on an eminence, on the river Charente, 22 miles S. of Rochelle. Lon. 1 2 W., lat. 45 57 E.

Souillac, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lot, and late territory of Querci, on the Borese, 32 ms. N. of Cahors. Lon. 1 21 E., lat. 44 55 N.

Soujouc-kale, town and port of Russia, in Abasia, and on the SE. side of the Black sea, 50 ms. SSE. of Anapa. N. lat. 44 20, lon. 37 10 E.

Soukgoum-kale, town and port of Russia, on the SE side of the Black sea, and in the province of Abasia, about 250 ms. SE. of Soujouc-kale. N. lat. 43 50, lon. 41 0 E. of London.

Sound, passage or strait lying between the island of Zealand, in Denmark, and the coast of Schonen, in Sweden, through which vessels pass from the ocean into the Baltic. On the Denmark side stands the Elsineur and the strong fortress of Cronenburg, near which is a tolerable good road; and on the side of Sweden stands the town of Helsingburg, with only one old tower remaining of a demolished castle. The Danes take toll of all ships that pass through the strait, which is about 4 ms. over.—See *Elsinore.*

The breadth of the Sound, from shore to shore, is about 1½ mile, but the ship channel, immediately between Cronenburg and Helsingburg, is less than one mile, with 10 fathoms water. This depth increases to 18 fathoms between the island of Huen and Tegalgaard, in Sweden. Between Huen and Landscrona, the depth is from 9 to 20 fathoms. Between Copenhagen and Malmo, in Sweden, the Sound is divided into three channels by the islands of Amag and Saltholm. The eastern and widest is along the Swedish coast. The Middle or Casper channel stretches by Copenhagen, between Amag and Saltholm. Both merge into one SE. of Amag, with 4 fathoms water. This is the deepest outlet of the Baltic, about 10 ms. SE. from Copenhagen. The western channel passes through by Copenhagen, but with only 1½ fathoms water.

Sour or *Sur*, seaport of Turkey in Asia, or Syria. Here stood the famous city of Tyre, of which there is now nothing remaining but ruins. Lon. 35 50 E., lat. 33 18 N.—See *Tyre*.

Sour, or *Sur*, river of the Netherlands, which runs from W. to E. through Luxemburg, and falls into Moselle a little above Treve.

Souri, town of Persia, in the province of Laristan. Lon. 50 30 E., lat. 26 18 N.

Sousa, or *Susa*, strong town of the kingdom of Tunis, in Africa, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle and a good harbor. It is a place of some trade, and seated on a high rock, near the sea, 65 ms. SE. of Tunis. Lon. 11 15 E., lat. 36 52 N.

Sou-tcheou, city of China, the second in the province of Kiang-nan, and one of the most agreeable in China. Europeans who have seen it, compare it to Venice, with this difference: that the latter is built in the sea, and Sou-tcheou-fou is intersected by canals of fresh water. The brocades and embroideries made here are in great request throughout the whole empire. Lon. 112 20 E., lat. 38 40 N.

Souterraine, town of France, in the department of Creuse, and late province of Merche, 24 miles N. of Limoges.

South Sea.—See *Pacific Ocean*.

Southam, town of Eng., in Warwickshire, noted for its cider. It is 13 ms. S. of Coventry, and 83 NW. of London. Lon. 1 23 W., lat. 52 35 N.

South Amboy, tp., Middlesex co., N. J. Pop. 1820, 3,406.

South Amenia, town on the eastern border of Dutchess co., N. Y., on Oblong creek, about 20 ms. E. from Poughkeepsie.

Southampton, seaport and borough of Eng., in Hampshire. It is commodiously situated between the Itchen and Test, which here flow into an inlet of the sea called Southampton water, which is so deep that ships of 1,500 tons have been launched here; and it is navigable almost to the head for vessels of considerable burden. Two ms. from this town is Woodmills, where is a very curious manufacture of ship blocks, from which all the king's yards are supplied. Southampton is 12 m. S. by W. of Winchester, and 75 WSW. of London, Lon. 1 26 W., lat. 50 55 N.——Tp., Rockingham co., N. H., 18 ms. SW. from Portsmouth.——Town, Hampshire co., Mass., 10 ms. SW. from Northampton. In this tp. there is a lead mine.——Town, Suffolk co., Long Island, 98 ms. E. from the city of New York.——Tp., N. Y., on Long island, containing the preceding village, and Westhampton, and Sag harbor, each containing its separate post office.——Tp., Bucks co., Pa., opposite the NW. angle of Philadelphia co. and the NE. angle of Montgomery. Pop. in 1814, 739; in 1820, 907.——SW. tp., Cumberland co. Pa. This tp. includes Shippensburg.——Tp., Franklin co., Pa., adjacent to the preceding.——One of the southern tps. of Bedford co., Pa., 8 ms. S. from the borough of Bedford. Pop. in 1810, 952; in 1820, 1,158.——Co., Va., bounded by N. Car. S., Greensville SW., Sussex NW., Surry N., and Blackwater river of Isle of Wight, and Nansemond E.; length 38 ms., breadth 30, area 570 sq. ms. It is washed SW. by the Mehere, and E. by Blackwater river, and traversed by the Nottaway. Chief town, Jerusalem. Pop. in 1820, 10,494; and in 1840, 10,795. Ctl. lat. 36 40 N. The meridian of W. C. passes over this co.

South Bainbridge, SE. town, Chenango co., N. Y., on Susquehannah river, 17 ms. S. from Norwich.

South Beaver tp., Beaver co., Pa., adjoining the State of Ohio, and N. from Ohio river.

South Berwick, town, York co., Maine, on Salmon-fall river, 8 ms. W. from York, and 45 SSW. from Portland.

Southborough, town, Worcester co., Mass., 10 ms. E. from Worcester. Pop. in 1810, 926; in 1820, 1,030.

South Branch, post office, Hardy co., Va., by post road 111 ms. W. from W. C.

South Bridge, town of the southern part of Worcester co., Mass., by post road 54 ms. SW. from Boston.

South Bridgewater, town in the northwestern part of Plymouth co., Mass., 36 ms. SSE. from Boston.

South Brimfield, town, Hampden co., Mass. Pop. in 1810, 845; in 1820, 683.

South Brookfield, village in the SE. angle of Madison co., N. Y., 25 ms. a little W. of S. from Utica.

Southbury, town, New Haven co., Conn., on the left side of Housatonick river, 40 ms. SW. from Hartford.

South Canaan, town, Litchfield co., Conn., on Housatonick river, 20 ms. NNW. from Litchfield, and by post road 44 NW. by W. from Hartford.

South Carolina, one of the original States of the U. S. of N. America, bounded SE. by the Atlantic ocean, SW. by Georgia, and N. and NE. by N. C. S. C. has an ocean border from Little inlet to the mouth of Savannah river - 185 ms.

Along Savannah river, in common with Georgia - - -	200 "
Along North Carolina - -	300 "
Having an entire outline of -	685

The greatest length of this State is, from SE. to NW., 240 ms.; its mean width about 115 ms.; and area 28,000 sq. ms.; lying between N. lat. 32° and 35 12.

S. Carolina, like N. Carolina, is naturally divided into three sections; those of the sea sand alluvion, hilly above the river falls and mountainous. The former extends from the coast about 100 ms., and is intersected by a number of rivers, winding in sluggish channels towards the sea coast. None of the rivers in this State are navigable to any considerable distance inland. The Santee is united to the harbor of Charleston by a canal 22 ms. in length. This artificial channel opens to Charleston the commerce of the interior of both North Carolina and South Carolina. The ridge of hills give rise to the appropriate distinction of lower and upper country, differing from each other in every essential respect. The lower country, with a soil flat and sandy, covered with pine, is in general sterile, interspersed with marshes, and in summer and autumn more or less unhealthy. The hilly region is ushered in advancing from the sea

coast by the sand hills or hillocks which extend for 20 or 30 ms., and gradually merge into other and more elevated hills, which lead into a finely diversified, fertile, well-watered, and healthy country. This latter region is terminated by the mountains, which are confined to the extreme NW. angle of the State. On the lower or sandy track the banks of the streams are in many places composed of excellent soil, upon which rice and cotton are extensively cultivated. The middle or sand hill zone partakes of the general character of the sea-sand alluvion; with the exceptions noted, both have an arid and barren aspect. The soil of the upper country is most productive; cotton is there also the common staple.

The following tables exhibit the relative sections of South Carolina, with the classified and aggregate population agreeably to the census of 1820:

TABLE No. 1.

Population of the alluvial or southeastern section of S. Carolina.

Districts.	Area in sq. ms.	Whites.	Free col persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Beaufort -	1,600	4,679	181	27,339	32,199
Charleston* -	1,750	19,376	3,615	57,221	80,212
Colleton -	1,600	4,341	262	21,770	26,373
Georgetown -	900	1,830	227	15,546	17,603
Horry -	900	3,563	23	1,434	5,025
Marion -	1,000	6,652	86	3,463	10,201
Williamsburg	1,200	2,795	57	5,864	8,716
Amount -	8,950	43,241	4,451	132,637	180,429

* Including the city of Charleston.

TABLE No. 2.

Population of the hilly or middle section of S. Carolina in 1820.

Districts.	Area in sq. ms.	Whites.	Free col persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Barnwell -	1,550	8,162	252	6,336	14,750
Chester -	400	9,811	36	4,532	14,379
Chesterfield -	780	4,412	171	2,062	6,645
Darlington -	960	6,407	69	4,473	10,949
Edgefield -	1,640	12,062	57	12,190	24,309
Fairfield -	690	9,378	48	7,748	17,174
Kershaw -	800	5,638	122	6,682	12,442
Lancaster -	480	5,878	70	2,798	8,746
Lexington -	1,000	5,267	15	2,801	8,083
Marlborough -	480	3,250	142	3,033	6,425
Newberry -	500	10,177	178	5,749	16,104
Orangeburg -	1,750	7,762	64	7,829	15,655
Richland -	480	4,499	195	7,627	12,321
Sumter -	1,500	8,944	283	16,143	25,369
Amount -	12,950	101,587	1,801	89,018	192,351

TABLE No. 3.

Population of the mountainous or western section of S. Carolina in 1820.

Districts.	Area in sq. ms.	Whites.	Free col persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Abbeville -	1,000	13,510	64	9,615	23,189
Greenville -	760	11,017	90	3,423	14,530
Laurens -	690	12,755	49	4,878	17,682
Pendleton -	1,630	22,140	167	4,715	27,022
Spartanburg -	880	13,653	26	3,303	16,989
Union -	675	9,786	62	4,278	14,126
York -	770	10,251	95	4,590	14,936
Amount -	6,345	93,114	553	34,807	128,674

TABLE No. 4.

Summary of the population of South Carolina in 1820.

Sections.	Area in sq. ms.	Whites.	Free col persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Alluvial -	8,950	43,241	4,451	132,637	180,329
Hilly -	12,950	101,537	1,801	89,013	192,351
Mountainous -	6,345	93,114	553	34,807	128,474
Amount -	28,245	237,892	6,805	256,457	501,154

The preceding summary gives to S. Carolina an aggregate population of upwards of 17 to the sq. m. The colored classes exceeding the whites as 26 to 23 nearly; this being the only State of the U. S. where the former are in excess. The distribution of classes are, however, very unequal on the respective natural sections. On the alluvial section the colored classes exceed the whites above three to one. In the central or middle section the whites exceed as 10 to 9, very nearly; in the mountain section are nearly three to one in excess.

The aggregate population on the alluvial section is about 20 to the sq. m.; on the central section, not quite 15 to the sq. m. The best populated section of the Southern States is the western or mountainous section of this State, amounting to upwards of 21 to the sq. m.

The general observations respecting the natural sections of N. Carolina may be repeated, with little variation or addition, and applied to S. Carolina, with the exception that a nearer approach to the tropics is visible on vegetation, advancing from the former into the latter State. Under the head of Georgia the reader will find a more ample notice of the climate of that section and that of the southern States generally.

As a commercial State, S. Carolina has some great advantages in its numerous bays or rather estuaries. Charleston harbor is one of the most convenient on the Atlantic coast, for vessels under 16 feet draught. Georgetown and Beaufort are also ports affording entrance into the most productive districts of the State. With N. Carolina terminate those deep bays and sounds which penetrate the U. States from that State to the NE. The rivers of S. Carolina and Georgia enter the ocean by narrow and generally shallow outlets. Tide water crosses in most of the larger streams the alluvial, and is arrested by the line of falls, which terminate that species of soil, and commence the hilly tracts. The Savannah, Santee, and Pedee, all rise beyond the northwestern limits of S. Carolina, and give to this State a river navigation in all its extent. Many minor streams rise and enter the ocean between those great rivers, amongst which may be mentioned as pre-eminent Ashly and Cooper's, forming the harbor of Charleston.

In proportion to extent of surface, S. Carolina is a very productive State. In 1818 its exports placed it in the third rank of agricultural value. The principal staples are cotton, rice, lumber, pitch, tar, turpentine, maize, and other minor articles. Charleston is the most extensive seaport of the U. States on the Atlantic border S. of Baltimore. Columbia is the seat of government.

Schools are numerous in S. C.; and at Columbia, Beaufort, Abbeville, and Williamsburg, colleges have been erected. Collegiate establishments have, however, in most cases languished in the Southern sections of the U. States. Thirty thousand dollars have been appropriated in South Carolina, by legislative benefactions, to support free schools.

Population of South Carolina, by classes, from the census of 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	24,828	23,639
5 to 10	19,360	18,741
10 to 15	16,621	15,522
15 to 20	13,719	14,691
20 to 30	23,489	22,392
30 to 40	13,774	13,471
40 to 50	9,132	9,145
50 to 60	5,615	5,551
60 to 70	3,069	3,168
70 to 80	1,418	1,443
80 to 90	409	430
90 to 100	50	74
100 and upwards	22	21
	130,496	128,598
		130,496
Total whites	-	259,094

Ages.	Free colored.		Slaves.	
	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.
0 to 10	1,403	1,392	52,642	54,527
10 to 24	1,105	1,272	46,137	48,251
24 to 36	677	8,838	30,373	34,589
36 to 55	405	545	20,751	22,403
55 to 100	262	326	8,550	8,506
100 and upwards	12	7	125	84
	3,864	4,412	158,678	168,360
		3,864		158,678
Total	-	8,276	-	327,038

SUMMARY.

Whites	259,094
Free colored	8,276
Slaves	327,038
Total	594,398
White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	40
Do. from 14 to 25	41
Do. above 25	59
Do. total deaf and dumb	140
Do. blind	133
Insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	91
Private charge	285
Total insane and idiots	376
Colored persons in the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb	78
Blind	156
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Private charge	121
Public charge	16
All persons in the foregoing employed in—	
Mining	51
Agriculture	196,363
Commerce	1,958
Manufactures and trades	10,325
Navigation on the ocean	381
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	348
Learned professions	1,481
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services	318
Universities or colleges	1
Do. students in	168
Academies and grammar schools	117
Do. students in	4,326
Primary and common schools	566
Do. scholars in	12,520
Scholars at public charge	3,524
White persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write	20,615

Population of South Carolina, by districts, from the census of 1840.

Districts.	Whites.		Free col.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Charleston	10,926	9,995	1,343	1,858	27,445	31,094	82,661
Colleton	3,041	2,833	205	223	9,361	9,885	25,548
Beaufort	2,817	2,833	230	232	14,180	15,502	35,794
Barnwell	5,32[illegible]	5,[illegible]05	207	228	5,178	5,325	21,471
Orangeburg	3,255	3,066	136	128	5,929	6,005	18,519
Edgefield	7,617	7,403	155	139	8,732	8,806	32,822
Lexington	3,691	3,710	11	14	2,285	2,400	12,111
Richland	2,794	2,532	199	208	5,330	5,334	16,397
Sumter	4,337	4,307	180	193	9,176	9,699	27,892
Williamsburg	1,740	1,587	13	19	3,435	3,533	10,327
Georgetown	1,042	1,051	86	102	7,580	8,413	18,274
Abbeville	6,971	6,908	149	174	7,434	7,714	29,351
Laurens	6,239	6,333	55	46	4,463	4,448	21,584
Newburg	4,175	4,033	104	134	4,810	5,094	18,350
Fairfield	3,914	3,673	39	34	6,102	6,403	20,165
Kershaw	2,010	1,978	127	123	3,899	4,144	12,281
Darlington	3,580	3,589	48	45	3,667	3,893	14,822
Marion	4,269	4,324	43	45	2,567	2,684	13,932
Horry	2,073	2,081	23	4	754	820	5,755
Pickens	5,721	5,527	51	42	1,328	1,387	14,356
Anderson	6,318	6,439	38	25	2,783	2,900	18,493
Greenville	6,138	6,353	23	20	2,587	2,718	17,839
Spartanburg	8,935	8,989	32	26	2,821	2,866	23,669
Union	5,313	5,172	52	45	4,069	4,285	18,936
York	5,663	5,786	58	51	3,382	3,443	18,383
Chester	4,940	4,949	70	66	3,750	3,972	17,747
Lancaster	2,867	2,698	52	55	2,113	2,122	9,907
Chesterfield	2,695	2,842	88	78	1,442	1,429	8,574
Marlborough	2,097	2,091	47	55	2,076	2,042	8,408
Total	130496	128588	3,864	4,412	158678	168360	594398

Progressive population of South Carolina.

1790	240,073
1800	345,591
1810	415,115
1820	501,154
1830	581,185
1840	594,398

This tabular view shows that the population of S. Carolina had an increase of 247 per cent. in 50 years.

South Charleston, extreme southern tp. and post village, Clark co., Ohio, 36 ms. SW. by W. from Columbus.

South Chili, town, Monroe co., N. Y., on Genesee river, 10 ms. above Rochester.

South Coventry, town, Tolland co., Conn., 29 ms. E. from Hartford.

South Deerfield, town, Rockingham co., N. H., 12 ms. SE. from Concord.

South Dennis, town, Barnstable co., Mass., 6 ms. SE. from Barnstable, and 105 SSE. from Boston.

South Dover village, Dutchess co., N. Y.

Southeast, town, Putnam co., N. Y., 18 ms. E. from West Point. Pop. in 1810, 1,897; in 1820, 1,909.

South Farms, village, Litchfield co., Conn.

Southfield, tp., Berkshire co., Mass., 28 ms. SE. from Lenox.——Tp., Richmond co., N. Y., on Staten island, containing the village of Richmond, the seat of justice for the co.

South Florence, village in the northern part of Franklin co., Ala.

Southgate, village, Campbell co., Ky., by post road 81 ms. NNE. from Frankfort.

South German, town, Chenango co., N. Y., 15 ms. NW. by W. from Norwich.

South Glastonbury, town, Hartford co., Conn., on the E. side of Connecticut river, 8 ms. SE. from Hartford.

South Hadley, town, Hampshire co., Mass., on the left bank of Connecticut river, 5 ms. below Northampton. A fall of 50 feet in the Connecticut river, at this place, has been overcome by a dam, and canal of 712 perches in length, with with 5 locks. The whole canal is cut through the solid rock.

South Hadley Canal, and post office in the preceding tp., 5 ms. S. from South Hadley village.

South Hampton, town, Rockingham co., N. H., on Powow river, 10 ms. NNW. from Newburyport, and 48 ms. SE. from Concord.

South Harpersfield, town, Delaware co., N. Y., on the head of Coquago, branch of Delaware river, by a circuitous post road 96 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

South Hero, village, Grand Isle co., Vt., on Grand isle, in Lake Champlain, 12 ms. SW. from Burlington.

South Hill, village, Muhlenburg co., Vt.

Southington, post office, Hartford co., Conn., 18 ms. SW. from Hartford, and on the Quinipiack.

Southington, one of the western tps., Trumbull co., O.

South Killingly, village, Windham co., Conn., 45 ms. E. from Hartford.

South Kingston, town and seat of justice, Washington co., R. I., at the mouth of Narragansett bay, 20 ms. SW. from Providence.

South Kortright, town, Delaware co., N. Y., on the head of Charlotte river, branch of Susquehannah, situated between Harpersfield and Broomville.

South Leicester, town, Worcester co., Mass., on the head of French river, branch of Quinebaug river, 10 ms. SW. from Worcester.

Southold, town, Suffolk co., Long Island, 100 ms. from New York. It embraces the western peninsula of the E. end of Long Island extending NE. from Poconie bay; and also includes the islands Great and Little Gull, Plum, Rum, Robbin's, and Fisher's.

South New Berlin, town, Chenango co., N. Y., on Susquehannah river, below New Berlin, and 10 ms. NE. from Norwich.

South Orange, town, Franklin co., Mass., on Miller's river, 20 ms. E. from Greenfield, and 73 a little N. of W. from Boston.

South Paris, town, Oxford co., Me., 47 ms. NNW. from Portland.

South Pembroke, town on the western border of Genesee co., N. Y., 30 ms. E. from Buffalo, and 12 SW. from Batavia.

South Quay, post office and port of entry, Nansemond co., Va.

South River, post office, Middlesex co., N. J., 32 ms. from Trenton.

South River, small bay extending NW. from the Chesapeake bay in Ann Arundel co., Md., 6 ms. S. from Annapolis.

South Rutland, village, Jefferson co., N. Y., on the head of Sandy creek, 15 ms. SE. by E. from Sackett's Harbor.

South Salem, town, Westchester co., N. Y., about 50 ms. N. by E. from New York. Pop. in 1810, 1,566, in 1820, 1,429.

South Sandwich, town, Barnstable co., Mass., situate on the western border of the co., between Sandwich and Marchpec, 60 ms. SSE. from Boston.

South Scituate, town, Providence co., R. I., 12 ms. SW. by W. from Providence.

South Solon, town on Kennebec river, Somerset co., Me., 40 ms. N. from Augusta, and 103 a little E. of N. from Portland.

South Sparta, village, near the southern boundary of Livingston co., N. Y., 30 ms. SW. from Canandaigua.

South Tamworth, town in the northern part of Strafford co. N. H., on Bear-camp creek of Ossipee lake, 65 ms. NNE. from Concord.

Southville, village, St. Lawrence co., N. Y.

South Union, village, Logan co., Ky.

Southwark, borough of Eng. in Surry, which may be considered as part of the metropolis, being seated on the opposite side of the Thames, and under the jurisdiction of the corporation of London. Pop. 70,000.

South Washington, village on NE. Cape Fear river, New Hanover co., N. C., 114 ms. 55 E. from Raleigh, and 60 SE. from Fayetteville.

South Weare, town in the northern part of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 20 ms. SW. from Concord.

Southwink, town, Hampden co., Mass., 2 ms., SW. from Springfield. Pop. in 1810, 1,229; in 1820, 1,255.

South Wilbraham, village, Hampden co. Mass., 10 ms. E. from Springfield.

South Williamson, village, Wayne co. N. Y., 8 ms. NW. from Lyons.

Southwold, seaport of Eng. in Suffolk, at the mouth of the river Blythe, 104 ms. NE. from London.

South Wrentham, extreme southern town, Norfolk co., Mass., 27 ms. SW. from Boston.

South Yarmouth, village, Barnstable co., Mass., on Oyster bay, 102 ms. SE. from Boston.

South Major, town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. Lon. 6 48 W., lat. 41 5 N.

Sovigny, town of France, in the dep. of Rhone and Loire, seated on the Queane, 50 ms. SE. of Bourges, and 167 S. of Paris. Lon. 3 31 E., lat. 46 30 North.

Soutea Hill, the most elevated hill in the mountainous ridge of Lammermuir, in the N. part of Berwickshire, in Scotland.

Souyotes, or *Soyotes*, name of a people in Siberia, subject to Russia and China. They dwell in the higher part of the Sayane mountains, toward the SW. borders of the Lake Baikal, on the frontiers of Mongolia. This people, called Soyotes by Malte Brun, are by that author supposed to be a Samoid tribe.

Spa, town of the kingdom of Belgium, in Liege,

famous for its mineral waters. It is situated on one end of a deep valley, on the banks of a small rivulet, and is surrounded on all sides by high mountains. The sides of these mountains next to Spa are rude and uncultivated, presenting a rugged appearance, as if shattered by the convulsions of earthquakes; but as they are strewed with tall oaks and abundance of shrubs, the country around forms a wild, romantic, and beautiful landscape. Its only source of wealth is its mineral waters. The names of the five principal wells are Pouhon, Geronfierd, Sevinere, Watpotz, and Tunnelet. The inhabitants are employed in making toys for strangers. Spa was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated in a valley, surrounded by mountains, 17 ms. SE. of Liege. Lon. 5 50 E., lat. 50 30 N.

Spasford, town in the SW. angle of Onondaga co., at the head of Skeneatelas lake, 20 ms. SW. from Manlius, and by post road 164 ms. W. from Albany.

Spain, kingdom of Europe, 700 ms. long and 500 broad, bounded on the N. by the Bay of Biscay, NE. by the Pyrenees,, which separate it from France, E. and S. by the Mediterranean, SW. by the Atlantic, and W. by Portugal and the Atlantic. According to the ancient divisions, it contained the provinces of Old and New Castile, Andalusia, Arragon, Estramadura, Gallicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biscay, Asturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre, some of which have been separate kingdoms. The principal rivers are the Douero, Tagus, Guadiana, Guadalquiver, and Ebro. The soil is fertile, but there are large tracts of uncultivated ground, and the superior attention paid to the large flocks of sheep greatly impedes the progress of agriculture. The produce of the country is wheat, barley, saffron, honey, silk, saltpetre, hemp, barilla, and even sugar canes, with the richest and most delicious fruits that are to be found in France and Italy, and its wines are in high esteem.

Few countries have undergone more interesting revolutions than Spain, and the history of no nation is perhaps so instructive. After a recent but abortive struggle, that naturally great nation has bowed to ecclesiastical and civil slavery, and presents a singular phenomenon—retrogradation amid general intellectual advance. If, however, the Spanish nation has declined in Europe, the American part has risen with gigantic force. Seven or eight independent Spanish nations now stand forth to sustain the majesty of their origin. It is amongst the rational subjects of anticipation to consider the Spanish nation as destined in future ages to be amongst the most influential sections of the human species. Of all her once immense empire in every quarter of the earth, Spain still retains her European territories, some trifling places on the coast of Africa, the Canary Islands, Cuba, and Porto Rico, with some other less valuable possessions in the West Indies and in the Pacific ocean, the Philippine and Ladrone Islands.

The following table exhibits the subdivisions of Spain made by the Cortes, during the recent revolutionary struggle. I have retained it, as affording an estimate of the distributive population of that kingdom.

Provinces.	Population.
Alicant	249,692
Almeira	198,762
Avila	113,135
Badajoz	301,225
Barcelona	353,206
Bilboa	104,186
Burgos	206,095
Cadiz	281,293
Caceras	199,205
Calatayud	105,947
Castellan	188,079
Chinchilla	186,260
Ciudad Real	296,525
Cordova	337,265
Corunna	357,970
Cuenca	296,650
Gerona	191,243
Granada	346,984
Guadalaxara	222,655
Huelva	139,817
Huesca	182,845
Jaen	274,930
Jativa	161,257
Leon	180,567
Lerida	136,560
Logrono	184,217
Lugo	263,703
Madrid	290,495
Malaga	290,324
Murcia	252,058
Orense	300,870
Oviedo	367,501
Palencia	128,697
Palma	207,765
Pamplona	195,416
Salamanca	226,882
Santander	175,152
San Sebastian	104,789
Segovia	145,985
Seville	358,811
Soria	105,108
Tarragona	194,782
Ternol	105,191
Toledo	302,470
Valencia	346,166
Valladolid	175,100
Villa Franca	86,385
Vigo	327,848
Vittoria	77,465
Zamora	142,385
Zaragossa	315,111
Total	11,248,026

This table was formed about 1820.

Very inadequate ideas prevail in the minds of those who speak or think on the subject of Spain, without having paid more than a passing notice of its actual extent. We here allude to the whole Pyrenean peninsula, including the two kingdoms of Spain and Portugal.

A line drawn in a northeasterly direction from Cape St. Vincent to Cape de Creus, near Rosas, in Catalonia, is, in length, 760 ms. The longest N. and S. line is 530 ms. from Tarifa, on the Straits of Gibraltar, to Cape Penas, in Asturias, and on the Bay of Biscay.

The annexed table, founded on the river basins

and rhombs, includes the whole peninsula, of which Spain proper contains 173,600 English sq ms., and Portugal 35,400 English sq. ms.

Area of Spain and Portugal, in square statute miles, by the rhombs, slopes, and basins.

	Sq. ms.
Northern slope, inclination towards the Bay of Biscay	10,500
Northwestern slope, inclination towards the Atlantic ocean	12,250
Basin of Douero, slope or inclination towards the Atlantic ocean	35,280
Basin of Mondego, inclination towards the Atlantic ocean	6,800
Basin of the Tagus, inclination towards the Atlantic ocean	26,400
Basin of Sado, inclination towards the Atlantic ocean	3,600
Algarva, inclination towards the Atlantic ocean	1,700
Basin of Guadiana, inclination towards the Atlantic ocean	24,500
Basin of Guadalquiver, inclination towards the Atlantic ocean	19,250
Southern slope, inclination towards the Mediterranean and southward	7,200
Southeastern slope, inclination towards the Mediterranean, but eastward	24,500
Basin of the Ebro, inclination SE. towards the Mediterranean	28,000
Northeastern slope, inclination SE. towards the Mediterranean	6,750
Amount by the basins	206,730
Amount by the rhombs	211,000
Mean amount	208,865
Amount in round numbers	209,000

Politically, or rather more correctly speaking, nationally, consecrated as they are by time, custom, and, in fact, by languages, the old provincial subdivisions of Spain continue, and long must continue, to be the popular geography of that country, even supposing, what was not, however, the case, that the divisions made by the Cortes had been legally sanctioned.

Tabular view of the provincial divisions of Spain into captain-generalships and provinces.

Provinces.	Pop.	Cities.	Pop.
Captain-generalship of Navarre.			
Navarre	275,000	Pampeluna	15,000
Captain-generalship of Guiposcoa.			
Guiposcoa	130,000	St. Sebastien	9,000
Biscay	135,000	Bilboa	15,000
Alava	87,000	Vittoria	7,000
Captain-generalship of Galicia.			
Asturias	420,000	Oviedo	10,000
Santiago	550,000	Santiago	23,000
Betanzos	170,000	Betanzos	5,000
Corunna	74,000	Corunna	18,000
Lugo	330,000	Lugo	7,000
Orensa	390,000	Orensa	4,000
Tuy	202,000	Tuy	2,000
Mondonedo	124,000	Mondonedo	6,000

TABLE—*Continued.*

Provinces.	Pop.	Cities.	Pop.
Captain-generalship of Arragon.			
Arragon	790,000	Saragossa	55,000
Captain-generalship of Catalonia.			
Catalonia	1,156,000	Barcelona	120,000
Captain-generalship of Old Castile.			
Avila	110,000	Avila	4,000
Burgos	375,000	Burgos	12,000
Segovia	143,000	Segovia	12,000
Soria	268,000	Soria	5,000
Santander	187,000	Santander	18,000
Leon	295,000	Leon	5,000
Palencia	210,000	Palencia	10,000
Toro and Zamora	155,000	Toro	9,000
Salamanca	242,000	Salamanca	14,000
Valladolid	198,000	Valladolid	32,000
Captain-generalship of Estramadura.			
Estramadura	672,000	Badajos	12,000
Captain-generalship of New Castile.			
Madrid	357,000	Madrid	200,000
Guadalaxuara	320,000	Guadalaxuara	7,000
Toledo	356,000	Toledo	15,000
Cuenca	345,000	Cuenca	7,000
Mancha	385,000	Ciudad Real	10,000
Captain-generalship of Valencia and Murcia.			
Valencia	1,074,000	Valencia	66,000
Murcia	470,000	Murcia	35,000
Captain-generalship of Andalusia.			
Jaen	298,000	Jaen	16,000
Cordova	350,000	Cordova	46,000
Seville	630,000	Seville	91,000
Cadiz	250,000	Cadiz	53,000
Captain-generalship of Granada and Malaga.			
Granada	1,145,000	Granada	80,000
Malaga		Malaga	52,000

Spanish Colonies.

Provinces.	Pop.
Africa.	
Ceuta	11,000
Canary islands	196,000
Oceania.	
Mariannes and Philippine islands	2,640,000
America.	
Cuba, Porto Rico, &c.	1,240,000

SUMMARY.

Europe	13,902,000
Colonies	4,688,000
Total	18,590,000

Spaitla, town of Tunis, in Africa. In its neighborhood there are some magnificent ruins. It is 90 ms. SW. of Tunis. Lon. 9 15 E., lat. 35 50 N.

Spalatro, or *Spallatto*, town of Dalmatia, with a good harbor. It is built upon the ruins of the palace of Dioclesian, the walls of which make two-thirds of those of the city, and of which, in 1764, Mr. Robert Adam published a splendid account, On a peninsula, in the Gulf of Venice, 35 ms. SE. of Sebinico, and 102 NW. of Ragusa. Lon. 17 31 E., lat. 44 4 N.

Spalding, town of Lincolnshire. It is a very neat town, near the mouth of the Welland, with a good coasting trade. It is 14 ms. S by W. of Boston, and 100 N. of London. Lon. 2 E., lat. 52 45 N.

Spandau, town of Germany, in Prussia, and middle marche of Brandenburg, surrounded on all sides by morasses, and close to it is a fine fortress. The arsenal is in subterraneous vaults, and there is a prison for State criminals. It is seated on the Havel, 8 ms. NW. of Berlin, and 17 NE. of Brandenburg. Longitude 13 23 E., latitude 52 36 North.

Spanish Groves, post office, Mecklenburg co., Va., by post road 131 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Spanish Town.—See *St. Jago de la Cuba*.

Sparta, town, Livingston co., N. Y., 28 miles SW. from Canandaigua. Pop. 1810, 1,397.——Village, Sussex co., N. J., on one of the head branches of the Wallkill river, 7 ms. a little S. of E. from Newtown, and by post road 92 miles N. from Trenton.——Village, Washington co., Pa., on the N. fork of Ten Mile creek, 10 ms. SSW. from Washington, the seat of justice for the co. ——Village and seat of justice, Hancock co., Ga., on the dividing ground, between the Great Ogechee and Oconee rivers, 25 miles NE. from Milledgeville. This village, beside the ordinary co. buildings, contains two academies. Lat. 33 18 N., lon. W. C. 5 58 W.——Village and seat of justice, White co., Tenn., on Calfkillers' fork of Craney river, by post road 65 ms. E. from Murfreesborough, and 75 SE. by E. from Nashville. Lat. 35 58 N., lon. W. C. 8 22 W.——Village and seat of justice, Conecuh co., Ala., on Murder creek, branch of Conecuh river, about 70 miles a little E. of N. from Pensacola, and 90 NE. from Mobile. Lat. 31 21 N., lon. W. C. 10 8 W.

Spartanburg, district, S. C., bounded by N. C. N., York and Union districts E., Ennoree river, or Laurens, S., and Greenville W.; length 40 ms., mean width 22, area 880 sq. ms. It is drained by Broad river and its numerous branches. Surface hilly, and soil productive. Chief town, Spartanburg. Pop. 1840, 16,989. For central lat. and lon., see next art.——Village and seat of justice, Spartanburg district, S., about 100 ms. N. from Augusta, Ga., and by post road 95 ms. NW. from Columbia. Lat. 34 57 N., lon. W. C. 4 52 W.

Spartavento, ancient *Hercules*, southern cape of Italy, opposite Sicily. Lon. 16 48 E., lat. 38° North.

Spartel, Cape, promontory on the coast of Barbary, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 56 W., lat. 35 50 N.

Spean.—See *Lochy, Loch*.

Specific Gravity.—See *Gravity*, appendix.

Speedsville, village on Six Mile creek of Cayuga lake, in the NE. part of Tioga co., N. Y., 7 ms. SE. from Ithaca.

Speedwell, village, Claiborne co., Tenn.; by post road 200 ms. NE. by E. from Murfreesborough.

Speightstown, seaport of Barbadoes, on the W. side of the island. Lon. 58 31 W., lat. 13 15 N.

Speigletown, village in the NW. corner of Rensselaer co., N. Y.

Spello, town of Italy, in Umbria, on a hill, 3 ms. NW. of Foligni, and 13 N. of Spoletto. Lon. 12 24 E., lat. 42 50 N.

Spencer, town, Worcester co., Mass., about 12 ms. SW. of Worcester. Pop. 1810, 1,453; in 1820, 1,549.——Town and seat of justice, Tioga co., N. Y., about midway between Smithborough, on Susquehannah, and Ithaca, near the head of Cayuga lake, about 15 ms. from each. Lat. 42 13 N., lon. W. C. 0 30 E.——Co., Ky., bounded by Jefferson and Bullitt W., Nelson S., Anderson E., and Shelby N. Length from E. to W. 18 ms., mean breadth 12 ms., and area 216 ms. For lat. and lon., see *Taylorsville*, its county seat. This co. is traversed from E. to W. by the northern branch of the Rolling Fork river. Pop. 1840, 6,581.——Co., In., bounded by Ohio river S., Warwick co. W., Dubois N., and Perry E. Length 30 ms., breadth 12; area 324 sq. ms. It is generally hilly and broken, and drained by small creeks, the principal of which are Anderson and Little Pigeon creek. Soil mostly excellent. Chief town, Rockport. Pop. in 1820, 1,882; and in 1840, 6,305. Lat 38° N. and lon. W. C. 10° W. intersect in this co.——Village and seat of justice, Owen co., In., on a small creek of White river, about 50 ms. SW. from Indianapolis. Lat. 39 19 N., lon. W. C. 9 50 W.

Spencertown, town, Columbia co., N. Y., 30 ms. from Albany.

Spey, river of Scotland, rising in Inverness-shire, and falling into the German ocean at the village of Speymouth.

Spezzia, or *Spetia*, town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a good harbor. It is seated at the foot of a hill, at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, 47 ms. SE. of Genoa, and 65 NW. of Florence. Lon. 9 37 E., lat. 44 10 N.

Spezzia, pronounced *Spetzia*, small island of Greece, in the Gulf of Argos. This important spot is situated 1½ ms. from the ancient promontory of Hermione, in the Morea, about 32 miles SE. from Napoli di Romania, and 12 SW. from the island of Hydra. Spezzia contains a small but convenient harbor, opposite to the Morea; entrance from the NW., with anchorage on a sandy bottom. The town, of the same name, stands on a flat part of the shore. Pop. 3,000. Lat. 37 18 N., lon. 23 13 E.

Sphere, the most simple of all solids, as it is generated by the revolution of a semicircle round its diameter; and all lines drawn from its centre are equal.

Spheroid differs from a sphere in being a solid formed by the revolution of an ellipse round one of its axes. There are of course two species of spheroids: one *prolate*, or formed by the revolution of a semi ellipse round its longer axis; the other *oblate*, or formed by the revolution of a semi-ellipse round its shorter axis. The latter is the form resulting from a revolution round an axis of the earth, and of all other planets as far as known.

Sporades, Greek, *speiro*, scattered like seed sown from the hand. This title has been applied to scattered islands in the Archipelago, which seem unconnected, to distinguish them from the Cyclades or islands apparently the culminating parts of subaqueous chain or mountainous ridge. Though applied, as above stated, specifically to islands in the Mediterranean, the term may with correctness

be made generic, and used for any group of islands of the same nature as those to which the adjective term was originally given.

Spice Islands.—See *Moluccas.*

Spielberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 13 ms. SSE. of Anspach.

Spietz, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the W. side of the Lake Thun, 20 ms. SE. from Bern.

Spigelburg, town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a co. of the same name, 22 ms. SW. of Hildesheim. Lon. 9 46 E., lat. 51 56 N.

Spigna, town of Italy, in Montserrat, with a castle, 15 ms. N. by W. of Savona, and 40 SE. of Turin. Lon. 8 26 E., lat. 44 45 N.

Spilemburgo, town of Italy, in Venetian Friuli, 37 ms. NW. of Aquileia, and 47 N. by E. of Venice. Lon. 12 15 E., lat. 46 10 N.

Spilsby, town of Eng., in Lincolnshire, seated on the side of a hill, 30 ms. E. of Lincoln, and 132 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0 7 E, lat. 53 12 N.

Spinalonga, town of the island of Candia, in the Mediterranean. It has a good harbor, situated near the cape of Spinalonga, 30 ms. E. of Candia. Lon. 25 58 E., lat. 35 20 N.

Spinie, lake of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, about 5 ms. long and half a mile broad, situated in a flat country. During winter, great numbers of wild swans migrate hither.

Spire, bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 50 ms. in length and 30 in breadth where broadest divided into two parts by the Rhine, and is a fertile county.——City of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine, and capital of a bishopric of the same name, now belonging to Bavaria, on the W. side of the Rhine, 7 ms. N. of Philipsburg. Lon. 8 32 E., lat. 49 19 N.

Spirebach, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a river of the same name, 8 ms. N. of Landau. Lon. 8 12 E., lat. 49 20 North.

Spiritu Santo, seaport of Brazil, in S. America, capital of a government of the same name, with a castle. Lon. 41° E., lat. 20 10 S.—— Town of the island of Cuba, 155 ms. ESE. of Havana. Lon. 79 47 E., lat. 22 15 N.

Spital, town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the Liser, near the Drave, 30 ms. W. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 13 37 E., lat. 46 53 N.——Ancient village of Eng., in Lincolnshire, 11 ms. N. of Lincoln, noted for two springs—one called Julian's Well, and the other Castleton Well. It was part of the Roman causeway, leading from London, by Lincoln, to the Humber. Great numbers of Roman coins have been dug up in this village.

Spithead, famous road of Eng., between Portsmouth and the isle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

Spitzbergen, most northern country of Europe, being to the N. of Norway, between Greenland to the W., and Nova Zembla to the E. The coast is beset with craggy mountains, and in the winter it is continual night for four months. The animals are large white bears and white foxes.

Split Rock, village, Essex co., N. Y., on the head of Bouquet river; by post road 80 ms. north from Albany.

Splugen, town of the country of the Grisons, seated near the source of the Hinder Rhine. It is the capital of the valley of Rhinewald, and is 42 ms SW. of Coire.

Spoletto, duchy of Italy, 55 ms. long and 40 broad, bounded on the N. by Ancona and Urbino, on the E. by Naples, on the S. by Sabina and the patrimony of St. Peter, and on the W. by Orvietto and Perugino. It was formerly a part of Umbria.——Ancient town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated partly on a hill and partly on a plain, in a country noted for good wine, near the river Tessino, 40 ms. E. of Orvietto, and 60 N. by E. of Rome. Lon. 13 6 E., lat. 42 45 N.

Spenheim, town of Prussian Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is capital of a co. of the same name, 27 ms. W. of Mentz, and 46 E. of Treves. Lon. 7 21 E., lat. 49 54 N.

Spoon, river, Ill., rising between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, at lat. 41 20 N., and falls into the former 150 ms. above its influx into the Mississippi.

Spotswood, village, Middlesex co., N. J., at the junction of Matchepanax and Manalapan rivers, 8 ms. S. from New Brunswick.

Spotsylvania, co., Va., bounded by Caroline SE., by North Anna river, or Hanover and Louisa cos., SW., Orange NW., and Rapid Ann and Rappahannock rivers, or Culpeper and Stafford, NE. Length 22 ms., width 18; area about 400 sq. ms. The sources of the Mattapany river are in this co. Surface pleasantly diversified by hill and dale. Staples, grain, flour, and tobacco. Chief town, Fredericksburg. Pop. 1820, 14,254; and in 1840, 15,151. Cent. lat. 38 12 N., lon W. C. 0 40 W.

Spottedville, post office, Stafford co., Va., 68 ms. SSW. from W. C., and 79 NNE. from Richmond.

Spread Eagle, tavern and post office, Delaware co., Pa., on the Lancaster road, 15 ms. NW. by W. from Philadelphia.

Spree, river of Germany, which rises in the mountains of Bohemia, and, passing through Lusatia into the marquisate of Brandenburg, runs by Berlin, and falls into the Havel, opposite Spandaw. The sources of the Spree are between those of the Elbe and the Neisse, branch of the Oder. It flows about 100 ms. in a northerly direction, to where it is united to the Oder by the canal of Mulrose. This fine little canal was the first artificial navigation, of any extent worthy of notice, made in the Prussian dominions. It was completed under the direction of Philip Chiesse, in 1688, with 10 wooden locks. The locks were subsequently rebuilt of stone, and reduced to 8 in number. The whole channel is 28 ms. long, ascending from the Spree by one 10-feet lock to the summit level, from which it again falls 64 feet by 7 locks, and joins the Oder 5 ms. above Frankfort. Below the canal of Mulrose, the Spree turns to NW. by W., passes Berlin, and joins the Havel at Spandau, after an entire comparative course of 150 ms. between lat. 50 50 and 52½° N.

Sprigg, tp., Adams co., O., on the Ohio river.

Spring Bank, post office, Wayne co., N. C., 28 ms. from Raleigh.

Spring, tp, Centre co., Pa., including Bellefonte, the county seat.

Springborough, village, Warren co., O., SW. from Columbus.

Spring Creek, tp., Miami co., O.——Post office, Madison co., Tenn, about 150 ms. SW. by W. from Nashville.

Springfield, town, Cheshire co., N. H., 30 ms. NW. from Concord.——Town, Windsor co., Vt., on Connecticut river, 13 ms. below Windsor.——Town, Hampden co., Mass., on the E. bank of Connecticut river, 29 ms. SW. from Brookfield, and 24° N. by E. from Hartford. The town or village is the seat of justice for the co., and stands on the bank of the Connecticut river, directly opposite the mouth of Westfield river. In its vicinity are a very extensive paper manufactory, and a manufactory of hollow ware.

Here is also the site of the principal armory of the United States. The arsenal is within the village, consisting of extensive buildings devoted to the various objects embraced by the establishment, and a hall devoted to public worship. The water works are placed on Mill river, about one mile south from the arsenal, and are erected on three separate sites—upper, lower, and middle, containing 5 shops, 28 forges, 10 trip hammers, 18 water wheels, &c., presenting one of the most extensive assemblages of wheels, and other machinery put in motion by water, to be found in the U. States.

From 240 to 250 workmen are employed, who complete on an average 45 muskets daily. So great is the water power at the disposal of the United States at this place, that the works may be increased to any assignable extent that the exigencies of the Government may demand. Since its first formation, this armory has produced about 130,000 muskets and 1,500 carbines; and nearly 50,000 muskets have been repaired. From 1795 to 1817, including the first cost, that of the whole establishment amounted to $1,820,120.

Springfield is the seat of a very extensive commerce, and in the vicinity we have noticed only the most prominent of its manufacturing establishments. Opposite this village, the Connecticut river is crossed by a bridge 30 feet wide and 1,234 feet in length. Pop. in 1810, 2,812; and in 1820, 3,970.

Springfield, town, Otsego co., N. Y., 60 miles W. of Albany.——Tp., Burlington county, N. J., 18 miles S. of Trenton.——Town, Essex co., N. J., about 10 ms. NW. of Elizabethtown, and about the same distance SW. of Newark, on the W. side of Rahway river.——Tp., Bucks county, Pennsylvania, between Durham and Richland, and adjoining Upper Saucon, in Lehigh co.——Tp., Delaware county, Pa., between Darby and Crum creeks, 10 miles SW. by W. from Philadelphia.——Tp., Huntingdon county, Pa., on Great Augwick creek, 25 ms. S. from Huntingdon, and an equal distance NE. by E. from Bedford.——Tp., Mercer co., Pa., on Neshanoc creek, and, including Mercer, is the county seat.——Village, Bradford co., Pa., by post road 152 ms. N. from Harrisburg.——Village, Hampshire co., Va., on the W. side of the S. branch of Potomac, 58 ms. W. by N. of Winchester, and about 14 SW. of Oldtown, Maryland.——Village, Loudon co., Virginia.——Village and seat of justice, Effingham co., Ga., 22 miles NNW. from Savannah. Lat. 32 20 N., lon. W. C. 4 19 W.——Village and seat of justice, parish of St. Helena, Louisiana, on Notalbany river, and on the road between New Orleans and Natchez; 58 ms. from the former and 98 miles from the latter place.——Town in the southern borders of Portage co., Ohio, containing the pond or head spring of Tuscarawas river.——Tp., Columbiana county, Ohio.——Tp., Richland co., Ohio.——Tp. in the northwestern part of Jefferson co., Ohio.——Small village in Salem tp., Jefferson co., Ohio, 15 ms. NW. from Steubenville.——Tp., Gallia county, Ohio.——Tp., Ross co., Ohio, on the eastern side of Scioto river, opposite Chillicothe.——Tp., Clark county, Ohio.——Flourishing town and seat of justice for Clark co., Ohio. It stands on the eastern fork of Mad river, 13 ms. from Urbanna, and 43 W. from Columbus. Lat. 39 48 N., lon. 6 43 W.——Tp., Montgomery county, Ohio.——Tp., Muskingum co., Ohio, in which is situated the village of Putnam, opposite Zanesville.——Town, Hamilton co., Ohio, 15 miles N. of Cincinnati, on the road to Hamilton.——Village and seat of justice, Washington co., Ky., on a branch of Beech fork of Salt river, about 50 miles SE. from Louisville. A Catholic college has been erected 2 miles from this town. Lat. 37 43 N., lon. W. C. 8 7 W. Pop. in 1840, 600.——Town on the northern borders of Hamilton county, Ohio.——Village and seat of justice, Robertson co., Tennessee, on Springfield creek, 28 miles a little W. of N. from Nashville. Lat. 36 28 N., lon. W. C. 9 40 W.

Springfield Cross Roads, post office, Erie co., Pennsylvania.

Spring Garden, village, Pittsylvania co., Va., by post road 130 miles SW. by W. from Richmond.——Village, Rockingham co., North Carolina, by post road 113 miles NW. from Raleigh.

Spring Grove, village, Iredell co, N. Carolina, by post road 195 ms. westerly from Raleigh.——Village, Laurens district, South Carolina, by post road 65 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Spring Hill, village, Fauquier county, Va.——Village, Louisa co., Va.——Post office, Lenoir co., North Carolina, by post road 86 ms. SE. from Raleigh.

Spring Mills, post office, Centre co., Pa.

Spring-place, village and Moravian settlement, Cherokee lands, Georgia, 194 ms. NW. from Milledgeville.

Springtown, village on the NW. border of Bucks co., Pa., 7 ms. SE. from Bethlehem, and 45 N. from Philadelphia.

Springville, village, Niagara county, N. Y.——Village, Darlington district, South Carolina.——Village, and one of the southern townships of Susquehannah county, Pennsylvania, 6 ms. S. from Montrose.

Springville Four Corners, post office, Springville tp., Susquehannah county, Pennsylvania. It ought to be observed, in directing letters, that the preceding post office, though in the same tp., is in a different part of it.

Spring-water, one of the S. towns of Livingston co., N. Y.

Sprottau, town of Silesia, in the duchy of Glogaw, with walls flanked by towers and a strong castle. It is seated at the confluence of the Bober and Sprotte, 20 ms. SW. of Glogaw. Lon. 15 38 E., lat. 51 40 N.

Spurn Head, long sickle-shaped promontory of Eng., in Yorkshire, at the NE. entrance of the mouth of the Humber, on which is a light-house. Lon. 0 15 E., lat. 53 38 N.

Squam Harbor, Essex co., Mass, on the NE. side of Cape Ann, and opposite Gloucester.

Squam Beach, on the E. coast of Monmouth co., New Jersey. It lies in lat. 40° N., very nearly due E. from Philadelphia, and 10 miles SE. from Squankum.

Squankum, village on Mannasquan river, Monmouth co., N. J., about 55 ms. NE. by E. from Philadelphia.

Squilace, town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. It was formerly famous, but is now a small place, seated on the Favelone, near a gulf of the same name, 30 ms. SW. of St. Severino. Lon. 16 40 E., lat. 39 3 N.

Staatsburg, village, Dutchess co., N. Y., on the Hudson, 10 ms. above Poughkeepsie.

Stablo, or *Stavelo*, town of the Netherlands, in Liege; here is a manufactory of leather, which is sent to foreign parts. It is seated on the Recht, 9 ms S. of Limburg. Lon. 6 5 E., lat. 50 29 N.

Stade, town of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, on the Swingel, near its confluence with the Elbe, 22 miles W. of Hamburg, and 45 NE. of Bremen. Lon. 9 17 E., lat. 53 36 N.

Stadthagen, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Schauenburg; here is a palace, in the garden of which is a mineral spring. It is 8 ms. E. of Minden. Lon. 9 14 E., lat. 52 24 N.

Staferda, town of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo, seated on the Po, with a rich abbey. It is famous for a victory gained by the French, in 1690, over the duke of Savoy. Lon. 7 25 E., lat. 44 34 N.

Staffa, island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, a little to the W. of Mull. It is one mile long and half a mile broad. The whole SW. end is supported by ranges of natural pillars, mostly above 50 feet high, standing in colonnades, according as the bays or points of land form themselves upon a firm basis of solid unformed rock. This is every where supported by basaltic rocks and pillars, superior in beauty and grandeur to those which form the Giant's Causeway in Ireland.

Swaffelstein, town of Germany, in Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg, situated on the Lauter, 16 ms. NNE. of Bamberg. Lon. 11 12 E., lat. 50 15 N.

Stafford, county of England, 55 miles long and 42 broad. This is a long and narrow tract of country, ending in a point at the N. and S. extremities, having to the W. the counties of Chester and Salop, to the E. those of Derby and Warwick, and to the S. Worcestershire. The rivers Dove and Trent form a natural boundary on the Derbyshire side; on the other sides it has no remarkable imits. The S. extremity of the county is enlivened by various branches of the hardware manufacture, in which it participates with the neighboring Birmingham. The trade of this county is in a peculiar manner assisted by the grand system of canal navigation, of which it is, as it were, the centre, and which is carried through its whole length. The *grand trunk*, as it has been ingeniously termed, enters the N. of the county from Cheshire, and, after piercing Harecastle-hill by a subterraneous passage of 1½ mile in length, passes through the potteries, and thence southward across the Trent almost to. Litchfield, from whence it turns short over the Trent again, and over the Dove, in its way to mix with the Trent at Wilden ferry. From the neighborhood of Stafford it sends off a branch which runs directly southward by Pinkridge, and near Wolverhampton, to join the Severn near Kidderminster. With this a canal from Birmingham and another from Stourbridge communicate. Thus the great ports of Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull, are all accessible to the various products and manufactures of Staffordshire. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churner, Stour, Peak, and Manyfold. Pop. in 1801, 239,153; and in 1811, 295,153; and in 1821, 341,824.

Stafford, borough of England, and county town of Staffordshire, 14 miles NW. of Litchfield, and 135 NW. of London. Lon. 2 4 W., lat. 52 48 N.

Stafford, Tolland town, county, Conn., near the head of Willamantic river, 26 ms. NE. from Hartford. The village is elevated, and the adjacent country in a peculiar degree pleasant and romantic. The mineral springs at this place have become a place of great resort in summer, and the waters are found efficacious in gout, rheumatism, scorbutic complaints, &c. The accommodations for visiters are extensive and convenient. There are in the tp. five churches, two cotton factories, a manufactory of clocks, and two casting houses for making hollow iron ware. Population in 1810, 2,355; in 1820, 2,369; and in 1840, 2,469.

Stafford, county, Virginia, between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers, bounded by King George SE., Rappahannock river SW. and W., Fauquier county NW., and Prince William N.; length 20, mean width 12 miles, area 240 sq. ms. Surface very hilly, and soil sandy. Chief towns, Stafford, Falmouth, and North Marlborough. Pop. in 1830, 9,517; and in 1840, 8,454. Central lat. 38 25 N., lon. W. C. 0 22 W.

Stafford, tp., Monmouth county, New Jersey. The soil is generally sandy, yet there are some very good farms. The principal settlement is Mannahawkin, a post town, containing 30 dwelling-houses and two places of public worship. Pop. in 1810, 1,239; in 1820, 1,428; and in 1840, 2,149. ——Village, Orange co., Vt., 45 miles NE. from Rutland.——Town, Genesee co., N. Y., 8 ms. a little S. of E. from Batavia, and about 30 SW. from Rochester.

Stafford C. H., post office, Stafford co., Va., 47 ms. SSW. from Washington city, and 76 a little E. of N. from Richmond.

Stafford Springs, post office, in the NE. part of Tolland county, Connecticut, 28 miles NE. from Hartford.

Staffurth, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Bernburg, 21 miles SSW. of Magdeburg. Lon. 11 40 E., lat. 51 55 N.

Stagira, town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, seated on the Gulf of Contessa. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of Aristotle, whence he is called the Stagirite. It is now called Lyba Neva, and is 16 ms. from Contessa. Lon. 23 48 E., lat. 41 15 N.

Stagno, seaport of Ragusan Dalmatia, on a peninsula, in the Gulf of Venice, 30 ms. NW. of Ragusa. Lon. 17 50 E., lat. 42 12 N.

Stagsville, village, Orange co., N. Y.

Stain, town of Austria, on the Danube, over which is a toll bridge, 65 ms. W. of Vienna. Lon. 15 0 E., lat. 48 11 N.

Stains, town of England, in Middlesex, on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge. At some distance above the bridge, at Coln Ditch, is the London mark stone, which is the ancient boundary of the jurisdiction of the city of London on the Thames, and bears the date of 1280. Stains is 17 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 0 25 W., lat. 51 27 N.

Stalbridge, town of Eng., in Dorsetshire, with a manufacture of stockings. Here is an ancient cross of one stone, 21 feet high, on a base of 8 feet. It is 20 ms. N. by E. of Dorchester, and 111 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2 18 W., lat. 50 57 N.

Stalimene.—See *Lemnos*.

Stalling's Store, and post office, Monroe co., Ga., 42 ms. W. from Milledgeville.

Stamford, borough of Eng., in Lincolnshire, on the most southern part of the county, is 26 ms. N. of Huntingdon, and 89 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0 31 W., lat. 52 42 N.——Tp., Bennington co., Vt., 10 ms. SE. from Bennington.——Town, Fairfield co., Ct., on a small stream that runs into Long Island sound, 20 ms. SW. of Fairfield, and 44 NE. of N. Y. Stamford is a fine village of between 60 and 70 well-built houses, with a harbor admitting vessels of 7 feet draught. Pop. in 1810, 4,352; in 1820, 3,284; and in 1840, 3,516.——Village, Delaware co., N. Y., 61 ms. SW. from Albany.

Stampalio, island of the Archipelago, 60 ms. W. of Rhodes, and 37 from the coast of Natolia. It is 15 ms. long and 5 broad, almost without inhabitants, and wants fresh water.

Stannardsville, village in the western part of Orange co., Va., at the foot of the Blue ridge, 70 ms. W. from Fredericksburg.

Stanchio, fertile island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, 12 ms. NE. of Stampalio, and 40 NW. of Rhodes. It is the ancient Cos, the birthplace of Hippocrates and Apelles, and is 23 ms. long and 10 broad. The capital, of the same name, is well built, and seated at the foot of a mountain, at the bottom of a bay, and near a good harbor. Lon. 26 54 E., lat. 36 45 N.

Standard, Fr., *etendard*; original meaning, a staff firmly placed, to point out the situation of the principal chief. In armies, the term is now used generally for the banner or colors. Ensign, banner, &c., mean essentially the same as standard.

Standing Peach Tree, post office, on Chattahoochee river, De Kalb co., Ga., by post road 178 ms. NW. by W. from Milledgeville.

Standing Rock, post office, Stewart co., Tennessee.

Standing Stone, post office, Bradford co., Pa.

Standish, small town, Cumberland co., Me., on the E. side of Saco river, 25 miles NW. of Portland.

Standon, town of Eng., in Hertfordshire, 8 ms. N. of Hertford, and 27 of London. Lon. 0 5 E., lat. 51 56 N.

Stanfordville, town, Dutchess co., N. Y., 18 ms. NE. from Poughkeepsie.

Stanford, village and seat of justice for Lincoln co., Ky., near Dick's river, 10 ms. SE. from Danville. Pop. 500. Lat. 37 36 N., lon. W. C. 7 28 W.

Stanford's Cross Roads, Putnam co., Ga., about 30 ms. from Milledgeville

Stanhope, village on Musconecun river, SE. part of Sussex co., N. J., 30 miles a little W. of N. from Somerville, and 50 miles N. from Trenton.

Stanmore, dreary district of Eng., in the E. angle of Westmoreland, of the most savage aspect, and which has been described in poetry and romance. Here is a fragment of Rerecross, set up as a boundary between England and Scotland, when Cumberland belonged to the latter.

Stanhope, town of Eng., in the co. of Durham, 20 ms. W. of Durham, and 264 N. of London. Lon. 2 0 W., lat. 54 48 N.

Stanley, town of Eng., in Gloucestershire, 12 ms. S. of Gloucester, and 104 W. of London. Lon. 2 16 W., lat. 51 40 N.

Stanmore, Great, village of Eng., in Middlesex; here is a hill which is so very elevated that the trees upon it are a sea-mark from the German ocean.

Stanmore, Little.—See *Whitchurch*.

Stanton, town of Eng., in Lincolnshire, 16 ms. E. of Lincoln, and 129 N. of London. Lon. 0 2 W., lat. 53 18 N.

Stantonsburg, village, Edgecomb co., N. C., 70 ms. easterly from Raleigh.

Stantz, town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Underwalden, on a plain, at the foot of the Stanzberg, near the Lake of Lucerne, 29 ms. S. of Zuric. Lon. 8 22 E., lat. 46 51 N.

Staraia Russa, town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, seated on the river Polish, near the Lake Ilmen, 40 ms. S. by E. of Novogorod. Lon. 33 2 E., lat. 57 40 N.

Stargard, town of Prussian Germany, in Pomerania. It has manufactures of serges, shalloons, tammies, druggets, &c., and is seated on the Ihna, 18 ms. SE. of Stettin, and 37 NW. of Landsperg. Lon. 25 8 E., lat. 53 32 N.——Town of Prussian Germany, in Lower Saxony, 30 ms. distant from New Brandenburg.

Stark, co. of Ohio, bounded N. by Portage, E. by Columbiana, S. by Tuscarawas, and W. by Wayne. Length 33, width 30 ms.; area 800 sq. ms. It is drained by the various sources of Tuscarawas river. Chief town, Canton. Pop. in 1820, 14,506; and in 1840, 34,603. Central lat. 40 48 N., lon. W. C. 4 26 W.

Starkey, village, Steuben co., N. Y.

Starkey's, post office, Muskingum co., Ohio.

Stark's, town, Somerset co., Me., on Kennebec, 7 miles W. from Norridgewock. Pop. in 1820, 1,053.

Starksborough, village, Addison co., Vt., 28 ms. W. from Montpelier.

Starr, tp., Hocking co., Ohio.

Start point, promontory of England, in Devonshire, in the English channel, 14 ms. S. by W. from Dartmouth. Lon. 3 51 W., lat. 50 9 N.

Staten island, island which forms the county of Richmond, N. Y. On the S. side is a considera-

ble tract of level land, but in general this island is rough, and the hills high.—See *Richmond county*, N. Y.

Staten Land, barren, craggy island in the Pacific ocean, in 55° S. lat. Between this island and Terra del Fuego is the strait of Le Maire.

Statesborough, village and seat of justice for Bullock co., Ga., 45 ms. NW. from Savannah. Lat. 32 24 N., lon. W. C. 4 38 W.

Statesburg, village, Sumter district, S. C, near the Wateree, 30 ms. S. from Camden, and 10 from Sumterville.

Statesville, town and seat of justice for Iredell co., N. C., on a branch of South Yadkin river, about 130 ms. W. from Raleigh.

States of the Church.—See *Italy*, p. 434.

Statistics, or knowledge of the elements of political economy, may therefore be regarded as "*the science of public prosperity.*" Object, to seek and compare and combine the sources of wealth and power in the State, by forming tabular views of the territorial extent, population, productions of the soil, mines, &c., manufactures, and commerce. It may therefore be said, truly, that statistics is the science by pre-eminence.

Stavanger, episcopal town of Norway, in the province of Bergen, capital of a territory of the same name, with a harbor. It is seated on a peninsula, near the fortress of Doswick, 75 ms. S. of Bergen. Lon. 5 45 E., lat. 59 6 N.

Stavaren, ancient seaport of the kingdom of Holland, in Friesland, formerly a considerable town, but now much decayed, the harbor being choked up with sand. It is seated on the Zuider Zee, 8 ms. W. of Slooten, and 15 NE. of Enchuysen. Lon. 5 13 E., lat. 52 54 N.

Staubbach, celebrated cataract of Switzerland, near the village of Lauterbrunn, in the canton of Bern, which falls down a rock, 930 feet high, with such impetuosity as to resolve itself into a fine spray, which, viewed in some particular situations, resembles a cloud of dust. Hence it derives its name: the word Staubbach, in German, signifying a spring of dust. The brook which forms this torrent is named the Kupfer-Bachelin, or Rivulet of Copper.

Staufen, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and subject to Austria. Lon. 7 44 E., lat. 48 55 N.

Stauffenburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 10 ms. from Wetzlar.

Staunton, village at the junction of Red Clay and White Clay creeks, Newcastle co., Del., 6 ms. SW. by W. from Wilmington.——Village and seat of justice for the co. of Augusta, Va., is a corporate town, situated on the S. branch of the Shenandoah, in a beautiful and fertile valley between the North and South mountains, a little N. of Madison's cave. Contains about 200 houses; 3 handsome brick churches—Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Methodist; 2 court-houses—1 of brick, for the chancery court, and the other of stone, for the county, circuit, and corporation courts; 3 taverns, and 12 stores. Distant 130 ms. NW. from Richmond, 95 SW. from Winchester, and 174 W. from W. C. Pop. 1,355.——Village on Miami river, in Miami co, Ohio.——Tp., Miami co, Ohio, W. from Miami river.

Stavropol, town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk. Lon. 28 58 E., lat. 53 44 N.——Town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus. Lon. 41 50 E, lat. 44 56 N.

Stedmansville, village, Orange tp., Meigs co., Ohio.

Steege, town of Denmark, in the island of Moon, with a harbor, 38 ms. SSW. from Copenhagen. Lon. 12 20 E., lat. 55 5 N.

Steenbergen, strong town of the kingdom of Holland, in Brabant, in the marquisate of Bergen-op-Zoom. It has a communication with the Maese, and is 7 ms. N. of Bergen-op-Zoom, and 17 W. of Breda Lon. 4 28 E., lat. 51 32 N.

Steenkeer, town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim. Lon. 11 34 E., lat. 63 50 N.

Steenkirk, village of the kingdom of Belgium, in Hainault, 15 ms. N. of Mons, and 16 W. of Brussels.

Steenwick, town of the kingdom of Holland, in Overyssel, seated on the river Aa, 20 ms. SE. of Slooten, and 32 N. of Deventer. Lon. 5 50 E., lat. 52 50 N.

Stegeberg, seaport of Sweden, in E. Gothland, seated on the Baltic, 25 miles S. of Nikoping, and 82 SW. of Stockholm. Lon. 16 40 E., lat. 58 16 N.

Stein, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zuric. It is seated on the Rhine, where it issues from the Lake of Constance, commanding a delightful prospect, and is 15 ms. W. of Constance, and 15 NE. of Zuric. Lon. 8 48 E., lat. 47 42 N.

Steinfurt, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It has an academy, and is seated on the Vecht, 16 ms. NW. of Munster. Lon. 7 41 E., lat. 12 15 N.

Steinheim, town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on a hill, near the river Maine, with a castle, 9 ms. from Frankfort. Lon. 8 54 E., lat. 49 52 N.

Steke, town of Denmark, on the N. coast of the isle of Mona, with a castle. It is almost surrounded by a lake. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 55 4 N.

Stellenbosch, one of the provinces or districts of the colony at the Cape of Good Hope, SE. from Cape Town.

Stenay, fortified town of Fr., in the dep. of Meuse, and late duchy of Bar, seated on the river Meuse, 24 ms. N. by W. of Verdon. Lon. 5 19 E., lat. 50 28 N.

Stendal, town of Germany, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, and subject to Prussia. Lon. 12 6 E., lat. 52 45 N.

Stennis, village of Scotland, in the island of Orkney.

Stephentown, SE. town, Rensselaer co., N. Y, 20 ms. SE. from Albany. Pop. in 1820, 2,592.

Stepney, a village of Eng., almost contiguous to London.——Village, Fairfield co., Ct., 50 ms. SE. from Hartford.

Stereotype, method of printing, from Greek, *stereos*, solid, and *tupos*, type; literally, solid type, or multiplication of writing by means of solid plates.

Sterling, town, Worcester co., Mass., 40 ms. W. from Boston. Pop. in 1810, 1,472; in 1820, 1,710.——Town, Windham co., Ct., 44 ms. E. from Hartford. It is the seat of an academy, and a very extensive cotton factory, containing 1,600 spindles.——NW. town, Cayuga co., N. Y.; the

tp. extends to Lake Ontario, but the village is situated inland, about 30 ms. NW. from Salina, and an equal distance NE. from Geneva.——Village, Wayne co., Pa., by post road 156 ms. NE. from Harrisburg.

Sterlingville, village, Granville co., N C.

Sternberg, town of Prussian Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the marquisate of Brandenberg. It carries on a great commerce in cattle, and is 20 ms. NE. of Frankfort on the Oder, Lon. 15 11 E., lat. 52 30 N.——Town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, 16 ms. SE. of Wismar. Lon. 11 50 E., lat. 53 45 N.

Stertzingen, town of Austrian Germany, in the Tyrol, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Eysoch, 12 ms. NW. of Brixen.

Stetin, or *Stettin*, seaport of Prussian Germany, in Pomerania. It is a flourishing place, and carries on a considerable trade. It is seated on the Oder, 70 ms. N. by E. of Berlin, and 72 N. of Frankfort. Since Pomerania became a province of Prussia, Stettin has been the principal port of that kingdom on the Oder. It stands at the head of ship navigation. Lon. 14 38 E., lat. 53 35 N.

Steuben, co., N. Y., bounded by Tioga co., Pa., S., by Alleghany co., N. Y., W., by Livingston and Ontario N., and Seneca lake and Tioga co , N. Y., E. Length and breadth nearly equal, each about 40 ms. Area, 1,600 sq. ms. The NE. angle is drained by Crooked lake, into Seneca lake; from the NW. angle the waters are discharged into the Caanaseraga branch of Genesee river; and the residue drained by Canisteo and Tioga rivers and their branches. Surface generally very hilly and broken. Chief town, Bath. Pop. in 1820, 21,989; and in 1840, 46,138. Central lat. 42 20 N., lon. W. C. 22′ W.

Steuben, town, Washington co., Me., 35 ms. W. from Machias. Pop in 1810, 552; and in 1820, 780.——Town, Oneida co., N. Y., 20 ms. N. from Utica. This tract was granted, for his revolutionary services, to Baron Steuben, and here rest his remains.

Steubenville, town and seat of justice, Jefferson co., Ohio. It was laid out in thick woods in 1798, and in 1810 contained 800 inhabitants; and by the census of 1820, 2,539; and in 1840, 5,203. This town, like most others on the Ohio, rises from the river by different stages of elevation. The adjacent country is in a peculiar manner romantic and pleasing to the eye. The dwelling-houses must amount to about 800. This town contains several churches and schools, an academy, two printing offices, several factories, stores, &c., with the usual county buildings. It is 39 ms. by land and 70 by water from Pittsburg. Lon. W. C. 3 40 W., lat. 40 25 N.

Stevenage, town of Eng., in Hertfordshire, 12 ms. NNW. of Hertford, and 31 N. by W. of London. Lon. 10′ W., lat. 51 59 N.

Stevensburg, village, Frederick co., Va., 10 ms. NE. of Strasburg, and 8 SW. of Winchester.——Village, Culpeper co., Va., 30 ms. NW. by W. from Fredericksburg.

Stevensville, village, King and Queen co., Va., by post road 62 ms. NE. from Richmond.

Stewart, NW. co., Tenn., E. of Tennessee river, bounded by Ky. NE., Montgomery co., Tennessee, E., Dickson co. SE., Humphreys S., and Tennessee river, or Henry co., W. Length 22 ms., mean width 20; area, 560 sq. ms. It is washed on one side by Tennessee, and traversed from SE. to NW. by Cumberland river. Chief town, Dover. Pop. in 1820, 8,388; and in 1040, 8,587. Central lat. 36 28 N., lon. W. C. 10 40 W.

Stewart's islands, five islands in the S. Pacific ocean, discovered by Captain Hunter in 1791, and named by him in honor of Admiral Keith Stewart. Lon. 163 18 E., lat. 8 26 S.

Stewartstown, small town of Scot., in the co. of Ayr, 14 ms. NNE. of Ayr.——Inconsiderable town of Ireland, in the co. of Tyrone, 5 ms. NNE. of Dungannon.——Town, Coos co., N. H., on Connecticut river, at the mouth of Hall's river, 140 ms. N. from Concord. Lat. 44 58 N., lon. W. C. 5 31 E.

Stewartsville, Sussex co., N. J., by post road 60 ms. N. from Trenton.——In the western part of Westmoreland co., Pa., on the road from Greensburg to Pittsburg, 12 ms. from the former, and 14 from the latter place.

Steyning, borough of Eng., in Sussex, 51 ms. S. by W. of London.

Steyre, town of Upper Austria, and quarter of Traun. It carries on a great trade in iron, and is seated at the confluence of the Steyre and Ens, 20 ms. SE. of Lintz. Lon. 1 23 E., lat. 48 6 N.

Steyrrgg, town of Austria, 36 ms. ESE. of Passau, and 84 W. of Vienna. Lon. 15 20 E., lat. 40 15 N.

St. George's, town, Newcastle co., Del , on the N. side of St. George's creek, 10 ms. S. of New Castle, and 9 N. of Cantwell's bridge.

Stickhausen, town and citadel of Prussian Germany, in Westphalia, and co. of E. Friesland, 18 ms. ESE. of Embden. Lon. 7 13 E., lat. 53 14 North.

Stiligiano, town of Naples, in Basilicata, famous for its baths, and seated near the river Salandrella.

Still Valley, post office, Sussex co , N. J., 64 ms. N. from Trenton.

Stillwater, village, Saratoga co., N. Y., on the W. side of Hudson river, 16 ms. N. of Troy, 15 E. of Ballstown, and 24 N. of Albany.——Village, Sussex co., N. J., 82 ms. N. from Trenton.——Village, Miami co., Ohio.

Stillwellville, town, Montgomery co., N. Y.

Stilton, town of Eng., in Huntingdonshire, celebrated for a rich kind of cheese, sometimes called *English Parmesan*. It is 14 ms. S. by E. of Stamford, and 75 N. by E. of London.

Stinchar, river of Scot., in the N. part of Ayrshire, which has a rapid course of 26 ms., and enters the ocean below Bailantrae.

Stiria, formerly a duchy of Germany, now Inner Austria, 125 ms. long and 17 broad, bounded on the N. by Austria, E. by Hungary, S. by Carniola, and W. by Carinthia and Saltzburg. It is divided into Upper and Lower Stiria; the former contains the circles of Judenburg and Bruck, and the latter those of Gratz, Marchburg, and Cilley. Though a mountainous country, there is much land fit for tillage, and the soil is fertile. Gratz and Judenburg are the chief towns.

Stirling, borough of Scot., capital of Stirlingshire, on the river Forth. Here are two churches,

and a famous grammar school. In the town and its neighborhood are manufactures of carpets, shaloons, and other woolen stuffs; and the cotton trade is very flourishing. Stirling, from its commodious situation, commands the pass between the N. and S. part of Scotland. It is 30 ms. NW. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3 45 W., lat. 56 6 N.

Stirling, co. of Scotland, 35 ms. long and 10 broad, bounded on the N. by Perthshire, NE. by Clackmananshire and the Frith of Forth, SE. by Linlithgowshire, S. by Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire, and W. by Dumbartonshire. It is divided into 22 parishes, and contains 60,000 inhabitants. The principal rivers are the Forth, Catron, and Avon; and the great canal crosses it from the mouth of the Carron. The S. part of the co. is mountainous, but the part near the Forth is fertile, It abounds in coal, ironstone, and limestone. Pop. in 1801, 50,825; in 1811, 58,174; and in 1821. 65,331.

Stirum, town of Germany, in the duchy of Berg, seated on the Roer, 12 ms. N. of Dusseldorp. Lon. 6 52 E., lat. 41 24 N.

Stochem, town of Germany, in Liege, seated on the Maese, 12 ms. N. of Maestricht. Lon. 5 42 E., lat. 51 4 N.

Stock, tp., Harrison co., Ohio.

Stockach, town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden. It is seated on a river of the same name, 20 ms. N. of Constance. Lon. 9 10 E., lat. 47 50 N.

Stockbridge, borough of Eng., in Hampshire, 9 ms. NW. of Winchester, and 67 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1 30 W., lat. 51 9 N.——Town, Berkshire co., Mass., 14 ms. N. of Sheffield, and 67 NW. of Hartford, in Ct.——Village, Windsor co., Vt., 26 ms. NW. from Windsor.——Large town, Madison co., N. Y., 20 ms. SW. by W. from Utica.

Stockbridge Hollow, and post office, about 30 ms. SW. from Utica.

Stockdon's Valley, Cumberland co., Ky.—See *Stockton's Valley*.

Stockertown, village, Northampton co., Pa.

Stockrau, town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria. It is situated on the Danube, and is 6 ms. NW. of Neuberg.

Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, in a situation remarkable for its romantic scenery. This capital, which is very long and irregular, occupies, besides 2 peninsulas, 7 small rocky islands, seated on the Maeler, in the streams which issue from that lake, and in a bay of the Baltic. A variety of contrasted views are formed by numerous rocks of granite, rising boldly from the surface of the water, partly bare and craggy, and partly dotted with houses or feathered with wood. The harbor is an inlet of the Baltic; the water is as clear as crystal, and of such depth that ships of the largest burden can approach the quay, which is very large and lined with spacious buildings. Towards the sea, about 2 or 3 ms. from the town, the harbor is contracted into a narrow strait, and, winding among high rocks, disappears from the sight; and the prospect is terminated by distant hills overspread with forest. It is far beyond the power of words or of pencil to delineate these singular views. The central island, from which the city derives its name, and the Ritterholm, are the handsomest parts of the town. At the extremity of the harbor several streets rise, one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre; and a royal palace, a magnificent building, crowns the summit. Except in the suburbs, where several houses are of wood, painted red, the generality of the buildings are of brick. There are here an academy of sciences and an arsenal. Stockholm is 200 ms. NE. of Copenhagen, and 900 NE. of London. Lon. 18 9 E., lat. 59 20 N.——Town, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 30 ms. E. from Ogdensburg.——Post office, Morris co., N. J.

Stockport, town of Eng., in Cheshire. It has a considerable manufacture of cotton and printed goods, and is seated on the Mersey 6 ms. S. of Manchester, and 175 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 18 W., lat. 55 33 N.——Village on the right bank of Delaware river, Wayne co., Pa., 150 ms. N. from Philadelphia, and 40 E. from Montrose.

Stockton, town of Eng., in the co. of Durham. It has a large manufacture of sailcloth, a trade in lead, corn, and butter, and is noted for its good ale. It is seated on the river Tees, not far from its mouth, 18 ms. SSE. of Durham, and 244 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 6 W., lat. 54 38 N. ——Town, Chautauque co., N.Y., 10 ms. a little W. of S. from Fredonia, and 60 ms. SW. from Buffalo.

Stockton's Valley, post office, Cumberland co., Ky., by post road 175 ms. S. from Frankfort.

Stockzow, town of Silesia, in the principality of Teschen, seated on the Vistula, 12 ms. SE. of Teschen. Lon. 18 32 E., lat. 49 45 N.

Stoddart, town, Cheshire co, N. H., 15 ms. NE. from Keene, and about 35 SW. by W. from Concord. Pop. in 1820, 1,203.

Stoddartsville, village, Covington tp., Luzerne co., Pa., on the right bank of the Lehigh river, 32 ms. NW. from Easton, and 18 ms. SE. of Wilkesbarre.

Stoics, from Gr. *stoa*, a porch or portico, so called from the portico or gallery in which Zeno, the founder of the sect, gave his lessons or lectures. With much austerity the stoics were, of all the sects of ancient philosophers, the one which suited the realities of civilized life best. The sect of Zeno produced many of the most splended characters of the Pagan world.

Stoke, village of Eng., in Dorsetshire, near which, in 1750, some antiquities were dug up. ——Village of Eng., in Norfolk, SE. of Downham, and a ferry on the Stoke, which is navigable to it from the Ouse.——Village of Eng., in Suffolk. Its church, which is situated on a hill, has a tower 120 feet high, and is a landmark to ships that pass the mouth of the harbor of Harwich, at 13 ms. distance.

Stoke, or *Stoke Poges*, village of Eng., in Buckinghamshire, four ms. NNW. of Windsor. Its churchyard was the scene of Gray's celebrated Elegy.

Stokecomer, town of Eng., in Somersetshire, 26 ms. W. of Wells, and 152 W. by S. of London.

Stoke Dabernon, village of Eng., in Surry, with sulphureous springs.

Stokes, co., N. C., bounded by Va. N. Rockingham and Guilford cos., N. Car. E., Rowan S., and Surry W.; length 40 ms., width 24; area

960 sq. ms. It is drained by the sources of the Dan and Yadkin rivers. Chief towns, Germantown and Salem. Pop. in 1820, 14,033; and in 1840, 16,265. Central lat. 36 16 N., lon. W. C. 3 20 W.

Stokes, SW. tp., Madison co, Ohio.

Stokesbury, village, Stokes co., N. C., 140 ms, NW. from Raleigh.

Stokesley, town of Eng., in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 36 ms. N. of York, and 239 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 2 W., lat. 54 29 N.

Stolberg, town of Germany, in Thuringia, capital of a co. of the same name, seated in a valley between two mountains, 10 ms. N. of Nordhausen, and 58 NW. of Leipsic. Lon. 11 8 E., lat. 51 42 N.

Stolhoffen, town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, seated in a morass near the Rhine, 8 ms. SW. of Baden, and 12 NE. of Strasburg. Lon. 8 10 E., lat. 48 41 N.

Stolpen, town of Prussia, in Pomerania, in a valley, on a river of the same name, 50 ms. NE. of Colberg, and 66 NW. of Dantzic. Lon. 16 35 E., lat. 54 32 N.

Stone, town of Eng., in Staffordshire, on the Trent, 7 ms. N. by W. of Stafford, and 140 NW. of London. Lon. 2 6 W., lat. 54 54 N.

Stone Arabia, village, Montgomery co., N. Y., 50 ms. NW. by W. from Albany.

Stone Creek, tp, Somerset co., Pa., on Stoney creek branch of Conemaugh, 10 ms. E. from Somerset.

Stone Fort, post office, Franklin co., Tenn., 35 ms. SSE. from Murfreesborough.

Stoneham, North, village of Eng., in Hants, seated on the Itchen, 3 ms. NE. of Southampton, In its church is an elegant monument, erected in 1783 to the memory of Admiral Hawke.

Stoneham, town in the eastern part of Middlesex co., Mass., 10 ms. N. from Boston.

Stonehenge, remarkable heap of stones in Eng., on Salisbury plain, 6 ms. NE. of Salisbury. It has puzzled many diligent inquirers to account for the laying of those enormous stones one upon another, for they are so heavy that it is thought no method now known is sufficient to have raised those that lie across to that height.

Stonehaven, co. town of Kincardineshire, Scotland, with a good harbor, secured by a stone pier. It has some trade in canvass, dried fish, and oil. It is 14 ms. S. by W. of Aberdeen.

Stone Inlet, Charleston district, S. C., opens to the Atlantic ocean, between John and James islands, about 12 ms. S. from Charleston.

Stonesborough, village in Green co., Ky.

Stone's River, river of Tenn., falling into the Cumberland 6 ms. above Nashville. It chiefly drains Rutherford co.

Stonesville, village, Greenville district, S. C., 96 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Stoney Brook, village, Suffolk co., N. Y.

Stoney Creek, or *Schryock*, village, Shenandoah co., Va, on Stoney creek branch of Shenandoah river, 35 ms. SSW. from Winchester, and by post road 105 ms. a little S. of W. from W. C.

Stoney Point, village, Albemarle co. Va., by post road 124 ms. SW. from W. C.——Post office, Iredell co., N. C.——Village, Abbeville district, S. C., 100 ms. westerly from Columbia.

Stonington, town and borough, New London co., Conn., lying on Long Island sound, 15 ms. eastward of New London, and near the W. line of Rhode Island. Lat. 41 30 N., lon. W. C. 5 6 E. Pop. in 1840, 3,898.

Storkau, town of Prussia, in Upper Saxony, 24 ms. ESE. of Berlin, and 26 WSW. of Frankfort on the Oder. Lon. 13 35 E., lat. 52 24 N.

Stormaria, principality in the kingdom of Denmark and duchy of Holstein, bounded on the N. by Holstein proper, on the E. by Wageria and Lawenberg, and on the S. and W. by Lunenburg and Bremen, from which it is separated by the Elbe. Gluckstadt is the capital.

Stornaway, town of Scotland, in the isle of Lewis. It has a harbor called Loch Stornaway, on the E. side of the N. division of the island.

Stortford, or *Bishop's Stortford*, town of Eng., in Hertfordshire. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Stort, which has been made navigable hence to the Lea. It is 12 ms. NE. of Hertford, and 30 N. of London. Lon. 12′ E., lat. 51 55 N.

Stormville, village, Dutchess co., N. Y.

Stossen, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 6 ms. S. of Weissenfels, and 6 SE. of Namburg.

Stougstown, village, Cumberland co., Pa., 45 ms. westerly from Harrisburg.

Stoughton, town, Norfolk co., Mass., 16 ms. SW. from Boston. Pop. in 1820, 1,313.

Stour, river of Eng., which rises on the most northerly point of Dorsetshire, on the edge of Wiltshire, and, after washing Stourminster and Blandford, flows to the Hampshire border, and enters the sea at Christ church.——Small stream of Eng., in Kent, which rises in the Weald, flows by Canterbury, and empties itself into the sea below Sandwich.——Most considerable river of Eng., in Suffolk, which forms the entire boundary between Essex and Suffolk, watering Clare, Sunbury, Nayland, and Manningtree, and, being joined by the Orwell, an arm of the sea from Ipswich, at which place it receives the Gipping, it falls into the sea and forms the harbor of Harwich.

Stour, river of Eng, in Staffordfordshire, which runs though the S. angle of that co., in its course to meet the Severn, in Worcestershire.

Stourbridge, town of Eng., in Worcestershire. This town is noted for its glass and iron works, and is seated on the Stour, over which is a bridge, 21 ms. N. of Worcester, and 124 NW. of London. Lon. 2° W. lat. 52 35 N.

Sturbridge, or *Sturbich*, field of Eng., near Cambridge, famous for an annual fair on the 7th of September. This fair is under the jurisdiction of the university of Cambridge; and the commodities are horses, hops, iron, wood, leather, cheese, &c.

Stourminster, town of Eng., in Dorsetshire, 20 ms., NE. of Dorchester.

Stourport, considerable village of Eng., in Worcestershire, where the Staffordshire and Worcester canal joins the Severn, is a place in a manner created, and from a plain field is become a thriving and very busy centre of inland water carriage. It has a stone bridge over the Severn, finished in 1775, and is 4 ms. S. of Kidderminster.

Stouts, village, Washington co., Mo.

Stow, town of Eng., in Gloucestershire. Some call it Stow on the Would, and it is not only seated on a bleak hill, but is destitute of wood and water. It is 11 ms. S. of Campden, and 77 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1 50 W., lat. 51 54 N. ——Small river, or rather large creek, of Worcester and Middlesex cos., Mass., rising at Westborough of the former, and falling into Concord river at Concord, in the latter.——Town in the western part of Middlesex co., Mass., on Stow river, 27 ms. NW. by W. from Boston.——Town in the northern angle of Washington co., Vt., on Waterbury river, 24 ms. NNW. from Montpelier.——Town, Portage co., O., 183 ms. NE. from Columbus. Pop. in 1820, 578.

Stowe, creek of N. J., forms part of the boundary between Salem and Cumberland cos.

Stowe Creek, tp., Cumberland co , N. J., on Stowe creek. Pop. in 1820, 884.

Stowey, town of Eng,, in Somersetshire, 7 ms. W. by N. of Bridgewater, and 145 W. by S. of London, Lon. 5 9 W. lat. 51 16 N.

Stow Market, town of Eng. in Suffolk ; it is seated between the branches of the Gipping and Orwell, and has a navigable cut to Ipswich. Its cherries are thought to be the finest in Eng , and it has a large manufacture of woolen stuffs. It is 12 NW. of Ipswich, and 75 NNE of London. Lon. 1 6 E., lat. 52 16 N.

Stow's Square, and post office, Lewis co., N. Y., 151 ms. NW. from Albany.

Stowsville, village, Lincoln co., N. C., by post road 185 ms. westerly from Raleigh.

Stoystown, village and borough, Somerset co., Pa., 20 ms. W. from Bedford.

Strabane, town of Ireland, in the co. of Tyrone, on the Mounne, 11 ms. SSW. of Londonderry. Lon. 7 19 W., lat. 54 50 N.——Tp., Washington co., Pa., on the headwaters of Chartier creek, 5 ms. E. of Washington.

Stradella, town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Versa, near the Po, 10 ms. SE. of Ravin, and 47 NW. of Parma. Lon. 9 12 E., 45 5 N.

Strafford, co., N. H., bounded by Me. E., Rockingham S. and SW., Grafton NW., and Coos N. Length 70 ms., mean width 21, area 1,460 sq. ms. Surface extremely diversified. Piscataqua river rises in its southeastern angle. The body of the co. is, however, drained by the sources of Merrimack river, and Winnipisiogee, and other lakes occupy the central parts. Soil tolerably productive in grain and pasturage. Chief towns, Dover and Gilmantown. Pop. in 1820, 50,617; and in 1840, 61,127. Central lat. 43 34 N., lon. W. C. 5 42 E.——Town, Coos co., N. H., on Connecticut river, 128 ms. N. from Concord.——Village, Strafford co., N. H., 55 ms. NNE. from Concord.——Town, Orange co. Vt., 30 ms. N. from Windsor. In this town is a remarkable copper mine.

Strafford Corner, town, Strafford co., N. H., about 50 ms. NNE. from Concord.

Straits of Calais.—See *Pas de la Calais.*

Straelen, town of Prussian Guelderland, 5 ms. SW. of Gueldres. Lon. 5 57 E., lat. 51 23 N.

Stralsund, strong seaport of Prussia, in Pomerania, surrounded by the Baltic, and the Lake Francen, and has a harbor separated from the isle of Rugen by a narrow strait. It is 15 ms. NW. of Gripswald, and 40 NE. of Gustro. Lon. 13 28 E., lat. 54 17 N.

Strangford, maritime town of Ireland, in the co. of Down, seated on the narrow channel that connects Lough Strangford with the Irish sea, 7 ms. E. of Down. Lon. 5 30 W., lat. 54 31 N.

Strangford, Lough, deep inlet of the sea, in the co. of Down, on the E. coast of Ireland. It contains 54 islands that have names, and many others that are nameless. The burning of kelp profitably employs a great number of hands in these islands. The bar, or entrance into it from the Irish sea, is 3 ms. below Strangford.

Stranraer, borough of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, situated on Loch Ryan. It has a manufacture of linen, and is 8 ms. W. of Glenluce. Lon. 5 15 W., lat. 35° N.

Strasberg, town and lordship of Suabia, 18 ms. E. of Rotwell, and 19 W. of Buchau.

Strasburg, commercial city of France, in the dep. of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace. It is situated a quarter of a league from the Rhine, and the river Ill runs through it, and forms many canals. There are 6 bridges of communication between the different quarters of the city ; and the inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison, are computed to be 46,000. The principal structures are made of a red stone, dug from the quarries which are along the Rhine. It was confirmed to France by the peace of Ryswick in 1697. The town is entered by six gates. Before the French revolution, it was it was an archiepiscopal see. In the cathedral is a clock which shows the motions of the constellations, the revolution of the sun and moon, the days of the weeks, the hours, &c. Another remarkable circumstance in this cathedral is its pyramidical tower, which is 549 feet high. Here is a school of artillery, and, in one of the Lutheran churches the mausoleum of Marshal Saxe. Strasburg is 55 ms. N of Basil, and 255 E. of Paris. Lon. 7 51 E., lat. 48 35 N.——Strong town of Western Prussia, in Culm, with a castle, on the Drigentz, 30 ms. from Thorn. Lon. 18 23 E., lat. 53 5 N.——Town of Germany, in the circle of Uncker marche of Brandenburg, 12 ms. N. of Prenzlo, and 56 N. of Berlin. Lon. 13 43 E., lat. 53 38 N.——Town, Lancaster co., Pa., 8 ms. SE. of the borough of Lancaster, and 55 W. of Philadelphia.——Village, Franklin co., Pa., 10 ms. NW. of Chambersburg, 13 W. of Shippensburg, and 53 E. of Bedford.——Village in Shenandoah co., Va., on a branch of the Shenandoah river, 18 ms. S. by W. of Winchester, and 32 NE. of Newmarket.

Stratford, considerable village of Eng., in Essex, 4 ms. ENE. of London. It is separated from Bow, in Middlesex, by the river Lea, over which is a bridge, said to be the most ancient stone bridge in England.

Stratford on Avon, corporate town of Eng., in Warwickshire, chiefly memorable for the birth of Shakspeare, who was interred here in 1616, over which is a stone bridge, 8 ms. SW. of Warwick, and 94 NW. of London. Lon. 1 44 W., lat. 52 15 N.

Stratford, Fenny, town of Eng., in Buckinghamshire, seated on the Roman Watling street, 12

ms. E. of Buckingham, 11 from Dunstable, and 45 NW. of London. Lon. 0 42 W., lat. 51 58 N.

Stratford, St. Mary's, considerable village of Eng., in Suffolk, which has a share in the woolen manufacture. It is 12 ms. SW. of Ipswich.

Stratford, Stoney, large town of Eng., in Buckinghamshire, stands with a stone bridge on the river Ouse, to which the Watling street comes, crosses the country from Dunstable, 6 ms. from Fenny Stratford, and 52 from London, in the road to Chester. Lon. 0 50 W., lat. 52 3 N. ——Town, Coos co., N. H.——Town, Fairfield co., Conn., on the W. side of Stratford river, near its entrance into the sound. It contains an academy and 4 churches. Pop. in 1810, 2,895; in 1820, 3,438.——Tp., Montgomery co., N. Y., 15 ms. NW. from Johnstown.

Stratham, town, Rockingham co., N. H., 8 ms. SW. from Portsmouth. Pop. in 1810, 876, in 1820, 892.

Strathbogie,, village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 13 ms. SW. of Baff, and 45 NW. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2 25 W., lat 57 25 N.

Strathern, beautiful vale of Scotland, in Perthshire, about 30 ms. in length, full of rich meadows and cornfields, divided by the river Earn, which serpentines finely through the middle, falling into the Tay, of which there is a sight at the E. end of the vale. It is prettily diversified with groves of trees and gentlemen's houses.

Strathmore, valley of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, one of the finest tracts in Scotland. It begins near Stonehaven, extending SW. almost as far as Ben Lomond, and is sheltered to the NW. by the Grampian mountains.

Strathmore, river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, that falls into Loch Hope. On this river are the ruins of a curious ancient fort, called Dornadilla.

Strathnaver, district of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which comprises the NE. part of that co. It takes its name from the river Naver.

Strathspey, fertile vale of Scotland, in Murrayshire, famous for giving name to a popular species of Scotch music. Tullochgorum, Rothiemerches, and several other places celebrated in song, are met with in this vale.

Strathy, river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which flows into an extensive bay of the North Sea, sheltered by a large promontory, to which it gives name.

Stratton, town of Eng., in Cornwall. It is seated between two rivulets, which here unite, and fall into the Bristol channel at a small distance. It is 18 ms. NW. of Launceston, and 221 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4 43 W., lat. 50 55 N.——Tp., Windham co., Vt., 40 ms. SW. from Windham.

Straubingen, town of Bavaria, capital of a territory of the same name. It is a large place, with broad streets, handsome churches, and fine convents. It is seated on the Danube, 22 ms. SE. of Ratisbon, and 65 NE. of Munich. Lon. 12 35 E., lat. 48 54 N.

Strawberry Plains, Knox co., Tenn.

Strawberry, small river of Arkansas and Missouri, a western branch of Black river.

Strawhntown, village on Tobicon creek, in the western part of Bucks co., Pa., about 40 ms. a little W. of N. from Philadelphia.

Strawtown, village, Bucks co., Pa.—See last article.

Streatham, village of Eng., in Surry, 5 ms. S. of London. A mineral water, of a cathartic quality, was discovered in this parish in 1660, quantities of which are sent to some London hospitals.

Strebla, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, seated on the Elbe, 14 ms. NW. of Meissen, and 18 NW. of Dresden. Lon. 23 15 E., lat. 51 30 N.

Strelitz, plural Strelitzy, from a Russian word signifying a *dart* or *arrow*. They were an ancient standing body of troops, who served on foot, and whose title proves two things: first, their principal arms the bow and arrow; secondly, from such arms, that their institution preceded the introduction of fire arms into Russia. Their numbers were about 20,000. Similar to the Prætorian bands at Rome, and Janisaries at Constantinople, the Strelitz became a disorderly burden, more dangerous to the State to which they belonged than to foreign enemies. Their revolt in 1698 was only one of frequent outbreaks; but it decided their fate, as they had now to contend with Peter Alexiowitz, and were defeated—their leaders and most culpable members who survived battle brought to the scaffold, those spared placed in the new regiments, and the Strelitz utterly abolished.

Strelitz, Old, town of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

Strelitz, New, town in the duchy of Mecklenburgh Strelitz; was founded by Adolphus Frederick III.

Streng, or *Strengues*, town of Sweden, in Sudermania, with a college. It is seated on the lake Maeler, 30 ms. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17 40 E., lat. 59 20 N.

Streigau, town of Bohemia, in Silesia, 9 miles NW. of Schweidnitz.

Strickersville, village, Chester co., Pa.

Strinon, now *Embold*, river of European Turkey, in Romania. It falls into the Gulf of Contessa.

Stroemsholm, town of Sweden, in Westmanland, on the Lake Maeler, 45 ms. SW. of Upsal. Lon. 16 24 E., lat. 59 30 N.

Stroma, small island of Scotland, on the coast of Caithness-shire, once used as a place of interment by the inhabitants of several of the neighboring islands. In the caverns of this island, uncorrupted human bodies that had been dead sixty years or more were formerly to be found. This island is fertile in corn, and is inhabited by about 40 families, who do not plough, but dig their corn land.

Stromberg, town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a small district, in the bishopric of Munster. It is 20 ms. SE. of Munster, and 20 NW. of Paderborn. Lon. 7 43 E., lat. 51 45 N.——Town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, 26 ms. W. of Mentz, and 48 E. of Treves. Lon. 7 21 E., lat. 49 57 N.

Stromboli, the most northern of the Lipari islands. It is a volcano, which rises in a conical form above the surface of the sea. Of all the volcanoes recorded in history, Stromboli seems to be the only one that burns without ceasing. Ætna

and Vesuvius often lie quiet for many months, and even years, without the least appearance of fire; but Stromboli is continually flaming, and for ages past has been looked upon as the great light-house of that part of the Mediterranean sea. Lon. 15 45 E., lat. 38 40 N.

Stromness, town on the W. side of the island of Orkney, with an excellent harbor, 9 ms. W. of Kirkwall.

Stromsoe, town of Norway, 18 ms. SW. of Christiana. Lon. 10 20 E., lat. 59 43 N.

Stromstadt, town of Sweden, celebrated for its shell fish. Lon. 11 5 E., lat. 59 43 N.

Strong, village, Somerset co., Me.; by post road 98 ms. northerly from Portland.

Strongsville, one of the southern towns of Cuyahoga co., O.; by post road 186 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Strongoli, town of Italy, in Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a high rock, surrounded by others, 3 ms. from the sea, and 7 N. of St. Severino. Lon. 17 26 E., lat. 39 20 N.

Stronsa, island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, situated NE. of that called Mainland.

Stroud, town of England, in Gloucestershire, seated on a brook, whose waters being peculiarly adapted to the dying of scarlet, its banks are crowded with the houses of clothiers; and a navigable canal accompanies its progress to the Severn. This town has likewise a manufactory of broadcloth, and the canal has been lately extended to join the Thames at Lechhade.—See *Thames*. Stroud is 11 ms. SE. of Gloucester, and 102 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2° W., lat. 51 42 N.

Stroudsburg, vill. on the N. branch of Smithfield creek, and seat of justice for the new co. of Monroe. Pop. 1840, 407. An academy has recently been established there. It is 3 ms. NW. of the Delaware Water Gap.

Stuartsburg, village, Westmoreland co., Pa., on the road from Pittsburg to Greensburg, 18 ms. from the former.—See *Stewartsville*.

Stuart's Lake, lake, N. America, W. of the Chippewan mountains. It is but imperfectly known, but represented as 300 ms. in circumference. The Northwest Company have a fort on its banks, at lat. 54 30 N, and lon. W. C. 48° West.

Stuhlweissenburg, strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of Ekekersedgewar. It had the title of regalia, or royal, because formerly the kings were crowned and buried here. It has been several times taken by the Turks, but has been in the hands of the house of Austria ever since 1688. It is seated on the Ransiza, 20 ms. SW. of Buda, and 162 N. by W. of Belgrade. Lon. 18 40 E., lat. 47 19 N.

Stulingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a castle, 35 ms. W. of Constance. Lon. 8 54 E., lat. 47 45 N.

Sturbridge, town, Worcester co., Mass., 20 ms. SW. of Worcester, near the Connecticut line. Pop. 1810, 1,927; in 4820, 1,632.

Sturgeon, bay of Green bay, setting up SE. towards Lake Michigan, opposite the mouth of Menomonie river, and 45 ms. NNE. from the mouth of Fox river.

Stutgard, city of Suabia, capital of the kingdom of Wirtemberg. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and has an ancient castle, with a rich cabinet of curiosities, a magnificent palace, an orphan house, a college, a ducal academy and observatory, a military academy, and one of the largest libraries in Germany. It has manufactures of silks, stockings, ribands, &c., and possesses an academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, and around it are innumerable vineyards and gardens. The streets are narrow in the city, and the houses generally of wood; but there are fine houses and straight streets in one of the suburbs. Stutgard was taken by the French in June, 1796, and in November, 1799. It is seated in a plain, among mountains, near the river Neckar, 36 ms. E. of Baden, and 52 NE. of Strasburg. Lon. 9 21 E., lat. 48 44 N.

Suabia, formerly a circle of Germany, bounded on the N. by Franconia and the circle of Lower Rhine, W. by that circle and Alsace, S. by Switzerland, and E. by Bavaria. It contains the greater part of the kingdom of Wirtemberg, the margravate of Baden, and some other territories.

Suakem, or *Suaquam*, seaport and the capital of the country of Abex, seated on a small island of the same name, in the Red sea. It is the residence of a Turkish governor, under the bashaw of Cairo, and was once a very flourishing place, but is now gone to decay. Lon. 37 55 E., lat. 19 56 North.

Subiaco, town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on the Teverone, 33 miles E. by N. of Rome.

Sublett's Tavern, and post office, Powhatan co., Va., 20 ms. westerly from Richmond.

Sucanada, town on the SW. coast of Borneo, capital of a kingdom of the same name. The chief products of the country are camphor and diamonds. It is seated at the mouth of a river. Lon. 110 15 E., lat. 1 10 S.

Success Bay, bay on the SE. coast of Terra del Fuego. The S. promontory, at its entrance, is called Cape Success. Lon. 65 27 W., lat. 55 1 South.

Success, tp., Coos co., N. H.

Suchitepec, city of Guatemala, 60 ms. WNW. from the city of Guatemala.

Suckasunny, village, Morris co., N. J, 10 ms. NW. from Morristown.

Suczava, town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, formerly a flourishing city, but now much declined. It is seated on a river of the same name, 70 ms. NW. of Jassy. Lon. 25 52 E., lat. 47 57 N.

Suda, strong fort of the isle of Candia, situate on an islet in a gulf of its name, which is one of the finest and safest harbors in the Levant. This fort was constructed by the Venetians, who preserved it a great while after Candia was no longer in their possession. It is 8 ms. E. of Canea.

Sudbury, borough of England, in Suffolk, on the Stour, (which is navigable hence to Manningtree,) 14 ms. S. of Bury St. Edmund, and 54 NE. of London. Lon. 0 50 E., lat. 52 11 N.——Village, Rutland co., Vt., 43 ms. W. from Windsor.——Town, Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 25 miles W. from Boston. Pop. in 1810, 1,287; in 1820, 1,417.

Suderhamn, town of Sweden, in the province of

Helsingland, which carries on a considerable trade in linen, butter, timber, and flax. It is situated at the mouth of a river, near the gulf of Bothnia, 20 ms. N. of Gesle. Lon. 17 5 E., lat. 63 20 N.

Suderkoping, town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, 10 ms. S. of Nordkoping, and 90 SW. of Stockholm. Lon. 15 56 E., lat. 58 19 N.

Sudermania, or *Sudermanland*, province of Sweden proper, 62 ms. long and 42 broad, bounded on the N. by Upland and Westermania, on the E. by the peninsula of Tarin, on the S. by the Baltic, and on the W. by Nericia. It is the most populous part in Sweden, and abounds in corn and mines of divers metals. Nikoping is the capital.

Sudertelge, town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania, with a manufacture of worsted and silk stockings. It is 16 ms. WSW. of Stockholm. Lon. 18 9 E., lat. 59 10 N.

Sudler's Cross Roads, post office in the northern part of Queen Anne co., Maryland, about 40 ms. a little S. of E. from Baltimore, and 30 miles S. from Elkton.

Sudoroe, one of the Faro islands, in the Northern ocean, remarkable for a dangerous whirlpool near it, which is occasioned by a crater, 61 fathoms deep in the centre. The danger, especially in storms, is very great, but at the reflux, and in very still weather, the inhabitants venture in boats for the sake of fishing.

Suenborg, seaport of Denmark, in the island of Funen, with the best harbor in the island. Here are manufactures of woolen and linen. It is 22 ms. S. of Odensee. Lon. 10 37 E., lat. 55 9 N.

Suez, seaport of Egypt, with a castle, seated at the N. end of the W. gulf of the Red sea, called the gulf of Suez. This gulf is separated from the Mediterranean by an isthmus, 125 ms. over, which joins Asia to Africa. The town is surrounded by a sandy country, and is without water. It is 65 ms. E. of Cairo. Lon. 32 45 E, lat. 30 2 N.

Suffetes, Hebrew, *sehofet*—a judge. In Carthage, the two principal magistrates, elected annually from the body of the Senators, were called *suffetes*. Unlike the Roman Consuls, the jurisdiction of the suffetes was merely civil, though in some instances they commanded armies while holding the civil office, as, for examples, Hannibal, Himilcon, and Magon.

Suffield, town, Hartford co, Connecticut, on the W. bank of Connecticut river, 18 miles N. of Hartford, and 55 N. by E. of New Haven. Pop. in 1810, 2,686; and in 1820, 2,681.——Southern tp., Portage co., Ohio.

Suffolk, county of England, 58 miles long and 28 broad, bounded on the W. by Cambridgeshire, on the N. by Norfolk, on the S. by Essex, and on the E. by the German ocean. It lies in the diocess of Norwich, contains 22 hundreds, 28 market towns, and 575 parishes, and sends 16 members to Parliament. Suffolk is in general a level country, without any considerable eminences. The principal rivers are the Stour, Waveny, Little Ouse, Larke, Deben, Gipping, and Orwell. Ipswich is the principal town, but the assizes are held at Bury St. Edmund's. Pop. in 1801, 210,431; in 1811, 234,211; and in 1821, 270,542.

Suffolk, county, Massachusetts, comprising only the townships of Boston and Chelsea.—See those articles. This county comprises only a very small spot on the continent—Boston peninsula and the islands in the harbor. Pop. in 1820, 43,941. For geographical position, see *Boston*.

Suffolk, county, New York, comprising the E. part of Long Island, bounded by Queen's W., Long Island sound N., and the Atlantic ocean NE., E., and S.; length 80 miles, mean width 8, area 640 sq. ms. The same range of hills which has been noticed as passing through the N. side of King's and Queen's counties is continued in Suffolk, in which latter county they expire near Poconic bay. The S. side of Suffolk county is an alluvial plain. Soil of the whole county rather sterile. Chief towns, River Head, Sag Harbor, and Southampton. Pop. in 1820, 24,272. Central lat. 40 45 N., lon. W. C. 4 10 E.

Suffolk, village and the principal seat of justice, in Nansemond co., Va., lying on the SE. side of Nansemond river, 28 ms. SW. of Norfolk, and 65 SE. of Petersburg, on the Appomattox.

Suffolk C. H., Suffolk co., N. Y.—See *River Head*.

Sugar, Persian and Arabic, *sukkar*; Sanscrit, *sharkara*; Spanish, *azucar*—hence the various names in different languages, all evidently from some original root, signifying to suck or draw with the mouth. The general use of sugar over the earth is not one of the least important additions made to the sum of human comforts in modern times. The Chinese and congenerate nations cultivated sugar cane, and manufactured sugar at least two thousand years before it was even known as a substance on the western side of the eastern continent. It was unknown to the ancient Arabians, Egyptians, Phœnicians, Jews, Greeks, and Romans. It was brought into Arabia about the end of the thirteenth century, and thence passed to Nubia, Ethiopia, and Egypt. About a century later, it was cultivated in Syria, Cyprus, and Sicily. Don Henry, son of John II., king of Portugal, having discovered Madeira in 1420, colonized that group, and transplanted to these islands sugar cane from Sicily. During the four centuries which have passed since the complete introduction of this noble plant into the west, its culture and the use of its delicious and nutritive substance has increased, until it has become a real *sweetener* of life, from the cabin to the palace.

Sugar Creek, SW. tp. of Stark co., Ohio.——Tp., Tuscarawas co., Ohio, in which is laid out the town of Shanesville. Pop. in 1820, 988.——Tp., Green co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1,881.——Tp., Wayne co, Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 642.

Sugar Loaf, southern tp. of Luzerne co., Pa., on Nescopeck creek. Pop. in 1820, 1,112.

Sugar Grove, village near the N. border of Warren co., Pa., 15 ms. NW. from Warren, and 50 NE. from Meadville.

Sugelmessa, or *Segilmessa*, province of Barbary, bounded on the S. by the kingdom of Tafilet, and on the N. by Mount Atlas. It is about 100 miles in length, abounds in corn, dates, and other fruits, and has mines of iron, lead, and antimony. The government is a republic. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the Zig, 150 ms. NNE. of Tafilet. Lon. 5 5 W., lat. 29 40 N.

Suggsville, village, Clark co., Alabama, 24 ms. from Cahaba.

Sulli, town and district of European Turkey, in

Albania, which have become interesting from the spirited resistance of its inhabitants against Ali Pacha. The mountains of Sulli extend 30 miles from N. to S., and about an equal distance transversely. Towards the E. they have the district of Arta, and to the SE. and S. that of Loru. The town of Sulli, or Kako-Sulli, is about midway between Parga and Arta, and about 15 miles distant from these two places and from Prevesa. After a struggle of 13 years, the Sullistes were subdued or slain, except 4,000, who, by agreement, retired to Parga and Corfu Sulli submitted and received the troops of Ali Pacha in 1803.

Sullivan, county, New York, bounded by Delaware river, or Pennsylvania, SW. and W., Delaware co., in New York, NW., Ulster NE., and Orange SE.; length 33, mean width 25 ms., area 825 sq. miles. Surface broken, hilly, and in part mountainous. It is watered by numerous creeks flowing into the Delaware, particularly Neversink and Beaver creeks. Soil of middling quality. Chief towns, Monticello and Rome. Population in 1840, 15,629. Central lat. 41 42 N., lon. W. C. 2 18 E.

Sullivan, county, Indiana, bounded by Wabash river W., Vigo N., Martin E., and Davies and Knox S.; length 26, mean width 25 miles, area 630 sq. miles. It is drained by various creeks of the Wabash. Chief town, Merom. Pop. in 1840, 3,498. Central lat. 38 7 N., lon. W. C. 10 18 W.

Sullivan, NE. county of Tennessee, bounded by Scott and Washington cos., Va., N., Ashe co., N. C., E., Carter co., in Tenn., SE., Washington S., and Hawkins W.; length 50, mean width 12 miles, area 600 sq. ms. Holston river flows through the entire length of this county from E. to W., receiving the Wautauga river from the SE. about two-thirds down the county. Surface generally hilly, and in part mountainous. Good river soil. Chief town, Blountville. Pop. in 1840, 10,736. Central lat. 36 25 N., lon. W. C. 5 24 W.

Sullivan, county, New Hampshire.

Sullivan, town, Hancock county, Maine, at the head of Frenchman's bay, 35 ms. E. of Castine, in lat. 44 30 N., and lon. 68 23 W.——Township, Cheshire co., N. H., 38 ms. SW. from Concord. Pop. in 1810, 516; and in 1820, 582.——Town, Madison county, N. Y., on Chittenengo creek, 30 ms. W. from Utica. Pop. in 1810, 1,974; and in 1820, 2,932.——Village, Tioga co., Pennsylvania, by post road 143 miles NNW. from Harrisburg.——Small low island on the NE. side of Charleston harbor, 6 miles SE. from Charleston, South Carolina.——SW. township in Medina co., Ohio.——Post office, Hawkins co., Tennessee.

Sully, town of France, in the department of Loiret, and late province of Orleannois, seated on the Loire, 20 ms. SE. of Orleans. Lon. 2 26 E., lat. 47 40 N.

Sulmona, town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Citeriore, anciently called Sulmo. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Ovid. It is seated on the Sora, 26 miles SW. of Cheiti. Lon. 14 55 E., lat. 42 0 N.

Sultan, Solbau, Soldaun, or Soudan. This title, signifying lord and master, is Chaldaic, and first applied by the Kalif of Bagdad to Mahmoud of Gazna, and by the Byzantine writers interpreted *Autocrator*, *Basileus*, or *Basileos*. After the reign of Gaznades, it passed to and became common to the Emirs of Asia and Egypt. The title of Sultan is now applied especially to the Ottoman emperors.—*Gibbon*, vol. 7, p. 148, 4th note.

Sultania, considerable town of Persia, in Irac Agemi. Here is a magnificent mosque, which contains the tomb of Sultan Chodabend. It is 50 ms. NW. of Casbin. Lon. 51 53 E., lat. 36 16 N.

Sultampour, town of Hindoostan proper, in the province of Lahore. Lon. 73 50 E., lat. 30 25 N.——Town of Hindoostan proper, in the province of Oude, 5 miles N. of Allahabad. Lon. 82 30 E., lat. 29 5 N.

Saltz, town of Germany, in Wirtemburg, near the Neckar, where there are some salt works, sufficient to supply the duchy with salt. It is 12 miles SE. of Freudenstadt, and 12 N. of Rothwell. Lon. 8 35 E., lat. 48 18 N.——Town of France, in the dep. of Upper Rhine, with a medicinal spring, 12 ms. SSW. of Colmar.

Sultzbach, town of Bavaria, subject to the duke of Neuburg Sultzbach. It is 10 ms. NW. of Amberg, and 32 N. of Ratisbon. Lon. 11 56 E., lat. 49 38 N.

Sultzburg, town of Baden Durlach, in a territory fertile in good wine, 8 ms. SW. of Friburg. Lon. 7 30 E., lat. 47 54 N.

Sumasinta River.—See *Mexico*.

Sumatra, island in the Indian ocean, the most western of the Sunda islands. Its general direction is nearly NW. and SE. The equator divides it into almost equal parts; the one extremity being in 5 33 N., the other in 5 56 S. lat., and Acheen Head, its N. extremity, is in lon. 95 34 E. It is 950 ms. in length, and from 150 to 200 in breadth, separated from Malacca by the strait of that name, and from Java by the strait of Sunda. This island is surpassed by few in the beautiful indulgences of nature. A chain of mountains runs through its whole extent; the ranges, in many parts, being double and treble; yet their altitude is not sufficient to occasion their being covered with snow during any part of the year. Between these ridges are extensive plains, considerably elevated above the surface of the maritime lands. In these, the air is cool; and, from this advantage, they are esteemed the most eligible portion of the country, are the best inhabited, and the most cleared from woods, which elsewhere, in general, cover both hills and valleys with an eternal shade. Here too are found many lakes and rivers that facilitate the communication between the different parts. The inhabitants consist of Malayas, Achenese, Battas, Lampoons, and Rejangs; the latter are taken as a standard of description, with respect to the persons, manners, and customs of the Sumatrans. They are rather below the middle stature; their bulk in proportion; their limbs, for the most part, slight, but well shaped, and particularly small at the wrists and ankles. Their hair is strong, and of a shining black. Rice is the only grain that grows in the country. Here are sugar canes, beans, peas, radishes, yams, potatoes, pumpkins, and several kinds of pot herbs unknown to Europe; and also most of the fruits to be met with in other parts of the East Indies in the greatest perfection. Indigo, saltpetre, sulphur, arsenic, Brazil wood, two species of the bread-fruit tree, pepper, cassia, camphor, benjamin, coffee, and cotton, are like-

wise the produce of this island. Here also are the cabbage tree and silk cotton tree; and the forests contain a great variety of valuable species of wood, as ebony, pine, sandal, eagle, or aloes, teak, manchineel, and iron wood, and also the banyan tree. Beeswax is a commodity of great importance here; and there are likewise edible birds' nests. Gold, tin, iron, copper, and lead are found in the country; and the former is as plentiful here as in any part of Asia. Sumatra is divided into many petty kingdoms, the chief of which are Acheen, Indrapore, Palimban, and Jambi. The English and Dutch have factories on this island; the principal one of the former being Fort Marlborough, at Bencoolen.

Sumbut, town of Hindoostan proper, in the province of Oude, 45 ms. WNW. of Bereilly, and 65 E. of Delhi. Lon. 78 55 E., lat. 21 25 N.

Sumbulpour, or *Semilpour*, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the province of Orissa, 280 ms. W. of Calcutta. Lon. 83 40 E., lat. 21 25 N.

Sumeh, town of Turkey in Asia, in the province of Natolia, 14 ms. E. of Pergamo.

Sumerein, town of Lower Hungary, seated in the island of Schut, made by the river Danube. It is 16 ms. S. of Presburg. Lon. 17 23 E., lat. 48 4 N.

Summanytown, Montgomery co., Pa., 35 ms. NNW. from Philadelphia.

Summerfield, village, Guilford co., N. C., 51 ms. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

Summit, town in the southern part of Schoharie co., N. Y., 33 ms. SW. by W. from Albany. Pop. in 1820, 1,468.

Summit Bridge, village, Newcastle co., Del.

Summitville, village, Sullivan co., N. Y.

Sumner, town, Oxford co., Me., 6 ms. NE. from Paris. Pop. in 1820, 1,055.

Sumner, co., Tenn., bounded by Kentucky N., Smith E., Cumberland river or Wilson S., Davison SW., and Robertson NW. Length 30, mean width 16 ms.; area, 450 sq. ms. It is washed on the S. by Cumberland river, and drained by various creeks of that stream. Chief town, Gallatin. Pop. in 1820, 19,211; and in 1840, 22,445. Central latitude 36 27 N., lon. W. C. 9 15 West.

Sumter, district of S. C., bounded by Santee river or Charleston district S., Santee river or Orangeburg SW., Wateree river or Richland W., Kershaw NW., Lynch's Creek river or Darlington NE., and Williamsburg N. Length 50, mean width 30 ms.; area, 1,500 sq. ms. The central part of this district is drained by Black river, branch of Great Pedee. Soil generally sandy. Surface level. The canal connecting Santee river with Charleston harbor leaves the Santee nearly opposite to the SE. angle of Sumner. Chief town, Sumterville. Pop. in 1820, 25,369; and in 1840, 27,892.—For geographic position, see next article.

Sumterville, village and seat of justice, Sumter district, S. C., on the dividing ground between the two main branches of Black river, about 100 ms. a little W. of N. from Charleston. Lat. 33 53 N., lon. 3 22 W.

Sunapee, lake of N. H., on the western border of Hillsborough, and eastern of Cheshire co., discharging through Sugar river into Connecticut river. It is through this lake that a channel of water communication is designed to unite Merrimac and Connecticut rivers.

Sunart, district of Scot., in Argyleshire, in the peninsula at the NW. end of that co. It is remarkable for numerous veins of lead, which, however, are not very productive.

Sunart Loch, Scot., an inlet of the sea, in Argyleshire, which divides the island of Mull from the district of Morven.

Sunbury, co. of New Brunswick.

Sunbury, town, borough, and seat of justice, Northumberland co., Pa., on the E. side of Susquehannah river, 2 ms. below Northumberland, 56 N. of Harrisburg, and 164 NW. of Philadelphia. Pop. about 700; and in 1840, 1,100.——Town and port of entry, Liberty co., Ga., lying on the S. side of N. Newport river, 45 ms. S. by W. of Savannah, in lat. 31 43 N., and lon. 81 18 W. The harbor is formed and defended from the weather by the interposition of Catherine island, which lies off its entrance. An academy was erected here in 1788, which has become a very flourishing institution.——Flourishing town in the eastern part of Delaware co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 875.——Town, Gates co., N. C., about 40 ms. SW. from Norfolk, Va.

Sunk Island, island of Eng., within the mouth of the Humber, about 9 ms. in circuit, separated from Yorkshire by a channel near 2 ms. broad.

Sunning, village of Eng., in Berkshire, situated on the Thames, 2 ms. NE. of Reading. It was once an episcopal see.

Sunning Hill, village of Eng., in Berkshire, in Windsor Forest. It is noted for its medicinal wells, which are efficacious in paralytic cases, and is 6 ms. SSW. of Windsor.

Sunda Islands, group in the Indian ocean. This term is, by Malte Brun, supposed to be Sanscrit, and, bearing so strong an analogy to words found in several European languages, signifying exactly the same meaning, affords one of the many coincidences in the original languages of the earth. The Sunda Islands are Borneo, Sumatra, and Java, with many of smaller size. Borneo and Sumatra are both crossed by the equator. The whole group, however, extends from lat. 8° S. to 6° N.

Sunda, Straits of, separate Sumatra from Java. This great inlet from the Indian ocean into the Chinese sea lies in lat. 6 36 S., and lon. 105 15 E. from London.

Sunderbunds, or *The Woods*, a tract of country consisting of that part of the delta of the Ganges, in Hindoostan proper, and in the soubah of Bengal, which borders on the sea. The delta of the Ganges and Bramapootra, united, is perhaps the most dreary, and, except by water, the most impenetrable region of the earth. It is formed by innumerable creeks and rivers, interlocking with each other, with intervening islands covered with a most dense forest, uninhabited except by wild beasts, or a solitary fakeer or Mahometan devotee. The navigation to Calcutta is by two passages, more than 200 ms. through a maze of forest and river scenery. At one time the channel is so narrow as to scarcely admit the passage of vessels, and again opening into a spacious basin. The whole surface is flat, and composed of alternate strata of sand and black mould, a recent alluvion. Some spots might be

cultivated, whilst the greater part is liable to annual submersion; but the whole is claimed as public property, and serves to supply Calcutta with timber and fuel. The two deltas of the Ganges and Mississippi are very nearly 180° asunder.

Sunderburg, town of Denmark, in the island of Alsen. It is seated on a strait, called Sunderburg Sound, 12 ms. E. of Flensburg. Lon. 10° E., lat. 54 51 N.

Sunderdoo, or *Mekundy*, fortified island and seaport of the Decean, on the Concan coast, reduced by Commodore James, in 1756. It is about 10 ms. NE. of Vingorla Rocks, and 36 NNW. of Goa. Lon. 73 20 E., lat. 16 3 N.

Sunderland, town, Bennington co., Vt., 15 ms. NE. from Bennington.——Town, Franklin co., Mass., on the left bank of Connecticut river, 8 ms. below Greenfield.——Seaport of Eng., in the bishopric of Durham. It is a large and thriving town, which, for the exportation of coals, is next in consequence, this side of the kingdom, to Newcastle. Its port, on the mouth of the Were, though improved from its former state, will not admit the largest ships. There are several glass-houses at Sunderland; and it also exports grindstones and other articles. It is 12 ms. NE. of Durham, and 264 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 14 W., lat. 54 56 N.

Sundewall, seaport of Sweden, in the province of Medelpadia. It carries on a trade in tar, bark of birch trees, deals, and linen, and is seated near the Gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 18 5 E., lat. 62 45 N.

Sunfish, tp., Pike co., Ohio.

Sunneberg, or *Soineberg*, town of Germany, in the circle of Saxony, and territory of Sternburg, with a castle, seated on the Darta, 50 ms. E. by N. of Berlin. Lon. 15 10 E., lat. 52 41 N.

Superior, lake, the most extensive and highest of the great fresh-water reservoirs which constitute the sea of Canada, and the greatest mass of fresh water on the earth. Before, however, proceeding to a notice of its features, we beg leave to observe, that there prevails a very great exaggeration respecting the relative extent of the Caspian and that of Lake Superior. Carefully measured on several maps, English, French, and American, the Caspian is found 700 ms. in length from the coast of Mazanderan, in Persia, to that between the mouths of the Walga and Ural rivers, in Russia, and, with all its bays included, will fully average 200 ms. wide; area 140,000 sq. ms. This demands a square of very nearly 375 ms. each side.

The longest line that can be drawn over Lake Superior is from Montreal point to the bottom of Fond du Lac, nearly along N. lat. 47°, and in length 380 ms. The widest part is about along the line of lon. W. C. 10° W. 165 ms., but the mean width fully estimated at 80 ms., consequently the area comes out 30,400 sq. ms., or very little exceeding an equality to a square of 174 ms. each way. When compared from their actual elements, the Caspian is rather more than 4¼ times more extensive than Lake Superior; it is, however, probable that, from the shallowness of the Caspian, and great depth of Lake Superior, the latter contains little, if any, less water than the former. Lying between N. lat. 46½° and 49°, and being elevated 640 feet above the mean level of the Atlantic ocean, the winter climate over Lake Superior is very severe; and the shores being in many parts rock bound, and in others shallow, the navigation is suspended full half the year.

Beside the sea-like surface of Lake Superior, it drains a land area of about 60,000 sq. ms. That part comprised in the United States of this basin, curving from the straits of St Mary to Grand Portage river, 600 ms., with a mean width of 70, contains an area of 42,000 sq. ms. The great mass of water flowing from this vast reservoir is poured down the straits of St. Mary into Lake Huron. From the aspect of its shores, it is evident that the surface of Lake Superior is depressing, though it is impossible for it to ever actually drain out, as the bottom is, where deepest, below the surface of the Atlantic ocean.—See *St. Lawrence basin* and *St. Mary's straits*.

Supino, ancient town of Naples, in Molise, with a castle. It is seated at the source of the Tamara, at the foot of the Appennines, 17 ms. N. by W. of Benevento.

Sur.—See *Sour*.

Sura, town of Sweden, in the province of Westmanland.

Surat, city and seaport of the deccan of Hindoostan. It is said to have 200,000 inhabitants, and its trade is very considerable. Surat is situated on the confines of Guzerat, 20 ms. up the river Tapty, and 177 N. of Bombay. Lon. 72 48 E., lat. 21 10 N.

Sure, river of Ireland, in Tipperary, which flows into St. George's channel.

Surgooja, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 180 ms. SSW. of Patna.

Surguinsville, village, Hawkins co., Ten., by post road 240 miles NE. by E. from Murfreesborough.

Surinam, country of South America, in Guiana, extending 75 ms. along a river of the same name. It abounds with game and singular animals of different kinds; the toad, in particular, being remarkable for its enormous size and ugly form. It produces fruits, indigo, sugar, cotton, tobacco, gums, and wood for dying. The woods are full of monkeys, and it is said there are serpents 30 feet long. The capital is Paramaribo.

Suringia, commercial town of Japan, in the island of Niphon, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle, where the emperors formerly resided. Lon. 139 5 E., lat. 39 30 N.

Surry, co. of Eng., 37 ms. long and 27 broad, bounded on the N. by Middlesex, on the E. by Kent, on the S. by Sussex, and on the W. by Hampshire and Berks. It lies in the diocese of Winchester; contains 13 hundreds, 11 market towns, (including Southwark,) and 140 parishes, and sends 14 members to Parliament. The air is generally temperate and healthy. Surry has been compared to a piece of coarse cloth with a fine border; its circumference being in general fertile, but its middle parts barren. On the banks of the Thames, it has a range of beautiful meadows, interspersed with numerous villas and pleasure grounds. Pop. in 1801, 269,043; in 1811, 323,-951; and in 1821, 398,658.

Surry, co. of Lower Canada.

Surry, co. of Va., bounded by James river, opposite Charles City co., N., James river, opposite James City co., NE., Isle of Wight SE., Sussex

SW. and W., and Prince George NW. The NE. sources of Black river branch of Nottaway, rise in Surry. Length 22 ms. mean width 15; area 330 sq. ms. Chief town, Cobham. Pop. in 1820, 6,594; and in 1040, 6,486. N. lat. 37° and the meridian of W. C. intersect in this county.

Surry, co. of N. C.; bounded by Va. N., Stokes co. in N. C. E., Rowan and Iredell S., and Wilkes and Ashe W.; area 726 sq. ms. It is drained by the extreme northern sources of the Yadkin. Surface hilly, and in part mountainous. Chief towns, Rockford and Huntsville. Pop. in 1820, 12,320; and in 1840, 15,079. Central lat. 36 16 N., lon. W. C. 3 44 W.

Surry, town, Hancock co., Me., 18 ms. NE. from Castine.——Town, Cheshire co., N. H., 40 ms. SW. from Concord. Pop. in 1810, 564; and in 1820, 570.——C. H. and post office, Surry co., Va., 64 ms. SE. by E. from Richmond.

Sursee, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Luzerne, near the Lake of Sempach, 5 ms. S. from Luzerne.

Surwaty, town of Hindoostan proper, 114 ms. NW. of Delhi.

Sus, river of Morocco, which forms the south boundary of the empire of Morocco, and enters the Atlantic at Mezza. It fertilizes its banks by annual inundations.

Susa, seaport of Tunis.—See *Sousa*.

Susa, strong town of the kingdom of Sardinia, in Piedmont, capital of a marquisate of the same name. It is seated on the Doria, among pleasant mountains, and is called the key of Italy, being the principal passage out of France into Italy. It is 30 miles NW. of Turin. Lon. 7 24 E., lat. 45 20 N.

Susannah, village, Clermont co., Ohio, on Ohio river.

Suedal, town of Russia, in the government of Voledimir, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is built of wood, and seated on the Khasma, 90 ms. NE. of Moscow. Lon. 40 25 E., lat. 56 26 N.

Susquehannah, river of the United States. This noble stream, from the caprice of geographical nomenclature, loses its name at its junction with tide water; an error now beyond remedy.

Under the general head of the confluents of Chesapeake bay is included a basin of navigation, in form of an immense triangle, having 450 ms. base from the extreme southern sources of Nansemond river, lat. 36 40 N., to those of the Chenango branch of Susquehannah, lat. 42 55 N., and 250 ms. perpendicular from Cape Henry, N. lat. 37°, E. lon. from W. C. 1 10, to the extreme western sources of James river, N. lat. 37 15, W. lon. from W. C. 3 20, with an area of 65,000 sq. ms. This is by far the most extensive and peculiar basin of the Atlantic slope of the United States. The bay of Chesapeake penetrates it from N. to S. 175 ms. Into the western side of this great bay, or rather gulf, flow a number of tributary branches, of which the principal are—James river, York river, Rappahannock, Potomac, Patuxent, Patapsco, and Susquehannah.

The Susquehannah loses its name at the foot of its falls, at N. lat. 39 33, exactly 1° E. from W. C. From its magnitude, and from the western origin of its sources, the Susquehannah seems to form a natural chain of water communication between the Atlantic ocean and Ohio valley; and the curious fact that all its great tributaries flow from the right, and completely pierce the Appalachian chain, renders this observation still more striking. If we turn our attention to the general physiognomy of the Susquehannah, we find its extreme northern source in Madison co., N. Y., within 16 ms. of Oneida lake, and 15 from the line of the Great canal, and in the angle between the sources of the Mohawk and Seneca rivers. This is the Chenango river, afterwards augmented by the E. branch. The latter originates in the northern spine of the Catsbergs, in the angle between the heads of the Coquago branch of Delaware, the Chenango, and opposite to the Mohawk river, reaching within less than 10 ms. from the line of the Great canal of N. Y. The E. branch is correctly so called, as its sources are in fact the most eastern tributary waters of the Susquehannah. The E. branch and Chenango unite in Broome co., in N. Y.; the former having, by an abrupt curve, entered and retreated from Pa. Below their junction, the united waters flow a little S. of W., enter Tioga co., in N. Y., and, turning nearly S. into Bradford co., in Pa., receive the Tioga branch from the NW., at Tioga point.

The Tioga river rises in the angle between the sources of the Genesee and Seneca rivers, in Steuben, Alleghany, and Ontario counties, in N. Y., and within 30 ms. from the line of the Great canal.

The general course of the Tioga river is from NW. to SE., by comparative courses about 80 ms. The general course of the Susquehannah proper, already noticed, is from NE. to SW., by comparative courses 120 ms.

What in a particular manner renders remarkable the two great northern constituents of the Susquehannah, is their enclosing the two long and navigable lakes Seneca and Cayuga; the latter stretching, in an almost direct line, from the Great canal, to within 20 ms. of the Tioga river, at the mouth of the Newtown creek, about 20 ms., by comparative course, above Tioga point; and the latter, or Cayuga, stretching also from the line of the Great canal to within 30 ms. from the Susquehannah, at the mouth of the Oswego, about 20 ms above Tioga point. Nature, in this section of country, seems to have advanced half way to aid the efforts of man in forming channels of communication between the basins of the Susquehannah and St. Lawrence. The two fine lakes of Seneca and Cayuga are each respectively upwards of 35 ms. in length, and, occupying the angle between the two main northern constituents of the Susquehannah, would appear to have been placed in their actual position, as if to give, in their utmost extent, the greatest navigable facility.

From the Tioga point, the Susquehannah flows by comparative courses 60 ms., to the mouth of the Lawahannoc creek, in the centre of Luzerne co. In this range, the river flows nearly due S., 10 ms. to the western, or, more correctly, to the northwestern verge of the Appalachian mountains. Hitherto, the entire tributary waters of this stream have originated and flown NW. of the Appalachian chain, and on the secondary formation. At the mouths of the Towanda and Wysauking creeks, the

river curves to SE., and enters the mountains nearly at right angles to their general range. Continuing about 10 ms. still further upon the secondary, the river enters on the great central transition formation, near the mouth of the Tunkhannoc, where it passes the main ridge of the Appalachian chain, and issues into the fine valley of Wyoming, across which it maintains a SE. course to the mouth of Lawahannoc. Here the now noble stream of the Susquehannah again turns at nearly right angles, and flows down the remarkable Wyoming valley, by comparative courses, 70 ms., to its junction with the W. branch, at Northumberland and Sunbury.

The W. branch rises entirely in Pa., and within the Appalachian valleys, though upon the secondary formation. Its general course is nearly from W. to E., by comparative courses 150 ms., to where it passes the main ridge of the Appalachian chain, and enters on the transition formation, 20 ms. below Williamsport. Here the river pierces the mountain, flows into the great valley, and turns to nearly due S. 25 ms., to its junction with the Susquehannah.

Below the mouth of the W. branch, the Susquehannah pursues a general direction, a little W. of S., 40 ms. to the mouth of Juniata. The latter is literally a mountain stream, and has its whole valley on the central transition formation. Its general course is nearly from W. to E., parallel to the W. branch. Similar to the other secondary rivers of the basin of the Susquehannah, the Junista traverses the Appalachian ridges in several places, and flows in either a parallel direction or at right angles to those ridges.

Below the mouth of Juniata the Susquehannah assumes a SE. direction of 80 ms. by comparative courses, and, being precipitated from the primitive on the sea sand formation, loses its name and rank as a river in Chesapeake bay.

Between the head of the latter bay and the mouth of the Juniata the Susquehannah passes three mountain ridges:—the Kittatinny above and the Blue Ridge below Harrisburg, and what may correctly be called the SE. mountain, below the mouth of the Conestoga and Pequea creeks.

The valley of the Susquehannah proper presents an area of inland navigation of about 20,000 sq. miles.

If we turn our eye to the whole basin of the Susquehannah, and consider it geographically, we have before us a mighty link, which connects the three great river systems of North America—those of the Gulf of Mexico, St. Lawrence, and Atlantic ocean proper. The natural facilities it presents to channels of inland navigation will be shown in the sequel, with the relative elevation of its mountain valleys, and the obstructions opposed to artificial water routes.

If we examine this basin geologically, we find its general physiognomy in a very remarkable manner commanding our attention. We have in this basin all the formations which the world affords, from the highest class of primitive rocks to the most recent alluvion; and we have all those formations on an immense scale. But the circumstance arising out of this geological structure most worthy of our attentive observation is, that the courses of the waters, or their fitness or unfitness for navigation, appears to be totally independent of the rock formations. It appears, also, that although the mere windings of the streams are influenced by the mountain ridges, their general courses towards the recipient, into which the waters are discharged, have no dependence upon either the mountains or rock formation. The latter character the Susquehannah basin partakes, in common with its three contiguous Atlantic basins, those of Roanoke, Delaware, and Hudson.

These very important facts prove how little we are advanced in a correct view of any of these basins, in a navigable point of view, by the most minute knowledge of the relative position of the mountains, the extent and relative position of the different formations, or, more, that of the courses of the rivers themselves. Falls, in the proper sense of the term, are rare in any of the Atlantic rivers. What are usually denominated falls are in reality rapids, but those, in respect to either their position or magnitude, have but an incidental connexion with the mountain ridges. In most instances, where the rivers do pass the mountains, rapids occur; but this coincidence is by no means universal. The rivers, in a number of the mountain gaps, present an intervening smooth sheet of water. This is remarkably the case with the Juniata below Bedford, and with the Lehigh at its passage through the Kittatinny range. The real fall of the water, in its descent from the mountain valleys to the level of the tides, can in no instance be even tolerably correctly estimated by a comparison with its course through the mountains. Every stream, to be well understood, must be surveyed separately, and considered a whole in itself.

Before quitting the general review of the basin of the Susquehannah, we may remark, that the main volume of that river, from its source to the Atlantic, receives all its large tributary streams from the right, and serves as a common recipient, lying along the base of an inclined plane, extending from the 37th to the 42d deg. of N. lat. It will be seen, by inspection, that this feature is also prominent in the physiognomy of the Potomac, Delaware, and the Hudson.—See *James river*, *York river*, *Rappahannock Potomac*, *Patuxent*, *Patapsco*, *and Pennsylvania*.

Susquehannah, village, Broome co., N. Y.

Susquehannah, co. of Pa., bounded by Broome co., N. Y., N., Wayne co., Pa., E., Luzerne S., and Bradford W. Length 34 ms., width 23, area 800 sq. ms. Surface hilly, and soil generally of middling quality. The local features of this co. are very peculiar. The Susquehannah river enters and again retires from its northern border, and thence, after an immense sweep through Broome and Tioga cos., N. Y., and Bradford co., Pa., it again reaches, in the NW. angle of Luzerne, within less than 5 ms. from the SW. angle of Susquehannah. From this singular position, the creeks of the latter co. flow from its centre like radii of a circle, and yet nearly all enter Susquehannah river. Chief town of this co., Montrose. Pop. 1820, 9,960. Central lat. 41 50 N., lon. W. C. 1 10 E.

Sussex, co. of Eng., 70 ms. in length, and 28 where broadest, bounded on the N. by Surry, on the NE. and E. by Kent, on the S. by the English channel, and on the W. by Hampshire. The N.

part of Sussex, a tract continued from the Weald of Kent, and of the same nature with it, was formerly entirely covered with forests; and, though many of these have been cut down, it is still well furnished with timber both of large and small growth. The middle line of the co. is a rich tract of arable and meadow. To it succeed the Downs, a range of green open hills of a chalky soil. Toward the sea the land in general declines, and in some parts is marshy. This co. was formerly famous for iron works, in which great quantities of charcoal were used for smelting the ore, and thus the woods came to be gradually wasted. The works are now almost or entirely abandoned; this business, from the late improvements made in smelting iron with pit coal, having migrated to the cos. which abound in that cheaper article, as well as in iron ore. The products for which Sussex is at present distinguished, are chiefly corn, hops, wool, cattle, and timber. It is not distinguished for any manufacture but that of gunpowder at Battel, and of needles at Chinchester. The principal rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouse, and Rother. Chinchester is the capital. Pop. 1801, 159,311; in 1811, 190,083; and in 1821, 232,927.

Sussex, NW. co., N. J., bounded by Delaware river, opposite Pike co., Pa., NW., by Orange co., N. Y., NE., Passaic and Morris, N. J., SE., and Warren SW. Length 25 miles, mean width 18, area 450 sq. ms. It is generally hilly, and in part mountainous, though in the NE. section the flat and marshy bottoms of the Wallkill cover a considerable space. From superior elevation, the climate of Sussex differs more from that of the immediately adjacent cos. of Morris and Bergen than could be expected from difference of lat. The extreme western sources of the Passaic are in this co. From it also flow SW. towards the Delaware, the Musconecung, Pequest, Flatkill, and Pawling's creeks, and those of the Walkill NW. towards the Hudson. It is a co. of great variety of soil, from very barren mountain to the most fertile alluvion. The valleys of some of the creeks, particularly those flowing towards the Delaware, afford very fine meadow, orchard, and grain land. Pop. 1820 was included in the co. of Sussex, as it then extended, including what is now (1826) Warren co. The area now in Sussex, it is probable, then (1820) contained about 16,000, as the population of the whole co. was 32,752; Sussex, 1840, pop. 21,770. Central lat. 41 10 N., lon. W. C. 2 22 E.

Sussex, southern co. of Del., bounded by Delaware bay NE., Atlantic ocean E., Worcester co., Md., S., Somerset co., Md., SW., Dorchester and Caroline cos., Md., W., and Kent co., Del., N. Length 32 ms., mean width 30, area 960 sq. ms. Surface generally level, and in part marshy. Soil sandy in part, and of middling quality. Its waters flow from its centre in opposite directions; Nanticoke drains its western side. Pocomoke river has its source near its southern limits; Indian river, interlocking sources with both the preceding, flows into the Atlantic ocean, and Cold Spring, Broadkill, Prunehook, Slaughter, Cedar, and Mispillan creeks, enter the bay of Delaware. Chief towns, Georgetown and Lewistown. Pop. 1820, 24,057; and in 1840, 25,093. Central lat. 38 40 N., lon. W. C. 1 40 E.

Sussex, co., Va., bounded by Southampton SE., Greenville SW., Dinwiddie and Prince George NW., and Surry NE. Length 38 ms., mean width 20, area 760 sq, ms More than four-fifths of its entire surface is drained by the Nottaway river and its confluents. Black Water river, however, also contributes to water the NE. section. Chief town, Hunting. Pop. 1820, 11,884. Ctl. lat. 36 50 N., lon. W. C. 20′ W.

Sussex C. H., or *Hunting Quarter*, village, Sussex co., Va., on a small branch of Nottaway river, by post road 64 ms. SSE. from Richmond. Lat. 36 51 N., lon. W. C. 0 21 W.

Sutherland, in Scotland, includes the divisions of Sutherland and Strathnavershire. It is bounded on the N. and part of the W. by the Northern ocean, on the SW. by Ross-shire, on the S. and SE. by the Frith of Dornock, and on the E. by Caithness-shire. It is about 50 ms. long from N. to S., and 46 in its broadest part from E. to W., terminating at the S. to not more than 12 miles broad. It is mountainous, but the valleys are fertile, abounding with black cattle and wild fowl. Dornock is the co. town. Pop. 1801, 23,117; in 1811, 23,629; and in 1821, 23,840.

Sutri, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Puzzulo, 22 ms. NW. of Rome.

Sutton, town, Merrimack co., N. H., 20 ms. NW. from Concord.

Sutton Village, village in Sutton tp., Merrimac co., N. H. The two preceding post offices are different, though in the same tp.

Sutton, town, Worcester co., Mass., 10 ms. S. from Worcester.——Village, Caledonia co., Vt., by post road 89 ms. from Montpelier.

Sutton Colefield, corporate town of Eng., in Warwickshire, 24 ms. NNW. of Warwick, and 110 NW. of London.

Sutton, East, town on the Pawtucket river, Worcester co., Mass., 15 ms. SE. from Worcester, and 45 SW. by W. from Boston.

Suza, city of Italy.—See *Susa*.

Suzanne, St., town of Fr., in the dep. of Mayenne, with a considerable paper manufacture, 24 ms. W. of Mans.

Swabia.—See *Suabia*.

Swaffham, town of Eng., in Norfolk, on a hill, 28 ms. W. of Norwich, and 93 NE. of London.

Swainesborough, village, Emanuel co., Ga., by post road 80 ms. SE. from Milledgeville.

Swale, river of Eng., in Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmoreland, flows E. by Richmond, and then SE. to its junction with the Ure, a little below Aldborough, where their united streams form the Ouse.

Swally, town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, with a harbor, where ships receive and deliver their cargoes, for the merchants of Surat. It is seated near the gulf of Cambay, 15 ms. W. of Surat. Lon. 72 33 E., lat. 21 10 N.

Swalwell, village of Eng., in the co. of Durham, seated on the Derwent, near its junction with the Tyne, 13 ms. WNW. of Sunderland. Here are famous iron works, originally established by a blacksmith about the year 1691.

Swamp Churches, village, Montgomery co., Pa., about 35 ms. NW. from Philadelphia.

Swan, island of Maine, at the mouth of Kennebec river.——Tp., Hancock co., Maine, 15 ms NW. from Castine.

Swannanoe, creek and post office in the eastern part of Buncombe co., N. C. The post office is 10 ms. NE. from Ashville, 40 SW. by W. from Morganton, and by post road 218 ms. W. from Raleigh. Swannanoe creek is a confluent of French Broad river.

Swansborough, village, Onslow co , N. C., on White Oak river, near its mouth, into the Atlantic ocean, about 40 ms. SSW. from Newbern. Lat. 34 40 N., lon. W. C. 12′ W.

Swansea, town of Wales, in Glamorganshire on the Bristol channel, 205 ms. W. from London.

Swansey, town of Cheshire co., N, H., 44 ms. SW. from Concord. Pop. in 1810, 1,400; in 1820, 1,716.——Town, Bristol co., Mass., 16 ms. S. from Taunton. Pop. in 1810, 1,839; in 1820, 1,833.

Swanton, tp., Franklin co., Vt,, on lake Champlain, 30 ms. N. from Burlington.

Swansville, town, Hancock co., Maine, on the right bank of Penobscot river. Pop. 1820, 503.

Swanzey.—See *Swansey*.

Swatara, river of Penn., rises in Schuylkill co., about 15 ms. SW. from Orwiesburg. It flows thence SE., enters the NE. angle of Lebanon, through which and Dauphin it meanders into the Susquehannah at Middletown, with an entire comparative course of about 50 ms. The valley of this stream, as far as the mouth of Quitapahilla branch, about 2 ms. above the limit between Dauphin and Lebanon cos., forms part of the channel of canal and river communication between Susquehannah and Schuylkill rivers.——Tp., Dauphin co., Pa., Penn., along the Susquehannah river, between Middletown and Harrisburg.

Sweazysville, village, Adams co., Miss.

Sweden, kingdom of Europe, extending 800 ms. from N. to S., and 450 from E. to W., bounded on the N. by the Arctic ocean, E. by Russia, S. by the gulf of Finland and the Baltic, and W. by the Sound, the Cattegat and Norway. It is divided into four general parts, Sweden proper, Gothland, Nordland, and Lapland; and each of these is subdivided into provinces. Sweden proper contains Upland, Sudermania, Nericia, Westmania, and Dalecarlia. Gothland contains East Gothland, Smoland, West Gothland, Wermeland, Bahus, Dalia, Schonen, Halland, Blekingen, and the isles of Gothland and Oeland. Nordland includes Gestricia, Helsingia, Medelpadia, Jemptia, Angermania; and West Bothnia. Swedish Lapland comprises Uma, Pithia, Lula, Tornea, and Kemi; these have no towns, and take their names from rivers that rise near the borders of Norway and flow into gulf of Bothnia. The greater part of Finland was ceded to Russia in 1808; and in 1814 Norway was ceded to Sweden, with near a million of inhabitants. The whole monarchy now contains 350,000 sq. ms., with a pop of about 3,500,000. It extends from lat. 55° to 70° N. The whole country is well watered by rivers (though not a single navigable one worth mentioning) and numerous lakes and inland pieces of water, on the banks of which the palaces and villas are usually built. At Stockholm, spring and autumn are scarcely to be perceived, for winter continues nine months and summer during the remaining three. In winter the cold is excessive, and in summer the heat is considerable, the air being serene all that time.

As observed, however, in the articles *Lapland* and *Scandinavia*, the temperature of Sweden is severely cold in winter, only as compared with the more southern part of Europe, as, if compared with similar latitudes of eastern Asia or eastern America, the climate of Sweden is extremely mild. Sweden produces crystals, amethysts, topazes, porphyry, lapis lazuli, agate, cornelian, marble, and other fossils. The chief wealth of the country, however, arises from her mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron. The last-mentioned metal employs no fewer than 450 forges, hammering mills, and smelting houses. The first gallery of one silver mine is 100 fathoms below the surface of the earth; the roof is supported by prodigious oaken beams, and from thence the miners descend about forty fathoms to the lowest vein. The articles of export are boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, skins, pitch, rosin, and masts; and it imports salt, brandy, wine, linen, cloth, stuffs, tobacco, sugar, spice, and paper.

Sweden, town, Oxford co., Me., 20 ms. SW. from Paris, and 52 NW. from Portland.——One of the western towns of Monroe co., N. Y., 15 ms. W. from Rochester. Pop. 1820, 2,761. The Erie canal passes over the northern part of this tp.

Swedesborough, village, Gloucester co., N. J., on the south side of Raccoon creek, 8 ms. S. of Woodbury, and 16 SW. from Philadelphia.

Sweet Springs, village, Monroe co., Va., 43 ms. SW. of Bath court-house, and 93 in the same course from Staunton. These waters have long been famous for their medicinal virtues, and attract a numerous company of valetudinarians yearly.

Sweetsville, village, Marion district, S. C.

Sweet Water Valley, and post office, Marion co., Tenn.; by post road 148 ms. SE. from Murfreesborough.

Sweetzer's Ferry, and post office, Anne Arundel co., Md.

Switzerland, country of Europe, bounded on the N. by Suabia, E. by Tyrol, S. by Savoy and Italy, and W. by France. It is 220 ms. long and 130 broad. Switzerland was divided into 13 cantons, exclusive of their allies and bailiwicks, viz: Lucerne, Uri, Schweitz, Underwalden, Zug, Friburg, Soleure, Zurich, Bern, Basel, Schaffhausen, Glarus, and Appenzel. The first seven are Catholic, the next four are Calvinists, and the other two contain both religions.

The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucerne, Zurich, and Neufchatel. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Thur, Reuss, and Limmat. Switzerland exceeds every country in the world in diversity of appearance; the vast chain of Alps, with enormous precipices, extensive regions of perpetual snow, and glaciers that resemble seas of ice, are contrasted by the vineyard and cultivated field, the richly wooded brow and the verdant valley, with its crystal stream. Agriculture cannot, of course, be carried to great extent, but the grain produced is sufficient for domestic consumption. The chief riches consist of excellent pastures, in which many cattle are

bred and fattened, and the goats and chamois feed on the mountains and in the woods. The men are generally strong and robust, for which reason they are preferred by several nations for the military service. The women are tolerably handsome, have many good qualities, and are in general very industrious. The peasants retain their old manner of dress, and are content to live upon milk, butter, and cheese, and there are some of the mountaineers who never have any bread. In 1797 the partisans of France, having excited disturbances in Switzerland, the French entered the country, and, after defeating the troops and peasants who opposed them in several battles, they abolished the constitutions of the principal cantons, erected what was termed the Helvetic republic, and vested the government in two councils and a directory. This constitution was abolished in 1802 by the first consul of France, and another was presented for their acceptance, but rejected; and he offered them a new one in 1803, which they consented to accept. By the new constitution, exclusive of the territories of Valais and Neufchatel, the country is divided into 22 cantons: the six new ones are—Pays de Vaud, Tessin, Argau, Grisons, St. Gall, and Thurgau, of which the first two are Catholic, and the other four contain both Catholics and Protestants. Each canton has its distinct internal government.

Table of the superfices and population of the Swiss cantons, commencing on the extreme southwest.

Cantons.	Sq. ms.	Pop.
Geneva	92	52,500
Vaud, or Leman	1,568	170,000
Neufchatel	283	51,500
Fribourg	490	84,000
Valais	1,945	70,000
Soleure	267	53,000
Basil	260	54,000
Berne	3,548	350,000
Argau	766	150,000
Lucerne	766	116,000
Underwalden	254	24,000
Uri	150	13,000
Tessin	1,133	102,000
Schwitz	467	32,000
Zurich	941	218,000
Schaffhausen	169	30,000
Thurgau	352	81,000
St. Gall	850	144,000
Appenzel	146	52,500
Zug	115	14,500
Glaris	444	28,000
Grisons	2,957	88,000
	17,861	1,978,000

Switzerland, co. of Indiana, bounded by Ohio river E. SE. and S., Jefferson W., Ripley NW., and Dearborn N. Length 4 ms., mean width 13, area 312 sq. ms.; surface hilly, and soil productive. Chief town, Vevay. Pop. in 1820, 3,934; and in 1840, 9,920. Ctl. lat. 38 55 N., lon. W. C. 8° W.

Swobestown, village, Lancaster co., Pa., on Conestoga creek, 15 ms. NNE. from Lancaster.

Sya, town of Sweden, in West Gothland, 13 ms. SW. of Lindkoping.

Sycamore, tp. in the NE. quarter of Hamilton co., Ohio. The soil of the land is generally fertile, and well irrigated by Mill creek and several of its branches. Montgomery, Reading, and Sharon villages are laid out in this tp.

Sycamore Alley, post office, Halifax co., N. C., 108 ms. northeasterly from Raleigh.

Sycamore's, post office, Caroline co., Va.

Sydenham, village of Eng., in Kent, on the declivity of a hill, 8 ms. S. by E. of London. It is noted for medicinal wells.

Sydney, tp, Kennebeck co., Maine, on the W. side of Kennebeck river.

——village Shelby co., Ohio, on Solomon's fork of Loramie's creek, 35 ms. N. from Dayton, and 85 a little E. of N. from Cincinnati.

Sydney Bay, bay on the S. side of Norfolk island, in the Pacific ocean, formed by Point Hunter and Point Ross, which are near 2 ms. asunder. On this bay a settlement of convicts is formed from Eng. Lon. 168 12 E., lat. 29 4 S.—See p. 112, 2d col.

Sydney Cove, town or settlement of convicts, founded at Port Jackson, in New S. Wales, in February 1788.

Symmes, tp., Lawrence co., Ohio, on Symmes creek.

Synagogue, Gr., *sun*, together, and *ago*, to conduct; literally, an assembly. Among the Jews the place of public worship. The Presbyterian term "*meeting-house*" is precisely equivalent to the Jewish "*synagogue*," both relate to the people and their object in coming together, and not to the house.

Synchronism.—See *Isochronous*.

Synchronous, Gr., *sun*, together, and *chronos*, time, existing, being, or happening at the same time.

Synod, from Gr. *sun*, together, and *hodos*, way, path, road; literally an assembly coming together from all sides. In the Presbyterian churches the synod is the highest convocation of their members.

Synodical, from same roots as *synod*, and literally meaning "*coming together*." As an astronomical term, the most familiar example is afforded by the moon. This satellite inclines to the ecliptic 5° 9′, of course passes the ecliptic twice in every revolution from change to change or full to full. Synodic month is, therefore, the time comprised in a full lunation, or 29 days 12 hours 48 minutes and 48 seconds at a mean. All other planets have their orbits more or less inclined, therefore the term "synodic revolution" applies to all of them.—See art. *Nodes*.

Sylvania, village, Bradford co., Pa., 197 ms. a little E. of N. from Harrisburg.

Syracuse, strong city of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with a fine harbor. It is seated near the sea, 72 ms. S. by W. of Messina, and 110 SE. of Palermo. Lon. 15 30 E., lat. 37 5 N.——Fine flourishing village, Onondaga co., N. Y., 10 ms., NW. by W. from Manlius Square, and 25 NE. by E. from Auburn. Syracuse stands on the Erie canal, at the point where the Salina side canal leaves the main trunk. The Salina flats extend between Syracuse and the village of Salina. In a state of nature these flats are low, in part marshy, and subject to annual inundation; but extensive drains have been formed in order to dry the surface, which is an exuberantly rich alluvial deposite. The outlet of Salina lake into Seneca river being artificially lowered several feet, contributes

also desiccate the flats. Upon the open space between Syracuse and Salina numerous platforms, or rather shallow cisterns, have been erected in order to make salt by solar evaporation.

The side canal of Salina is carried by a series of locks, from the main trunk down to the level of the Salina lake, thus opening an aquatic communication past Salina, from the Erie canal to the Seneca river. Pop. of Salina tp. in 1840, 11,013.

Syria, or *Suristan*, province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N. by Diarbeck and Natolia, on the E. by Diarbeck and the deserts of Arabia, on the S. by the same deserts and Judea, and on the W. by the Mediterranean. Under the general name of Syria were included the ancient Phœnicia, lying S. of Syria proper.—See *Asia*, page 80.

Syrian, town of Pegu, seated near the bay of Bengal, on a river of the same name, which is one of the extreme branches of the Ava. Lon. 96 40 E., lat. 16 50 N.

Syrtes.—See *Africa*, p. 16.

Szeben, town of Hungary, situated on the river Tareza, 30 ms. N. of Cassovia. Lon. 21 25 E., lat. 44 20 N.

Szelely, town of Hungary, 18 ms. ESE. of Debreczen. Lon. 22 15 E., lat. 47 26 N.

Szucca, town of Western Prussia, in the palatinate of Lulm, seated on the Vistula. Lon. 18 24 E., lat. 53 14 N.

Szumna.—See *Shumla*.

T.

Tuafe, or *Taee*, rapid river of Wales, in Glamorganshire, which enters the Bristol channel at Cardiff. On this river, near Caerphilly, is a stone bridge called Point y Pryddal, of a single arch, supposed one of the widest in the world, 140 feet in the span, and 34 high, planned and executed by the self-taught genius of a common mason in this country.

Taaif, town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. It has a considerable trade in dried fruits, and is situated on a lofty mountain, 90 ms. SE. of Mecca. Lon. 41 35 E., lat. 21 5 N.

Taas, city of Arabia, in the province of Yeman, where is the tomb of a saint, who, according to tradition, was king of the country. When M. Niebuhr was here, it had a garrison of 600 men. It is 48 ms. ENE. of Mecha. Lon. 44 10 E., lat. 13 45 S.

Taata, town of Upper Egypt, one mile from the Nile. It is the residence of a governor, has many curious remains of antiquity, and is 200 ms. S. of Cairo. Lon. 31 25 E., lat. 26 56 N.

Tabaga, an island of America, in the S. sea, and Bay of Panama, 4 ms. long, and 3 broad It is a mountainous place, abounding with fruit trees, and belongs to the Spaniards. Lon. 80 16 W., lat. 7 50 S.

Tabarca, island on the coast of Barbary, 50 ms. W. of Tunis. Lon. 9 16 E., lat. 36 50 N.

Tabaria, the ancient Tiberias, a town of Palestine, situated on the W. side of a lake, formerly called the sea of Tiberias, 50 ms. NNE. of Jerusalem, and 70 SSW. of Damascus. Lon. 35 45 E., lat. 32 40 N.

Tabasca, State of the republic of Mexico, bounded N. by that part of the Gulf of Mexico called the Bay of Vera Cruz, or Bay of Campeachy, on the E. by Merida or Yucatan, on the S. by Chiapa, on the SW. by Guatemala and Oaxaca, and W. by Vera Cruz. It is, by Tanner's map of Mexico, 250 ms. long, mean width about 60, area 14,676. This State is bounded on the E. by the river Sumasinta, and on the W. by the Huasacualco. The more central parts are drained by the St. Pedero and Tabasca rivers. All those streams, except the Huasacualco, rise on the borders of Guatimala, and traverse Chiapa and Tabasca. The sea coast is low, flat, and either sandy or marshy; the interior but imperfectly known. Pop. about 80,000. Hermosa, the capital, stands on the Tabasca river, with a pop. of 5,000. Lat. 17 46 N., lon. W. C. 16 37 W. The State extends from lat. 16 40 N., to 18 39 N., and in lon. from W. C. 14° to 17 40 W.

Tabasca, islands of, are two or more islands formed by the Tabasca and St. Pedro rivers, at their joint outlet into the Gulf of Mexico. This insular tract is limited on the E. by the bay of Terminos, and like similar formations in other places, composed of alluvion, are low and subject in great part to casual submersion.

Taberg, village, Oneida co., N. Y., 118 ms. NW. by W. from Albany and 20 from Utica.

Table Mountain, a peak of Southern Africa, rises from Table Bay, adjacent to and SW. from Capetown. It rises 3,582 feet above the Atlantic ocean. This mountain terminates in the promontory called Cape of Good Hope. The latter has been erroneously supposed to be the extreme southern point of Africa. The real southern cape of that continent is that of La Gullas, 28 minutes of lat., southwardly, and about 100 ms. more distant from the Cape of Good Hope.

Table Mountain, mountain of Pendleton district, S. C., rising 4,300 feet above the level of the Atlantic ocean. On one side, it is said, there is a precipice of rocks 900 feet high.

Tabor, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, on a mountain, which the Husites, under their celebrated general, Ziscs, fortified and made their principal retreat. It is 25 ms. N. by E. of Budweis, and 45 S. by E. of Prague. Lon. 14 56 E., 49 23 N.

Tabristan, province of Persia, on the S. shore of the Caspian sea, bounded by Astrabad on the E., and Chilan on the W.

Tacazze, the great southeastern branch of the Nile, called particularly the Nile of Tigree, contradistinguished from the Amharo, or middle district.

Tacames, bay, seaport, and district of New Granada, on the Pacific ocean. The port is situated at lon. W. C. 2 40 W., lat. 0 52 N.

Tachan, or *Tachow*, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 21 ms. W. of Pilsen. Lon. 13 27 E., lat. 49 45 N.

Tadcaster, town of Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Great plenty of limestone is dug up near it, and there is a large stone bridge over the river Wharf. It is 9 ms. SW. of York, and 188 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 12 W., lat. 53 52 N.

Tadivan, or *Tadiuau*, town of Persia, in the

province of Farsistan, 60 ms. S. of Schiras. Lon. 54 15 E., lat. 28 45 N.

Tadmor.—See *Palmyra.*

Tadousac, town, L. C., a place of great resort for trading with the Indians, who bring thither furs to exchange for cloth and other European goods. It is situated at the mouth of the Saguenay, 98 ms. NE. of Quebec. Lon. 69 35 W., lat. 48 5 N.

Tafalla, or *Tafalla*, town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle, seated on the Cidazzo, in a country producing good wine, 18 ms. S. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1 36 W., lat. 41 29 N.

Tafilet, kingdom of Barbary, in the empire of Morocco, bounded on the N. by Fez and Tremesen, on the E. by the Beriberries, on the S. by the deserts of Barbary, on the W. by Sus, Morocco, and Fez. Tafilet, the capital, is a trading place, with a castle, and seated on a river, 275 ms. SE. of Morocco. Lon. 5 45 W., lat. 28 2 N.

"Tafilet, Tealilelet, Afilelee, &c., in Berber, means Morocco leather; and the places where it is manufactured are called Thafilelet.—*Hodgson.*

Taganrock, flourishing city of Russia, on the NE. side of the sea of Azoph, about 30 ms. from the mouth of the Don. The very rapid advance in pop., wealth, science, civilization, and commerce, of Tcherkask, Azoph, Taganrock, Odessa, Sevastopol, and other Russian towns, along the Black and Azoph seas, is a very striking and truly pleasing revolution in human happiness in a very fine section of the earth. Taganrock now contains 10,000 inhabitants, and extensive commercial prosperity. In 1817, 387 vessels sailed from this port, laden with wheat, tallow, bees wax, wool, hemp, wine, coal, isinglass, fish, hides, iron, &c.

Tagasta, town of Africa, in Algiers, famous for being the birthplace of St. Augustine.

Tage, town of Arabia Felix, with a castle on a mountain, 60 ms. E. of Mecca. Lon. 42 5 E., lat. 21 45 N.

Taghmon, town of Ireland, in the co. of Wexford.

Tagliacozzo, town of Italy, in Naples, 18 ms. SW. of Aquila, and 33 ENE. of Rome. Lon. 12 57 E., lat. 45 50 N.

Tagost, town of African Morocco, the largest in the province of Sus. A great many Jews live here, who carry on a considerable trade. It is seated in a fertile plain, 97 ms. S. of Tarodant. Lon. 8 5 W., lat. 23 23 N.

Tagumadert, town of the kingdom of Tafilet, in Africa, with a strong castle on a mountain, seated on the river Dras. Lon. 6 43 W., lat. 27 10 N.

Tagus, river which has its source on the confines of Arragon, in Spain, runs through New Castile, by Toledo and Talavera, whence it proceeds to Alcantara, in Estramadura; when, entering Portugal, it washes Santarem, below which it forms the harbor of Lisbon, and then falls into the Atlantic ocean. This river was formerly famous for its golden sands, and is called Tejo by the Portuguese. The basin of the Tagus is about 400 ms. long from E. to W., with a mean width of 60, area 24,000 sq. ms. It is the longest but by no means the largest stream of the Spanish peninsula; but, like all the rivers of that elevated plateau, not navigable for sea vessels to a distance inland in comparison with length of course. The Tagus, at its mouth, forms in the harbor of Lisbon, one of the finest havens on earth, but the tides do not rise more than about 30 ms. from the Atlantic ocean. This river falls from the high table land of Aragon and Castile to its efflux into the Atlantic tides, upwards of 1,800.—See the table of river basins in the art. *Spain.*

Tahoorowa, one of the smallest of the Sandwich islands, lying off the SW. part of Mowee, from which it is distant three leagues. It is destitute of wood, and the soil seems to be sandy and barren.

Tai-ming fou, city of China, in the province of Pe-Tcheli, with one city of the second class, and eighteen of the third, in its district.

Tain, borough and seaport of Scotland, in Ross-shire, on the Frith of Dornoch, 12 ms. N. of Cromarty.

Tainton, village of Eng., in Gloucestershire, 7 ms. W. of Gloucester.

Tai-ouang, capital of the island of Formosa, in the China sea. It is a large well-peopled place, and carries on a great trade. Lon. 120 30 E., lat. 23 25 N.

Tai ping, city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is built upon the banks of the river Kiang, and its plains are watered by a number of navigable rivers, which render it very opulent. Its jurisdiction extends over only three cities. Lon. 107 15 E., lat. 32 20 N.

Tai-tcheou, city of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. It has 6 cities in its district. Lon. 121 2 E., lat. 28 55 N.

Tailebourg, town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, seated on the Charente, 30 ms. SE. of Rochelle. Lon. 40′ W., lat. 45 46 N.

Tai-tong-fou, city of China, in the province of Chan si.

Tai-yeuen-fou, city of China, capital of the province of Chan-si. The principal articles of its trade are hardware, stuffs of different kinds, particularly carpets in imitation of those of Turkey. It is 160 ms. SW. of Peking.

Talamone, seaport of Tuscany, in Italy, 15 ms. N. of Orbitello. Lon. 11 6 E., lat. 42 30 N.

Talavera, town of Spain, in New Castile, with a fort. It belongs to the archbishop of Toledo, and is seated on the Tajo, in a valley abounding in corn, fruits, and excellent wine, 58 ms. SW. of Madrid. Lon. 4 1 W., lat. 39 41 N.

Talaveruela, town of Spain, in Estramadura, seated on the Guadiana, 14 ms. E. of Badajoz. Lon. 6 34 W., lat. 38 34 N.

Talbot, co., Md., occupying the peninsula between Tuckahoe river and Choptank, Chesapeake and St. Michael's bays, bounded N. by Queen Ann co., E. by Tuckahoe river or Caroline co., and SE. by Choptank bay or Dorchester county. Length 25 ms., mean width 8, area 200 sq. miles. Beside Choptank and St. Michael's bays, it is penetrated by Treadhaven river about 10 ms. Chief town, Easton. Pop. 1820, 14,389; and in 1840, 12,090. Ctl. lat. 38 45 N., lon. W. C. 55′ E.

Talgaguano, town of S. America, in Chili. It is now the only Spanish settlement in the bay of

of Conception, and is seated on the SE. shore, near the ruins of the old city of Conception, 9 ms. from the new city of Conception. Lon. 73° W., lat. 36 42 S.

Taliaferro, co., Ga.

Tallach, town of Ireland, in the co. of Waterford, 23 ms. WNW. of Cork, and 32 WSW. of Waterford.

Talladego, co., Ala., bounded by Benton N., Randolph E., Tallapoosa and Coosa S., and Coosa river separating it from Shelby and St. Clair W. Length from S. to N. 32 ms., mean breadth 22, and area 1,024 sq. ms. Ctl. lat. 33 24, and ctl. lon. 9 15 W. of W. C. General slope westward towards the Coosa river. Chief town, Mardisville. Pop. 1840, 12,567.

Tallahassee, village and seat of government for Florida, is situated on Tugabona or Wackahulla river, Leon co. Lat. 30 27 N., lon. W. C. 7 13 W. The following account of Tallahassee is mostly extracted from the Alexandria (D. C.) Gazette of April 6th, 1826. The notice of Tallahassee is thus prefaced in the Gazette: "It is from the pen of a gentleman whose statements are entitled to implicit confidence, and whose opportunities of correct information have been ample."

"The city of Tallahassee (for so it is called in the charter, perhaps in reference to its anticipated greatness) is beautifully situated on an elevation, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. It is yet (1826) in an infant state, the first house having been built only about 18 months ago; it, however, has, at present, a number of good houses, and contains from 600 to 700 inhabitants; it is rapidly increasing in pop., as is also the adjacent country.

The country around Tallahassee, in almost every direction, from the variety of hill and dale and crystal lakes, is extremely beautiful and romantic; and, when the hand of art has seconded nature, it will bear a comparison with any other country. The lakes abound with fish of the most delicious flavor, and the large extent of country, which will never be cultivated, will always afford a variety of game. In a few years the orange, the fig, and numerous other fruits, will be added to the sum of domestic luxuries; nor are the roads to be left out of the class of comforts; they are almost always excellent; the hills are seldom abrupt, and from the nature of the soil the roads are dry in 24 hours after the longest rains; they are never dusty.

"The climate is delightful; the thermometer seldom rises above 95°. The 1st of March it rose to 85° in the shade, but the atmosphere was so meliorated by the sea breeze that it would not have been supposed to above 60°. The woods at that time were fragrant with the perfume of a thousand flowers; and had the English bard ever visited those regions, he might have exclaimed with great truth—

> "Here smiling Spring her earliest visit pays,
> And parting Summer's lingering bloom delays."

Tallahassee was selected, by the Governor and commissioners of Florida, as the site of the metropolis, on account of its central position, fertility of soil, and the reputation it had acquired, in the estimation of the Indians, for health and purity of air. The location was confirmed by the legislative council on the 12th of December, 1824.

The precincts of the town encircle a tract of beautifully undulating country, elevated near 400 feet above tide water. It has been made an incorporate city. Pop. 1826, about 1,200.

The soil around this new city is a mixture of loam, sand, and clay. Highland growth principally oak, hickory, and pine; in moist lowland, beech, wild cherry, ash, gum, magnolia, mahogany, and dogwood. The country abounds in springs of good water, and, by sinking wells a moderate distance, that element can be obtained in almost any desired situation.

From what I know of the climate of La. and Flor., I should consider that of the country adjacent to Tallahassee as very near a mean between the temperature of New Orleans and St. Augustine. It will be seen, by reference to several articles in this treatise, that cold increases along a given line of latitude westward from the Atlantic coast.

Tallahassee is 220 ms. E. from Pensacola, 213 NW. by W. from St. Augustine, and 232 a little W. of S. from Milledgeville.

Tallano, seaport of Corsica, situated on the Gulf of Tallano, 30 ms. SSW. of Cortes. Lon. 9 18 E., lat. 51 20 N. Pop. 1840, 1,616.

Tallapoosa, eastern branch of Alabama river, rises in Ga., in the same ridge of mountains, and between the sources of the Coosa and Chattahoochee rivers; its general course is nearly parallel to the former, 200 ms. to where they unite and form the Alabama. The Tallapoosa is navigable about 30 ms.

Tallard, town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, and late province of Dauphiny, seated on the Durance, 47 ms. S. of Grenoble. Lon. 6 20 E., lat. 44 28 N.

Tullmadge, village and tp., Portage co., Ohio, containing a furnace, forge, and an academy.

Tallulah, or *Tolulah*, one of the extreme higher constituents of Savannah river, rises in the Blue Ridge, western part of Rabun co., Ga., and flowing thence about 20 ms., unites with the Chatooga to form Savannah river, between Rabun and Habersham cos., Ga.

The subjoined notices of the remarkable scenery of this vicinity were extracted from the American Journal of Science, and supplied to that paper by A. Foster.

The rapids of Tallulah are in Ga., 10 ms. above the union of the Tallulah and Chatooga rivers, which form the Tugaloo, five ms. from S. C., and about 20 ms. from the line of N. C. The river, which is 40 yards wide above the rapids, is forced for a mile and a quarter through a range of mountains, into a channel scarcely 20 feet broad. The mountain receives the water into a broad basin, surrounded by solid rock 100 feet in height. Here the stream pauses, in anticipation of the awful gulf, then rushes down a cataract 40 feet; then, hurrying through a narrow winding passage, dashing from side to side against the precipice, and repeatedly turning at right angles, is precipitated 100 feet, and in a moment after 50 feet more, and then, making many short turns, it rushes down three or four falls of 20 and 10 feet. The sum of the fall in the distance of a mile is estimated at 350 feet.

The rapids, however splendid, apart from the sublimity with which they are surrounded, are

only an appendage to the stupendous banks of solid rock, descending almost perpendicularly to the water on both sides of the river, and varying in the distance of a mile from 700 to 1,000 feet in height, so that the stream literally passes that distance *through* the mountain, or rather through the highlands that connect two mountains.

The most magnificent general view is from a part of the precipice which projects over the abyss 20 feet, and which is gained by a descent of 15 feet. This is half way between the commencement and termination of the rapids, near the highest part of the mountain through which they pass, and not less than 1,000 feet above the water, and affords the best view of the second and third falls, one of which is almost under the projection.

Tockoa fall is in a small creek of the same name, just before it runs into the Tugaloo, 150 ms. above Augusta, and about 10 or 12 ms. southeastward from Clarkesville, the co. seat of Habersham co., Ga. The perpendicular fall is 186 feet, measured by a line. It is surrounded by no wild scenery. The rivulet, disturbed by no rapids, moves with a gentle current, and drops without warning into a beautiful basin below, expanding into fine rain before it reaches the bottom, and the breeze which always plays there spreads a thick spray around, and ornaments the falling water, the rock, and the shrubbery, with rainbows. A carriage road is within a stone's throw of the fall, and our party rode to the base and to the summit of the precipice.

The Tockoa produces a sensation rather of the beautiful than the sublime; it pleases, but does not terrify; it satisfies, but does not overwhelm the expectation. It is a fine preparation for the tremendous scenery which awaits the traveller 16 miles northward.

The distance between those two splendid scenes of the sublime and beautiful in nature is about 20 miles, and Tallulah being to the northward of Tuckoa.

Talmont, seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente, and late territory of Saintonge, seated on a peninsula of Gironde, 20 miles SE. of Saintes, and 260 SW. of Paris. Lon. 0 50 W., lat. 45 32 N.

Talmud, or Tralmud, Hebrew, and signifies *to teach*. Body of Hebrew law, in two parts, Michna, *written law*; and Gemara, commentaries on the Michna. The Talmud contains the traditions, police, doctrines, and ceremonies of the Jews. There are two versions of the Talmud: one made about A. D. 300, at Jerusalem, by the Rabbi Johannan; and the second completed at Babylon, A. D. 506, by the Rabbi Juda. The last most esteemed.

Tamalameca, town of South America, in Terra Firma, and government of St. Martha, seated on the Rio-de-la-Madalena. Lon. 74 45 W., lat. 9 6 N.

Taman, or *Phanagoria*, island of Asia, at the mouth of the Kooban river, and separated from the Crimea, in Europe, by the straits of Caffa or Jenicale. From its position and appearance on a map, Taman would seem a mere alluvial flat, formed by the Kooban; it is, however, on the contrary, elevated considerably above the Black and Asoph seas; the shores are at least 70 feet high, and very steep. On its western extremity rises a volcanic hill. Greatest length 40 miles, width 26. Lat. 45 0 N., lon. 37 0 E. Chief town, Taman, or Timoutarakhan.—See article *Jenicale*.

Tamar, river of Eng., which runs from N. to S., and divides Cornwall from Devonshire, and, after forming the the harbor of Hamoze, enters Plymouth sound.

Tamara, capital of the island of Socotera, with a good harbor. The trade consists chiefly in aloes, frankincense, ambergrise, and dragon's blood. It is seated on a bay, on the N. coast of the island. Lon. 53 45 E., lat. 11 56 N.

Tamarica, or *Itamaria*, province of Brazil, between Paraibo on the north and Pernambuco on the south. On the coast is an island of the same name, 24 miles in length, which has a harbor and good fresh water. Longitude 35 5 W., lat. 7 56 North.

Tamboff, town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Tzna, which flows into the Moksha, 228 miles SE. of Moscow. Lon. 41 4 E., lat. 52 48 N.

Tame, or *Tend*, river of Eng., rising in Shropshire and Herefordshire, and, winding SE. about 70 ms., falls into the Severn in Worcestershire, a short distance below the city of Worcester.

Tame, inconsiderable rivulet of England, in Oxfordshire, which flows into the Thames at Dorchester, and has been erroneously supposed to give name to the Thames.—See *Thames*.——Town of England, in Oxfordshire, with a famous free school and a small hospital. It is seated on a small rivulet of the same name, 12 miles E. of Oxford, and 45 W. by N. of London. Lon. 0 55 W., lat. 51 46 N.

Tamendfust, name of the eastern cape of the bay of Algiers. "Tametifus, the right hand."—*Hodgson*.

Tamiek, town of Egypt, on one of the canals which runs into the Nile.

Tampico, bay and seaport of Mexico, near the mouth of the Moctezuema river. Lon. W. C. 11 36 W., lat. 22 45 N.

Tamworth, borough of England, in Staffordshire, on the Tame, 8 ms. SE. of Litchfield, and 114 NW. of London. Lon. 1 38 W., lat. 52 49 N.——Town, Strafford county, New Hampshire, situated on the N. side of Ossippee river, and joining Grafton county on the NW. Pop. in 1810, 1,134; and in 1820, 1,442.

Tana Island.—See *Navigator's Islands*.

Tanasserim, town of the kingdom of Siam, in Asia, capital of a province of the same name, 220 ms. SW. of Siam. Lon. 98 0 E., lat. 11 50 N.

Tandro, river of Piedmont, which rises in the Appennines, and flows by Cherasco, Alba, and Asti, to Alessandria, in the Milanese, and falls into the Po.

Tanboff, government of Russia, formerly a part of the government of Voronetz, containing 13 districts.

Tancos, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on the Zezara, near its fall into the Tajo, 60 ms. NE. of Lisbon. Lon. 8 30 W., lat. 39 20 N.

Tancrowall, town of Africa, in Nigritia, seated on the Gambia, where the English have a fort, 30 ms. E. of James's river.

Tanda, or *Tanrah*, town in Hindoostan proper,

in Bengal, on the Ganges, 120 ms. NW. of Dacca. Lon. 87 56 E., lat. 23 25 N.

Tandago.—See *Samar.*

Taneytown, village, Frederick co., Md., situated on a branch of Monocacy creek, 20 ms. N. by E. of Fredericktown, and 12 N. by W. of Westminster, and 40 of Baltimore.

Tangataboo, one of the Friendly islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, the residence of the sovereign and the chiefs.

Tangermunde, town of Germany, in the old marche of Brandenburg, on the Tanger, where it falls into the Elbe, 24 ms. NW. of Brandenburg, and 28 NE. of Magdeburg. Lon. 13 30 E., lat. 52 46 N.

Tangier, seaport of the kingdom of Fez, in Africa. It is 130 miles N. of Fez. Lon. 5 50 W., lat. 35 49 N.

Tangipao, river of Louisiana and Mississippi, rising in the latter, in Amite county, interlocking with the sources of Amite and Bogue Chitto; its general course SSE., 25 miles in Mississippi and 45 in Louisiana, separating in the latter the parishes of St. Tammany and St. Helena, and, after an entire course of 70 miles, is lost in Lake Pontchartrain, about 10 miles east of the Pass of Manchac. Like that of all the neighboring streams, the country drained by the Tangipao is a sterile pine forest.

Tanjore, province of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, bounded by Gingi on the N., by the mountains of Gate on the W., by Malura and the fishing coast on the S., and by the sea on the E., being separated from the island of Ceylon by a narrow strait.——City of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a province of the same name. It is seated on the Cauveray, 156 ms. S. by W. of Madras, and 166 SE. of Seringapatam. Lon. 79 12 E., lat. 10 46 N.

Tankia, or *Tinkia-ling*, town and fortress of Thibet, at the foot of Mount Langur, 275 ms. W. by S. of Lassa.

Tanna, fertile and considerable island in the South sea, and one of the New Hebrides. There is a volcano in the island; and the soil is very fertile in tropical fruits and forest trees. The coast also abounds in fish. Lon. 69 46 E., lat. 19 30 S.

Tanore, seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. Lon. 75 50 E., lat. 10 55 N.

Tantallan, ruinous castle of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, 2 ms. E. of N. Berwick.

Taoo, most southern of the Friendly Islands in the S. Pacific ocean, about 10 leagues in circuit.

Taormina, seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, seated on a rock, 88 ms. S. of Messina, famous for its costly marble and excellent wine. Lon. 15 34 E., lat. 38 21 N.

Taos, town of New Mexico, on the E. side of Rio Grande del Norte, above Santa Fe. Lon. W. C. 29 45 W., lat. 37 20 N.

Taoukaa, island in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 145 9 W., lat. 14 30 S.

Tapajos, river of South America, in Brazil, rises in Matto Grosso, about lat. 14° S., flowing from thence NNE., falls into the Amazon at lat. 2½° S., after a comparative course of 900 miles. The Tapajos has interlocking sources with the southeastern branches of the Madeira, with those of Paraguay, and with those of the Zingu, branch of the Amazon. This stream drains an imperfectly explored region.

Taplee, village of Eng., in Buckinghamshire, one mile from Maidenhead. It is seated on a hill, on the banks of the Thames, and distinguished by its majestic woodlands, handsome villas, and picturesque appearance.

Tapoor, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 15 miles SSW. of Darampoory, and 83 ESE. of Seringapatam.

Tappahannock, town, Essex county, Virginia, situated on the S. side of Rappahannock river, 57 ms. NE. of Richmond, 53 SE. of Fredericksburg, and 117 from Washington city. It is a low, unhealthy situation, but a place of considerable trade. Pop. about 600.

Tappan, village in the southern angle of Rockland co., N. Y., on Hudson river, 25 miles above the city of New York.

Taptee, or *Tuptee*, river of Hindoostan, rising in Gundwana, near the village of Batoos, and interlocking sources with those of the Mahanuddy, Nerbuddah, and Godavery; flowing thence in a westerly direction, by comparative courses, 400 ms., into the gulf of Cambay, which it enters 20 ms. below Surat.

Tar, or *Pamlico*, river af North Carolina, rising in Person county, and flowing thence SE., over Granville, Franklin, and Nash counties, turns to NE, and, entering Edgecomb, receives a large accessory stream, Fishing river, from the NW. The junction of Tar and Fishing rivers is about 5 miles N. from Tarborough. Below the latter place, Tar river again assumes a general course SE., to Washington, where it opens into Pamlico river, or rather bay. It is navigable for vessels drawing 9 feet water to Washington, and for common river craft to Tarborough, 50 miles higher. The entire length of this stream, by comparative courses, is about 150 miles, and draining a basin of about 3,750 square miles. Tar river flows between and in the same general direction with Roanoke and Neuse rivers.

Taransa, one of the Hebrides, or Western islands of Scotland. Lon. 8 55 W., lat. 58 2 N.

Taranto, seaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto. This town gave name to the venomous spiders called tarantulas. It is 55 ms. NW. of Otranto, and 160 E. by S. of Naples. Lon. 17 29 E., lat. 40 35 N.

Tarragalla, town of the kingdom of Tafilet, in Africa, with a castle, seated on the Dras, 275 ms. SW. of Tafilet. Lon. 6 3 W., lat. 27 40 N.

Tarare, town of Fr., in the dep. of Rhone and Loire, and late province of Lyonnois, seated on the Tordive, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 25 ms. NW. of Lyons. Lon. 4 43 E., lat. 45 52 N.

Taras, town of Tartary, in Turkestan, containing 1,000 houses, and about 5,000 inhabitants. It is one of the ancient capitals of Turkestan. It stands on a branch of the Iaxartes. Lat. 45 0 N., lon. 63 0 E.

Tarascon, town of France, in the dep. of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence, on the Rhone, opposite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It has some trade in oil, brandy, starch, and stuffs of coarse silk and wool. It is 10 miles N. of Arles,

and 375 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4 39 E., lat. 43 48 N.——Town of Fr., in the dep. of Arriege, and late province of Provence, seated on the river Arriege, 7 ms. SE. of Foix.

Tarazona, town of Spain, in Arragon. It is seated partly on a rock, and partly in a fertile plain, on the river Chiles, 13 ms. SW. of Tudella, and 127 NE. of Madrid. Lon. 1 26 W., lat. 41 55 N.

Tarbat, town of Scot., in the co. of Cromarty, 6 ms. E. of Tain.

Tarbat, East, town of Scot., in the co. of Argyle, 25 ms. N. of Campbelltown.

Tarbes, populous town of France, lately in the province of Gascony, now capital of the department of Upper Pyrenees, on the Adour, 42 ms. SW. of Auch, and 112 S. by E. of Bordeaux. Lon. 3' E., lat. 43 14 N.

Tarborough, village, Edgecombe co., N. C., lying on the S side of Pamlico river, 34 ms. S. of Halifax, 44 W. by N. of Washington, and 82 NW. of Newbern. It has about 600 inhabitants, and an academy, and is a place of much inland trade.

Tarentesia, province of Savoy, which is a disagreeable barren country, full of mountains. Moutier is the capital.

Targa, town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, on the Mediterranean. Lon. 4 56 W., lat. 35 20 North.

Targorod, town of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, 50 ms. SW. of Jassy. Lon. 26 29 E., lat. 46 49 N.

Tariff, Spanish, *Tarifa*, from the Arabic, which, according to Lunier, originally means knowledge, or series of things, and, in commerce, a list of duties on exports or imports.

Tariffa, town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle seated on an eminence, on the straits of Gibraltar, 17 ms. WSW. of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 40 W., lat. 30° N.

Tariffville, village, Hartford co., Ct.

Tarku, capital of Daghestan, seated on the W. coast of the Caspian sea, 51 ms. SE. of Terki, and 300 NE. of Tauris. Lon. 47 5 E., lat. 45 50 N.

Tarlton, village, Pickaway co., Ohio, between Chillicothe and Lancaster, 17 miles distant from each.

Tarn, dep. of Fr., including part of the late province of Languedoc. Castres is the capital.——River of Fr., which gives name to the above dep. It has its source in the dep. of Lozhere, and, having watered Mithud, Alby, Guillac, Montauban, and Moissac, falls into the Garonne.

Tarnowitz, town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen, in the vicinity of which is a silver mine. It is 38 ms. SE. of Oppelen. Lon. 8 15 E., lat. 50 20 N.

Taro, or *Borgo-di-Val-di-Taro*, town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, capital of the territory of Val-di-Taro. It is seated on the river Taro, 25 ms. SW. of Parma. Lon. 10 9 E., lat. 44 36 N.

Tarodant, or *Tarudant*, town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, seated near the Atlantic, 120 ms. SSW. of Morocco. Lon. 8 10 W., lat. 30° N.

Tarraga, or *Tarreca*, town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on a hill, near the river Cervera, 15 ms. E. by S. of Lerida, and 60 W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1 3 E., lat. 41 28 N.

Tarragona, strong seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a university. It carries on a great trade, and is seated on a hill, on the Mediterranean, 35 ms. NE. of Tortosa, and 220 E. by N. of Madrid. Lon. 1 13 E., lat. 41 5 N.

Tartars, or more correctly *Tatars*, a very widely disseminated nation of Europe and Asia. In our common geographical works, and in some treatises of more precision, the term Tartar has received an absurd latitude, and is made to comprise nations having neither language, manners, nor personal appearance, in common with the Tartars. "The Tartars," says Malte Brun, "differ as much from the Mongols, in their features, physical constitution, and language, as the Moors do from the negroes. A slender figure, an European visage, though somewhat yellow in complexion, curled hair, and a long and abundant beard, distinguish the Tartar from the squat, shapeless monster, with a flat nose, prominent cheeks, almost beardless chin, and lank hair, who inhabits the deserts of Mongolia. The countries of these two races of men constitute two distinct physical regions. The Mongols, of whom the Kalmucs are a branch, occupy all the central plateau of Asia, from the Beloor mountains and Lake Palcati, to the great wall of China, and to the Siolki mountains, which separate them from the Mantchoos, a tribe of the great race of the Tongooses. The Tartars are the possessors of that extensive country which lies between the Beloor mountains on one side, and the Lake Aral and the Caspian sea on the other."—See *Turks*; as also Abkhas, Circassia, Crimea, Cossacks, Georgia, Imeritia, Kalmucks, Kisti, Lesguis, Mandshurs, Mingrelia, Monguls, Ossi, Samoides, Turcomans, and Usbecs; also, *Asia*, pp. 86, 87, &c.

Tartary, country of Asia. The term Tartary, if ethnographically considered, that is, if so extended as to include all places inhabited by Tartars, would comprise the immense regions between Afghanistan and Russia, and the southeastern parts of the latter, with a large space on the Oby; but the independent Tartar nations are limited to the physical region bounded on the N. by the Algydim-Shalo mountains, or the course of the Irtysh; on the W., by the course of the Ural river and Caspian sea; on the S. by Khorasin and the Gaoor mountains (the ancient Paropamisus,) and on the E. by the chain of Beloor. Thus restricted, Independent Tartary extends over 460,000 sq. ms. The population over this wide space is generally pastoral, and does not, it is probable, amount to 6,000,000. It extends in lat. from 38° to 50° N.

Tartas, town of Fr., in the dep. of Landes, and late province of Gascony. The Midouse runs through it; and on one side of this river it rises in the form of an amphitheatre; the other is seated on a plain. It is 12 ms. NE. of Dax. Lon. 48' E., lat. 43 50 N.

Tarver's Mills, Wilkes co., Ga., 64 ms. NE. from Milledgeville.

Tarvis, or *Tarwis*, town of Germany, in Carinthia, 46 ms. NNW. of Trieste. Lon, 13 40 E., lat. 46 34 N.

Tassacorta, maritime town of the isle of Palma, one of the Canaries. It lies SW. of St. Cruz, and, being exposed to westerly winds, is little frequented but by boats. Lon. 17 58 W., lat. 28 38 N.

Tassasudon, capital of Bootan, 260 ms. S. by W. of Lassa. Lon. 89° E., lat. 27 43 N.

Tassing, island of Denmark, between Funen, Langeland, and Arroe. It is separated from the former by a strait, and contains a few towns and villages.

Tasso, ancient *Thasos*, island of the Archipelago, near Romania, at the entrance of the Gulf of Contesa. It is 35 ms. in circumference, and was formerly famous for mines of gold and quarries of beautiful marble. The capital, of the same name, has a good harbor and several castles.

Tasso, mountain of Italy, between Bergamo and Como, from which the illustrious family of the poet Tasso took their name.

Tate, tp., Clermont co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 1,775.

Tate's Creek, post office in the northern part of Madison co., Kentucky, about 40 ms. SE. from Frankfort.

Tatnall, co. Ga., bounded by Appling S., Tellfair and Montgomery W., Emanuel NW., Camchee river or Bullock co. NE., and Liberty and Wayne SE. Length 60, mean width 30 ms; area, 1,800 sq. ms. Oconee and Oakmulgee rivers unite, and form the Alatamaha, on the western boundary of this co. The latter stream winds SE. through the co., and receives from the N., about its centre, Great Ohoopee. Pop. in. 1820, 2,644; and in 1840, 2,724. N. lat. 32° and lon. W. C. 5° W. intersect in this co.

Tatta, or *Sinde*, city of Hindoostan proper, capital of the province of Sindy. It is seated on a branch of the river Sinde or Indus, which admits of an uninterrupted navigation to Moultan and Lahore, for vessels of 200 tons, and a very extensive trade was carried on between these places in the time of Aurungzebe, but at present very little remains, owing to a bad government in Sindy, and to a hostile disposition of the Seiks, the present possessor of Moultan and Lahore. W. of Tatta are found mines of iron and salt. Tatta is 741 ms. NW. of Bombay. Lon. 67 37 E., lat. 24 50 North.

Tattah, small town on the common frontiers of Morocco, Drah, and Zaughaga, and in the route from Morocco and Sus, to Tombuctoo. It is 170 ms. SSE. of Morocco.

Tattershall, town of Eng., in Lincolnshire, on the Bane, near its confluence with the Witham, 20 ms. SE. of Lincoln, and 127 N. of London. Lon. 8′ W., lat. 53 6 N.

Tavastus, town of Sweden, in Finland, capital of the province of Tavasteland, seated on a river which falls into the Lake Wana, 62 miles NE. of Abo.

Tavai Poenammoo, the most southerly island of New Zealand, about 500 ms. long, and with a mean width of 100.

Tauchel, town of Poland, in Pomerellio, seated on the Verd, 30 ms. NW. of Culm. Lon. 18 5 E., lat. 53 38 N.

Taverna, town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, seated on the Coroco, 20 ms. E. of Nicastro, and 70 NE. of Reggio. Lon. 16 44 E., lat. 39 11 North.

Tavira, or *Tavila*, considerable town of Portugal, capital of Algarve, with a castle, and one of the best harbors in the kingdom, defended by a fort. It is seated in a fertile country, at the mouth of the Galson, between Cape Vincent and the straits of Gibraltar, 100 ms. W. by N. of Cadiz. Lon. 7 46 W., lat. 37 18 N.

Tavistock, borough of Eng., in Devonshire, on the river Tavy, 32 ms. W. by S. of Exeter, and 206 of London. Lon. 4 12 W., lat. 30 35 N.

Taumago, island of the South Pacific ocean, discovered by Quiros in 1806. Lon. 176 45 W., lat. 13° S.

Taunton, borough of Eng., in Somersetshire, on the Thone, which is navigable hence to the Parret. It has a large manufacture of silk, and a considerable one of woolen goods, such as serges, duroys, druggets, &c. It is 31 ms. NE. of Exeter, and 140 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3 17 W., lat. 50 59 N.——River, Mass. It rises in the Blue mountains, and, running SE., falls into Narragansett bay, on the E. side of Rhode Island.——Town, the capital of Bristol co., Mass., lying on the W. side of Taunton river, 25 ms. N. of New Bedford, and 35 S. of Boston. It contains an academy, a bank, the co. buildings, two cotton factories, a paper mill, a furnace, a nail factory, three rolling and slitting mills, &c. Pop. in. 1810, 3,900; in 1820, 4,520; and in 1840, 7,645.

Taunton-Dean, or *Vale of Taunton*, an extensive tract of land in Somersetshire, famous for its fertility.

Taureau, isle of Fr., in the dep. of Finisterre, and late province of Bretagne, lying at the mouth of the river Morlaix. On this island is a castle which defends the port of Morlaix. Lon 3 51 W., lat. 48 40 N.

Taurida, government of Russia, bounded S. by the Black sea, W. by Cherson, N. by Ekaterinoslaf, and E. by Caucasus. It takes its name from and includes the Crimea, the ancient Taurica Chersonesus.—See *Crimea*.

Tauris, city of Persia, capital of Aderbeitzan, and formerly the capital of Persia. It is about 5 ms. in circumference, and carries on a prodigious trade in cotton, cloth, silks, gold and silver brocades, fine turbans, and shagreen leather. There are 300 caravanseries and 250 mosques. It is seated in a delightful plain, surrounded by mountains, 95 ms. SE. of Naksivan, and 320 NW. of Ispahan. Lon. 47 50 E., lat. 38 18 N.

Taurus, general name of that immense Asiatic system of mountains, stretching from the Dardanelles to India. This great physical feature rises gradually from the Archipelago, and, winding through Asia Minor, rises into a vast table land in Armenia. Caucasus branches from it, and extending N. between the Euxine and Caspian, is finally merged in the plains of the Don and Wolga. Persia seems, like Armenia, to be an elevated table land, having Taurus as a base. This chain in many places rises to the region of perpetual snow, evincing an elevation from 9 to 10,000 feet. It is probable that the most elevated mountains of Europe are equalled, if not excelled, in height by many of the peaks of Taurus. In all its extent, from the Dardanelles to the Hindoo Coosh, the Taurus chains stretch in unequal but unbroken links upwards of 3,000 ms. It is, however, only an embranchment of the still more considerable system of central Asia. From northern Hindoostan, mountain chains extend in various directions,

one of which gigantic arms is Mount Taurus.—See *Caucasus*.

Taus, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 26 ms. SW. of Pilsen, and 50 S. of Saatz. Lon. 13 45 E., lat. 49 25 N.

Tavy, river of Eng., in Devonshire, which, rising in Dartmoor forest, waters Tavistock, and then enters the harbor of Hamouze, above Plymouth.

Taw, river of Eng., in Devonshire, which rises in the centre of the co., flows to Barnstable, and then turns W. to join the Trowbridge, at its mouth in the Bristol channel.

Tawy, river of S. Wales, in Glamorganshire, which flows parallel to the Neath, and enters the Bristol channel at Swansey bay.

Taxahaw, post office, Lancaster district, S. C., 55 ms. NNE. from Columbia.

Tay, one of the largest rivers in Scotland, dividing it into S. and N. It rises out of the mountains of Breadalbane, and, after spreading into a lake of the same name, 15 ms. long, and about 2 broad, runs E. through Athol, then turning to the SE. in a course of near 40 ms. exclusive of windings, falls into the Frith of Tay.

Tay, Frith of, Scotland, arm of the sea, which divides Fifeshire from the cos. of the N. and S. Sands, may be near a mile, with about 3 fathoms water, but within the Frith it grows deeper, and in the road to Dundee is full 6 fathoms.

Tay, Loch, lake of Scotland, in Perthshire, through which flows the river Tay. It is 15 ms. long, and in many parts above one broad

Taylor's Store, and post office, Franklin co., Va., 200 ms. SW. by W. from Richmond.

Taylor's Store and post office, Anson co., N. C., 180 ms. by post road SW. from Raleigh.

Taylorsville, village, Hanover co., Va., 30 ms. from Richmond.——Village, Fairfield district, S. C., 18 ms. from Columbia.——Town and seat of justice, Spencer co., Ky., situated near the centre of the co. N. lat. 38°, lon. W. C. 8 30 W.; distant 30 ms. SE. by E. of Louisville, and 30 SW. by W. from Frankfort.

Tuscen Pass.—See *Cabul city*.

Tazewell, co., Va., bounded by Russel SW., Kentucky and Cabell co., Va., NW., Giles NE., Wythe SE., and Washington S.; length 60 ms., mean width 40, area 1,340 sq. ms.; surface generally hilly, and in part mountainous. The sources of Chinch and Great Sandy rivers are in this co., and from its NE. section flow several branches of Great Kanawha. Chief town, Jeffersonville. Pop. in 1820, 3,916; and in 1840, 6,290. Ctl. lat. 37 25 N., lon. W. C. 4 38 W.

Tazewell, village and seat of justice in Claiborne co., Tenn., about midway between Clinch and Powell's rivers, 50 ms. NE. from Knoxville. Lat. 36 25 N., lon. W. C. 6 28 W.——C. H. and post office, Tazewell co., Va., by post road 302 ms. a little S. of W. from Richmond.

Tchad, lake, a newly discovered body of water in the interior of Africa. In the Nat. Intelligencer of the 1st August, 1826, it is stated that Major Denham and his co-travellers have reached and examined an immense lake in Africa, 2,000 ms. long and 150 broad. The location of this lake is given at lat. 13½° N., and lon. E. from London 16°. "It occupies," says the notice in the Intelligencer, "the precise position of Wangara, as laid down in Arrowsmith's map; in which swamp the Joliba or Niger is supposed to terminate. It covers a surface about as large as the two American Lakes, Erie and Ontario, both together.

The existence of any such lake, with even the limited extent of Erie and Ontario, is at least doubtful, and with a length of 2,000 ms. utterly irreconcilable with what we actually know of central Africa. Much of that continent it is true is defectively known, but sufficient discovery has been made to render it extremely improbable that it contains an inland sea more than double the length of the Caspian. The united length of Lakes Erie and Ontario is about 450 ms., with a mean width of 60 at most. The entire water surface of all the great lakes of Canada, taken together, is about 100,000 sq. ms. Lake Tchad, according to the dimensions given from Major Denham, would cover 300,000 sq. ms., and equal one-half the area of the Mediterranean. Such a sheet of water would so far surpass the combined superficies of Lakes Erie and Ontario, that it would reach from the mouth to the utmost sources of St. Lawrence, and equal three-fifths of the entire basin of that great river. A distance of 2,000 ms. from the geographical point noticed in this article would reach either the Atlantic ocean, the Mediterranean, the Red sea, or approach the Indian ocean.—See *Wangara*.

Tchang-tcha, city of China, capital of the S. part of Hou quang. It is seated on the river Heng, which has a communication with an extensive lake called Tong-ting-hou, 740 ms. S. by W. of Peking. Lon. 112 25 E., lat. 28 11 N.

Tchang-tcheou, city of China of the first rank, in Fo kien. It has a considerable trade with Emony, Pong-hou, and Formosa, and is 950 ms. S. of Peking. Lon 117 35 E., lat. 24 32 N.

Tchang te, city of China, of the first rank, in Honan. It is 255 ms. SSW. of Peking. Lon. 111 5 E., lat. 29 2 N.

Tchany, large lake of Asia, in the Russian province of Kolyvane, and between the Irtysh and Oby rivers. N. lat. 54° to 55°. This sheet of water, covering about 2,000 sq. ms., is the lowest depression of the vast plain of Barrabintzi. It lies eastward from the town of Omsk, and about 400 ms. SE. from Tobolsk.

Tchao-king, city of China of the first rank, in Quang-tong, seated on the river Si, 70 ms. W. of Canton.

Tchao-tcheou, city of China of the first rank, in Quan-tong, seated on the Pekiang, 85 ms. E. of Canton.

Tche-kiang, province of China, one of the most considerable in extent, riches, and population. It is bounded on the N. and W. by Kiang-nan, SW. by Kiang-si, S. by Fo-kien, and E. by the ocean. In this province whole plains are covered with dwarf mulberry trees, purposely checked in their growth; and prodigious quantities of silk worms are bred. The principal branch of trade consists in silk stuff; and those in which gold and silver are intermixed are the most beautiful in China. Hang-tcheou is the capital.

Tchernigof, government of Russia, formerly a part of the Ukraine. Its capital, of the same name,

is seated on the Desne, 345 ms. SSW. of Moscow. Lon. 66 45 E., lat. 51 24 N.

Tchesme, town of Asiatic Turkey, on the W. coast of Natolia, with a citadel. It stands almost opposite Scio, at the head of a spacious road, which is famous for the destruction of two Turkish fleets, first, by the Russians in 1770, secondly, by the Greeks in 1822.—See *Chisme*. It is 4 ms. E. of Smyrna. Lon. 26 26 E., lat. 38 26 N.

Tching-hiang, strong city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, 470 ms. SSE. of Peking. Lon. 118 55 E., 32 14 N.

Tching-tcheou, city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, seated near the canal, through which all barks must pass in going from Soutcheou to Kiang. Under it are five cities of the third class, in which a kind of plain earthen ware is prepared, highly valued by the Chinese, who prefer it to the most elegant porcelain. It is 640 ms. SSW. of Peking. Lon. 109 40 E., lat. 25 23 N.

Tching-ting, large city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli. Its district contains five cities of the second and 27 of the third class; and it is 110 ms. S. by W. of Peking. Lon. 114 21 E., lat. 38 9 N.

Tching-tou, city of China, the capital of Setcheuen, formerly the residence of the emperors, and one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the empire. Lon. 103 44 E., lat. 30 40 N.

Tchi tcheou, city of China, in the province of Kiang nan. It is seated on the river Kiang. Lon. 117° E., lat. 30 45 N.

Tchong king, city of China, and one of the most commercial in the province of Se-Schuin. It is 637 ms. SW. of Peking. Lon. 106 30 E., lat. 29 42 N.

Tchooktches, the inhabitants of the NE. extremity of Asia, opposite Bhering's strait.

Tchudskoi, NE. coast of Asia, inside of Bhering's straits. Lon. W. from London 160 46, lat. 66 15 N.

Tchoudes-Tchuchi, a Russian term, meaning natives, or indigenous inhabitants.

Tciticar, the most northern of the three deps. of Eastern Chinese Mongolia, occupied by different Tartar tribes.

Tcitcirar, city of Mongolia, capital of the province of the same name, and the residence of a Mandshur general. It is a modern city, built by the emperor of China to secure his frontiers against the incursions of the Russians. It is seated on the Nonni, 600 ms. NNE. of Peking. Lon. 123 50 E., lat. 47 25 N.

Tease's Valley, post office, Kenawha co., Va., by post road 358 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.

Tebesta, or *Tinsa*, town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, with a castle, and several remains of antiquity. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the border of Tunis, 120 ms. SE. of Constantia. Lon. 8 5 E., lat. 34 51 N.

Teccut, town of the kingdom of Sus, seated in a country abounding in grain, dates, and sugar canes, 4 ms. E. of Messa.

Teche, river, La.—See *Atchafalaya* and *Mississippi basin*.

Tecklenberg, town of Westphalia, capital of a fertile co. of the same name. It has manufactures of linen cloth, and is 22 ms. N. by E. of Munster. Lon. 7 47 E., lat. 52 14 N.

Tecoantepec, seaport of Mexico, in Oaxaca.—See *Tehuantepec*.

Tecrit, town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Mosul, seated on a rock, near the W. side of the Tigre, 130 ms. S. of Mosul.

Teculet, town of Morocco, with an old castle, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, 150 miles W. of Morocco. Lon. 9 45 W., lat. 31 5 N.

Tecumseh, post office, Lenawee co., Mich., 61 ms. from Detroit.

Teddington, village of Eng., in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 12 ms. WSW. of London.

Teala, or *Tadila*, province of Morocco, which extends along the east side of Mount Atlas to the borders of Fez and Algiers.

Tednest, large town of Morocco, in Africa, capital of the province of Hea. It is almost surrounded by a river. Lon. 8 35 W., lat. 30 30 N.

Tedsi, commercial town of Morocco, in the province of Sus, seated in a plain, abounding in corn, 25 ms. SE. of Tarodant.

Tees, river of Eng., which rises in the confines of Cumberland, divides Durham co. from Yorkshire, and falls into the German ocean below Stockton.

Tefezara, strong town of Algiers, in the province of Tremesen, 12 ms. from the city of that name. There are a great many mines of iron in its territory,

Tefflis, city of Russia, residence of the Russian governor, and capital of Georgia, one of the seven Caucassian nations between the Black sea and the Caspian. It is called by the inhabitants *Thilis Cabar*, (warm town,) from the warm baths in its neighborhood. Though its circumference does not exceed two English ms., it contains 20,000 inhabitants, of which more than one-half are Armenians; the remainder are principally Georgians, with some Tartars. Tefflis is a place of considerable trade, especially in furs, which are conveyed hence to Constantinople, by the way of Erzerum. The silks of this country are bought up, on the spot, by the Armenians, and conveyed to Smyrna and other ports of the Mediterranean; but the greatest part is first sent to Erzerum, to be manufactured. It is 225 ms. NE. from Erzerum. Lon. 65 3 E., lat. 41 59 N.

Tefza, town of Morocco, in Africa, 70 ms. NE. of Morocco.

Tegaza, town of Zahara, capital of a territory of that name, to the NE. of Senegal. It is remarkable for mountains of salt. Lon. 6 30 W., lat. 21 40 N.

Tegerhy, town of Fezzan, in Africa, 80 miles SW. of Mourzook.

Teglio, town of the country of the Grisons, capital of the government of the same name, in the Valteline. It is situated on the top of a mountain, 9 ms. from Tirano, and 12 from Sondrio.

Tegorarin, or Thegorurin, "fig trees."—*Hodgson*.

Tehuantepec, *Teguantepec*, or *Tecoantepec*, port of the Pacific ocean, in the Mexican state of Oaxaca, situated at the bottom of the gulf of Tehuantepec, and near the mouth of the Chimalapa river. It is environed by the villages of San Fran-

cisco, San Dionisio, and Santa Maria de la Mar. Lon. W. C. 18° W., lat. 16 5 N.

Tehauntepec, the gulf of, is a semi-elliptical indenting of that part of the Pacific ocean stretching between Guatemala and the state of Oaxaca.

Teign, river of Eng., in Devonshire, composed of two branches, which rise in the centre of the co., and, uniting, enter the English channel at Teignmouth.

Teignmouth, seaport of Eng., in Devonshire, has a considerable coasting trade, especially to Liverpool. It is seated at the mouth of the Teign, 12 ms. S. of Exeter, and 280 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3 29 W., lat. 50 32 N.

Teisendorf, town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 12 ms. WNW. of Seitzburg.

Teisse, river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, passes by Tockay and Segedin, and falls into the Danube near Titul. The Teisse is the largest branch of the Danube. Its extreme source is in the Carpathian mountains, between Hungary and Bucovina, in Poland. From these regions, it flows to the NW. by W. 250 ms., by two great branches, the Teisse proper and Zaposch. Below their junction, the united waters turn to the SW. by W. 100 ms., receiving the Bodrog from the NE. and the Bodra from the NW. The union of all these confluents, at N. lat. 48°, is remarkable for the commencement of the extensive alluvial plains of Hungary and the great bend of the Teisse to the S. Directly opposite also to the bend of the Teisse southwardly, the Danube, below Gran, assumes a similar course, the 2 streams flowing nearly 200 ms. in a parallel direction, each breaking into innumerable channels and islands. The Teisse, below its southern bend at Polgar, receives numerous large branches from Transylvania, and in particular the Marosch, a river of 250 ms. length of course. The entire valley of the Teisse embraces an area of 62,500 sq. ms. The Teisse is navigable to Szegedin, where it receives the Marosch, above which it is too much dispersed into small channels. It is united to the Danube at Buda by a canal of about 50 ms.—See *Temes river.*

Tekin.—See *Bender.*

Telemona, town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a small harbor and a strong fort. It is seated at the mouth of the Osa, at the extremity of a point of a craggy rock, 10 ms. from Orbitello. Lon. 11 11 E., lat. 42 28 N.

Telesa —See *Cervito.*

Telles, seaport of Fez, in Africa, 120 ms. ESE. of Tangier.

Telegein, or *Telga,* trading town of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the S. bank of the Lake Maeler, 12 ms. SW. of Stockholm. Lon. 17 24 E., lat. 59 18 N.

TELEGRAPH, from two Greek words—*tele,* at a distance, and *grapho,* to write or describe; but, practically, the telegraph is an instrument to read at a distance.

TELESCOPE, from two Greek words—*tele,* at a distance, and *skopeo,* to see; or the name literally means to see at a distance beyond that of ordinary unaided vision. Great disputes have arisen on the original invention of the telescope; but much controversy would have been spared by reference to the gradual progress of all discovery and invention.

Telfair, co. of Ga., bounded by Appling S., Dooley SW., Pulaski NW., Little Oakmulgee river or Montgomery co. NE., and Tattnall E. Length 50 ms., mean width 25; area 1,250 sq. ms. The Oakmulgee river enters the NW. side of this co., and, after an immense curve to the SE., E., and NE., joins the Oconee at its NE. angle. Chief town, Jacksonville. Pop. 1820, 2,104; and in 1840, 2,763. Cent. lat. 32° N., lon. W. C. 6° West.

Tell, extreme western tp., Huntingdon county, Pa., 23 miles SE. from Huntingdon. Pop in 1820, 686.

Tellicherry, seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, where there is an English factory. It is 30 ms. NNW. of Calicut. Lon. 75 50 E., lat. 11 48 N.

Tellico, small river, Monroe co., Tenn., which, after a comparative course of 25 ms., falls into Tennessee river 10 ms. NE. from Athens.——Village, formerly Tellico Block House, at the mouth of Tellico river; by post road 162 ms. a little S. of E. from Murfreesborough.

Tellico Plains, post office, Monroe co., Tenn., on Tellico river; by post road 160 ms. a little S. of E. from Murfreesborough.

Teltsh, town of Germany, in Moravia, seated on the frontiers of Bohemia, at the source of the river Teya, 36 ms. WNW. of Znaim. Lon. 16° E., lat. 49° N.

Temendefust, town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the Mediterranean, 10 miles E. of Algiers.

Temes, river of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswar, which it drains, and falls into the Danube with the Teisse.—See *Temeswar.*

Temeswar, town of Hungary, capital of a territory called the bannat of Temeswar. It is seated in a morass, 60 ms. NE. of Belgrade, and 150 SE. of Buda. Lon. 22 20 E., lat. 45 57 North. The bannat of Temeswar is in general a low alluvial country, but the Temes river is too much broken by channels to be naturally navigable. This stream in 1750 was, however, made passable with boats, by the Bega canals, from the Theiss to Temeswar, and up the Temes river.

Temissa, large town of the kingdom of Fezzan. Here the caravan of pilgrims from Bornou and Nigritia, which takes its departure from Mourzook, and travels by way of Cairo to Mecca, usually provides the stores of corn and dates, and dried meat, requisite for its dreary passage. It is 120 miles ENE. of Mourzook.

Temple, tp., Kennebec co., Me., 40 ms. NW. from Augusta. Pop. in 1820, 615——Town, Hillsborough co., N. H., 30 ms. S. from Concord. Pop. in 1810, 941; in 1820, 752.

Templeton, town, Worcester co., Mass., lying between Athol and Petersham, 28 ms. NW. of Worcester, and 63 W. by N. of Boston. Pop. in 1810, 1,205; in 1820, 1,331.

Templin, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and the Ucker Marche of Brandenburg, which has a great trade in timber. It is 15 ms. SW. of Prenzlo, and 34 N. of Berlin. Lon. 13 25 E., lat. 53 5 N.

Temrock, seaport of Cuban, seated on the sea of Asoph, 20 ms. E. of the straits of Caffa. Lon. 37 20 E., lat. 45 27 N.

Tenasserim, town of Siam, capital of a province. It is situated on a river of the same name, which falls into the Bay of Bengal. Lon. 98 8 W., lat. 12 12 N.

Tenbury, town of Eng., in Worcestershire, on the Teme, 15 ms. W. by N. of Worcester, and 130 WNW. of London. Lon. 2 13 W., lat. 52 16 N.

Tenby, seaport of Eng., in Pembrokeshire. Its trade is inconsiderable. It is 10 ms. E. of Pembroke, and 233 W. of London. Lon. 5 5 W., lat. 51 42 N.

Teneh's island, island in the Pacific ocean, 2 ms. in circumference, discovered by Lieut. Ball, in 1760. Lon. 151 31 E., lat. 1 39 S.

Tend.—See *Tame*, river of Eng.

Tenda, town of Italy, in Piedmont, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Boga, 52 ms. S. of Turin. Lon. 7 45 E., lat. 44 10 N.

Tenedos, celebrated island in the Archipelago, on the coast af Natolia, and 10 ms. SW. of the Straits of Gallipoli. This island still retains its ancient name, and is one of the smallest islands of the Archipelago, situated near the coast of Lesser Asia, near the ruins of Troy. It is chiefly rocky, but fertile, being remarkable for producing the best Muscadine in the Levant; and its position, thus near the mouth of the Hellespont, has given it importance in all ages—vessels bound towards Constantinople finding shelter in its port, or safe anchorage in the road during the Etesian or contrary winds, or in foul weather. It is 11 ms. long and 7 broad, inhabited almost wholly by Greeks. According to Hobhouse, the size of Tenedos has been underrated. His words are: "The size of Tenedos has been differently stated by different writers. Sandys, following Strabo, makes it only 10 ms. in circumference; but, according to Tournefort, it is at least 18; *I should think it more extensive.* Its breadth is about 6 ms. It appeared to us from the sea to be rocky and barren, but when we walked to the top of a considerable eminence above the town, we saw that it presented a pleasing variety of hill and dale, well cultivated, although scarcely sheltered by a single tree. The highest hill, called the Peak of Tenedos, is seen at some distance, from all the positions, both at land and sea, to the N." The ruins of the city of Alexandria Troas stand on the main land, nearly opposite the S. end of Tenedos.—See *Eskistamboul.* Tenedos is 50 miles NW. from the town of Mytelene, 25 N. from Cape Sigri, about 5 from the opposite Asiatic coast, and 12½ SW. from the mouth of the Hellespont. On the E. side is a large town, seated at the foot of a mountain, with a fine harbor, commanded by a castle. On the 5th of June, 1794, after some severe shocks of an earthquake, a small volcanic island was discovered to have emerged from the sea, between this town and the Asiatic shore.

Tenin, or *Knin*, episcopal town of Venice, in Dalmatia, on the borders of Bosnia. It is 48 ms. S. of Bihacz. Lon. 16 30 E., lat. 44 5 N.

Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands, the most considerable of them for riches, trade, and population. It lies W. of the Grand Canary, is 70 ms. long and 22 broad, and abounds in wine, different sorts of fruits, cattle, and game. One part of this island is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and one in particular, the Peak of Teneriffe, is 12,236 feet above the level of the sea, and the distance of the Peak from the port of Oratava is about 11 ms. The principal dependence of the inhabitants is on their wine, (their staple commodity,) oil, corn, and every kind of stock for shipping. With these the island abounds; and, in their season, produces not only the tropical plants, but the vegetable productions of the European gardens in the greatest plenty. Teneriffe enjoys an agreeable and healthful mediocrity of climate. St. Christophe de Laguna is the capital, but the governor resides at Santa Cruz.

Teneriffe, town of Terra Firma, in the government of St. Martha, seated on the Rio-de-la-Madelena, 100 ms. S. by W. of St. Martha. Lon. 74 15 W., lat. 9 47 N.

Tenez, town of Algiers, in Africa, in the province of Tremesen, capital of a district of the same name, with a strong fort. It is seated on the side of a mountain, 4 ms. from the sea. Lon. 1 0 E., lat. 39 30 N.

Te-ngan, rich, populous, and commercial city of China, in the province of Houquang, with 6 cities dependent on it. It is 200 ms. W. by S. of Nanking. Lon. 112 21 E., lat. 31 9 N.

Teng-fog-hein, city of China, under the jurisdiction of Ho-nan, in the province of Ho-nan. It is famous on account of the tower, erected for an observatory by the celebrated astronomer Tcheoukong, who, according to the Chinese, invented the mariner's compass.

Tennessee river.—See next article.

Tennessee, State of the U. S., is bounded on the S. by N. lat. 35°, and along that latitude has Ga. SE., Ala. in the centre, and Miss. SW. Tennessee ought to have been bounded on the N. side by N. lat. 36½°; but from Cumberland gap, or southwestern angle of Va., the separating line encroaches on Ky.; and when reaching Tennessee river, in a distance of about 250 ms., the deviation amounts to upwards of 10 ms. From Tennessee to the Mississippi the error was corrected, and the line extended along N. lat. 36½°.

The area of Tennessee has been generally overrated. The mean breadth is very near 110 ms., and mean length fully estimated at 400 ms., which gives an aggregate of 44,000 sq. ms. The longest line that can be drawn over this State would extend from the northeastern to the southwestern angle, 500 ms.

	Miles.
Tennessee is an interior State, having a boundary on Ky., commencing at the SW. angle of that State, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, and running thence E. along the S. boundary of Ky.	64
Thence up the middle of Tennessee river -	12
Thence by a line a little S. of due E., along the S. boundary of Ky., to the extreme SW. angle of Va. - - -	250
Thence continuing the last-noted line, along the S. boundary of Va., to the extreme NE. angle of the State - -	105
Thence SW., along the NW. boundary of N. C., to the N. boundary of Ga. -	174
Thence due W. along N. lat. 35°, the N. boundary of Ga., to the NE. angle of Ala. - - - - -	100

Along N. boundary of Ala. to the Tennessee river, and the NE. angle of Miss. -	140
Thence to the NW. angle of Miss., and the SW. angle of Ten., on Mississippi river	116
Thence up the Mississippi river to place of beginning - - - -	150
	1,111

The longest line that can be drawn in Ten. is from its SW. to NE. angles, 465 ms., and is the longest line that can be extended in any State of the U. S. The mean width about 100 ms.

Extreme S., N. lat. 35°. Extreme N., N. lat. 36 40.

Tennessee is naturally divided into two distinct portions by Cumberland mountains. These sections have given the designating terms of East and West Tennessee. In relation to the rivers, higher and lower Tennessee would be equally appropriate. This State has features which, in a remarkable manner, distinguish it from any other section of the U. S. Its difference of lat. is but little, being only 1° and 40′, and yet few States in our Union present, on an equal surface, more marked change of climate and vegetable production than does Tennessee. Nor do any two contiguous sections of equal extent and similar lat. in the U. S. differ more in general physiognomy than do East and West, or lower and higher Tennessee. The latter is a comparative alpine region, the former depresses to within a little more than 300 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. Thus, in addition to the mere declivity necessary for the descent of the streams, Tennessee has a slope from the summit of the Alleghany mountains to the surface of the Mississippi river. The length of the State being near 500 ms. from E. to W., embraces all the various soils and geological formations, from transition to recent alluvion. The extreme NE. angle almost touches the primitive mass which prevails, and forms the substrata of the western part of N. Carolina.

I have before remarked the singular coincidence between the courses of Kentucky, Greene, Cumberland, and Tennessee rivers. It would appear that a plain, having an inclination to the SW., commenced in the SW. part of Va., and in the SE. part of Ky. and NE. part of Ten. Down this slope the rivers have their courses. Let a curved line be drawn from the great bend of Kentucky river, between Jessamine and Garrard coe., to the bend in Salt river between Washington and Hardin coe., thence to the junction of Greene and Big Barren rivers, in Butler co., thence to the great bend in Cumberland river near Nashville, and thence in a direct line to the Muscle shoals, in Ten. This curve would describe a very remarkable inflection of the plain we have noticed. Thus far from their sources the rivers we have noticed pursue nearly a parallel course SW., inflecting to the W. in ascending the curve from Tennessee to Kentucky rivers. Between the designated curve and the Ohio river, the plain inclines towards the latter, and the courses of the rivers conform to the change of surface, all turning to a little W. of N., continues that direction to Ohio river.

From the peculiar inflections of the surface of this part the Ohio valley, Tennessee has taken its singular natural structure. The range of the Alleghany mountains, we have seen, pursues, from the Hudson river to the SW. part of Va., very nearly a SW. and NE. direction. At the latter point the lateral ridges of the chain commence a gradual curve more to the W. The two ridges which contribute most, however, to characterize Tenn. are the Alleghany, properly so called, and Cumberland mountain. The former bounds the State, and in a great degree the sources of Tennessee river; the latter enters Tenn. between Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and by a very distinctive ridge crosses the whole State obliquely, and is the mountain which divides East from West Tenn. After leaving the latter State, Cumberland mountain passes into Ala., extends SW., and crosses Tennessee river near Fort Deposite, and is imperceptibly merged into the hills of Ala. The Alleghany ridge, also, after entering Ga., continues over the NW. angle of that State into Ala., and gradually subsides into hills to the peninsula between Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. Between these two ridges, in the SW. angle of Va., at N. lat. 37°, Tennessee river takes its source. Under the various names of Holston, Clinch, French Broad, and Tennessee, the different confluents of this river are united above, at Kingston, in Roane co. Continuing a SW. course out of Tenn. into Ala., the Tennessee reaches as low as N. lat. 34 25, the extreme southern extension of the Ohio valley. Here the Tennessee is turned to the W. by opposing high land. The inclined plane, however down which the Tennessee had thus far flowed, extends still further SW., as is demonstrated by the courses of Tallapoosa, Coosa, and Black Warrior rivers. Even the higher branches of the Chatahoochee and Oakmulgee rivers indicate an extension of the slope of Tenn., as far as their sources. After its turn to the westward, Tennessee river inflects a little to the N., and at the point of re-entrance into Tenn. abruptly turns a little E. of N., in which direction it continues through the State. Where it enters Ky., this river again turns SW. by N., and finally enters Ohio after an entire comparative course of 600 ms. This stream is by far the largest confluent of Ohio.

Cumberland river rises NW. of Cumberland mountain, N. lat. 37°, and flows nearly W. through Ky., a little N. of Tenn. line, 200 ms., enters Tenn. in Jackson co., and continuing nearly parallel to Tenn. river, as far as the town of Nashville, there again, corresponding with its counter stream, assumes a NW. course, and, flowing nearly parallel to Tenn., enters the Ohio river 11 ms. above the latter, after an entire comparative course of 440 ms. These two rivers, and particularly the latter, are amongst the most remarkable objects in the hydrography and topography, of the U. S. Rising on the primitive, the French Broad branch of Tennessee, crosses the transition to the secondary or flat formation. When entering on the latter, we have already seen the entire stream turned SW. between the lateral ridges of the Appalachian system, and carried in that direction upwards of 300 ms. Following all the laws of analogy, this river ought to have continued down the slope on which it originated, and have entered the Gulf of Mexico by the channel of Mobile. On the

contrary, the river turns, and actually passes a ridge of the same system of mountains which would have seemed to determine its course.

Tenn. is divided into three portions, whose soil, productions, and climate, have marked distinction. East Tenn., as it is commonly called, though taken either geographically or relatively, is the southeastern part of the State; this section is composed of a part of the valley of Tennessee river, and lies in a direction SW. and NE. containing about one-third of the State. The higher valley of Tenn. is in form of an oval or ellipsis, whose longest diameter, from the NW. angle of Ga. to the SW. of Va., is about 200 ms., its greatest breadth from the sources of Tennessee and French Broad to those of Cumberland river 150, or embracing an area of more than 10,000 sq. ms., the much greater part in Tennessee. This fine vale has a secondary calcareous base, is well watered and wooded. The soil along the streams is excellent, though in the intervals poor, and covered with pine and other timber indicative of sterility. This region is, however, pre-eminently distinguished by the softness of the climate and salubrity of the air. It is no doubt, as far as health is concerned, the most desirable section of the U. S. The face of the country is variegated by hill and dale, and except on its extremities not mountainous. The real elevation above the ocean has never been well ascertained. Adopting a similar rule, pursued with the Ohio and other streams, and giving due allowance for the much greater comparative fall in Tenn., would give for the sources of the latter at least 1,500 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. From its elevation, and also from the mass of the Appalachian mountains interposing between its surface and the warm air of the Atlantic ocean, the climate of Upper Tenn. is too severe to admit the profitable culture of the cotton plant. The cereal gramina, particularly maise, is produced in abundance, as is fruit of various kinds. Upon the whole it is the country of the U. S. where a due mean is best preserved between heat and cold, and between an Alpine height and an alluvial depression.

The Tennessee river, on issuing from the higher basin we have surveyed, passes through some of the lateral spurs of the Appalachian mountains, its valley is here contracted to 30 to 40 ms. wide. The scenery is wild and picturesque, the banks rocky and precipitous, and the stream confined and extremely rapid. It is through this mountain breach that the stream issues from Tenn. into Ala., and commences its second basin or dilatation of its valley. This second basin is more extensive than the first, or higher, though not more than one-half the former is in Tenn. Opposite to the second basin of the Tenn., lies the elliptical valley of Cumberland. These regions, together with the space between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, forms W., or Lower Tenn., embracing about two-thirds of the whole area of the State.

The less comparative elevation and exposure to mountain influence superinduces in West Tenn. a more temperate climate than in the Eastern section. The common features, such as hills, valleys, or mountains, of the former, are less bold and prominent than in those of the letter. Approaching the Mississippi, the varied scenery so common along the Ohio is no more seen. The country, though broken into small hills, is comparatively level. The soil of West Tennessee is superior to that of East Tennessee, having more river alluvion in the former. The substrata are calcareous, and composed of secondary limestone. The rivers, though not flowing in such profound chasms as do those of Ky., have, nevertheless, deep channels and precipitous banks. It is this calcareous base which imparts such exuberant fertility to all soils where stone prevails. It is this fossil which enables us to solve a problem, otherwise of difficult solution; that is, the very great extremes of fertility often perceived in contiguous districts. In West Tennessee, as elsewhere, the beneficent quality of the calcareous admixture in its soil, produces the best effects on its agriculture. Cotton, the most valuable staple of the State, is here cultivated in great quantity.

A remark made in our view of Kentucky, applies with equal force to West Tennessee; that is, the fact that the best land is distant from the water courses. Bottom land, of similar specific quality with that on Ohio, and some of its confluents on the higher parts of the basin, is very rare on either the waters of Tennessee or Cumberland. The sharp abrupt ridges of the eastern and southeastern part of Ky., are succeeded in Lower Tennessee, by hills of a more conical form, and more gentle inclination.

Though less diversified in its exterior, than either Kentucky or East Tennessee, W. Tennessee is far from exhibiting a monotonous aspect, and very far from enjoying a uniform temperature. A very marked difference of seasons is perceptible between the valleys of Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, even where but little change of lat. exists. The winters near Nashville are so much more rigorous than those upon the waters of Duck and Buffaloe rivers as to excite much surprise in minds unaccustomed to connect prominent effects with their more latent causes. Those causes, in the present instance, are, however, sufficiently obvious. The ridge of hills which separates the two valleys, and shelters that of Tennessee from, and leaves that of Cumberland exposed to N. winds. As far as vegetable criteria can be adduced, the fact is established; the cotton plant succeeds much better on the waters of Lower Tennessee river, than on those of Cumberland, where soil and other circumstances are equal.

As in every instance which has reached my knowledge in the United States, the advantages of productive soil and lengthened summer, is purchased in Tennessee by a sacrifice to health. The immense slope of this State comprises, as I before observed, all the varieties of formation, from the most ancient transition to the most recent alluvion; it also presents every change of position, from the most salubrious to those equally exposed to the deleterious, combined effects of heat and moisture, to any comprised in the United States. It may be also noted amongst the most remarkable features of Tennessee, that its greatest comparative length is E. and W., and that it occupies the longest valley in that direction which exists E. of the Mississippi, in the United States.

The civil and political subdivisions of Tennessee were the following, with the result of the census in 1820 annexed.

Counties.	Pop.	Sq. ms.	To sq. mile.
Anderson	4,668	750	6
Bedford	16,012	875	18
Bledsoe	4,005	455	9
Blount	11,258	570	20
Campbell	4,244	420	13
Carroll	-	1,870	
Carter	4,835	561	8
Claiborne	5,608	400	14
Cocke	4,892	370	13
Davidson	20,154	620	32
Dickson	5,190	1,020	5
Dyer.			
Franklin	16,571	700	23
Gibson.			
Giles	12,568	600	21
Granger	7,651	360	14
Greene	11,324	700	16
Hamilton	821	470	2 nearly.
Hardeman.			
Hardin	1,462	660	2
Hawkins	10,949	680	16
Haywood.			
Henderson	-	1,440	
Henry	-	1,630	
Hickman	6,080	720	8
Humphries	4,067	750	5
Jackson	7,593	500	15
Jefferson	8,953	360	22
Knox	13,024	430	30
Lawrence	3,271	600	5
Lincoln	14,761	580	25
McMinn	1,623	520	3
McNairy.			
Madison	-	1,900	
Marion	3,888	580	6
Maury	22,141	870	25
Montgomery	12,219	700	17
Monroe	2,529	1,050	2¼
Morgan	1,676	750	2
Obien.			
Overton	7,128	660	11
Perry	2,384	1,060	2
Rhea	4,215	600	7
Roane	7,895	600	11
Robertson	9,938	600	16½
Rutherford	19,532	610	32
Sevier	4,772	660	7
Shelby	354	500	7.10
Smith	17,580	540	32
Stewart	8,397	620	13
Sullivan	7,015	600	11
Sumner	19,211	450	42
Tipton.			
Washington	9,557	540	17½
Wayne	2,459	480	5
Warren	10,348	800	13
Weakly.			
White	8,701	750	11
Williamson	20,640	660	31
Wilson	18 730	330	56
	422,813	36,540	11½

To the above aggregate amount of square miles included in the inhabited and appropriated parts of Tenn. may be added 1,260 sq. ms. yet unpurchased from the Cherokee Indians, and lying S. from the counties of Hamilton, McMinn, and Monroe, and N. from the N. boundary of Georgia. This will produce 37,800 square miles as the superfices of Tennessee, which falls about one-twelfth part below the actual area, but, deducting water surface, yields very nearly the arable land of the State.

Of the existing population of Tennessee, 2,737 are free blacks, and 79,157 are slaves; leaving a white population of 340,919.

The large counties of Henry, Carroll, Henderson, Madison, and Shelby, lie between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, and remain, Shelby excepted, either entirely uninhabited, or but very thinly settled.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	111,763
Free white females	104,112
Total whites	215,875
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed	1,317
Slaves	44,535
Total population in 1810	261,725

Population in 1820.

Free white males	173,400
Free white females	166,327
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed	52
Total whites	339,779
Free persons of color, males	1,501
Free persons of color, females	1,226
Slaves, males	39,747
Slaves, females	40,360
Total population in 1820	422,613

Of these:

Foreigners not naturalized	312.
Engaged in agriculture	101,919
Do manufactures	7,860
Do commerce	882

Pop. to the sq. mile, 15.

Progressive population.

In 1790	35,691
1800	105,602
1810	261,725
1820	422,613
1830	-
1840	829,147

The five following tables exhibit the distributive population of Tennessee by the census of 1840:

East Tennessee.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	21,201	19,715
5 to 10	17,082	16,341
10 to 15	14,111	13,496
15 to 20	10,855	11,339
20 to 30	15,917	16,840
30 to 40	9,294	9,822
40 to 50	5,958	6,168
50 to 60	4,048	3,898
60 to 70	2,324	2,181
70 to 80	1,056	957
80 to 90	354	292
90 to 100	49	51
100 and upwards	3	13
	102,352	101,019
		102,352
Total whites	-	203,371

TABLE—*Continued.*

Ages.	Free colored.		Slaves.	
	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.
0 to 10	395	364	3,436	3,259
10 to 24	296	271	3,295	3,134
24 to 36	138	181	1,414	1,583
36 to 55	151	189	866	1,095
55 to 100	107	120	286	398
100 and upwards	1	0	3	5
	1,088	1,086	9,300	9,414
		1,088		9,300
Total	-	2,174	-	18,714

SUMMARY.

Whites	203,371
Free colored	2,174
Slaves	18,714
Total	224,259

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	26
Do. 14 to 25	29
Do. above 25	23
Total do. deaf and dumb	78
Do. blind	94
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	33
Do. private charge	189
Do. total	222
Colored persons, free and slaves, who are—	
Deaf and dumb	8
Do. blind	16
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	17
Private charge	35
Total number of persons employed in—	
Mining	41
Agriculture	50,781
Commerce	553
Manufactures and trades	4,679
Navigation on the ocean	6
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	485
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services	372
Universities or colleges	5
Do. students in	280
Academies and grammar schools	24
Do. students in	882
Primary and common schools	262
Do. scholars in	5,894
Scholars at public charge	2,719
Total number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read and write	25,628

TABLE—*Continued.*

Ages.	Free colored.		Slaves.	
	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.
0 to 10	478	420	20,271	20,022
10 to 24	413	406	17,945	17,589
24 to 36	196	217	8,806	9,104
36 to 55	180	183	5,186	5,364
55 to 100	166	146	1,664	1,737
100 and upwards	5	8	15	26
	1,438	1,380	53,889	53,846
		1,438		53,889
Total	-	2,818	-	107,735

SUMMARY.

Whites	301,157
Free colored	2,818
Slaves	107,735
Total	411,710

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	26
Do. from 14 to 25	29
Do. above 25	23
Do. total deaf and dumb	78
Do. blind	94
White persons insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	49
Private charge	307
Deaf, blind, and insane colored persons—	
Deaf and dumb	44
Blind	53
Insane, &c., at private charge	67
Do. public do.	6
Number of persons employed in—	
Mining	56
Agriculture	129,360
Commerce	977
Manufactures and trades	10,409
Navigation on the ocean	49
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	1,032
Learned professions	1,032
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services	412
Universities or colleges	3
Students in do	232
Academies and grammar schools	80
Students in do.	3,156
Primary and common schools	448
Scholars in do.	12,716
Scholars at public charge	3,577
Number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write	23,464

Middle Tennessee.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	31,272	29,121
5 to 10	24,939	23,427
10 to 15	20,703	19,796
15 to 20	16,206	17,360
20 to 30	24,234	24,845
30 to 40	14,566	14,319
40 to 50	9,153	9,133
50 to 60	6,086	5,621
60 to 70	3,613	3,265
70 to 80	1,508	1,282
80 to 90	390	362
90 to 100	59	63
100 and upwards	15	13
	152,760	148,407
		152,750
Total whites	-	301,157

West Tennessee.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	14,609	13,848
5 to 10	11,800	11,245
10 to 15	9,675	9,045
15 to 20	7,157	7,276
20 to 30	10,941	10,413
30 to 40	7,471	6,446
40 to 50	4,958	3,887
50 to 60	2,621	2,108
60 to 70	1,203	1,020
70 to 80	475	378
80 to 90	111	78
90 to 100	7	13
100 and upwards	4	1
	70,833	65,767
		70,333
Total	-	136,099

TABLE—*Continued.*

Ages.	Free colored.		Slaves.	
	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.
0 to 10	100	97	10,408	10,414
10 to 24	63	65	9,643	9,633
24 to 36	38	47	4,848	4,948
36 to 55	48	84	2,611	2,622
55 to 100	21	19	767	697
100 and upwards	-	-	11	8
	270	262	28,288	28,322
		270		28,288
Total	-	532	-	56,610

SUMMARY.

Whites	136,099
Free colored	532
Slaves	56,610
Total	193,241

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	18
Do. from 14 to 25	15
Do. above 25	17
Do. blind	42
	92
Do. insane and idiots, at—	
Public charge	21
Private charge	100
	121
Colored persons, free and slaves, who are—	
Deaf and dumb	15
Do. blind	20
Do. insane and idiots, at—	
Public charge	22
Private charge	5
	62
All persons of the foregoing who are employed in—	
Mining	6
Agriculture	54,578
Commerce	657
Manufactures and trades	2,727
Navigation on the ocean-	
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	79
Universities or colleges-	
Academies and grammar schools	48
Do. students in	1,521
Primary and common schools	273
Do. scholars in	6,570
Number of scholars at public charge	811
Number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write.	

All Tennessee.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	67,182	62,684
5 to 10	53,821	51,013
10 to 15	44,489	42,327
15 to 20	34,218	35,965
20 to 30	51,112	51,907
30 to 40	31,323	30,597
40 to 50	19,369	19,188
50 to 60	12,735	11,535
60 to 70	7,140	6,465
70 to 80	3,039	2,617
80 to 90	855	732
90 to 100	109	126
100 and upwards	22	27
	325,434	315,180
		325,434
Total whites	-	640,614

TABLE—*Continued.*

Ages.	Free colored.		Slaves.	
	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.
0 to 10	973	881	34,115	33,705
10 to 24	772	742	30,883	30,356
24 to 36	372	445	15,068	15,636
36 to 55	379	367	8,665	9,021
55 to 100	294	285	2,717	2,832
100 and upwards	6	8	29	32
	2,796	2,728	91,477	91,582
		2,796		91,477
Total	-	5,524	-	183,059

SUMMARY.

Whites	640,614
Free colored	5,524
Slaves	183,059
Total	829,147

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	102
Do. from 14 to 25	93
Do. above 25	96
Do. total deaf and dumb	291
Do. blind	255
Insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	103
Private charge	596
Total insane and idiots	699
Colored persons in the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb	67
Blind	99
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Private charge	124
Public charge	28
All persons in the foregoing employed in—	
Mining	103
Agriculture	227,739
Commerce	2,217
Manufactures and trades	17,815
Navigation on the ocean	65
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	302
Learned professions	2,042
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services	895
Universities or colleges	8
Do. students in	492
Academies and grammar schools	132
Do. students in	5,539
Primary and common schools	983
Do. scholars in	25,090
Scholars at public charge	5,907
White persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write	58,531

Population of Tennessee by counties.

Counties.	Whites.		Free col. persons		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
EASTERN TENN.							
Campbell	2,931	2,900	27	27	127	137	6,149
Granger	4,719	4,802	61	73	468	449	10,572
Jefferson	5,338	5,324	63	69	607	675	12,076
Johnson	1,232	1,261	2	2	78	63	2,638
Washington	5,269	5,331	117	119	473	442	11,751
Blount	5,284	5,380	81	55	454	491	11,745
Carter	2,578	2,420	14	8	179	173	5,372
Marion	2,889	2,769	13	9	189	201	6,070
McMinn	5,751	5,699	14	14	579	662	12,719
Bradley	3,566	3,405	3	10	200	201	7,385
Sullivan	4,715	4,789	96	99	547	490	10,736

TABLE—*Continued.*

Counties.	Whites. Males.	Whites. Females.	Free col. persons. Males.	Free col. persons. Females.	Slaves. Males.	Slaves. Females.	Total.
EASTERN TENN.							
Meigs	2,271	2,227	5	7	139	145	4,794
Morgan	1,327	1,207	18	24	39	45	2,660
Cocke	3,139	3,060	81	78	307	327	6,992
Polk	1,648	1,601	11	6	167	137	3,570
Bledsoe	2,559	2,451	66	62	278	260	5,676
Claiborne	4,414	4,351	43	42	315	309	9,474
Rhea	1,821	1,759	13	15	178	199	3,985
Greene	7,475	7,444	74	77	497	509	16,076
Anderson	2,621	2,597	6	9	217	208	5,658
Knox	6,709	6,669	80	93	963	971	15,485
Hawkins	6,727	6,681	59	69	726	773	15,035
Monroe	5,535	5,590	32	35	452	412	12,056
Sevier	3,005	3,043	16	24	182	172	6,442
Hamilton	3,956	3,542	55	38	295	289	8,175
Roane	4,873	4,717	38	22	644	654	10,948
Total E. Tenn.	102352	101019	1088	1086	9,300	9,414	224259
MIDDLE TENN.							
Giles	7,354	7,071	21	18	3,512	3,518	21,494
Bedford	8,155	8,037	27	32	2,118	2,177	20,546
Sumner	7,592	7,299	144	124	3,671	3,615	22,445
Cannon	3,282	3,276	6	11	291	327	7,193
White	4,799	4,841	91	83	450	483	10,747
Coffee	3,626	3,431	12	10	509	596	8,184
Lawrence	3,248	3,122	8	8	346	389	7,121
Williamson	7,911	7,730	56	58	5,541	5,710	27,006
Humphreys	2,304	2,144	3	5	326	413	5,195
Dickson	2,689	2,681	13	4	879	808	7,074
Marshall	5,754	5,714	7	5	1,526	1,549	14,555
Hickman	3,579	3,641	10	9	641	738	8,618
Lincoln	8,626	8,591	28	27	2,036	2,185	21,493
Rutherford	7,664	7,378	81	82	4,472	4,600	24,280
De Kalb	2,775	2,623	6	5	213	246	5,868
Jackson	5,808	5,728	64	46	591	635	12,872
Smith	8,347	8,280	76	88	2,182	2,206	21,179
Maury	8,656	8,434	48	46	5,477	5,525	28,136
Robertson	5,039	4,938	17	17	1,938	1,862	13,801
Wilson	9,287	8,916	141	128	2,996	2,992	24,460
Overton	4,076	4,258	29	27	450	439	9,279
Wayne	3,632	3,519	13	12	273	256	7,705
Fendress	1,721	1,744	1	4	44	36	3,530
Warren	4,711	4,655	36	52	666	683	10,803
Davidson	9,162	8,295	357	347	6,227	6,121	30,509
Franklin	4,577	4,358	7	6	1,531	1,554	12,033
Montgomery	5,057	4,795	54	52	3,688	3,371	16,927
Stewart	3,319	2,998	79	74	1,305	812	8,587
Total M. Tenn	152750	148407	1438	1380	53,889	53,846	411710
WESTERN TENN.							
Benton	2,240	2,277	2	6	108	139	4,772
Carroll	5,163	4,951	18	12	1,059	1,159	12,362
Dyer	1,799	1,628	6	9	518	524	4,484
Fayette	5,565	5,008	22	21	5,458	5,427	21,501
Gibson	5,385	5,227	55	53	1,463	1,506	13,689
Hardiman	4,740	4,351	14	25	2,791	2,642	14,563
Hardin	3,778	3,609	19	13	407	419	8,245
Haywood	3,998	3,577	14	24	3,137	3,120	13,870
Henderson	5,088	4,823	5	5	955	999	11,875
Henry	5,725	5,489	10	5	1,813	1,864	14,906
Lauderdale	1,279	1,144	2	-	470	540	3,435
Madison	5,364	5,056	16	21	3,004	3,069	16,530
McNairy	4,349	4,240	14	19	364	399	9,385
Obion	2,178	2,041	3	5	306	281	4,814
Perry	3,445	3,268	5	3	362	336	7,419
Shelby	4,104	3,501	45	28	3,571	3,472	14,721
Tipton	1,960	1,677	18	13	1,612	1,520	6,800
Weakley	4,172	3,900	2	-	890	906	9 870
Total W. Tenn.	70,332	65,767	270	262	28,288	28,322	193241

SUMMARY.

East Tennessee	224,259
Middle Tennessee	411,710
West Tennessee	193,241
Total of Tennessee	829,210

Tensaw, river of Alabama.—See *Mississippi basin*.

Tensaw, river of La.; it is the drain of the inundated lands W. of the Mississippi river, in the parishes of Concordia and Washitau. It flows a little W. of S., and unites with Washitau, to form Black river, after a comparative course of about 120 ms.——Village, Baldwin co., Ala.

Ten-tcheou-fou, city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, with a good port. It is seated on the N. side of a peninsula of the Yellow sea, 200 ms. SE. of Peking. Lon. 115 50 E., lat. 35 20 N.

Tennesdadt, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, near the rivers of Seltenlein and Schambach, 5 ms. from Erfurt.

Tennis, town of Egypt, on an island in a lake of the same name, 28 ms. SE. of Damietta. Lon. 32 15 E., lat. 31 2 N.

Tenterden, corporate town of Eng., in Kent 24 ms. SW. of Canterbury, and 56 E. by S. of London. Lon. 0 35 E., lat. 51 12 N.

Tentugal, town of Portugal, in Beira, 8 ms. WNW. of Coimbra. Lon. 8 20. W. lat., 0 17 N.

Tepellene, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, situated on a river of the same name, which falls into the Adriatic nearly opposite Otranto, in Italy. The town stands on a rocky knoll, near the river, and is a large but mean village of about 500 ordinary houses, 100 ms. from Joanina. Tepelene was the birthplace of Ali Pasha.

Tepic, town of Mexico, in the intendency of Guadalaxara, 500 ms., NW. of the city of Mexico.

Teplitz, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, celebrated for its warm baths, 14 ms. WNW. of Leitmeritz.

Tequendama, Cataract of, near the city of Santa Fe de Bogota, in New Granada. This very remarkable fall occurs in a mountain stream of the chain between the two great branches of the Magdelena river. A plan of these falls, and admeasurement of its descent in feet, was sent, in 1790, to the king of Spain, by the Col. Commandant, Don Domingo Esquiaqui. The results, reduced to English feet, were:

First fall	32½
Second fall	253½
Third fall	581¼
Entire fall	867¼

See *Niagara Staubach*, and *Terni*.

Teramo, town of Naples, in Ambruzzo Ulteriore, at the confluence of the Viciola and Tordino, 10 ms. NW. of Atri, and 25 NE. of Aquileia. Lon. 13 39 E., lat. 42 37 N.

Terasso, decayed town of Turkey in Europe, in Caramania, formerly Tarsus, capital of Cilicia, and the birthplace of St. Paul. It is seated on the Mediterranean. Lon. 35 55 E., lat. 37 10 N.

Terasson, town of Fr., in the dep., of Dordogne seated on the Vesere, 20 ms. N., of Sarlat. Lon. 1 19 E., lat. 45 5 N.

Tercera, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It is very fertile, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Angra is the capital.

Terchiz or, *Terkiz*, town of Persia, in the province of Khorassan, 120 ms WNW. of Herat. Lon. 57 35 E. lat. 35 5 N.

Terga, town of Morocco, seated on the Ommirabi, 25 ms. from Azamor.

Tergovista, or *Tervio*, commercial town, capital of Wallachia. It has a fine palace, belonging to the Waywode, and is seated on the Jalonitz, 30 ms. NW. of Bucharest. Lon. 25 26 E., lat. 45 45 N.

Terki, town of Circassia, where a prince resides, dependent on the Russians. It is seated on a river of the same name, in a marshy place, one mile from the Caspian sea, and 125 E. of Teffliz. Lon. 47 50 E., lat. 43 22 N.

Termini, town of the N. coast of Sicily, in Val di Demona, with a strong castle. It is famous for its mineral waters, and has a fine aqueduct. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, in a territory abounding in corn, oil, and wine, 20 ms. SE. of Palermo. Lon. 13 44 E., lat. 38 5 N.

Termoli, or *Termini*, town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated near the sea, 70 ms. NE. of Naples. Lon. 15 20 E., lat. 41 59 N.

Ternate, island in the Indian ocean, the principal of the Moluccas. It is mountainous, but produces cloves and other fruits proper to the climate. It lies a little to the W. of Gilolo, and 100 ms. E. of Celebes. Lon. 129° E., lat. 1° N.

Ternavasso, town of Piedmont, 6 ms. NE. of Carmagnola, and 8 S. of Chieri.

Terneuse, town and fort of Flanders, on the W. branch of the Scheldt, called the Hondt. It is 8 ms. N. of Sas-van-Ghent, and 25 WNW. of Antwerp. Lon. 3 45 E., lat. 51 20 N.

Terni, ancient episcopal city of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto. The famous cataract of the river Velino, which falls from a precipice 300 feet high, is a mile from this city, which is seated on an island formed by the river Nera, on which account it was anciently called *Interamna*. Terni is the birthplace of Tacitus, the historian. It is 15 ms. S. by W. of Spoletto, and 40 N. of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E., lat. 42 34 N.

Ternova, town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria. It was formerly the seat of the princes of Bulgaria, and is seated on a mountain, near the Jenera, 88 ms. NW. of Adrianople, and 97 NE. of Sophia. Lon. 26 2 E., lat. 43 1 N.

Terracina, anciently called Anxur, a decayed town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It was the capital of the warlike Volsci, and the principal church was originally a temple of Jupiter. It is seated among orange and citron groves, near the sea, on the side of a mountain, 46 ms. SE. of Rome. Lon. 13 15 E., lat. 41 24 N.

Terra del Espiritu Santo, most western and largest island of the New Hebrides, in the South seas, being 40 leagues in circuit. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and in many places the cliffs rise directly from the sea. Lon. 165° E., lat. 16° S.

Terra del Fuego, under this name are comprehended several islands at the southern extremity of America. They take their name from a volcano on the largest of them. They are very barren and mountainous.

Terra di Lavora.—See *Lavora*.

Terra d'Otranto.—See *Otranto*.

Terra Firma, or *Tierra Firma*.—See *Colombia*, *New Granada*, &c.

Terra Firma proper, another name for the province of Darien, in America.—See *Darien*.

Terranova, town of Sicily, in Val di Nota. It belongs to the Duke of Monte Leone, and is seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 20 ms. ESE. of Alicata. Lon. 14 10 E., lat. 37 9 N.

Terra Nuova, ancient seaport, on the NE. coast of Sardinia, seated at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, 65 ms. NNE. of Sassari. Lon. 9 35 E., lat. 41 3 N.

Terre au Boeuf, an ancient outlet of the Mississippi, about 15 ms. below New Orleans.

Terre Haute, village and seat of justice, Vigo co., Ia., on the left bank of Wabash river, by post road 91 ms. SW. by W. from Indianapolis.

Terriata, or *Mango*, small village of Pegu, beautifully situated on a high commanding bank of the Irrawaddy river, and surrounded by groves of mango trees, from which it takes its name. Lon. 95 35 E., lat. 17 32 N.

Terridon, Lock, inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scot., in Ross-shire, between Gairlock and Applecross. It has many creeks and bays.

Terrouen, town of Fr., in the dep. of the straits of Calais, seated on the Lis, 9 ms. S. of St. Omer.

Terruel, town of Spain, in Arragon, in a large fertile plain, at the confluence of the Guadalquiver and Aldambra, 75 ms. SW. of Saragossa, and 112 E. of Madrid. Longitude 1° W., latitude 40 25 North.

Tervere, or *Veere*, town of Zealand, on the NE. coast of the Isle of Walcheren, with a good harbor and a fine arsenal, 4 ms. NE. of Middleburg. Lon. 3 42 E., lat. 51 56 N.

Teschen, town of Upper Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name, subject to Austria. It is surrounded on all sides by a morass, and seated near the source of the Vistula. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woolen stuffs, and Hungary wines; and make pretty good fire arms, and excellent beer. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1779, between Emperor Joseph II. and Frederick the Great of Prussia. It is 27 ms. SE. of Troppau, and 65 SW. of Cracow. Lon. 18 17 E., lat. 49 52 N.

Tesegdelt, town of Morocco proper, seated at the mouth of the Techubit. It is 200 ms. W. of Morocco.

Teshoo-Lomboo, an immense monastery of Thibet, the residence of the second Lama. It comprises about 400 apartments inhabited by monks, besides temples, mausoleums, and the palace of the Lama, 200 ms. SW. from Lassa. Lat. 27 50 N., lon. 89 30 E.

Tesino, river of Switzerland, which has its source in Mount St. Gothard, flows through the country of Grisons and the Lake Maggiore; then running through part of the Milanese, it washes Pavia, and a little after falls into the Po.

Teset, town of Zahara, which gives name to a district. It is 170 ms. S. of Morocco. Lon. 6 56 W., lat. 15 24 N.

Tessia, town of Austria, in the co. of Tyrol, 22 ms. NE. of Trent, and 24 SE. of Bolzano. Lon. 11 40 E., lat. 46 20 N.

Test, or *Tese*, river of Eng., which rises in the NW. of Hants, and passing Stockbridge and Rumsey, falls into the Bay of Southampton.

Tetbury, town of Eng., in Gloucestershire, 25

ms. ENE. of Bristol, and 99 W. of London. Lon. 1 8 W., lat. 51 36 N.

Teticaco, lake of Peru, in the audience of Lima, and province of Callao, above 200 ms. in circumference.

Tettnang, town of Suabia, capital of a lordship of the same name. It is 8 ms. N. of Lindau, and 18 ENE. of Constance. Lon. 9 50 E., lat. 47 46 North.

Tetuan, city of the kingdom of Fez, on the river Cus, 3 ms. from the Mediterranean, 21 S. of Gueta, and 108 N. by W. of Fez. Lon. 5 26 W., lat. 35 27 N. Tetuan of Fez, according to Hodgson, is derived from *Tetouan*, which, in the Berber language, means eyes or fountains of water.

Tevérone, river of Italy, the ancient Anio, which rises in the Appennines, 50 ms. above Tivoli.—See *Solfatara*.

Teviot, river of Scot., which rises in the mountains in the SW. of Roxburgshire, and, passing almost through the centre of that co., falls into the Tweed near Kelso.

Teviotdale.—See *Roxburgshire*.

Teurart, town of the kingdom of Fez, on a mountain, near the river Za.

Teuschnitz, town of Germany, in the circle of Francona, in the bishopric of Bamberg, 34 ms. NE. of Bamberg. Lon. 11 27 E., lat. 50 22 N.

Teusera, town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, divided into two parts by a river. It stands on the confines of Tunis, in a country abounding in dates. Lon. 10 16 E., lat. 31 29 N.

Teutonic Knights, a celebrated military order, formed in 1190, near St. John d'Acre, in Palestine. This order was not, indeed, purely military in its origin. Some merchants of Bremen and Lubec, who were with the army of Teutonic Crusaders compassionating the wretched condition of the sick and wounded soldiers, formed themselves into a charitable society, which was confirmed by a bull of Pope Celestin III., February 12th, 1191, under the title of "*Freres-Hospitaliers Teutoniques*," which might be rendered in English, *the Teutonic Charitable Brotherhood*. It soon became military, and, after expulsion from Palestine, turned their arms against the Pagans of Europe, conquered, and long possessed in full sovereignty Prussia, Livonia, Courland, Semigalia, and other provinces along the southern shore of the Baltic. The order still exists, but with little or no political power. The seat of the order is at Mariendel, in Franconia.

Tewkesbury, borough of Eng., in Gloucestershire, with a manufactory of cotton stockings, 102 ms. WNW. of London. Lon. 2 13 W., lat. 52° North.

Tewksbury, town, Middlesex co., Mass., on the S. side of the Merrimack, 20 ms. NW. from Boston. Pop. in 1820, 1,008.——Town, Hunterdon co., N. J. Pop. in 1820, 1,490.

Texas, former province of Mexico, in the Provincias Internas, bounded SW. by the Rio Grande del Norte, on the NE. by the United States, from the sources of Rio Grande to the mouth of Sabine, and SE. by the Gulf of Mexico. Length from the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte to its source, 1,200 ms. The breadth is very unequal, the province ending in a point to the NW., whilst from the mouth of Rio Grande to the NW. angle of Louisiana it is more than 550 ms. The whole may be considered as immense triangle, whose base is the general course of Rio Grande, and whose perpendicular would be a line drawn from the mouth of that river to the NW. angle of Louisiana; area, 240,000 sq. ms., extending from lat. 26° to 40° N. Texas exhibits a very great variety of climate; it is, however, comparatively a cold and dry country. Though intersected by a number of rivers, and checkered by some mountains, the general surface is level, and, except near the streams, in most part sterile.

The preceding discription applies rather to physical than political Texas. In the latter point of view, Texas, as laid down in Bradford's Atlas, is bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, SW. by Rio Grande del Norte, separating it from the Mexican provinces, NW. and W. by an indefinite limit, N. and NE. by Red river, and E. by Louisiana, from which it is separated by the Sabine river.

In latitude, it extends from the mouth of Rio Grande, 26° N., to Red river, flowing along the mean latitude of 34°. In longitude it extends from 16° to 24° W. of W. C., embracing 8° of lat. and 8° of lon. In its utmost extent, the area would embrace at least 160,000 sq. ms. The whole of Texas is comprised in the southwestern part of that vast inclined plain of North America which is terminated S. by the Gulf of Mexico. Though a dry country, comparatively, Texas is very well supplied by rivers. Commencing on the E., by the Sabine, that stream is followed in sequence by the Trinity, Brasos, Colorado, Vaca, Guadaloupe, Saint Antonio, Nueces, and Rio Grande del Norte. The sea coast, into which these rivers are discharged in a distance of about 350 ms., is indented by Sabine lake or bay, Matagorda bay, Aranesas, and numerous lesser bays and inlets, beside the mouths of the rivers, yet does not present a single haven admitting vessels of great draught.

For its extent, Texas, though possessing considerable tracts of good land, cannot be regarded as a fertile country; but, in regard to health, there are few if any other equal extents of the earth to which it can be compared. For its latitude and slight elevation above the ocean, it is a cold region—an effect produced by the almost constantly prevailing western winds, and from the dry, indeed arid surface, including much of Texas, New Mexico, and still wider spaces to the northwestward, and in the direction from which the aerial currents flow.

Of the existing population, political subdivisions, or towns of Texas, there is too scanty data extant to enable us to give even a general view. As placed on Bradford's Map of Texas, the principal towns stand:

Nacogdoches, between the Angeline and Atoyac branches of Netchez river, at N. lat. 31 48 and lon. 17 50 W. of W. C., and about 50 ms. westward of the crossing of Sabine, on the road from Nacogdoches, in Louisiana.

Franklin, between the Novbsots branch and main stream of Rio Brasos, about 140 ms. SW. by W. from Nacogdoches. N. lat. 30 48, lon. 19 24 W. of W. C.

Houston, between the Brasos and Trinity rivers, about 150 ms. southwestward of Nacogdoches, and 100 ms. a little E. of S. from Franklin, is the cap-

ital. Lat. 29 46 N., lon. 18 40 W. of Washington City.

Saint Antonio de Behar, on a branch of a river bearing the same name, 150 ms. SW. by W. from Franklin. N. lat. 29 20, and lon. 21 30 W. of Washington City.

Goliad, on St. Antonio river, 120 ms. below and SE. from the town of St. Antonio, at N. lat. 28 28, and lon. 20 5 W. W. C.

Other towns deserving notice may have risen, but our information is too scanty to justify even the insertion of their names. The settlements of any considerable extent are limited to about 150 ms, air measure, from the coast.

Texel, island of the kingdom of Holland, in N. Holland, separated from the continent by a narrow channel. It lies at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee, and is 11 ms. long by 2 wide.

Teya, river of Germany, which has its source near Teitsh, in Moravia, flows E. by Znaim, on the borders of Austria, and enters the Morava on the confines of Hungary.

Teyeise.—See *Teisse.*

Teyn, town of Bohemia, belonging to the archbishop of Prague, 52 ms. SW. of that city. Lon. 13 40 E., lat. 49 38 N.

Tezar, town of the kingdom of Fez, capital of the province of Cuzi, seated on a small river, 45 ms. E. of Fez. Lon. 4 15 W., lat. 33 40 N.

Tezcuco, city of Mexico, in the intendency of Mexico, formerly remarkable for its extensive cotton factories, which, from the rivalry of Queretaro, have greatly declined, It stands on the E. side of Lake Tezcuco, 20 ms. NE. from Mexico. Lon. W. C. 21 51 W., lat. 19 30 N. Pop. 5,000.

Tezcuco Lake.—See *Mexico, the city.*

Tezela, town of the kingdom of Algeirs, in Tremesen, with a castle, 15 ms. from Oran. Lon. 25' T., lat. 35 25 N.

Tezote, town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the point of a rock, 8 ms. from Melilla. Lon. 1 55 W., lat. 44 40 N.

Thainee, town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 120 ms. S. of Tunis. Lon. 10 13 E., lat. 34 50 North.

Thala, town of Northern Africa, which, says Hodgson, signifies "*a covered fountain.*" There is, in the mountains of Boojeiah, a village called Edthrarin, or Thala of the mountains, from either the number or peculiar character of its fountains.—*Hodgson.*

Thames, the finest river in Great Britain, which takes its rise from a copious spring, called Thames Head, 2 ms. SW. of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. At Oxford (in whose academic groves its poetical name of Isis has been so often invoked) it is joined by the Charwell, and, proceeding by Abingdon to Dorchester, it receives the Thames. Passing by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Surry, and Middlesex, it waters Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Staines, Chertsey, Kingston, and Brentwood, in its course to London; during which it receives the Kennet, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Brent, and Wandle. From London the river proceeds to Greenwich, Woolwich, Grays-Thurrock, Gravesend, and Leigh, into the German ocean, in which course it parts Essex from Kent, and receives the Lea, Roding, Darent, and Medway. The tide flows up the Thames as high as Kingston, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 ms. from the ocean, a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe. Though the Thames is said to be navigable 138 ms. above London Bridge, there are so many flats that in summer the navigation westward would be stopped were it not for a number of locks; but the first lock is 52 ms. above that bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted, in some places, to shorten the navigation; there is one near Lechlade, and another a mile from Abingdon. A still more important undertaking was effected in 1789—the junction of this river with the Severn. A canal has been made from the Severn to Stroud, which canal is now continued to Lechlade, where it joins the Thames, a distance of above 30 miles. A communication between this river and the Trent and Mersey has likewise been effected, by a canal from Oxford to Coventry, and another canal extends from this, at Braunston, to the Thames at Brentford, called the grand junction canal.

Thames, river of Ct., formed of two principal branches, the Shetucket and the Norwich, or Little river, which have their junction at Norwich. From this place the Thames is navigable 15 miles to Long Island sound, which it enters below New London.

Thames, river of U. Canada, formerly called La Tranche, rises in the Chippewa country, and, running SW., washes the cos. of York, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Kent, and disembogues itself into Lake St. Clair, above Detroit; it is a river of considerable extent, without falls. From its upper branches it communicates by small portages with Lake Huron and Grand river; the site of Oxford is on its upper fork, and that intended for Dorchester on its middle fork; London on the main, and Chatham on its lower fork. It is a fine inland canal, and capable of being highly improved. The lands on its banks are extremely fertile. About the mouth of this river are large extensive marshes, or natural meadows, which, with the exception of small tracts of woodland on the banks of the river, and a few woody islands, extend about 12 ms. up the country, and about 4 or 5 ms. in depth, affording hay sufficient for a numerous settlement.

Thamsbruck, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the river Unstrut, 3 ms. N. of Langensalza.

Thanet, island of Eng., comprising the E. angle of Kent, being separated from the main land by the two branches of the Stour. It produces much corn, and the S. part is a rich tract of marsh land. It contains the towns of Margate and Ramsgate, and several villages.

Thanhausen, town of Suabia, on the river Mindel, 14 ms. N. of Mindelheim.

Thasos, island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Macedonia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Contessa. It is 12 ms. long and 8 broad, and abounds in all the necessaries of life. The fruits and wine are very delicate, and there are mines of gold and silver, beside quarries of fine marble. The chief town, of the same name, has a harbor frequented by merchants. Lon. 24 82 E., lat. 40 59 N.

Thavlia, ancient *Thebes*, as the modern Greeks

pronounce the name of this place. Few places have undergone more vicisitudes than Thebes. In the flourishing ages of Greece it was the counterpoise between Athens and Sparta, and under Epaminondas become for a short period arbitress of Greece. Destroyed by the Macedonians, Thebes gradually recovered, but experienced the effects of Roman vengeance from Sylla. This misfortune completed its ruin, having never since recovered any considerable magnitude. It is now a poor village of 500 houses, mostly of wood, and principally inhabited by Turks. The vicinity of Thebes is thus described by Hobhouse: "A person standing on a small hill, which is a few paces to the south of the modern city of Thebes, has the following view of the surrounding country: from immediately beyond the town, to the east, the ground rises into bare, rugged inequalities, not high enough to be called hills, beyond which there is a plain, well cultivated, called the plain of Scimitari, (anciently that of Tanagra,) bounded by the strait of Negropont to the E., and to the S. by the Attic mountains, now called Ozea, and a ridge of mount Elatias or Citheron. To the S. the ground rises by a gentle ascent, and then falls into another large plain bounded by Cithaeron, and, stretching to the SW. through this plain, as well as that of Scimitari, runs a river, now without a name, but formerly the Æsopus. The ruins of Platæa are to be seen about 6 ms. to the SW. of Thebes, near a village called Cocli. To the W. is the flat plain of Thebes, and far off beyond Livadia, to the SW., is seen the mountain Zagari, the ancient Helicon. To the NW. the Theban plain is separated from the flats overflowed by the lake by a stony hill, not very high, at 7 or 8 miles from the town. In this direction the river is terminated by the snowy summits of Parnassus. To the N. and to the NE., in which direction there is a road to the town of Negropont, there is an uneven plain, washed by a river which flows not far from Thebes. This is terminated by mountains once called Plous and Messapius. The eastern extremity of the latter is bounded by the strait to the N. of Euripus. Besides some others of note, Thebes gave birth to Pindar, Pelopidas, and Epaminondas. Bœotia was not, however, considered as prolific in genius by the ancient Greeks.

Thaxted, town of Eng., in Essex, near the source of the Chelmur, 20 ms. N. by W. of Chelmsford, and 44 NNE. of London.

Theaki, island in the Mediterranean sea, 24 ms. long and 7 broad, separated from the NE. part of that of Cefalonia by a narrow channel It is the ancient Ithaca, celebrated as the birth-place and kingdom of Ulysses. The chief town is Valthi, which has a spacious harbor. Lon. 20 40 E., lat. 38 25 N.

Theakiki.—See *Kunkehee.*

Thebaid, country of Upper Egypt, now called *Said.* It is the least fertile and the thinnest of people of any province in Egypt, being full of deserts; now inhabited by Arabs, who are robbers by profession.

Thebes, ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt. It was celebrated for having 100 gates; and there are many tombs and magnificent remains of antiquity. Three villages, named Carnack, Luxor, and Gournou, are seated among its ruins, which are hence called the antiquities of Carnack and Luxor.

Thebes, Thebais. Hodgson derives these names from the Berber, or rather regards the Berber and ancient Egyptian languages as identical. "In that idiom (Berber) thebais, or thebaish signifies the breast of a woman *mamma.*

Thegarthy, Thegerh, Tegart, Tugart, all, according to Hodgson, signifying in the Berber language a garden or cultivated ground, is certainly, if correctly, derived a most curious instance of similarity with both the words earth and garden in the English language.

Themar, town of Franconia, in the co. of Henneberg, near the river Werra, 10 ms. SE. of Meinungen.

Thena, or Thenar, (*Plin.*, *Strabo*, *Ptol.*, &c.,) appears evidently derived from the Berber word tene, dates; it is well known that this fruit abounds in N. Africa.

Thengen, town of Suabia, capital of a princely co. of the same name, in the landgravate of Neilenburg. It is situated on the Hegan, 8 ms. N. of Schaffhausen.

Theodocia.—See *Caffa.*

Theomorphism.—See *Schamanism.*

Theresa, village, Jefferson co., N. Y., on Black river branch of Oswegatchie, on the road from Sackett's Harbor to Ogdensburg, 25 ms. NE. from the former, and 40 SW. from the latter place.

Thermia, island of the Archipelago, S. of the island of Zia, and near the Gulf of Engia, 12 ms. long and 5 broad. The soil is good and well cultivated; and it has a great deal of silk. The principal town, of the same name, is the residence of a Greek bishop. Lon. 24 50 E., lat. 37 31 N.

Thessalon, river of U. C., runs into Lake Huron a little to the eastward of Muddy lake on the N. shore.

Thessaly.—See *Janna.*

Thetford, borough of Eng., in Norfolk. It has a considerable manufacture of woolen cloth and paper. The spring assizes for the co. are held here. It is 50 ms. NE. of London. Lon. 50′ E., lat. 52 28 N.——Village, Orange co., Vt., on Connecticut river, 12 ms. N. from Dartmouth, in N. H. Pop about 2,000.

Theux, village, 3 ms. NW. of Spa, in the bishopric of Liege.

Thian-Chan-Pelou.—See *Asia*, p. 88.

Thibet, Thebet, or Tobbat, a name known to the Arabians and Persians is unknown in the country itself. It is supposed to be a corruption of the Thibetian words *Ten-boot*, "kingdom of Boot." The Chinese call it *Dshan;* the Mongols, Baran-*Tala*, "the country on the right."

Under the name of Thibet, European geographers comprehend those elevated and wide-spread regions which lie N. from Hindoostan, E. of Great Bucharia, S. from Little Bucharia, SW. from Tangoot, to the W. of China, and SW. from the Birman empire. Thibet extends from lat. 26° to 38° N. The southern boundary is generally formed by the Himmalaya, and the northern by the Moo's-Tag chain. The interior is very imperfectly known, and really the outlines are indefinite. The whole country, as far as we

know of its topography, is a congeries of mountains with intervening valleys or very elevated table lands.

The Hoan-Ho and the Kian-Ku, rise on the eastern border of Thibet, and, flowing eastward, enter the Pacific ocean after an immense course through China. The great river of Cambodia derives its sources from southeastern Thibet, from whence, pursuing a SSE. course of upwards of 2,000 ms., it falls into the Chinese sea N. lat. 10°. The Irrawaddy, the May-Kian of Laos, and the Noo-Kian are also amongst the vast streams which roll their volumes from the cold plateau of Thibet, but the most remarkable river of Thibet, is the Burhampooter or Bramapootra, "the river Brahma." Rising in the same frozen and rocky region with the Indus and Ganges the Sanpoo, or higher Bramapootra, pursues a SE. course of 1,000 ms., through Thibet and Assam, passing Lassa, the capital of the former, and turning in the latter to SW., finally joins the Ganges and enters the Bay of Bengal.

Of the known lakes of Thibet, those of Terkiri and Yambro are the principal.

The seasons of Thibet are peculiarly regular. The spring, from March to May, is changeable; the rainy season lasts from June to September, during this period the rains are incessant and copious, the rivers are swelled, and carry their inundations to the far distant countries of China, Cambodia, Siam, Burmah, and Bengal. The rainy is followed by the winter season. The latter continues from October to March clear and serene, with cold exceeding that of any part of Europe. The air is dry and piercing, and as low as 26° vies in intensity of cold with that of the Alps in the parallel of 46°. As might be expected, where every other circumstance is alike, the climate becomes more mild advancing S.; but, from from its great elevation, Thibet may be viewed as a country virtually extending from lat. 45° to 58°. Travellers represent the vegetable productions as much the same with Europe; and a similar remark may be made in respect to animals, though some species of the latter are found in Thibet not known in Europe; such are the musk animal, and the yak or grunting ox. Iron and copper are its most abundant minerals, though gold, lead, quicksilver, and rock salt, are found in various situations.

Without including kingdoms and provinces little known, and rendered doubly uncertain from a mixture of Chinese, Mongolian, and Thibetian names, we may consider Thibet as subdivided into three natural sections—Great Thibet, Little Thibet, and Bootan. Little Thibet, lying to the west from Great Thibet, is drained by the NE. branches of the Indus, and not, as was formerly supposed, by those of the Ganges.

In general terms, the features of all Thibet may be described as rude, but if it is poor in the productions of nature, it is rich in superstition. It is the "*Sacred Land*" of central Asia. Near Lassa resides the earthly vicegerent, the Dalai-Lama. The superstitions of central Asia are divided into three sub-systems—Schamanism, Braminism, and Lamaism. The Schaman is probably the most ancient, and certainly the most extensively professed of any religious system ever known on this planet. Though expelled from and supplanted by the Bramins in Hindoostan, the Schaman priests are spiritual leaders or drivers from Malacca to the Frozen ocean. The empire of China is now politically at the head of this religious system, and, possessing Thibet, is master of the person of its Hierarch, the Dalai-Lama. In fact, the present emperors of China stand in a similar relation to the Lama of Thibet which the German emperors of the middle ages did and really continue to do with the Roman pontiffs.

Theil, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, on the Waal. Lat. 51 56 N., lon. 5 16 E.

Thielt, town of Flanders, in the Chatellany of Courtray.

Thiers, town of France, in the dep. of Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne, famous for its statuary, hardware, and cutlery. It is seated on the side of a hill, 22 miles E. of Clermont, and 220 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3 38 E., lat. 45 15 N.

Thionville, town of France, in the department of Moselle, over which is a bridge, 14 miles N. of Metz, and 195 NE. of Paris. Lon. 6 15 E., lat. 49 21 N.

Thirsk, or *Thursk*, borough of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 20 ms. NW. of York, and 230 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 16 W., lat. 54 15 N.

Thive, or *Thebes*, celebrated city of Livadia, seated between two rivers, 20 ms. NW. of Athens, and 280 SW. of Constantinople. Lon. 23 40 E., lat. 38 17 N.

Thoissel, town of Fr., in the dep. of Ain, with a handsome college. It is seated in a fertile country, near the Saone and Chalerone, 10 ms. N. of Trevoux, and 200 SE. of Paris. Lon. 4 50 E., lot. 46 13 N.

Thomas, St., Island of Africa, lying under the equator in 8° E. longitude. It was discovered in 1429, and is almost round, about 30 ms. in diameter. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of sugar canes.——One of the Virgin islands, in the West Indies, with a harbor, a town, and a fort, 15 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Danes. Lon. 64 51 W., lat. 18 21 N.——Archiepiscopal town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, subject to the Portuguese, and 3 miles from Madras. Lon. 80 25 E., lat. 13 2 N.——Town of Colombia, in Guiana, seated on the Orinoco. Lon. 63 30 W., lat. 7 6 N.

Thomaston, town, Lincoln county, Maine, situated on the W. side of Penobscot bay, 7 miles S. of Camden, the same distance E. of Warren, and 43 NE. of Wiscasset. This place has been rendered remarkable from the almost incredible quantity of lime and marble there produced. Pop. in 1820, 2,551; and in 1840, 6,227.

Thomdamm, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg, situated on the Elbe, 25 miles SE. of Lauenburg, and 58 SE. of Hamburg. Lon. 11 5 E., lat. 53 10 N.

Thomond, county of Ireland, also called *Clare*; which see.

Thompson, town, Windham co., Connecticut, in the NE. angle of the State, and adjoining Rhode Island and Massachusetts.——Tp., Sullivan co., N. Y., on Neversink creek, 34 miles NW. by W.

from Newburg.——Tp., Sandusky county, Ohio. ——Tp., Delaware county, Ohio, W. from Scioto river.——One of the eastern townships of Geauga county, Ohio.——Post office, Fairfield co., South Carolina, 25 miles from Columbia.

Thompson's Creek, creek, Louisiana, in New Feliciana, rises in the SE. corner of Wilkinson county, flows S., and falls into the Mississippi river opposite Point Coupee, after a course of 25 ms.

Thompson's Cross Roads, post office, Perry co., Pennsylvania, 28 miles NW. from Harrisburg. ——Post office, Louisa co., Virginia, 60 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Thompson's Store, post office, 33 miles from Richmond.

Thompson's Tan Yard, York district, South Carolina, by post road 91 miles N. from Columbia.

Thompsontown, village, Mifflin co., Pennsylvania, on the left bank of the W. branch of Susquehannah river, 10 ms. by land below Mifflin.

Thompsonville, village, Culpeper county, Virginia, by post road 90 miles SW. from Washington city.——Village, Chesterfield district, South Carolina, 57 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Thonon, town of Savoy, capital of Chablais, with a palace and several convents. It is seated on the Lake of Geneva, at the mouth of the river Drama, 13 ms. SW. of Lausanne, and 16 NE. of Geneva. Lon. 6 44 E., lat. 46 19 N.

Thorn, or *Thoren*, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, 7 ms. SW. of Ruremonde.

Thorn, city of western Prussia, formerly a Hanseatic town, on the Vistula, over which is a remarkable bridge, 67 miles S. of Dantzic, and 105 NW. of Warsaw. Lon. 18 42 E., lat. 55 6 N. ——Town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in a marshy soil, near the river Don, 10 miles NE. of Doncaster, and 167 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 2 W., lat. 53 39 N.——Tp. in the NW. corner of Perry county, Ohio, in which is situated the town of Thornville. Pop. in 1820, 1,031.

Thornsburg, small village in Spottsylvania co., Va., lying on the NE. side of Mattapony river, 18 miles S. of Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock, and 74 from Washington.

Thornbury, town of England, in Gloucestershire, 24 miles SW. of Gloucester.——Small tp., Delaware co., Pa., situated on Chester creek, between Egmont and Birmingham, 18 miles WSW. of Philadelphia.

Thorney, village of England, in Cambridgeshire, 6 miles NE. of Peterborough.——Small island, in a bay of the English channel, near the coast of Sussex, with a village of the same name, at the mouth of the Levant, 7 ms. SW. of Chichester.

Thornhill, town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, where fairs are held, chiefly for woolen yarn and coarse woolen stuffs. It is situated on an elevated plain, on the E. side of the river Nith, 15 ms. N. by W. of Dumfries.

Thornton, town, Grafton county, New Hampshire, 48 miles N. from Concord. Pop. in 1810, 794; in 1820, 857.

Thornton's Ferry, post office, Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, by post road 50 miles from Concord.

Thornton's Gap, in the Blue Ridge, post office, Culpeper county, Va., 50 ms. NW. by W. from Fredericksburg.

Thornton's River, SW. branch of the Rappahannock, rising in the Blue Ridge, near Thornton's Gap, and flows nearly E. through Culpeper co., Va., into the Rappahannock.

Thornville, village in the NW. angle of Perry county, Ohio, 35 miles a little S. of E. from Columbus.

"Thot, or Thoth." This god, according to Hodgson, was the Egyptian Hermes, or Mercury. *Theut*, *thut*, or *thot*, in the Berber language, signifies the eye.

Thouars, considerable town of Fr., in the dep. of two Sevres, and late province of Poitou. It is seated on a hill, by the river Thoue, 32 ms. SE. of Angers, and 162 SW. of Paris. Lon. 0 15 W., lat. 46 59 N.

Thrapston, town of England, in Northamptonshire, on the Nen, over which is a bridge, 7 miles N. of Higham-Ferrers, and 75 NNW. of London. Lon. 0 36 W., lat. 52 26 N.

Three Springs, post office, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, by post road 84 miles from Harrisburg.

Three Hills Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific ocean, lying to the south of Mallicollo.

Three Sisters.—See *Kuriles*.

Throopsville, Cayuga county, New York —See *Troupsville*.

Thuin, town of Hainault, on the Sambre, 8 ms. SW. of Charleroy, and 15 SE. of Mons. Lon. 4 22 E., lat. 50 21 N.

Thule.—See *Fula*.

Thule, Southern.—See *Sandwich Land*.

Thun, lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 5 leagues long and 1 broad. Its borders are richly variegated, and covered with numerous villages, and the river Aar passes through it.——Town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. It is seated on the NW. extremity of this lake, where the river Aar issues from it, partly in a small island and partly on a hill, 15 miles. SSE. of Bern. Lon. 7 20 E., lat. 46 45 N.

Thunder Bay, bay, 9 ms. broad, at the NW. corner of Lake Huron, in North America. It receives this name from the supposed continual thunder that is heard there.

Thunes.—See *Tunis*.

Thur, river of Switzerland, which has its source in the S. part of the county of Toggenburg, and enters the Rhine 7 ms. SSW. Schaffhausen.

Thurgau, formerly a bailiwick, now a canton, of Switzerland, which lies along the river Thur, bounded on the E. and N. by the lake, town, and bishopric of Constance, on the S. by the territory of the abbot of St. Gallen, and on the W. by the canton of Zurich. Frauenfield is the capital.

Thuringia, formerly a landgravate of Germany, in Upper Saxony, bounded on the E. by Misnia, on the S. by Franconia, on the W. by Hesse, and on the N. by the duchy of Brunswick and the principality of Anhalt.

Thurman, now *Athol*, town, Warren co., N. Y., 75 ms. N. of Albany. Pop. in 1810, 1,330; and in 1820, 570.

Thurso, borough of Scotland, in Caithnesshire, at the mouth of the river Thurso, on the W.

side of Dunnet bay. It has a considerable trade, and a manufacture of woelen and linen cloth; and salmon fisheries employ a number of hands. Lon. 3 16 W., lat. 58 36 N.

Tiagar, town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 50 ms. WSW. of Pondicherry, and 75 S. of Arcot. Lon. 79° E.. lat. 11 25 N.

Tiano, town of Naples, in Terri di Lavora. It is 15 ms. NW. of Capua. Lon. 14 8 E., lat. 41 14 N.

Tiber, river in Italy, which rises in the Appennines, in the Florentino. It passes into the Ecclesiastical State, washes Borgo, St. Sepulcro, Citta-di-Castella, Orto, and Rome, 10 ms. from which it falls into the Mediterranean sea, between Ostia and Porto. Tivere is its modern name.

Tiburoon, cape, at the most westerly extremity of the island of St. Domingo.

Ticarte.—See *Tecort.*

Tickill, town of Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 5 ms. S. of Doncaster. Lon. 1 11 W., lat. 52 27 N.

Tickely, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the circle of Cicacole, 30 ms. NE. of Cicacole, and 70 SW. of Ganjam. Lon. 84 30 E., lat. 43 50 N.

Ticonderoga, village, Essex co., N. Y., built by the French in 1756 on the narrow passage or communicatiou between the Lakes George and Champlain. It is 110 ms. S. of Montreal, and 185 N. of New York. Lon. 73 25 W., lat. 43 45 N.

Tiddenham, village of Eng., in Gloucestershire, 7 ms. S. of Colford.

Tideswell, town of Eng., in Derbyshire, on the S. confines of the Peak, 22 ms. NW. of Derby, and 158 NNW. of London. Lon. 1 46 W., lat. 53 15 N.

Tidor, one of the Molucca islands, in the East Indies, lying to the E. of Gilolo, and to the S. of Ternate. It is 17 ms. in circumference, and produces cloves and flax. The Dutch are masters of the island, though it has a king of its own. The woods and the rocks that surround it render it a place of defence. Lon. 126° E., lat 0 50 N.

Tiel.—See *Thiel.*

Tiengen, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, situated on the Wutach, 29 ms. E. of Basle, and 36 W. of Constance. Lon. 8 5 E., lat. 47 40 N.

Tierra del Espirtu Santo.—See *Terra del Espirtu Santo.*

Tierra del Fuego.—See *Terra del Fuego.*

Tiffin, village, Seneca co., O., about 100 ms. N. from Columbus.

Tiffin's river, or *Bean creek*, rises in the State of Michigan, heading with the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan and the river Raisin of Lake Erie, flows S., enters Ohio, crossing Henry, and falls into Maumee 1¼ mile above Fort Defiance, in the SE. corner of Williams co. It is navigable for boats into Michigan, 70 or 80 ms. above its mouth. Channel very circuitous. The land watered by this stream is of the first-rate quality, timbered with liriodendron tulipifera, various species of oak, lin, elen, black and white walnut, sugar maple, &c.

Tiffin, tp., Adams co., O. Pop. 1820, 1,028.

Tigre.—See *Africa*, p. 10.

Tigris, river of Turkey, in Asia, which has its source near that of the Euphrates, in the mountain of Tchilder, in Turcomania; afterwards, it separates Diarbeck from Erzerum, and Khusistan from Irac Arabia, and, uniting the Euphrates, falls into the gulf of Persia, under the name of Schatal-Arab. This river passes by Diarbekar, Gezira, Mousal, Bagdad, and Bussorah. The Tigris derives its name from the rapidity of its current; it was called Tigo in the Median language, *Diglito* in Arabic, and Hiddekel in Hebrew—all of which terms signify "the flight of an arrow." Though the Euphrates has the longest course, some travellers seem to suppose that in volume the Tigris equals or excels its rival. Taken together, these two rivers would, to a civilized and commercial nation, afford noble and extensive lines of intercourse.

Tilbury, East, village of Eng., in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames, E. of Tilbury Fort.

Tilbury, West, village of Eng., in Essex, situated on the Thames, N. of Tilbury Fort.

Tilbury, fort of Eng, in Essex, on the Thames, opposite to Gravesend, a regular fortification, which may be termed the key of London. It is 28 ms. E. by S. of London.

Tillieres, town of Fr., in the dep. of Evere, and late province of Normandy, 6 ms. NE. of Verneuil, and 12 W. of Dreux. Lon. 1 3 E., lat. 48 46 N.

Tilsit, town of Prussia, in Lithuania, with a considerable trade in linseed, butter, and other articles. It is situated on the Memel, 50 ms. NE. of Koningsberg, and 95 SSW. of Mittau. Lon. 22 8 E., lat. 55 8 N.

Timana, town of Terra Firma, in Popayan, capital of a territory of the same name, which abounds in fruits and pastures. It is seated on a river, 130 ms. ESE. of Popayan. Lon. 73 55 W., lat. 1 3 N.

Timballier, bay at the mouth of Lafourche, in La. This bay is about 30 ms. in length, and from 3 to 8 wide. The adjacent islands and shore are low grassy or sandy flats.

Timerycotta, town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Golconda, 64 ms. SE. of Hydrabad, and 95 W. of Masulipatam. Lon. 79 26 E., lat. 15 20 N.

Timor, island in the Indian ocean, between Celebes and New Holland. It is 150 ms. long and 37 broad, and abounds in sandal wood, wax, and honey. The Dutch have a fort here. Lon. of the SW. point 123 59 E., lat. 10 23 S.

Tina, town of Turkey, in Europe, in Bosnia, on the river Tis, 37 ms. NW. of Spalatro. Lon. 17 9 E., lat. 44 28 N.

Tina, or *Tinos*, the ancient Tenos, and island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the W. of Nicaria. It is 17 ms. long and 8 broad. The fortress stands on a rock; Nicoli is the principal town. Lon. 25 24 E,, lat. 37 30 N.

Tindelsville, village, Montgomery co., N. C., on the right bank of Yadkin river, 90 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

Tineveily.—See *Palamcotta.*

Tinian, island of the Pacific ocean, one of the Ladrones, 12 ms. in length and 6 in breadth.

Tinicum, island, creek, and town, Bucks co., Pa. The town is on the Delaware river, between

Plumstead and Noxamixon, 25 ms. NW. from Trenton, in N. J., and 38 ms. a little E. of N. from Philadelphia. Pop. 1820, 1,249.——Tp., Delaware co., Pa. It lies on the Delaware, below the mouth of Darby creek, about 6 ms. from Philadelphia, and consists principally of grazing farms.

Tinmouth, seaport of Eng., in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Tyne, 9 ms. E. of Newcastle. Here ships take in their loading of coal and of goods brought from Newcastle. Lon. 1 6 W., lat. 55 6 N.——Town, Vt., in Rutland co., 15 ms. S. of Rutland, and 26 N. of Bennington. Pop. about 1,200.

Tinos.—See *Tina.*

Tintagel, village of Eng., in Cornwall. Here are the remains of a remarkable fortification, called King Arthur's Castle.

Tinto, river of Spain, which has its source in the province of Seville, and its name from its waters, which are tinged of a yellow color. Near its spring it has a petrifying quality, no trees or plants growing on its banks. It falls into the Atlantic about 18 ms. below Niebla.

Tinzeda, town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid. It is seated on a river of the same name, in a country fertile in dates and barley, and abounding in indigo. Lon. 6 13 W., lat. 27 30 N.

Tinzulie, strong town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, seated on the river Dras. Lon. 5 43 W., lat. 28 15 N.

Tioga, or *Chemung*, river of N. Y. and Pa., formed of three branches of Tioga proper, Canisteo, and Chemung. It is the northwestern branch of Susquehannah, which it joins at Tioga point, in Pa., after a comparative course of about 80 ms.

Tioga, co. of N. Y., bounded by Bradford co., Pa., S., Steuben co., N. Y., W., Tompkins N., and Broome E. Length 36 ms., mean width 28; area about 1,000 sq. ms. Surface hilly, but in a peculiar degree well watered. The main branch of Susquehannah crosses its SE. angle. Its SW. is in a similar manner traversed by Tioga river. Cayuga and a number of other large creeks drain the central parts, and flow S. into the Susquehannah and Tioga rivers. The northern side of the county is drained by creeks falling into Seneca and Cayuga lakes. By the channel of Newtown creek, along the western side of Tioga, a canal has been projected, to connect the Susquehannah and St. Lawrence basins. Chief towns, Owego, Newtown, Spencer, and Smithsborough. Pop. in 1840, 20,527. Central lat. 42 12 N., lon. W. C. 0 30 E.

Tioga, town in Tioga co., N. Y., on Susquehannah river, 10 miles below Owego. Pop. in 1820, 1,816.

Tioga, co. of Pa., bounded by Steuben co., N. Y., N., Bradford, Pa., E., Lycoming SE. and E., and Potter W. Length 36 ms., breadth 31; area 1,108 sq. ms. Surface broken, and soil of middling quality. The main southern branch of Tioga river rises in the SE. angle, and traverses this county, flowing N. into N. Y. Its SW. angle is drained by the sources of Pine creek. Chief town, Wellsborough. Pop. 1840, 3,371.

Tioga, town, Tioga co., Pa., on Tioga river, 10 ms. NE. from Wellsborough. Pop. in 1810, 803; in 1820, 246.

Tioughnioga, western branch of Chenango river, rises in Onondaga and Courtland cos., N. Y., and flowing SE., joins Chenango river at the village of Chenango, on the W. border of Broome co., after a comparative course of 50 ms.

Tiperah, or *Tiprah*, kingdom of Asia, lying to the E. of Hindoostan proper.

Tipitapa, river or strait, uniting the Lakes Nicaragua and Managua, or Leon, in the province of Nicaragua, Central America. "The river Tipitapa has been represented as navigable the whole length for the largest ships; but no survey was ever made until Mr. Bailey's, according to which it is 30 ms. in length. Above Lake Nicaragua, for 24 ms., the water is from 1 to 3 fathoms in depth; above this there are rapids, and, at the distance of 4½ ms., a fall of 13 feet. The whole rise within the 6 ms. is 28¾ feet." The Lake Managua is about 45 ms. long and 100 in circumference. "There is not," says Stephens, "a single stream on the contemplated line of the canal from this lake to the Pacific, and it would be necessary for this lake to furnish the whole supply of water for communication with both oceans."—See *Nicaragua province.* N. lat. 12 30 passes over Lake Leon.

Tippecanoe, one of the northern branches of Wabash, Ia.

Tipperary, co. of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 60 ms. long and 40 broad, bounded on the N. by King's co., on the E. by Queen's co. and Kilkenny, on the S. by Waterford, and on the W. by Galway, Clare, Limerick, and Cork. Cashel is the capital.

Tipperary, town of Ireland, in the co. of the same name, 9 ms. SSW. of Cashel.

Tipton, co. of Ten., bounded by the Mississippi river W., Shelby co. S., Fayette SE., Haywood E., and Lauderdale N. Length from E. to W. 28 ms., mean width from N. to S. 14; area 400 sq. ms. The Mississippi river in front of this county is very winding, but general course about SW. Chief town, Covington. Pop. in 1840, 6,800.

Tipton, C. H. and town, Tipton co., Ten., by post road 240 ms. from Murfreesborough.

Tirano, town of the country of the Grisons, capital of the Upper Terzero. It is 17 ms. SW. of Bormio. Lon. 9 46 E., lat. 46 12 N.

Tiree, one of the Hebrides, or Western islands of Scotland, lying to the SW. of Col. It is a small, rich island, and noted for its marble quarry, and a handsome breed of little horses.

Tireh, town of Turkey, in the Asiatic province of Natolia, situated on the Meander, 32 ms. SSE. of Smyrna. Lon. 27 30 E., lat. 28 10 N.

Tirlemont, village of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, formerly one of the most considerable places in that duchy, but ruined by the wars. Lon. 4 41 E., lat. 50 48 N.

Tirnau, strong and considerable town of Upper Hungary, in the co. of Neitra. It is seated on the Tirna, 5 ms. W. of Leopoldstadt, and 22 NE. of Presburg. Lon. 17 39 E., lat. 48 24 N.

Tirol, or *Tyrol*, country of Germany, in Austria, and part of the hereditory dominions of that house. It is 150 ms. long and 120 broad, bounded on the N. by Bavaria, on the E. by Carinthia and Saltzburg, on the S. by the territory of Ve-

nice, and on the W. by Switzerland. Though a mountainous country, it produces as much corn and wine as the inhabitants have occasion for, and has rich mines of gold, silver, and copper. It is divided into four parts—Tyrol, properly so called, the bishopric of Trent, the bishopric of Brixen, and four provinces of Suabia, which are united to Tyrol. Inspruc is the capital.

Tisbury, tp., Duke's co., Mass., on the N. side of the island of Martha's Vineyard. Pop. in 1810, 1,202; in 1820, 1,223.

Titan, or *Cabaros*, island of Fr., the most eastern of the Hieres, in the Mediterranean.

Titicaca, or *Chucuito*, lake of Peru, in the audience of Los Charcos. It is one of the largest in S. America.

Titchfield, village of Eng., in Hampshire, seated on a small river, 6 ms. E. of Southampton.

Titlisberg, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, at the foot of which is the greatest part of the valley of Engelberg.

Tittmaning, town of Germany, in Saltzburg, on the Saltza, 24 ms. NW. of Saltsburg. Lon 12 46 E., lat. 47 54 N.

Titul, town of Upper Hungary, in the co. of Bodrog. Lon. 20 30 E., lat. 45 30 N.

Tiver.—See *Tiber*.

Tiverton, borough of Eng., in Devonshire, on the Ex, over which is a stone bridge. This town has been noted for its great woolen manufactures, and is 14 ms. NNE. of Exeter, and 161 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3 38 W., lat. 50 44 N.——Tp., Newport co., R. I., lying about 14 miles from the city of Newport. Pop. in 1810, 2,837; in 1820, 2,875.

Tiumen, town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, on the Tura, 125 ms. W. of Tobolsk.

Tivoli, celebrated town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. Near Tivoli is the remarkable Lake of Solfatara. Tivoli is seatad on the Teverone, 12 ms. ENE. of Rome, and 15 NNE. of Frescati. Lon. 12 43 E., lat. 41 59 N.—See *Solfatara* and *Teverone*.

Tlascala, formerly a republic, and at present a town of Mexico, about 70 ms. E. from the city of Mexico. Pop. 4,000.

Tlemesen.—See *Tremesen*.

Tobago, the most southward of the islands in the West Indies, and the most eastward, except Barbadoes. It is 32 ms. long and 9 broad; 120 ms. S. of Barbadoes. Lon. 59 0 W., lat. 11 10 North.

Tobago, Little, island near the NE. extremity of Tobago, (in the W. Indies,) 2 ms. long and 1 broad.

Tobolsk, government of Russia, which comprehends the W. part of Siberia. It is divided into the two provinces of Tobolsk and Tomsk.——Capital of Siberia, and of the government of Tobolsk, seated on a hill, at the confluence of the Tobol and Irtysh, 1,400 ms. E. by N. of Moscow, and 1,500 SE. by E. of Petersburgh. Lon. 68 12 E., lat. 58 12 N.

Toby, NW. tp., Armstrong co., Pa., on the E. side of Alleghany river. Pop. in 1810, 611; in 1820, 1,156.

Toby's Creek, river, Pa., rising in McKean, flowing SW., enters and traverses Jefferson co., and from thence between Armstrong and Venango cos., and falls into Alleghany river at the village of Foxburg.—See *Clarion river*.

Tocantin, large river of S. America, in Brazil. It is composed of two large branches, the Tocantin proper to the SE., and the Araguay to the SW. The latter is the main stream, rising in Goias and Mattagrosso, lat. 20° S., and flowing a little E. of N. about 1,000 ms., by comparative courses, joins the Tocantin. The latter has its source in Goias, lat. 16° S., and, by comparative courses, a little W. of N. 800 ms., meets the Araguay at lat. 6° S. Below their junction, the united waters flow N. 300 ms., and are finally lost in the channel of Joanne, or Para.

Tocat, town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, and Paschalic of Siwas; it is the capital of a province of the same name. The houses are handsomely built, and the streets are pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in these parts; but the town makes a very odd appearance, and is in the form of an amphitheatre. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, with an old castle upon each; and so many streams that each house has a fountain. There are 12 mosques, and a vast number of chapels; the Armenians have 7 churches, and the Greeks only 1. Besides the silk of this country, they manufacture much of that of Persia, and make it into sewing silk; their chief trade is in copper vessels, such as kettles, drinking cups, lanterns, and candlesticks. They also prepare a great deal of yellow Turkey leather. Tocat may be considered as the centre of trade in Natolia, for caravans come hither from several parts. Its territory abounds in fruits and excellent wine. It is 216 ms. W. by S. of Erzerum, and 283 N. of Aleppo. Pop. 35,000 Turks, 4,000 Armenians, and 1,000 Greeks. Lon. 37 15 E., lat. 39 50 N.

Tocayma, town of New Grenada, seated on the Pati, in a country abounding in fruits and sugar. Here are hot baths between two cold springs; and near the town is a volcano. Lon. 73 50 W., lat. 4 3 N.

Tockay, strong town of Upper Hungary, in the co. of Zimplin, with a castle. It is celebrated for its excellent wine, but being produced only by one vineyard, it is scarce even in Vienna. At some distance from it are large salt works. It is seated at the confluence of the Bodrog and Teisse, 75 ms. NW. of Great Waradin, and 90 NE. of Buda. Lon. 21 25 E., lat. 48 10 N.

Tockoa falls, Franklin co., Georgia. It is in a branch of Tugaloo river. The fall near 200 feet. —See article *Tallulah*, for a more ample notice of Tockoa.

Tocort, or *Tuggurt*, town of the kingdom of Algiers, in Africa, 240 ms. SSE. of Algiers. Lon. 4 40 E., lat. 32 40 N.

Todd, co., Ky., bounded by Robertson co., Tenn., S., Christian W., Muhlenburg N., and Logan E. Length 30 ms., mean width 15, area, 450 sq. ms. It is drained by Red river, branch of Cumberland, and Muddy fork, a branch of Green river. Chief town, Elkton. Pop. in 1820, 5,089; and in 1840, 9,901. Central lat. 36 55 N., lon. W. C., 10° W.

Todi, town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto, on a hill, near the river Tiber, 22 ms. S. of Pelagia, and 50 N. of Rome. Lon. 12 32 E., lat. 42 44 N.

Toggenburg, co., Switzerland, depending on the abbey of St. Gallen, between high mountains. It is fertile in corn and fruit, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. It contains upwards of 46,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are Protestants.

Toissey, town of Fr., in the dep., of Ain, 25 ms. N. of Lyons. Lon. 4 52 E., lat. 45 20 N.

Tolaga Bay, bay of the island of New Zealand, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 178 33 E, lat. 38 21 S.

Toledo, commercial city of Spain, in New Castile, of which it was formerly the capital. It is advantageously seated on a mountain, on the river Tagu, which surrounds it on two sides; and on the land side it has an ancient wall built by a Gothic king, and flanked with 100 towers. It has a royal castle, a famous university, and several manufactures of silk and wool. It is 37 ms. S. of Madrid. Lon. 3 20 W., lat. 39 53 N.

Tolen, town of the kingdom of Holland, in Zealand, on an island of the same name, separated by a narrow channel from Dutch Brabant. It is 5 ms. NW. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Lon. 4 20 E., lat. 51 30 N.

Tolentino, town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, on the river Chiento, 8 ms. SE. of St. Severino, and 88 NE. of Rome. Lon. 13 11 E, lat. 43 14 N.

Tolesburg, town of Russia, in the Government of Riga, with a harbor, seated on the Gulf of Finland, 60 ms. W. of Narva. Lon. 26 4 E., lat. 59 38 N.

Talfa, town of Italy, in the dominions of the Pope. In the neighborhood are mines of alum and iron, warm baths, and quarries of alabaster and lapis lazuli. It is 25 ms. NW. of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E., lat. 42 10 N.

Talhuys, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, on the Rhine. It is 8 ms. E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 6 0 E., lat. 51 56 N.

Tolland, town, Hampden co., Mass., on the right bank of Connecticut river, 20 ms. below Springfield. Pop. in 1810, 800; in 1820, 692.

Tolland, co. of Ct., bounded by New London S., Hartford W., Hampden, Mass., N., and Windham, Ct., E. Length 30 ms., mean width 15; area 450 sq. ms. It lies on the dividing ground between the sources of the Thames, and various creeks flowing SW. into Connecticut river. Surface generally hilly; soil of middling quality. Pop. in 1820, 14,330; and in 1840, 17,980. Central lat. 41 48 N., lon. W. C. 4 40 E.

Tolland, town and seat of justice for Tolland co., Ct., 17 ms. NE. of Hartford, and 19 W. of Pomfret.

Tolmezzo, town of Italy, in Friuli, 30 ms. NE. of Belluno. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 46 30 N.

Tolmino, town of Germany, in Carniola, 12 ms. N. of Goritz.

Tolna, town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Danube, in a country producing excellent wine, 8 ms. SW. of Colocza, and 45 S. of Buda. Lon. 19 28 E., lat. 46 33 N.

Tolnani, town of Hindoostan, 70 ms. W. of Burhampour, and 124 E. of Surat. Lon. 75 3 E., lat. 21 15 N.

Tolosa, town of Spain, the capital of Guipuscoa, in a valley, between the Araxis and Oria, over which are two bridges, and near them several natural cascades. It is inhabited by a great number of artists, who make sword blades in high esteem It is 37 ms. SW. of Bayonne, and 47 SE. of Bilboa. Lon. 2 5 W., lat. 43 10 N.

Tolu, town of South America, in Carthagena, famous for the balsam of Tolu, brought hence to Europe, and produced from a tree like a pine. It is seated on a bay of the Gulf of Mexico, 60 ms. S. of Carthagena. Lon. 75 22 W., lat. 9 30 N.

Tomar, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the river Naboam, 40 ms. SE. of Coimbra, and 65 NE. of Lisbon. Lon. 7 55 W., lat. 39 30 N.

Tombec, town of Brabant, 8 ms. S. of Louvain, and 10 E. of Brussels. Lon. 4 49 E., lat 50 45 N.

Tombelaine, small island of Fr., with a town of the same name, on the coast of Normandy, in a small gulf between Avanches and St. Malo. This island, as well as that of St. Michael, in which there is a monastery, is every day joined, at low water, to the main land.

Tombigbee, western or rather NW. branch of Alabama, rises on the NE. angle of Mississippi, runs SE., receiving numerous tributaries from the spurs of the Alleghany mountains, which are here scattered in groups over the country. At Cotton Gin Port, about 70 ms. SW. of the Muscle Shoals, the various branches unite and form a fine navigable stream; thence, assuming a course E. of S., it crosses into Ala., receiving several creeks from the Choctaw country on the W., and the Sipsey river on the E. It unites with the Tuckaloosa, or Black Warrior, at N. lat. 32 30, after a course of 150 ms., and thence, turning S. 130, unites with Alabama, forming the Mobile. The Tombigbee is navigable by schooners to St. Stephen, where rapids first occur, but barges and keel boats ascend to Cotton Gin Port, 220 ms. higher, following the bends of the river.—See *Mobile*.

Tombuctoo, kingdom of Nigritia, which lies to the SE. of the great desert of Sahara, and W. of the empire of Cashna. It produces great plenty of corn, cattle, milk, and butter. The king has 300 horsemen, besides a great number of foot, who frequently take captives, and sell them to the merchants for slaves.——Capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Nigritia.—See *Africa*, p. 22.

Tomebambo, town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, where was a temple of the sun, whose walls, as the Spaniards assert, were covered with gold. It is 120 ms. S. of Quito. Lon. 77 50 W., lat. 2 16 S.

Tomhannock, village, Rensselaer co., N. Y., 19 ms. from Albany.

Tomina, government of S. America, in Buenos Ayres.

Tomini, town of the island of Celebes, in the E. Indies, in a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 119° E., lat. 45′ S.

Tomlinson's, post office, Alleghany co., Md., on the U. S. road, 25 ms. W. from Cumberland, and 156 NW. of W. C.

Tompkins, co., N. Y., bounded by Seneca lake W., Seneca and Cayuga cos. N., and Courtland E. Length 35 ms., mean width 15, area about 500 sq. miles. Surface generally very hilly, and soil productive. It is in great part watered by the confluent creeks of Cayuga lake. Chief town,

Ithaca. Pop. 1820, 20,681. Central lat. 42 26 N., lon. W. C. 26′ E.——Town, Delaware co., N. Y., 27 ms. SW. from Delhi.

Tompkinsville, village and seat of justice, Monroe co., Ky., about 40 ms. a little S. of E. from Russelville. Lat. 36 44 N., lon. W. C. 8 30 W.

Tom's river, and post office, Monmouth co., N. J., 50 ms. E. from Philadelphia, and by post road 90 SE. from Trenton.

Tomsk, large government of Russia, in Asia, on the Obey and Jeniesey rivers. The province of Tomsk presents, on its northern extremity, the vast cold and sterile district of Mangaseisk, or, as it is more frequently called, Turukhansk. To the S. of the latter extends the district of Jeniesey, on the river of the same name and the Upper Tunguska. The districts of Narym, Tchoulym, Tomsk, and Kainsk, spread to the SW. from Turukhansk and Jeniesey. The district of Kainsk includes a part of the vast steppe of Barrabin. Kolyvan, formerly a separate government, is now the southern part of Tomsk, or western Siberia. Semipalatnoi lies between the Irtysh and Oby. The district of Kutynesk, with a town of the same name, is situated near the sources of the Tom, and extends to the Jeniesey. To the E. of the former, on the Upper Jeniesey, extends the district of Abakansk. Near Abakansk the temperature is sufficiently mild for the culture of watermelons. Kasnoisrsk, on the Jeniesey, closes the province of the government of Tomsk. This very extensive government reaches from the Altain mountains, N. lat. 50°, to the utmost frozen extremity of Asia, lat. 78° N.—See *Siberia*.

Tomsk, town on the Tom, a small eastern branch of the Oby, is the capital of the government of the same name, and ranks the third in size of the towns of Asiatic Russia. Its pop. amounts to from 12,000 to 15,000, and is increasing. This city is a kind of entrepot, and is the residence or resort of great numbers of Russian, Tartar, Bukharian, and Kalmuk merchants. Lat. 56 30 N., lon. 84 59 E.

Tonderen, town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with a fort, seated in a fertile country, on the German ocean, 25 ms. SE. of Ripen, and 30 NW. of Slewich. Lon. 9 40 E., lat. 54 58 N.

Tonga, group of islands in the S. Pacific ocean. See *Anamooka* and *Tongataboo*.

Tongataboo, one of the Friendly islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, about 20 leagues in circuit, somewhat oblong, broadest at the E. end, and its greatest length from E. to W. Lon. 176 46 E., lat. 21 9 S.

Tongres, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, on the Neckar, 12 ms. SW. of Maestricht, and 15 W. of Liege.

Tong-tchang, city of China, in the province of Chang-tong. It is 150 ms. S. of Peking. Lon. 115 25 E., lat. 36 30 N.

Tong-chuen, fortified city of China, in the province of Se-tchuen. The inhabitants are all soldiers, who have followed the profession of arms from father to son. It is 867 ms. SW. of Peking. Lon. 101 30 E., lat. 25 56 N.

Tongusians, people who inhabit the E. part of Siberia, and are subject to the Russians. They are all pagans, and chiefly subsist by grazing and hunting of sables.

Tonnewanto, small river or creek of N. Y., rises in the SW. angle of Genesee, flows N. about 20 ms. to Batavia. Here it abruptly turns W., and continues that course 40 ms. into Niagrver opposite Grand Isle. The channel of this stream, for a distance of about 11 ms., forms a part of the Erie canal. From the western border of Genesee, it forms the limit between Niagara and Erie cos.

Tonna, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 6 ms. N. of Gotha.

Tonnay Boutonne, town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, seated on the river Boutonge, 17 ms. N. of Saintes. Lon. 34′ W., lat. 44 56 N.

Tonnay Charente, town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a castle and a small port. It is seated on the Charente, 3 ms. from Rochefort and 253 SW. of Paris. Lon. 46′ W., lat. 45 56 N.

Tonniens, town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, seated on the Garonne, 2 ms. from its junction with the Lot, and 7 E. of Marmande.

Tonnierre, town of Fr., in the department of Yonne, and late province of Burgundy, famous for its good wines. It is seated on the Armancon, 27 ms. from Troyes, and 102 E. of Paris. Lon. 4 4 E., lat. 47 51 N.

Tonningen, town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on a peninsula formed by the river Eyder, where there is a commodious harbor, 25 ms. SW. of Sleswick, and 58 NW. of Hamburg. Lon. 9 10 E., lat. 54 30 N.

Tonquin, kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N. by China, on the E. by China and the Gulf of Tonquin, on the S. by Cochin China, and on the W. by Laos. It is about 1,200 ms. in length and 500 in breadth, and is one of the finest and most considerable kingdoms of the east, as well on account of the number of inhabitants as the riches it contains and the trade it carries on. The natives in general are of a middling stature, and clean-limbed, with a tawny complexion. Their faces are oval and flattish, and their noses and lips well proportioned. Their hair is black, long, lank, and coarse. This kingdom is an absolute monarchy. Cachao is the capital.

Tonsberg, seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, 30 ms. W. of Frederickstadt. Lon. 10 20 E., lat. 58 50 N.

Toobonai, small island in the South sea, discovered by Captain Cook, being in any direction not above 5 or 6 ms. Lon. 149 23 W., lat. 23 25 S.

Tholumba, on the Ravee, city of Hindoostan, now subject to the Seiks, standing about 40 ms. above the junction of the Ravee and Chenaub. Here Tamerlane passed the Ravee in his invasion of Hindoostan.

Topayos, river of S. America.—See *Tapajos*.

Topcliff, town of Eng., in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on a considerable ascent, on the Swale, 24 ms. N. of York.

Topel, or *Topl*, town of the kingdom of Bohemia, 24 ms. NW. of Pilsen, and 56 W. of Prague. Lon. 14 10 E., lat. 50 10 N.

Toplitz, town of Bohemia, in the circle of

Leutmeritz, 14 ms. WNW. of Leutmeritz. Lon. 14 10 E., lat. 50 36 N.

Topolias.—See *Copais.*

Topolitza, town of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, 12 ms. SW. of Niemecz. Lon. 26 9 E., lat. 46 51 N.

Topoltzau, town of Hungary, 68 ms. E. of Vienna. Lon. 17 30 E., lat. 48 35 N.

Topsfield, town, Essex co., Mass., 9 ms. N. from Salem.

Topsham, town of Eng., in Devonshire, on the Ex, 5 miles SE. of Exeter, (of which it is the port,) and 170 SW. of London. Lon. 2 26 W., lat. 50 39 N.——Town, Lincoln co., Maine, situated at the mouth of the Androscoggin river. The tp. contains a number of manufactures, mills, &c. ——Town in the NE. part of Orange co., Vt., 22 ms. SE. from Montpelier.

Tor, or *Eltor*, town of Arabia Petrea, with a good harbor, in the gardens of which are fountains of bitter water, on the Red sea. Lon. 33 45 E., lat. 28 27 N.

Torbay, bay of the English channel, on the coast of Devonshire, to the E. of Dartmouth, formed by two capes called Bury Point and Bob's Nose. In gales of wind it is often the station of the Channel fleet.

Torbia, town of Piedmont, in the co. of Nice. It is 7 ms. E. of Nice.

Torbole, town of Italy, in the Trentino, 14 ms. SE. of Trent. Lon. 11 39 E., lat. 45 56 N.

Torcello, town of Italy, on a small island, 7 ms. N. from Venice. Lon. 12 9 E., lat. 45 32 N.

Torda, or *Torenburg*, town of Transylvania, in the neighborhood of which are extensive salt works. The Hungarian language is said to be spoken with the greatest purity in this town. It is 15 ms. WNW. of Clausenburg, and 48 NW. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 23 12 E., lat. 46 50 N.

Tordesillas, town of Spain, in Leon, in a country fertile in corn and wine, on the river Douero, 24 ms. W. of Valladolid, and 75 SE. of Leon. Lon. 4 56 W., lat. 41 48 N.

Torgau, town of Upper Saxony, in Saxony proper, 27 ms. NE. from Leipsic, and 35 NW. of Dresden. Lon. 13 3 E., lat. 51 34 N.

Torigny, town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late the province of Normandy, seated on a rivulet 7 ms. SE. of St. Lo. Lon. 42′ W., lat. 49° N.

Tormes, river of Spain which rises in the mountains of Avila, in Castile, passes by Alva, Tormes, and Salamanca, and falls into the Douero below Mirande-de-Douero.

Torna, or *Tornaw*, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a co. of the same name. It is a fortified place, and is seated on an eminence on the river Sayo, 22 ms. W. of Cassovia. Lon. 20 43 E., lat. 48 50 N.

Torne, river of Sweden which has it source in the mountains of Norway, forms a lake of the same name, and, taking a SE. course, enters the gulf of Bothnia at Torneo.

Torneo, town of Sweden, in W. Bothnia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a good harbor. It is situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, on a small island formed by it at the N. extremity of Bothnia. It is a place of some trade, because all the Laplanders in those parts come and exchange their skins and other articles for what they want. The houses are low, and the cold so severe that sometimes the people lose their fingers and toes. It is 180 ms. NE. of Ume, and 420 NNE. of Stockholm. Lon. 24 17 E., lat. 65 51 N.

Tornova, episcopal town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna. It is seated at the foot of Mount Dragoniza, on the river Salempria, 10 ms. NW. of Larissa. Lon. 22 36 E., lat. 39 52 N.

Toro, town of Spain, in Leon, seated on a hill, on the river Douero, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and whose vineyards yield excellent red wine. It is 37 ms. N. by E. of Salamanca, and 100 NW of Madrid. Lon. 5 2 W., lat. 41 39 North.

Torella-de-Mongris, seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, near the mouth of the Ter, in the Mediterranean, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 19 ms. E. by S. of Gironna, and 62 NE. of Barcelona. Lon. 3 18 E., lat. 41 55 N.

Torperley, town of Eng., in Cheshire, 9 ms. E. of Chester.

Torquay, village in Eng., in Devonshire, on the N. side of Torbay, 7 ms. SE. of Newton Bushel.

Torre-del-Greco, town of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavora, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, on the bay of Naples, 5 ms. SE. of that city. It was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in 1631; and again in 1794 was overwhelmed by a torrent of lava. The inhabitants, however, escaped with their lives, about 15 excepted.

Torre-de-Moncorvo, town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, 27 ms. SE. of Mirandela, and 42 SSW. of Braganza. Lon. 5 55 W., lat. 41° N.

Torre de las Salinas, town of Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean, which carries on a great trade in salt, procured from a small lake formed by saline springs. This is the most considerable salt work in all Spain. It is 20 ms. SE. of Origuela, and 37 NNE. of Carthagena. Lon. 50′ W., lat. 37 58 N.

Torrejo, town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 ms. S. of Madrid. Lon. 3 21 W., lat. 40 10 North.

Torres, maritime town of Spain, in Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, 45 ms. SW. of Granada. Lon. 3 56 W., lat. 36 39 N.

Torres Novas, strong town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on a fertile plain, on the river Almonda, 55 ms. NE. of Lisbon. Lon. 8 8 W., lat. 39 10 N.

Torres Vedras, town of Portugal, in Estramadura, near the Atlantic, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and good wine, 17 ms. S. of Lisbon.

Torriglia, town of Italy, 10 ms. N. of Genoa. Lon. 8 44 E., lat. 44 34 N.

Torringford, town, Litchfield co., Conn., in the SE. angle of Torrington, 23 ms. a little W. of N. from Hartford.

Torrington, corporate town of Eng., in Devonshire, on the Towridge, over which is a bridge 11 ms. S. by W. of Barnstable, and 194 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4° W., lat. 51 4 N.——Tp., Litchfield co., Conn., 25 ms. N. of W. from Hartford. It has one of the largest woolen cloth factories in the State.

Torsil, town of Sweden, in Sudermania, on the S. bank of the Lake Maeler, 43 miles from Stockholm. Lon. 17 20 E., lat. 59 20 N.

Tortola, principal of the Virgin islands, in the West Indies, 18 miles long and 7 broad. In this island almost all the trade is carried on; it is near 5 miles long and 2 broad, but badly watered, and reckoned unhealthy. They cultivate cotton here, which is much esteemed by the manufacturers, likewise rum and sugar; it has of late years undergone great improvements. The entrance into the harbor is at the E. end of the island. Lon. 63 0 W., lat. 18 33 N.

Tortona, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Tortones, on the Scribia, 28 ms. SE. of Casal, and 27 SW. of Milan. Lon. 8 58 E., lat. 45 8 N.

Tortorella, town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 5 ms. Pilacastra.

Tortosa, city of Spain, in Catalonia, with a university. It is situated in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and abounding with quarries and mines of silver, iron, alabaster, jasper of divers colors, and stones with veins of gold. Here is a great deal of silk and oil, and very fine potter's ware, which resembles porcelain. It is seated on a plain, and partly on a hill, 35 miles SW. of Tarragona, and 180 E. of Madrid. Lon. 0 35 E., lat. 40 53 N.

Tortuga, uninhabited island near the coast of Terra Firma, 40 miles W. of the island of Margaretta, and about 30 ms. in circumference. Lon. 62 20 W., lat. 11 30 N.——Island in the West Indies, near the N. coast of the island of Hispaniola. It is about 80 miles in circumference, and has a safe harbor, but difficult of access. Lon. 75 10 W., lat. 20 10 N.

TORY, derivation uncertain, supposed from the Keltic, *tor*, a bush, and metaphorically, or figuratively, a robber. It is a term of reproach, seldom expressed with much definite meaning by those who use it, and applied in Great Britain to those who advocate high restrictive principles in Church and State. In American history, it is incorporated as descriptive of those native citizens who opposed the Revolution.

Tosa, seaport in Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the bottom of a bay, which forms a good harbor, where vessels are sheltered from all winds except the SW. It is 37 ms. NE. of Barcelona. Lon. 2 54 E., lat. 41 42 N.

Tosanlu, ancient Lycus, river of Natolia, Asiatic Turkey. It passes Tocat, and falls into the Jekil Ermak.

Toscanella, town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 35 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 12 35 E., lat. 42 29 N.

Tosena, small town of Sweden, in West Gothland, 20 miles WNW. of Uddervella. Lon. 12 2 E., lat. 58 33 N.

Tosso, town of Sweden, in West Gothland, 42 miles NNE. of Uddervella. Lon. 12 15 E., lat. 58 51 N.

Tostar, or *Shustar*, the Shushan of the Scriptures, town of Persia, in Khosistan, on the banks of the Ahwas, ancient Euleus of the Greeks, and Ulai of the Scriptures. It is a place of some manufactures and commerce, about 200 ms. SE. from Bagdad.

Totness, borough of England, in Devonshire, on the river Dart, on the side of a hill; has a manufacture of serges. It is 27 miles SW. of Exeter, and 196 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3 44 W., lat. 50 24 N.

Tottenham High Cross, village of England, in Middlesex, 5 miles N. of London. It is so called from a cross which has existed here from time immemorial.

Totteridge, village of England, near Middlesex, near Chipping Barnet, 10 ms. NNW. of London.

Toul, town of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, on the Moselle, in a plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 10 miles W. of Nancy, and 167 SE. of Paris. Lon. 6 2 E., lat. 48 40 N.

Toula, river of Chinese Mongolia, one of the eastern branches of the Selenga, which takes its course from E. to W., and is a broad, deep, and rapid river, and its banks are surrounded with woods and beautiful meadows. The mountains which hang over it on the northern side are covered with forests of aged firs, and have the same effect upon the eyes as an immense amphitheatre. This river, after having received the waters of the Selingbe, loses itself in the Baikal.

Toulomea, or *Tulmabine*, town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Lahore, seated on the Rauve, 70 ms. ENE. of Moultan.

Toulon, city and seaport of France, capital of the department of Var, and late province of Provence. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. The harbor is distinguished by the names of the Old Port, or Merchant's Port, and the New Port, or King's Port. The new haven was constructed by Louis XIV., as were the fortifications of the city. In the front of this haven is an arsenal, containing all the places necessary for the construction and fitting out of vessels; the first object that appears is a ropewalk, entirely arched, extending as far as the eye can reach, and built after the designs of Vauban; here cables are made, and above is a place for the preparation of hemp. Here, likewise, is the armory for muskets, pistols, halberts, &c. In the park of artillery are cannons placed in piles, bombs, grenades, mortars, and balls of various kinds, ranged in wonderful order. The long sail room, the foundry for cannon, the dock yards, the basin, &c., are all worthy of observation. In a word, the basins, docks, and arsenal, at Toulon, warranted the remark of a foreigner who visited them, that the king of France was greater there than at Versailles. Toulon is the only mart in the Mediterranean for the re-exportation of the products of the East Indies. Toulon is seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 37 miles SE. of Marseilles and 317 SSE. of Paris. Lon. 5 56 E., lat. 43 7 N.

Toulouse, city of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and late province of Languedoc. It contains 56,000 inhabitants, although its population bears no proportion to its extent. Here are many monuments of antiquity, and it was one of the most flourishing cities of the old Gauls, and a Roman colony; in process of time, it became the metropolis of the Visigoths, afterwards of Aquitain, and, at length, one of the most considerable governments of France, and the seat of a parliament. Communicating with the Atlantic on one

side by the river Garonne, and with the Mediterranean on the other by the canal of Languedoc, Toulouse might have been a very commercial city; but the taste of the inhabitants has been principally for the sciences and belles-lettres. Of course, there are two colléges, two public libraries, and three academies. The little commerce they have consists in leather, drapery, blankets, mignionets, oil, iron, mercery, hardware, and books. The bridge over the Garonne is at least equal to those of Tours and Orleans; it forms the communication between the city and suburb of St. Cyprian. Toulouse is 37 ms. E. of Auch, 125 SE. of Bordeaux, and 350 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1 21 E., lat. 43 35 N.

Toulouse, city of France. The paper entitled "France Meridianale," states that the result of the late census in that city shows the population to be 72,937—increase since 1836, 2,585. The floating part of the population, (schools, garrison, &c.,) 10,431.

Tour, town of France, in the dep. of Puy de Dome, 22 miles S. of Clermont. Lon. 3 10 E., lat. 43 25 N.

Tour de Rousillon, town of France, in the dep. of Eastern Pyrenees, and late province of Rousillon, seated on a hill near the river Tet, 2 miles below Perpignan.

Tour du Pin, town of France, in the dep. of Isere, and late province of Dauphiny, seated on a river of the same name, 34 ms. S. of Vienna.

Tour la Blanche, town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 15 miles Northwest of Perigueaux. Longitude 0 40 East, latitude 45 18 North.

Tour la Ville, town of France, in the dep. of Charente, and late province of Normandy, separated from Cherburg by a river.

Tourrain, late province of France, 58 miles long and 55 broad, now forming the department of Indre and Loire, bounded on the N. by Maine, on the E. by Orleannois, on the S. by Berry, and on the W. by Anjou and Poitou. The river Loire runs through the middle, and it is in general so pleasant and fertile a country, that it was called the Garden of France.

Tourancourchy, town of Hindoostan, 35 miles SSW. Tritchinopoli. Longitude 78 36 E., latitude 47 50 N.

Tourine, town of Germany, in Liege. Lon. 5 0 E., lat. 50 36 N.

Tournan, town of France, in the dep. of Seine and Marne, and late province of the Isle of France, 22 miles E. by S. of Paris. Lon. 2 45 E., lat. 48 43 N.

Tournay, considerable city of Flanders, capital of the Tournaysis, is a large trading place, with several fine manufactures, and is particularly famous for good stockings. It is seated on the Scheldt, which divides it into two parts that are united by a bridge, 14 ms. SE. of Lisle, 30 SW. of Ghent, and 135 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3 28 E., lat. 50 33 N.

Tournehem, town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, 9 miles Northwest of St. Omer.

Tournon, town of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, and late province of Languedoc, with a fine college. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Rhone, 40 miles W. of Grenoble, and 280 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4 50 E., lat. 45 6 N.

Tournus, town of France, in the dep. of Saone and Loire, and late province of Burgundy, seated on the Saone, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 15 ms. S. of Chalons, and 202 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 5 0 E., lat. 46 34 N.

Tours, considerable city of France, capital of the department of Indre and Loire, advantageously seated on the Loire, near the Cher. Over the former is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 15 elliptic arches, each 75 feet, diameter. It is a large and well-built city, and the streets very clean, by reason of several fountains in it, with a fine mall above 1,000 paces long. Under the ministry of Cardinal Richelieu, 27,000 persons were here employed in the silk manufacture; but now the whole number of inhabitants is only 22,000. The red wines of Tours are much esteemed. In one of the suburbs is the late abbey of Marmoutier, reputed the most ancient in the W. Near the city is Plessis-les-Tours, a late royal palace, built by the profligate and superstitious Lewis XI., who died here in 1483. Tours is 53 ms. NNE. of Poitiers, 54 E. of Angers, and 127 SW. of Paris. Longitude 0 47 E., latitude 47 24 North.

Tousera, town of Barbary, capital of Biledulgerid, seated in a country abounding in dates, and dependent on the kingdom of Tunis. Lon. 10 55 E., lat. 32 30 N.

Towamensing, village, Northampton co., Pa.

Towanda, tp., village, and seat of justice, Bradford co., Pa., on the right bank of the Susquehannah river. Pop. of the tp. in 1820, 1,024. In June, 1823, I visited Towanda, and was there informed that bituminous coal of the best quality, and in great quantity, had been discovered in the mountain valleys SW. from that place. Pop. in 1840, 1,002.

Towcester, town of Eng., in Northamptonshire, on a small river, 52 ms. SE. of Coventry, and 60 NW. of London. Lon. 1 15 W., lat. 52 4 N.

Townsend, tp., Middlesex co., Mass.——Town of Windham co., Vt., between Sexton and West rivers, about 15 ms. NW. of Brattleborough.——Village, Cape May co., N. J.——Tp., Huron co., O.——Tp., Sandusky co., O.

Towridge, river of Eng., in Devonshire, which rises near the source of the Tamar, not far from the Bristol channel, runs SE. to Hatherly, and then, joining the Oak from Oakhampton, turns short to the N., and, passing by Torrington and Biddeford, enters the Bristol channel at Barnstable bay.

Towton, village of Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire, SE. of Tadcaster. It is famous for that bloody battle between the forces of the houses of York and Lancaster, in which 35,000 are said to have fallen on both sides. It was fought in 1461.

Towy, river of S. Wales, which rises in Cardiganshire, enters Carmarthenshire at its NE. extremity, and, passing by Carmarthen, enters the Bristol channel.

Trachenburg, or *Drachenburg*, town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of the principality of Trachenburg. It is seated on the Bartch, 12 ms.

NE, of Wolaw, and 26 N. of Breslaw. Lon. 17 15 E., lat. 51 30 N.

Tracy's Landing, and post office, Anne Arundel co., Md.

Trafalgar, promontory of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, 30 ms. SE. of Cadiz. Lon. 6 1 W., lat. 36 11 N.

Trajanapoli, town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, on the Marizza, 37 ms. SW. of Adrianople, and 112 NW. of Constantinople. Lon. 26 18 E., lat. 41 15 N.

Trajetto, town of Naples, in Terra di Lavora, built on the ruins of the ancient Minturna, near the mouth of the Garigliano, in the Mediterranean, 25 ms. NW. of Capua. Lon. 14 4 E., lat. 41 20 N.

Train, town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Ambs, 5 ms. S. of Abensberg, and 20 E. of Ingolstadt. Lon. 11 52 E., lat. 48 40 N.

Traina, town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, on a high mountain, at the source of the river Traina, 22 ms. W. of Mount Etna, and 70 SW. of Messina. Lon. 14 30 E., lat. 37 46 N.

Tra los Montes, province of Portugal, beyond the mountains with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it has its name. It is bounded on the N. by Gallicia, on the W. by Entre-Douero-e-Minho, on the S. by Beira, and on the E. by Leon. It is fertile in wine and oil, and abounds in cattle. The Douero divides it into two parts, and Miranda is the capital.

Tralee, maritime town of Ireland, Kerry co., seated near the bay of Tralee, 7 ms. SSE. of Ardfert. Lon. 9 36 W., lat. 52 12 N.

Tralleborg, maritime town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, near the Baltic, 19 ms. S. of Lund. Lon. 13 5 E., lat. 55 20 N.

Tranchin, town on the Waag, 50 ms. NE. of Presburg. Lon. 17 50 E., lat. 49 56 N.

Trancos, town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, in a fertile country, 14 ms. W. by S. of Pinnel. Lon. 7° E., lat. 49 56 N.

Trani, city of Naples, in Terra di Bari, and the usual residence of the governor of the province, which is sometimes called Terra di Trani, on the gulf of Venice, 26 ms. W. by N. of Bari, and 125 N. by E. of Naples. Lon. 16 36 E., lat. 41 18 N.

Tranquebar, seaport of Hindoostan, in the country of Tanjore, with a fort and factory, belonging to the Danes, who pay an annual rent to the rajah. The town is surrounded by a wall and bastions, and contains three Christian churches, a large mosque for the Mahometans, and several pagodas for the Gentoos. It is seated at the mouth of the Cavery, 165 ms S. of Madras. Lon. 79 53 E., lat. 11 1 N. Tranquebar was granted by the rajah of Tanjore, in 1621, to the Danes, and has remained ever since in their possession.

Transit, to go beyond, or pass over. Applied astronomically to the passage of Venus and Mercury over the face of the sun, as seen from the earth. *Transit duty*, money paid for the shipment of goods from one port to another.

Transylvania, country of Europe, formerly annexed to Hungary, bounded on the N. by Hungary, E. by Moldavia, S. by Wallachia, and W. by Hungary. It is 160 ms. long and 150 broad, and surrounded by high mountains, which, however, are not barren. It produces as much corn and wine as is wanted, and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions, and now belongs to Austria. The inhabitants are of various religions, as Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Arminians, Greeks, and Mahometans. The government is aristocratical, and, since the year 1722, rendered hereditary to the princes and princesses of the house of Austria. Hermanstadt is the capital.

Transylvania University.—See *Kentucky* and *Lexington, Ky.*

Transylvania, village, Jefferson co., Ky., on Ohio river, on the point above the mouth of Harod's creek, 8 ms. above Louisville.

Trapani, ancient Drepanum, seaport on the NW. coast of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a fort, and an excellent harbor in the form of a sickle, whence its ancient name, Drepanum. It is a trading place, famous for its salt works and fisheries of tunnies and coral. It stands on a small peninsula, 30 ms. N. of Mazara, and 45 W. of Palermo. Lon. 12 20 E., lat. 38 10 N.

Trap, vill., Montgomery co., Pa., 9 ms. NW. from Norristown.——Village, Somerset co., Md., on a small branch of Wicomico river, 6 ms. N. from Princess Ann.——Village, Talbot co., Md., 10 ms. S. from Easton.

Trapollizza, town of European Turkey, near the centre of the Morea, 30 ms. nearly N. from Misitra, and 20 SSW. from Corinth.

Trarbach, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, on the Moselle, 47 ms. W. by S. of Mentz. Lon. 7 6 E., lat. 49 58 N.

Trasmaur, town and castle of Austria, seated on the Trasen, 12 ms. W. of Tuln.

Trau, seaport of Dalmatia, on the Gulf of Venice, in a small island joined to the main land by a long bridge of wood, and to the isle of Bau by another of stone, 22 ms. SE. of Sebenico. Lon. 17 52 E., lat. 44° N.

Travancore, province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending along the coast of Malabar from Cape Comorin to the province of Cochin, 140 ms. in length by 70 in breadth at the N. extremity, and contracting gradually to the S. point. It is subject to a rajah, who is an ally to the English.——Town of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name. It is surrounded by strong and extensive lines, 110 ms. SSW. of Madura, and 230 SSE. of Calicut. Lon. 77 15 E., lat. 8 25 N.

Trave, river of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, which flows by Segeber, Oldesloe, and Lubec, and enters the Baltic at Travemunde.

Traveller's Repose, post office, Pocahontas co., Va., by post road 190 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Traveller's Rest, post office, Shelby co., Ky., by post road 8 ms. from Frankfort.——Post office, Greenville district, S. C., by post road 125 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Travemunde, strong town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Trave. It is the port of Lubec, to which it belongs, and is 12 ms. NE. of that city.

Travers, town of Switzerland, in the territory of Neufchatel, 11 ms. W. of Neufchatel.

Traunstein, town and castle of Bavaria. Great

quantities of salt are made here, from water brought above 14 ms. over mountains, by means of engines and pipes, from Reichenhall. It is seated on the river Traun, 16 ms. WNW. of Saltzburg.

Trantenau, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz, 21 ms. N. of Konigingratz.

Trayguera, town of Spain, in Valentia, 30 ms. SW. of Tortosa.

Trebbin, town of Brandenburg, in the Middlemark, 22 ms. SW. of Berlin.

Treasury Islands, a group of Australasia. Lat. 7 25 S.

Trebia, river of Italy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, flows by Bobio, in the Milanese, and joins the Po above Placentia.

Trebignia, town of Turkish Dalmatia, on the Gulf of Venice, at the mouth of the Trebenska, 14 ms. N. of Ragusa.

Trebisaccia, town of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, on the Gulf of Tarento, 10 ms. ENE. of Cassano.

Trebisond, province and seaport of Asiatic Turkey. The harbor is at the E. end of the town, and the mole built by the Genoese is almost destroyed. It stands at the foot of a very steep hill, on the Black sea, 104 ms. NNW. of Erzerum, and 440 E. of Constantinople. Lon. 40 25 E., lat. 40 45 N.—See *Asia*, p. 83.

Trebitz, town of Moravia, with manufactures of cloth, iron, and glass, seated on the Igla, 21 ms SE. of Iglau.

Trebnitz, town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, with a Cistercian nunnery, 12 ms. N. of Breslau.

Trebsen, town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, seated on the Mulda, 14 ms. E. by S. of Leipsic.

Treffurt, town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, with a castle, 36 ms. ENE. of Cassel.

Tregarron, town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, on a branch of the Tivy, 15 ms. S. by E. of Aberystwith, and 204 W. by N. of London.

Tregony, borough of Eng., in Cornwall, seated on the Fale, 6 ms. E. of Truro, and 253 W. by S. of London.

Treguier, seaport of Fr, in the dep. of Cotes du Nord. It is seated on a peninsula, near the English channel, 22 ms. NW. of St. Brieux, Lon. 3 13 W., lat. 48 47 N.

Trelleborg, town of Sweden, in Schonen, seated on the Baltic, 26 ms. S. of Lund.

Trelo-Vouni, ancient Hymettus, mountain of Greece, in Attica. Trelo-Vouni is more particularly that ridge which rises from the plains of Athens, and so much celebrated in classic writings. SE. from Athens, and distant from that city 3 ms., the country is intersected by Mount Hymettus, and divided into two ranges; the first running from ENE. to WSW, and the second forming an obtuse angle with the first, and having a direction from WNW. to ESE. The first range next to Athens, Hymettus proper, ends about 4 ms. from the promontory Zoster, now Halikes; but the hills on the other side of a gap, through which runs the road leading to the Sunian promontory, seeming like a continuation of the same mountain, has been named the lesser Hymettus. The great range is now called Trelo-Vouni; that on the SE. side of the gap Lambro-Vouni, from the ruins of one of the ancient villages called Lampros.

Hymettus is neither a high nor a picturesque mountain, being a flat ridge of bare rocks. The sides of it, about half way up, are covered with shrubs and heath, whose flowers scent the air with a delicious perfume. The wild thyme is still in great abundance, though very little of the once so much celebrated honey is now to be procured, though still retaining its reputation for flavor and aromat c odor.—*Hobhouse.*

Tremesan, or *Tlemsan*, city of Algiers, in the province of Mascara. It is surrounded by strong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. In the time of the Arabs, it was the residence of powerful princes, but is now dwindled to scarce a fifth part of the ancient city. Its once flourishing manufactures of carpets and woolen coverlets are in a state of decay; and the former masterpieces of architecture have disappeared, for there is not a single building of excellence now to be seen. It is 100 ms. SSW. of Oran. Lon. 1 2 W., lat. 34 56 N.

Tremiti, three islands of Naples, in the Gulf of Venice, 15 ms. from the N. coast of Capitanata. They are called Tremiti or St. Nicoli, St. Domino, and Capraria. The first, which is the principal of them, has a Benedictine convent and a castle. Lon. 15 30 E., lat. 42 10 N.

Tremouille, town of Fr., in the department of Vienne, seated on the Bennaile, 35 ms. E. by S. of Poitiers.

Tremp, town of Spain, in Catalonia, 20 ms. N. of Balaguer.

Trenschin, town of Hungary, capital of a co. of its name, with an ancient castle on a rock. It has celebrated hot baths, and is seated near the Waag, 70 ms. NNE. of Presburg. Lon. 18° E., lat. 48 58 North.

Trent, principality of Germany, in the S. part of Tyrol, among the Alps, bounded by Tyrol proper and the territories of Venice. It produces excellent wine.——Fortified city of Germany, capital of the Trentino. It was formerly a free imperial city, and is famous for a council held here, which began in 1545, and ended in 1563. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, in a fertile valley, on the river Adige, 67 ms. NW. of Venice, and 260 NW. of Rome. Lon. 11 27 E., lat. 46 8 N.

Trent, or *Trentino*, formerly a bishopric of Germany, in the co. of Tyrol, seated among the Alps, which divide Italy from Germany. It is bounded on the N. by Tyrol proper, on the E. by Feltrino and Bellunese, on the S. by Vicentino and the Veronese, and on the W. by the Bresciano.

Trent, large river of Eng., which, issuing from three springs between Congleton and Leek, in Staffordshire, flows southwards through the midst of the country, continually augmented by rills from the same region; and at length, having received the Tame from the S., acquires a new direction, and with a NE. course penetrates into Derbyshire, just after its junction with the Dove. After forming, towards the N. part, the boundary between Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, a corner of which it crosses, it falls into the Humber below Gainsborough. Parallel with the course of this river runs a canal, forming a communication between it and the Mersey, and joining it at Wildes. It is navigable through the whole of Nottinghamshire.——River, N. C., in Duplin, Jones, and

Lenoir cos., which falls into the Neus at Newbern, where it is three-quarters of a mile broad. It is navigable for vessels 12 ms. above its mouth.

Trenton, town, Hancock co., Me., 30 ms. NE. from Castine. Pop. in 1840, 1,062.——Town, Oneida co., N. Y., on the W. side of West Canada creek, about 12 ms. NNE. from Utica. Pop. in 1840, 3,178.——Village and seat of justice for Mercer co., N. J., and seat of government in that State, situated on a fine acclivity from Delaware river, at the head of tide water, 30 ms. NE. from Philadelphia, 12 ms. SSW. from Princeton, and 26 SW. from New Brunswick. Lat. 40 13 N., lon. W. C. 2 19 E. The Delaware is navigable thus far for sloops. Trenton contains a State house, two banks, an academy, two very extensive cotton, and several other manufactories. A very elegant and substantial bridge crosses the Delaware at the foot of the falls, opposite this town. Population—

In 1810—Whites		2,547
	Free colored persons	272
	Slaves	181
Total		3,000
In 1820—Whites		3,342
	Free colored persons	515
	Slaves	85
Total		3,942
In 1840		4,035

Trenton, village and seat of justice, Jones co., N. C., on Trent river, about 25 ms. by water above its mouth, 20 ms. a little S. of W. from Newbern, and by post road 139 ms. SE. from Raleigh. Lat. 35 3 N., lon. W. C. 27′ W.——Gibson co., Tennessee.——Village, Todd co., Ky., by post road 209 ms. SW. from Frankfort.——Village, Butler co., Ohio, by post road 98 ms. SW. by W. from Columbus.

Trents Bridge, post office, Jones co., N. C.

Treptow, town of Prussian Germany, in Eastern Pomerania. It has a manufacture of stockings and woolen stuffs, and is seated on the Rega, near its mouth in the Baltic, forty-two ms. NE. of Stetin. Lon. 15 19 E., lat. 54 10 N.——Town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, 50 ms. S. of Stralsund, and 50 WNW. of Stetin. Lon. 13 12 E., lat. 53 39 N.

Tresen, or *Trosa*, seaport of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the Baltic, 35 ms. SW. of Stockholm. Lon. 17 29 E., lat. 59° N.

Treshanish Isles, four of the W. islands on the W. coast of Scot., between the island of Col and that of Mull. They are very fertile in corn, &c.

Trethimrow, town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the Dniester, 45 ms. below Kiof.

Treuchenbrietzen, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 20 ms. S. of Brandenburgh, and 24 SW. of Berlin. Lon. 12 43 E., lat. 52 5 N.

Treves, late archbishopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, bounded on the N. by the electorate of Cologne, E. by Wetteravia, S. by the palatinate of the Rhine and Lorrain, and W. by Luxemburg. It is 100 ms. in length, but the breadth is very different. There are many mountains and forests; but near the Rhine and Moselle the soil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine. A small part of this territory lies on the E. side of the Rhine, and in 1800 was given as an indemnity to the prince of Nassau-Weilburg, and now belongs to Prussia.——City of Germany, formerly the capital of an archbishopric of the same name. It has a university, numerous remains of antiquities, and many fine churches and palaces, but has greatly suffered by war, and is now neither large nor populous. It is seated on the Moselle, (over which is a handsome bridge,) between two mountains, covered with vineyards, 20 ms. NE. of Luxemburg, and 55 S. by E. of Cologne. Lon. 6 43 E., lat. 49 47 N.

Trevi, town of Italy, in Umbria, 25 ms. SE. of Perugia. Lon. 11 51 E., lat. 42 54 N.

Treviglio, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 17 miles ENE. of Milan. Lon. 9 28 E., lat. 45 35 N.

Trevigo, town of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, with a bishop's see, 23 ms. E. of Benevento. Lon. 15 20 E., lat. 42 6 N.

Trevino, town of Spain, in Biscay, on a hill, near the river Agude, 10 ms. SW. of Vittoria. Lon. 3 4 W., lat. 42 48 N.

Trevisano, marquisate of Italy, bounded on the E. by Friuli and the Gulf of Venice, on the S. by that gulf, the Dogado, and the Padusano, on the N. by the Feltrino and the Bellunese, and on the W. by the Vicentino. The soil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, and wood; and they export cattle, silk, and woolen cloth. Treviso is the capital.

Treviso, or *Trevigio*, large city of Italy, capital of Trevisano, on the Silis, 20 ms. NW. of Venice. Lon. 12 25 E., lat. 45 44 N.

Trevoux, town of Fr., in the dep. of Ain, and late province of Bresse. The printing press here celebrated for the literary journals composed by the Jesuits of the College of Louis le Grand. Trevoux is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Saone, 12 ms. N. of Lyons, and 188 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4 51 E., lat. 45 67 N.

Trexlerstown, village, Lehigh co., Pa., on Little Lehigh river, 8 ms. SW. from Allentown, and 50 NNW. from Philadelphia.

Treysa, town of Germany, in Hesse, capital of the co. of Ziegenheim. It is seated on a hill, near the river Schwalm, 17 ms. N. of Marpug. Lon. 9 15 E., lat. 50 50 N.

Trezzo, town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the Adda, on the frontiers of Bergamasco. Lon. 9 25 E., lat. 45 45 N.

Triadelphia, cotton-spinning factory and post office, on Patuxent river, Montgomery co., Md., 29 ms. N. from W. C., and 62 by post road NW. from Annapolis.

Triadelphia, neat village, Ohio co., Va., on North Wheeling creek and National road, 10 ms. E. of Wheeling, and 20 W. of Washington., Pa.

Triana, village, Madison co., Ala., on Tennessee river, at the mouth of Indian creek, 18 ms. SW. from Huntsville.

Triangle, town, Broome co., N. Y., 135 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Triberg, town of Germany, Suabia, 15 ms. NE. of Friburg, and 15 S. of Freudenstadt. Lon. 8 20 E., lat. 48 12 N.

Tribsees, town of Germany, in the circle of Up-

per Saxony. It is seated on the river Trebel, 22 ms. SSW. of Stralsund, and 30 ESE. of Rostock. Lon. 13 8 E., lat. 54 1 N.

Tribstadt, town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Points, 18 ms. NW. of Landau. Lon. 8 2 E., lat. 49 22 N.

Tricala, town of Turkey, in the European province of Macedonia, 50 ms. ENE. of Salonichi. Lon. 23 45 E., lat. 41 10 N.——Town of Turkey, in the European province Janna, 21 ms. S. of Larissa.

Tricarico, town in the kingdom of Naples, 13 ms. SE. of Acerenza, and 21 SW. of Matera. Lon. 16 14 E., lat. 40 12 N.

Tricetto, town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, 14 ms. ESE. of Scala.

Tries.—See *Treves.*

Trieste, town of the empire of Austria, in Carniola. It is a strong place; the harbor is spacious, but not good, being open to the W. and SW. winds. The inhabitants have a good trade in salt, oil, almonds, iron, &c., brought from Laubach; and they make good wines. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Gulf of Venice, 8 ms. N. of Capo d'Istria, and 80 NE. of Venice. Lon. 14 4 E., lat. 45 56 N. Trieste, in some degree, has taken the place of Venice in regard to commerce. In his statistics of Italy, Professor William Spalding, at page 306, New York edition, observes: "Notwithstanding the attempt to save Venice by erecting it into a free port, the returns for its rival, Trieste, prove that there is a great and increasing balance of trade in favor of the latter."

Trieste is liable to destructive inundations from the casual swell by winds of the waters of the Gulf of Venice. This catastrophe occurred on October 8th, 1829, when the waves reached the highest part of the ground on which the city stands, and produced ruinous consequences in cellars and magazines.

Trigg, co. of Ky., bounded by Ten. SE., Tennessee river SW., Livingston co. NW., and Caldwell and Christian NE: Length 45 ms., mean width 10; area 450 sq. ms. Cumberland river winds obliquely through this county to the NW. Surface low and flat in general. Pop. in 1820, 3,874.

Trim, the county town of East Meath, in Ireland, seated on the Boyne, 23 miles NW. of Dublin.

Trimo, town of Indostan, on the point above the junction of the Chenaub and Jhelum rivers. Here is a famous ferry, where the great mercantile road passes, along which merchants from Khorasan travel to India, traversing the Indus at Dera Ismael Khan, and thence by Trimo and Toolumba into India.

Trincomale, town on the E. side of the island of Ceylon, with a harbor reckoned the finest in the E. Indies, 100 ms. NE. of Candy. Lon. 81 52 E., lat. 8 45 N.

Tring, town of Eng., in Hertfordshire, 22 ms. W. of Hertford, and 31 WNW. of London. Lon. 0 36 W., lat. 51 45 N.

Trinidad, island on the NE. coast of Colombia, separated from Paria on the S. by a strait about 10 ms. over, and from Cumana on the W. by the Gulf of Paria. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498; it is 62 ms. long and 45 broad; produces sugar, cotton, Indian corn, and fine tobacco, and fruit; but the air is unhealthy. The capital is Port d'Espagne, in the Gulf of Paria, near the Boca. Lon. 61 30 W., lat. 10 0 N.

Trinidad, town of Guatemala, on the Pacific ocean. It is an open town, but very important, there being no other harbor on this coast. A mile and a half hence is a place which the Spaniards call one of the Mouths of Hell, because it is continually covered by a thick smoke, and emits flame from time to time. It is 70 ms. SE. of Guatemala. Lon. 89 20 W., lat. 12 50 N.

Trinidad, town of New Granada, seated on the Rio de la Madelena, 58 ms. NW. of Santa Fe de Bogota. Lon. 73 45 W., lat. 4 45 N.

Trinity, or *La Trinite*, town of Martinico, with a spacious and safe harbor. It carries on a considerable trade. Lon. 61 8 W., lat. 14 53 N.

Trino, town of Italy, in Montferrat, subject to the king of Sardinia. It is seated near the Po, 8 ms. NW. of Casal, and 35 NE. of Turin. Lon. 8 30 E., lat. 45 26 N.

Trinomaly, town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, near which the troops of Hyder Ally were defeated by the British in 1768. It is 45 ms. SSW. of Arcot, and 52 WNW. of Pondicherry. Lon. 78 35 E., lat. 12 2 N.

Tripe's Hill, post office, Montgomery co., N. Y., opposite the mouth of Schoharie creek, 20 ms. NW. by W. from Schenectady.

Triplet, village, Fleming co., Ky., by post road 80 ms. eastward from Frankfort.

Troublesome Iron Works, post office, Va., 120 ms. by post road NW. from Richmond.

Tripoli.—See *Africa*, pages 16 and 17.

Tripoli, ancient and considerable town of Syria, on the Mediterranean, defended by a citadel. The inhabitants are near 60,000, consisting of Turks, Christians, and Jews. About it there is a great number of mulberry trees and other fruits, which enable them to carry on a silk manufacture in the town. It is 90 ms. NW. of Damascus, and 120 R. of Scanderoon. Lon. 36 20 E., lat. 34 50 N.

Trist, small, uninhabited island of Mexico. It is situated on the coast of Tabasco, in the Bay of Campeachy, and is separated by a narrow channel on the E. from the Isle of Port Royal. It is 5 ms. in length, and almost as much in breadth, but not inhabited. Lon. of the E. point 92 45 W., lat. 18 0 N.

Tristan d'Acunha, lofty island in the S. Atlantic ocean, 15 ms. in circumference. Lon. 11 43 W., lat. 37 8 S.—See *Africa*, p. 31.

Tritchinopoly, strong town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 208 ms. SSW. of Madras. Lon. 78 46 E., lat. 10 49 N.

Trivento, episcopal town of Naples, in Molise, seated on a hill, near the river Trigno, or Trino, 15 ms. N. of Bogano, and 62 E. of Naples. Lon. 15 37 E., lat. 40 50 N.

Trochtelfingen, imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 16 ms. NW. of Buchau, and 29 S. of Stutgard. Lon. 9 7 E., lat. 48 18 N.

Trogen, town of Switzerland, and the chief place of the Protestant part of the canton of Appenzel. It carries on an extensive manufactory of cloth, for which it has been long celebrated. It is 7 ms. N. of Appenzel, and 7 SE. of St. Gall.

Troja, town of Naples, in Capitanata, at the

foot of the Appennines, on the river Ghilaro, 32 ms. NE. of Benevento, and 60 NW. of Naples. Lon. 15 15 E., lat. 41 21 N.

Trois Rivieres, town of U. C., on the river St. Lawrence, 35 ms. SW. of Quebec. Lon. 71 20 W., lat. 46 35 N.

Troki, town of Lithuania, capital of palatinate of the same name. It is seated among morasses, 15 ms. W. of Wilna, and 85 NNE. of Grodno. Lon. 25 13 E., lat. 54 38 N.

Tron, St., town in Germany, in Liege, 21 ms. WNW. of Liege. Lon. 5 22 E., lat. 50 48 N.

Tropea, populous town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, on the top of a rock, on the E. coast, 10 ms. NW. of Nicotera, and 45 N. by E. of Reggio. Lon. 16 24 E., lat. 38 42 N.

Tropez, St., seaport of Fr., in the dep. of Var, and late province of Provence, with a citadel. It is seated on the bay of Grimauld, in the Mediterranean, 12 ms. SW. of Frejus, and 58 E. of Marseilles. Lon. 6 44 E., lat. 43 16 N.

Tropic, Greek, *trepos* to return. Two circles which pass round the earth at 23 27 from the equator on each side, to which the sun comes and returns annually. This apparent advance and recession of the sun arises from the obliquity of the earth's axis to the plain of its motion. The space between the tropics is called the torrid zone, over some part of which the sun is constantly vertical. The width of the torrid zone must of course be double that of the inclination of the axis.

Troppau, town of Austrian Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated on a pleasant plain, on the rivers Oppa and Mohre, 40 ms. N. by E. of Olmutz, and 72 S. by E. of Breslaw. Lon. 17 40 E., lat. 50 1 N.

Troup, a western co. of Ga., bounded N. by Heard, by Meriwether E., Harris S., and the State of Alabama W., about equal to a square of 18 ms. each way; area 324 sq. ms. N. lat. 32° and lon. 8° W. W. C. intersect within the co., and near its E. border. Pop. 1840, 15,733. It is traversed by Chattahoochie river.

Troupsburg, town in the SW. angle of Steuben co., N. Y., 30 ms. SE. from Angelica, 35 SSW. from Bath, and by post road 305 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

Troupsville, village, Ontario co., N. Y., on the W. side of Sodus bay, and on the Lake Ontario.

Trout Run, branch of Lycoming creek, Pa., on which is a post office, 15 ms. N. from Williamsport, and by post road 117 ms. a little W. of N. from Harrisburg.

Troubadour, Trombadour, Trouvèour, Trouveur, or Trouvere, from *trompe*, French, *trumpet*; name formerly given, and yet retained, to designate a species of wandering poets of the south of France and north of Italy. The Troubadours rose into a distinctive body early in the 12th century. In 1144 they were caressed and honored by Louis VII, and by all the princes and nobility of southern France. With them commenced French poetry; but court favor infused corruption, and, similar to the Bards and Scalds of the North, the Troubadours sunk to contempt, and finally ceased to exist.

Trowbridge, town of Eng., in Wiltshire. The inhabitants consist chiefly of clothiers, who make superfine broadcloth and kerseymere, in a great degree by machinery. It is seated on a hill, 23 ms. SW. of Marlborough, and 98 W. of London. Lon. 2 6 W., lat. 51 19 N.

Troy, town in the southern part of Cheshire co., N. H., on a branch of Ashuelot river, 10 ms. SSE. from Keene, and 69 SW. from Concord. ——Town, near the northern boundary of Orleans co., Vt., on the head of Missisque river, 50 ms. a little E. of N. from Montpelier.——Town, Bristol co., Mass., 50 ms. S. from Boston. Pop. in 1810, 1,296; in 1820, 1,800.

Troy, city of N. Y., and seat of justice for Rensselaer co. It stands on the E. side of Hudson, 5 ms. above Albany. The site is a plain, bounded by hills rising pretty abruptly. It contains the co. buildings, 5 churches, and in the vicinity 8 or 10 flour mills, an extensive cotton and woolen cloth factory, one for fire arms, a paper mill, a rolling and slitting mill, saw mills, &c. It contains a considerable number of wholesale and retail stores. This city has increased rapidly in population, trade, manufactures, and commerce. Before the year 1794, it was a very trifling village; in 1810, the pop. was 3,895; and in 1820, had risen to 5,264. Of these there were—

Engaged in agriculture	- - -	70
Do. manufactures	- - -	704
Do. commerce	- - -	275

Distributive population of Troy, 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5 - - -	1,467	1,397
5 to 10 - - -	1,131	1,063
10 to 15 - - -	850	920
15 to 20 - - -	827	1,344
20 to 30 - - -	2,194	2,394
30 to 40 - - -	1,493	1,398
40 to 50 - - -	728	653
50 to 60 - - -	323	392
60 to 70 - - -	126	125
70 to 80 - - -	51	67
80 to 90 - - -	12	17
90 to 100 - - -	-	3
100 and upwards		
	9,203	9,630
		9,203
Total - - -	-	18,833

Colored.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10 - - -	66	53
10 to 24 - - -	56	72
24 to 36 - - -	65	78
36 to 55 - - -	45	49
55 to 100 - - -	9	24
100 and upwards - -	2	2
	243	258
		243
Total - - -	-	501

SUMMARY.

Whites - - - -	18,833
Colored - - - -	501
Total - - -	19,334

Troy, village, Bradford co., Pa., 192 ms. a little E. of N. from Harrisburg.——Village and seat of justice for Miami co., O. It is situated on the W. bank of the Great Miami river, in Concord

tp., 8 ms. S. from Piqua, and 21 N. from Dayton. It contains 50 dwelling-houses, and about 400 inhabitants. Pop. 1840, 1,351. Lon. 7 8 W., lat. 40' N.——NW. tp. of Cuyahoga co., O.——Tp., Geauga co., O.——Tp., Delaware co., O.——River, village, and tp., Athens co., O., immediately above the mouth of Hockhocking river.——Tp., Richland co., O.——Town and seat of justice, Perry co., Ia., on the Ohio river, above the mouth of Anderson's creek, 50 miles above the mouth of Green river. Lat. 38 2 N., lon. W. C. 9 41 W.——Village, Lincoln co., Mo., on Cuivre river, about 35 ms. NW. from St. Charles, and 53 in a similar direction from St. Louis.——Village and seat of justice, Obion co., Tenn.; by post road 147 ms. NW. by W. from Murfreesborough.

Troyes, considerable city of Fr., in the dep. of Aube, and late province of Champagne. Its commerce, once very flourishing, now consists only in some linens, dimities, fustians, wax-chandlery, candles, and wine. It is seated on the Seine, 30 ms. ENE. of Sens, and 90 ESE. of Paris. Lon. 4 10 E., lat. 48 13 N.

Trucksville, village, Richland co., O., 79 ms. NNE. from Columbus.

Trugillo, town of Venezuela, 120 ms. S. of the Lake Maracaybo. Longitude 7 40 W., lat. 9 46 North.

Trumansburg, one of the northwestern towns of Tompkins co., N. Y., extending along the western side of Cayuga lake, 15 ms. NW. from Ithaca.

Trumbauersville, post office, Bucks co., Pa.

Trumbull, town, Fairfield co., Ct., between Stratford and Huntingdon, 65 ms. SW. from Hartford, and 15 a little S. of W. from New Haven.

Trumbull Long Hill, post office in Trumbull tp., Fairfield co., Ct. This and the preceding are different post offices, though in the same tp.

Trumbull, town, Fairfield co., Ct. Pop. in 1810, 1,241; in 1820, 1,232.——Co., Ohio, bounded by Mercer co., Pa., E., Columbiana S., Portage and Geauga W., and N. by Ashtabula. Length 35, mean width 25 ms.; area 875 sq. ms. Surface hilly, and soil fertile. Staples, grain, flour, live stock, butter, salted provisions, and whiskey. Chief town, Warren. Pop. in 1820, 15,546; and in 1840, 38,107. Cent. lat. 41 16 N., lon. W. C. 3 50 W.

Truns, town of the country of the Grisons, where the independence of the Gray League was first ratified, and an alliance concluded between the chiefs and communities. It is seated on the Rhine, 7 ms. W. of Hantz.

Truro, borough of Eng., in Cornwall. It has the benefit of the coinage of tin. Its chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore, found in abundance in its neighborhood. Truro is seated on a vale, between the rivers Kenwyn and St. Allen, and at the head of Falmouth haven, 10 ms. N. of Falmouth, and 257 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4 55 W., lat. 50 16 N.——Town, Barnstable co., Mass., lying near Cape Cod, 38 miles N. of Chatham, and 126 SE. of Boston, along the post road. The inhabitants, who are about 1,200, are principally the families of fishermen.——Tp., Franklin co., O. Pop. in 1820, 698.——Town of Nova Scotia, 40 ms. N. by W. of Halifax.

Truxillo, considerable town of Spain, in Estramadura, noted for being the birthplace of Pizarro. It is seated among mountains, on the side of a hill, at the top of which is a strong citadel. It is situated near the river Almont, 65 ms. SW. of Toledo, and 117 SE. of Madrid. Lon. 5 23 W., lat. 39 6 N.——Rich commercial seaport of Peru, in the audience of Lima, and in the valley of Chimo, built by Francis Pizarro, in 1535. It is seated in a fertile country, on a small river, near the Pacific ocean, 380 ms. NW. of Lima. Lon. 78 35 W., lat. 8 1 S.——Strong seaport in Honduras, seated on a gulf of the same name, between two rivers, and surrounded by thick groves. Lon. 85 50 W., lat. 16 20 N.

Truxillo, or *Nuestra Senora de la Paz*, town of Venezuela, 220 ms. S. of Maracaybo. Lon. 69 15 W., lat. 9 21 N.

Truxton, NE. town of Cortland co., N. Y., 35 ms. NE. from Ithaca, and 50 SW. from Utica.

Trydriffen, tp., Chester co., Pa., between Charlestown and Radnor tps., and joining Montgomery co. on the NE. Pop. in 1810, 1,253; in 1820, 1,449.

Tschopa, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the circle of Erzegeburg. It is celebrated for its blue manufactures.

Tschoulyms, nation of Tartars, who occupy the country lying between the upper part of the rivers Ob and Yenisei. The country which they inhabit is, for the most part, fertile, with large forests, and mountainous only about the banks of the two Yiousses, which take their sources among the mountains of the province of Yeniseisk, near the river of that name. In imitation of the Ostyaks, fishing and hunting are the principal occupations. The latter furnishes them with the means of paying their tribute, which is in marten skins.

Tschutski, country of the E. extremity of Asia, opposite the NW. coast of America, bounded by the Anadir on the S. The climate is cold, the soil marshy, abounding in rocks, barren, bare of woods, and extremely wild and savage. It, however, abounds in vast flocks of reindeer. The inhabitants live partly in caverns amongst the rocks. The Tchooktches differ essentially from the contiguous Asiatic nations, but resemble the savages of the NW. part of North America.

Tshetshen.—See *Kisti*.

Tsi-nan, celebrated city of China, the capital of Chang-tong. It is seated S. of the river Tsi, or Tsing-ho, 160 ms. S. by E. of Peking. Lon. 117 25 E., lat. 36 30 N.

Tsi-ning-tcheou, city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, and district of Yentcheou.

Tshin-tcheou, commercial city of China, in Chang-tong.

Tsong-ming, island of China, 15 ms. long and 10 broad, lying at the mouth of the Kian-ku, and separated from the province of Kiang-nan by two channels 13 ms. broad. Its principal revenue arises from salt, which is made in such abundance, on the N. side of the island, that it can supply most of the neighboring countries. It contains only one city of the third class, but villages are very numerous. The country is delightful, and intersected by many canals. The city, of the

same name, is situated at it SE. end. Lon. 121 55 E., lat. 30 15 N.

Tsongrad, town of Hungary, capital of a co. of the same name, seated on the Tiesse, opposite the influx of the Koros, 26 ms. N. of Segedin.

Tuam, city of Ireland, in the co. of Galway. The cathedral serves as a parish church. It is 20 miles NNE. of Galway, and 25 WSW. of Roscommon.

TUARICKS. "Tuaricks, of northern Africa, are a white people, of the Berber race, and are Mohammedans of the sect of Malek. The Tuaricks inhabit that extensive portion of the Sahara circumscribed on the E. by Fezzan and Tibboo, S. by the negro nations of Bournoo, Haoussa, Gouber, and Tombuctoo, and on the W: by the oases of Teedeckels and Twat. The country of the Mozabis, Engoussah, and Ghadames, are their northern limits, beyond which they never proceed."—*Hodgson*. These limits would give to the Tuaricks a country exceeding a million of sq. miles. Like most of the other African tribes, they are a commercial people; their kafilas or caravans carry on the commerce of Fezzan, Ghadames, Twat, and Soudan. Amongst the most valuable of Tuarick staples are slaves. "As Nomadic tribes, they are found in the vicinity of all the negro population, from Tibboo to Tombuctoo. The number of slaves sold in the northern markets of Mourtzouk, Ain-Lalal, Ghadames, and Mozab, by these Anthropoklephts must be very great. This word, (Tuarick,) in the Berber language, signifies *tribes*. To one man *tergi* is applied, and *Tuarick* to the nation.

Tuat Atwat, (bird of the bittern kind.—*Hodgson*.) Country or oasis of northern Africa, about 700 ms southward of Algiers, N. lat. 26° to 28°, and a little E. of the meridian of London. The limits of this tract imperfectly known.

Tuban, one of the strongest towns of Java, with a harbor, and a king of its own. It is seated on the N. coast of the island. Lon. 111 51 E., lat. 6° N.

Tubingen, town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, with a celebrated university. Here are good snuff manufactories. It is seated on the Neckar, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 20 ms. S. of Stutgard, and 50 E. by S. of Strasburg. Lon. 9 10 E., lat. 48 32 N.

Tuckaseeking, Effingham co., Ga.—See *Springfield*, Effingham co., Ga.

Tucker's Island, or *Flat Beach*, Burlington co., N. J., 4 ms. long, and from half a mile to a mile wide, 6½ ms. S. of the village of Tuckerton, separated therefrom by the bay of Little Egg Harbor, which, in the best channels, is navigable for shallops, is said to be the finest bathing upon the coast, on account of the gradual descent into the surf; it is much frequented by the citizens of Philadelphia and the adjacent parts of N. J.

Tuckersville, village and seat of justice, Wayne co., Ga., 25 ms. a little N. of W. from Darien, about 70 SW. from Savannah, and by post road 169 SSE. from Milledgeville. Lat. 31 26 N., lon. W. C. 4 51 W.——Village, Crawford co., Ia., 126 ms. a little W. of S. from Indianapolis.

Tuckerton, village and port of entry, in the tp. of Little Egg Harbor, Burlington co, N. J., on the Atlantic ocean, at the head of Tuckerton Mill creek, which empties into the bay of Little Egg Harbor. This creek is navigable for small craft. The village contains about 60 dwelling houses, and Methodist and Friends' meeting-houses, and tp of Little Egg Harbor; 1840, pop. 1,875. The dwelling-houses, with the exception of one brick, are all frame, and generally painted; it is handsomely laid out, streets crossing at right angles, and shaded with poplar and willow trees. The village is a port of entry for the district of Little Egg Harbor, which extends from Barnegat to Brigantine inlet. Distance from Philadelphia, 52 miles.

Tucopia, called *Barwell island* in many charts. S. lat. 12 15, E. lon. 169° from W. C. It is one of the southern islands of the group of Queen Charlotte islands.

Tucuman, extensive province of S. America, lying between Chili and Paraguay, to the E. of the Andes, and W. of Rio de la Plata. This province, with the country S. of the river Plata, forms an extensive plain, almost without a tree. The soil is a deep fertile mould, watered by many streams from the Andes, and clothed in perpetual verdure. In this rich pasturage the horses and cattle imported from Europe have multiplied to an almost incredible degree. This has enabled the inhabitants not only to open a lucrative trade with Peru, by supplying it with cattle, horses, and mules, but to carry on a commerce equally beneficial, by the exportation of hides to Europe; notwithstanding which, the towns in this country are no better than paltry villages, to which the Spaniards have endeavored to add some dignity, by erecting them into bishoprics.

Tudela, town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle. It is seated in a country that produces good wine, on the river Ebro, 44 ms. S. of Pamplona, and 100 E. of Burgos. Lon. 1 38 W., lat. 41 12 N.

Tver, government of Russia, formerly a province in the government of Novogorod. It was the first province modelled according to the code of laws of Catharine II. The country produces abundantly all kinds of corn and vegetables. Its forests yield the most valuable timber. The quadrupeds and the feathered race are the same as in all the N. of Europe. Besides the fish common to most lakes and rivers, there is one peculiar to the waters of these northern regions, called the sterlet, the *acipenser ruthenus* of Linnæus, and is a species of sturgeon, highly esteemed for the flavor of its flesh and for its roe, of which the finest caviar is made.

Tver, city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is a place of considerable commerce, being seated at the conflux of the Tverza and Volga, along which is conveyed all the merchandise sent by water from Siberia and the S. provinces, towards Petersburg. It is divided into the old and new town; the former, situate on the opposite side of the Volga, consists almost entirely of wooden cottages. Catharine II, at her own expense, raised the governor's house, the episcopal palace, the courts of justice, the exchange, the prison, and some other public edifices; and to every person who engaged to build a house of brick, she offered a loan of £300 for 12 years, without interest. The streets are broad and long, extending in straight lines, from an octagon in the cen-

tre; the houses of this octagon and of the principal streets are of brick, stuccoed white, and make a magnificent appearance. Here is an ecclesiastical seminary, which admits 600 students. In 1776, the empress founded a school for the instruction of 200 burghers' children; and in 1779 an academy for the education of 120 of the young nobility of the province. Tver is 99 ms. NNW. of Moscow. Lon. 36 5 E., lat. 56 7 N.

Tuftonborough, tp., Strafford co., N. H., on the Winnepisseogee.

Tugeloo, river, one of the constituents of Savannah river, and which for some distance separates S. C. from Ga.

Tuggsville, Clarke co., Ala.

Tuggurt, town of Africa, in Barbary, capital of a country of the same name, 310 ms. SSE. of Algiers. Lon. 5 10 E., lat. 33° N.

Tuggurt, as written by Hodgson, is the capital of Wadreag.—See *Wadreag* and *Wurgelah*.

Tuggurt, *Tegart*, (Berber,) signiy cultivated ground; thegarth signifies a garden, same language.—*Hodgson*.

Tukust, mountain of northern Africa, near Bona. Hodgson states that the name means, in the Berber language, perpetual snow.

Tula, government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow, containing 12 districts. Its capital, Resan, is seated on the Tubesh, 118 ms. SE. of Moscow. Lon. 40 45 E., lat. 55 25 N.

Tulebras, town of Spain, in Navarre, situated on the river Queois, 7 ms. W. of Tudela.

Tullamore, town of Ireland, in King's co., situated on a river of the same name.

Tulles, episcopal and commercial town of Fr., in the department of Correze, and late province of Guienne. It is seated at the confluence of the Correze and Solane, partly on a mountain and partly below it, in a country surrounded by mountains and precipices, 37 ms. SE. from Limoges, and 62 SW. of Clermont. Lon. 1 42 W., lat. 45 23 N.

Tullow, town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, 38 ms. SSW. of Dublin.

Tully, town, Onondaga co., N. Y., between Sempronius and Fabius, equidistant from both. Pop. 1820, 1,194.

Tullytown, village, Greenville district, S. C., 98 ms. NW. from Columbus.

Tumbling Shoals, of Reedy river, in the western part of Laurens district, S. C., 90 ms. NW. from Columbus.

Tuln, town of Germany, in Austria, near the Wienarwald, or wood of Vienna, and near the river Tuln, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 15 ms. W. of Vienna. Lon. 16 6 E., lat. 48 14 N.

Tulpehocken, creek, Pa., which rises in Dauphin co.; general course SE., till it falls into the Schuylkill, about half a mile above the borough of Reading. The Union Canal Company has chosen the valley of this creek as part of a water communication between the rivers Delaware and Susquehannah.——Township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, lying on the waters of the above-mentioned creek.

Tumbez, town of S. America, in Peru, in the audience of Quito. It was formerly a place of some note, with a magnificent temple, and an inca's palace. The Spaniards first landed here, on discovering the country. It is seated on the Pacific ocean, 270 ms. S. by W. of Quito. Lon. 79 51 W., lat. 3 40 S.

Tumel, rapid river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which, after exhibiting many beautiful cataracts, forms itself into a lake, called Loch Tumel, and then falls into the Garry.

Tumen, town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, 125 ms. W. of Tobolsk.

Tumpach, town of Germany, in Bavaria, 17 ms. NNW. of Amberg, and 32 ENE. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11 55 E., lat. 49 40 N.

Tunbridge, town of Eng., in Kent, on the Tun, one of the five branches of the Medway, over each of which is a stone bridge. It is 12 ms. WSW. of Maidstone, and 30 SSE. of London. Lon. 20 E., lat. 51 14 N.

Tunbridge Wells, town of Eng., in Kent, 5 ms. S. of Tunbridge. It is much resorted to in the months of June, July, and August, on account of its chalybeate waters, discovered in 1606 by Dudley Lord North. The Wells are 35 ms. SSE. of London.

Tunbridge, town, Orange county, Vt., between Strafford and Randolph,, and joining Windham co. in the S.

Tunkhannock, a mountain ridge of Pa., in the northern part of Luzerne. It rises from the Susquehannah river, at the mouth of Tunkhannock creek, and extends to the northeastward, towards the SE. angle of Susquehannah co.

Tunkhannock, small river, Penn., rising in Susquehannah, and, flowing SW. into Luzerne co., falls into Susquehannah river 55 ms. above Wilkesbarre.——Tp., Luzerne co., Pa., on the E. branch of Susquehannah, and watered by Tunkhannock creek.

Tunkinskoi, town of Russia, situated on the Irkut, 80 ms. SW. of Irkutsk. Lon. 103 15 E., lat. 51 18 N.

Tunja, town of New Granada, in S. America, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on a high mountain, in a country where there are gold and emeralds, 30 ms. SW. of Truxillo. Lon. 73 5 E., lat. 5° N.

Tunis.—See *Africa*, p. 17.

Tunis, city of northern Africa, occupying the site of ancient Carthage. Hodgson renders it probable that the name or term Tunis preceded that of Carthage, and that the former was the ancient as it is the modern name of the city by the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. Tunis, says Hodgson, signifies "*a foreigner in peace and safety*."

Tunkerstown.—See *Ephrata*.

Tura, town of Germany, in the country of Tyrol, 24 ms. SW. of Trent.

Turbot, northern tp., Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, on the Susquehannah river. Pop. in 1820, 2,752.

Turchheim, town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace. It is seated near the river Colmar, 1 mile NW. of Colmar.

Turcoin, town of France, in the dep. of Nord, 6 ms. NNE. of Lille.

Turcomania, general name for the eastern

shores of the Caspian sea, from the Trukmenee or Turcomans, who are its inhabitants.

Turcomania, ancient *Armenia major*. The modern Tartar name was imposed by the Turcomans, a Tartar nation from the eastern shores of the Caspian sea.

Turcomans, inhabitants of Turcomania. They are pastoral, ignorant, and contented wanderers. They have adopted the Turkish language, and a rude form of Mahometanism. They support themselves on the produce of their flocks, and live under tents of felt. The careless indifference of European geographers confound the free nomadic, but in many respects a respectable nations of Asia. The Turcomans and Koords have been thus mistaken and blended, though radically distinct. They are both shepherds and wanderers, and both occupy parts of Armenia, but the Turcomans speak the Turkish, the Koords the Persian language. The Turcomans are recent emigrants; the Koords are the Carduchi, Gordyaei, or Kyrti of the ancients, and have occupied their present residence on the waters of the Tigris since, and no doubt ages before the age of Xenophon. The Turcomans give marriage portions with their daughters; the Koords receive a high price from their bridegroom. The Turcomans pay no respect to distinctions of birth; the Koords set a high value on extraction. The Turcomans are not addicted to thieving; the Koords are robbers. —See *Asia*, p. 6.

Turenne, town of Fr., in the dep. of Correze, 16 ms. SSW. of Tulle.

Turin, fortified city of Piedmont, capital of the dominions of the king of Sardinia. It stands in a fertile plain at the confluence of the Doria with the Po. Here is a citadel deemed the strongest in Europe, and a university, founded in 1405 by Amadoe, duke of Savoy. Most of the streets are well built, uniform, straight, and terminate on some agreeable object. The Strada di Po, the finest and the largest leads to the royal palace, and is adorned with piazzas filled shops, as are various others of the best streets, all of which are kept clean by means of a canal from the Doria, with sluices that flow through them into the Po. The inhabitants are computed to be 80,000. The citadel is a regular pentagon, and comprehends an extensive and well furnished arsenal, a cannon foundry, a chemical laboratory, &c. There are fine walks on the ramparts and walls of the city, fine gardens on the side of the river Po, and a charming public place called the Corfo, where many people assemble in an evening to exhibit themselves and their equipage. Near this city, on the banks of the Po, is the beautiful castle of Valentin, the garden of which is applied to botanical studies. In 1814 it was restored to the king of Sardinia. Turin is 68 ms. NW. of Genoa, and 80 SW. of Milan. Lon. 7 40 E., lat. 45 4 N.

Turinge, town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, 24 ms. WSW. of Stockholm.

Turinsk, town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, with a port, 190 ms. W. by S. of Tobolsk. Lon. 63 44 E., lat. 58 5 N.

Turiuacary, town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, consisting of an outer and inner fort, strongly defended by a ditch and mud wall, and an open suburb at a little distance. Here are two small temples of curious workmanship. It is 34 ms. S. of Sera, and 50 N. of Seringapatam.

Turk, this very ancient, important, and ethnographical term, has been strangely confounded with the term Tartar. The country to E. and SE. of the Caspian sea is named Tyrkland, in the Ynglinga-Saga of Snorre Sturlesson, an Icelandic historiane who flourished from A. D. 1213 to 1241. Those nations which we with any propriety call Tartars call themselves Turks. The Byzantine writers called the Huns Turks. It is now amongst historical established facts that the Huns, Finns, and Turks, are branches of one great family of nations. During the middle ages of the countries now called independent Tartary, and the southeastern part of European Russia, beyond the Volga and Karro, were called Tyrkland by the Icelandic writers, Joungouria by Russian writers, and Great Hungary by Rubriquis and other writers of western Europe. Turkestan, a Persian term, meaning "*country of the Turks*," has superseded the former. It was not until in the 12th century of our era that the term Tartar or Tatar became famous in Europe. The Turkish author Abul Ghazi, informs us that the Tartars were, in fact, only part of the Turks. The Chinese, it appears, give the name Tata to the nomade nations of central Asia. It is, therefore, doubtful whether the original term applies most correctly to the Turks or Mongols; but it is certainly improper if applied nationally to both, as the Turkish nations west of the Belur (ancient Imaus) differ as much from the Mongol as the Moors do from the Negroes. The probability is, that the Chinese term Tata applies to the Nomadic mode of life, and not to any particular nation, which is not the case with the primitive term Turk.

Turkestan, country of western Tartary, bounded on the N. and E. by the country of the Kalmus, S. by Bokharia, and W. by the lake Aral. The chief of this country is generally called the khan of the Karakalpahs. The capital is Taraz. The name Turkestan has been known to European writers since the 5th century, and simply means "*the country of the Turks* or *Tartars*." Its extent has varied with the political revolutions of central Asia.

Turkey, large empire extended over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe is bounded on the N. by Croatia, Sclavonia, Hungary, Transylvania, and Poland, E. by New Russia, the Black sea, the sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by that sea and the Venetian and Austrian territories. It contains Moldavia, Bessarabia, Walachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, part of Croatia, and Dalmatia, Romania, Macedonia, Albania, Janna, Livadia, and the Morea. These countries lie between 17° and 40° E., lon., and 36° and 49° N. lat. Turkey in Asia is bounded on the N. by the Black sea and Circassia, E. by Persia, S. by Arabia, and W. by the Mediterranean and the sea of Marmora. It lies between 27° and 46° E. lon., and 28 and 45 N. lat., and contains the countries of Irac-Arabi, Diarbeck, Kordistan, Armenia, Caramania, Natolia, and Syria, with Palestine. In Africa the Turks have Egypt, part of Nubia, and Barca; and the States of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers are under their protection.

The following table exhibits a synoptic view of the Turkish empire at the beginning of the present century, and, nominally, at the present epocha:

Turkey in Europe.

	Sq. ms.
Servia, Bosnia, and Turkish Dalmatia	31,400
Walachia	28,100
Moldavia, including Bessarabia	26,640
Bulgaria	27,170
Romania proper	25,700
Macedonia	21,150
Albania	16,640
Greece, continental, with Epirus	14,900
Morea	7,200
Candia	4,600
Eubœa and other Grecian islands in Europe	3,600
Total in Europe	202,300
Asia Minor to the Euphrates	200,200
Syria	51,800
Turcomania or Armenia	64,000
Diarbekir, Mesopotamia, &c.	144,600
Total	460,600
Turkey in Africa, exclusive of Barbary	152,300
Total in Europe and Asia	662,800
Total area of the Ottoman empire	815,100

This vast empire may, in general terms, be considered as extending from the northern tropic in Africa, to the Carpathian mountains in Europe, and in Asia from the Mediterranean to the Elwend mountains from W. to E., and from S. to N., from the sands of Arabia to the mountains of Caucasus. A single glance upon a map of the world is sufficient to carry conviction to any mind, that no other empire of the eastern continent ever possessed so pre-eminent a position as that of the Ottoman Turks; and a very slight acquaintance with their history exhibits an unequalled disregard of every advantage afforded by nature to secure commercial, scientific, and political aggrandizement. "It is well for them," says Montesquieu, "that God permitted the Turks and Spaniards to exist; the two nations who have most uselessly possessed a great empire." There was, indeed, no material dissimilarity between the various tribes which, for nearly 1,000 years successively, poured on Europe and southwestern Asia, from the regions of the N. and E. Rude, ferociously warlike, and unacquainted with the arts of civil policy, the Goths, Huns, and Turks were, in the first instance, destroyers. The latter, in the Romano-Greek empire, found no great civilized community to mix with and soften their manners. On the contrary, what little of science remained amonst the Greeks, was lost to the Turks from religious and political animosity. The Turks are, however, it is probable, as far advanced as were the European nations previous to the promulgation of the art of printing; and the Pachaliks of the Ottoman empire not worse governed at this moment than were the provinces of France, Germany, Poland, and Russia during the middle ages. This empire has always been rather an assemblage of nations, violently and nominally formed into one State, than a regulated sovereignty united by law and policy. The recent revolt of the Greeks is only one of a series of revolts almost coexistent with the empire itself; but in the present condition of Europe it is very improbable that the wounds of Turkey can be left to heal by the slow operations of nature as in former instances.

Turks.—In the ignorant admixture of nations, religion, and language, too common in our books, Turk and Mahometan are used as synonymous or correlative terms; and, with the same precision, might Christian and French, English or German, be confounded. The Turks are a Mahometan nation, but they are only one of the many nations who profess that system of religious credence. The Turks, from the best authorities, were a Tartar tribe. The former is, however, more ancient, in our literature, than the latter. The name Turk occurs in Pomponius Mela and in Pliny, whilst it was not until the twelfth century that the Tartars became famous in Europe. All the Tartar nations acknowledge the appellation of Turks as belonging to them in common. Those nations called Turks by Abul-Ghazi-Khan, according to that author, contained one sub-tribe, designated Tartars. In the progress of migration and conquest, two great branches of the Turks or Tartars have reached and obtained permanent settlement in Europe. These are the Hungarians and Ottoman Turks.

Though inhabiting, it is probable, from very remote antiquity, the great central slope of Asia, the Turks did not become formidable as conquerors, known to European writers, until the middle of the sixth century, though their name had been introduced some centuries previous to that era. In 569, in the reign of Justinian, an embassy from that people reached Constantinople; and in 582 their embassy was returned, and, for the first time, the silks of China reached Europe by the N. side of the Caspian. At that period, the Turks or Tartars were dominant in central Asia, under the name of the kingdom of Touran. On the SW. they pressed on Persia, and were known as the Turks of Transoxiana, or Turks beyond the Oxus. The white Huns, or Ephthalites, so called by the Persians from *Apteiah*, their name for the Oxus, were also, it is probable, merely the Turks resident on that river. What is generally, in our books, called Independent Tartary, was then, and by the Turkish nations is still called Turkestan, or country of the Turks. Taraz and Otrar were successively capitals of Touran or Turkestan. This first Turkish empire gradually declined, but the nation continued numerous, and migrated to the W. Naturally divided by the Caspian sea, this tide of nations was broken. One wave rolled northwards and thence westward, first ravaged and finally settled in Pannonia, or which, under the name of *Ugri*, *Ungri*, or *Igours*, they imposed the name of Hungary. The Hungarians adopted the Christian religion, and for many ages were the guards of Europe against their Mahometan countrymen. It is a very singular instance of the mutations of national appellations, that two names so different as Hungarian and Turk should have sprung from the same root.

At the same period in which the Turks, who

migrated north from the Caspian sea, were mingling with the Christian nations of Europe, and were adopting the Christian religion, their brethren, who had passed westward between the Caspian sea and Indian ocean, became the disciples of Mahomet. Their agency produced the most extensive revolutions. The empire of the Khalifs sunk before them. Early in the eleventh century Mahmoud, of Gazna, founded an empire, embracing great part of Hindoostan and Persia. The empire of the Gaznavides was followed by that of the Seljukian Turks in Persia. This was a most important era in human affairs. In their various revolutions, the Mahometan nations had hitherto made but little impression on the Romano Greek provinces in Asia Minor; but, in 1050, the Turks rushed in a destructive torrent into the Greek provinces. At various subsequent advances and partial regressions, this fierce horde gradually overspread the fine regions of Asia Minor and Greece, and in 1453 gained possession of Constantinople. Thrace, Bulgaria, Bosnia, Servia, Wallachia, Moldavia, the Crimea, Greece, and her islands in Europe, became subject to their arms. Most of these provinces they yet retain, and present to the statesman and philosopher, the singular spectacle of a nation of strangers, who, after a residence five centuries, continue hostile aliens in Europe. Suffered to hang a portentous cloud on the borders of Christendom, from the conflicting interests of Christian nations, the Turks remain Asiatics in manners and appearance. Admixed with Caucassian blood, this Tartar race has, in person, the majestic attitude of the European, with the agile movements of their Scythian ancestors. The Turks are generally robust, well-shaped, and of good mien. They shave their heads, but wear long beards, except those in the seraglio or palace, and military men, who wear only whiskers. The turban worn by the men is white, and consists of long pieces of thin linen made up together in several folds.

The very existence of such an empire as that of the Mahometan Turks, on the verge and within the reach of the powerful Christian States, may be viewed as a paradox, and so may be considered many of the interior regulations of the Turks. "Nothing," says Hobhouse, "attracts the attention of a traveller in the Levant more than the consular establishments, which the Turks, so haughty and despotic, so averse to every thing Christian, have long suffered, and still suffer to exist, in almost all the principal towns of their empire. At Smyrna, the Frank town, no inconsiderable place of itself, may be said to be under the complete jurisdiction of the foreign Powers. The consuls display the standards of their respective nations; they have their prisons, and their soldiers who wait at their gates, and precede them when they walk or ride; and their houses are sanctuaries which not even the Turk attempts to penetrate."—*Hobhouse*, vol. 2, p. 73.

The first residents, under the name of consuls, or mercantile representatives, were, it is supposed, appointed by the republic of Florence in the time of the first Cosmo de Medicis, and called consules maritimi, and were permitted to exercise their functions in Turkey, from the pride and indolence rather than from any consideration of their utility in the minds of the Turks. It was, however, a fortunate circumstance for the Christian part of the empire that a body of privileged Europeans were admitted, as by that means a communication, though limited in its extent, was preserved with the civilized part of the world. Severe and reserved even to one another, mutual intercourse is very defective in Turkey, but between Mahometans and Christians all association is closed. "A stranger at Constantinople, says Hobhouse," "would naturally wish to live among the Turks as he would amongst the French at Paris and the Austrians at Vienna; but the difference of manner, custom, and language, render it *absolutely impossible to become domesticated in a Mahometan family*, or, at a short residence, even to join in the very little social intercourse enjoyed amongst the natives themselves."

These obstacles are more numerous and formidable over every other part of the Ottoman empire, and have left the Turks a barbarous horde of strangers, without the smallest tie of sentiment, kindred, or cultivated association with the European nations; and what renders the situation of this people in a peculiar manner striking, is, that they are ever still more inveterately set apart from their Mahometan than from their Christian neighbors. If their political power was broken, the very nation would seem to vanish from the earth.

The government of Turkey is like the people, foreign to Europe, and undefinable by any general terms used amongst Christians. It may be assumed as a postulate, that in the very nature of man, no actually unlimited despotism can exist. That of the Grand Sultan, though nominally absolute, is in reality restricted by religious institutions, by the indispensable distribution of power, but, more than all, in Turkey, by the mental imbecility superinduced by secluded education. The administration of government and justice in that empire retains all the rude simplicity and consequent anarchy of a nomadic military band. Though 12 centuries have elapsed since their original removal from the central plains of Asia, they have profited little by their contact with civilized nations. The Goths first trampled on, and then adopted, the Roman jurisprudence. The Mandschurs followed a similar routine in China. But the inflexible Turk surrounded by and actually visited commercially by the most enlightened and active nations of the earth, remains a Scythian.

These notes on Turkey were written upwards of 20 years past, since which some important changes have been effected; the janisaries have been suppressed; Greece has been severed from Turkey, and formed into a kingdom, &c.—See page 374. The body of the article is, however, retained, as historical. Turkey, as an independent nation, cannot be regarded as in existence, as, without the consent of the great Christian Powers, the Turkish nation cannot perform an act evincing national sovereignty.

Turkey, tp, Essex co., N. J., 14 miles NW, from Elizabethtown.

Turkey Foot, post office in the SW. part of Somerset co., Pa., 18 ms. SW. from the borough of Somerset, and 35 NW. by W. from Cumberland, in Maryland. The name Turkey Foot, was imposed from the peculiar courses of Youghiogany

river and Castleman's river with Laurel Hill creek, at their junction.

Turkey Point, Cecil co., Md., between North East river and Elk river.

Turkheim.—See *Durkheim.*

Turkin, town of Russia, in the government of Caucasia, situate on the Caspian sea, 140 ms. S. of Astracan. Lon. 47 15 E., lat. 44 15 N.

Turnagain Cape, cape on the E. side of the northern island of New Zealand. Lon. 176 56 E., lat. 40 28 S.

Turnau, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, on the river Iser, 12 ms. NNE. of Jung Buntzlau.

Turner, town, Oxford county, Maine, on the W. side of Androscoggin river, 18 miles E. from Paris.——Village in Turner tp., Oxford county, Maine. Turner town and Turner village are separate post offices, though in the same township.

Turner's Cross Roads, post office, Bertie co., N. C., by post road 144 ms. a little N. of E. from Raleigh.

Turnersville, village, Robertson co., Tenn., 72 ms. NW. from Murfreesborough.

Turnhout, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 24 miles NE. of Antwerp. Lon. 5 0 E., lat. 51 22 N.

Tursi, town of Italy, in Naples, seated on the river Sino, 50 ms. of SW. Bari. Lon. 16 50 E., lat. 40 36 N.

Turtle Creek, creek of Alleghany county, Pa., falls into the Monongahela 12 miles above Pittsburg.——Tp., Shelby county, Ohio, containing the village of Sydney.——Tp., Warren co., Ohio, containing the village of Lebanon.

Turtle Island, island in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 177 5 W., lat. 19 48 S.

Tuscaloosa, or *Black Warrior*, the principal branch of Tombigbee, rises in the spurs of Alleghany mountains, 20 or 25 miles S. of the great bend of Tennessee, about 34° N. lat. It is formed by the union of the Big and Little Warrior rivers, having a general course to the SW. 230 ms., falls into the Tombigbee. The Tuscaloosa is navigable for boats of requisite tonnage 160 miles from its mouth.

Tuscaloosa, county, Alabama, bounded S. by Perry and Greene, W. by Pickens, N. by Jefferson, and E. by Shelby and Bibb; length 40 miles, mean width 30, area 1,200 sq. miles. Tuscaloosa river winds across this county from N. to S. Chief town, Tuscaloosa. Pop. in 1820, 8,229; and in 1840, 16,583. Central latitude—see *Tuscaloosa village.*

Tuscaloosa, village and seat of justice for Tuscaloosa county, Alabama, and seat of government in that State, is situated on the bank of Tuscaloosa river, about 60 ms. above its mouth, 120 SSW. from Huntsville, and 200 a little E. of N. from Mobile. Lat. 33 13 N., lon. W. C. 10 37 W.

Tuscany, sovereign State of Italy, with the title of a grand duchy, bounded on the N. by Romagna, the Bolognese, the Modenese, and the Parmesan, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the duchy of Urbino, the Perugino, the Orvietano, the patrimony of St. Peter, and the duchy of Castro, and on the W. by the Mediterranean, the territory of Lucca, and that of Genoa. It is 150 ms. long and 100 broad, and watered by several rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. There are several mountains, in which are mines of iron, alum, and vitriol; also, quarries of marble, alabaster, and porphyry, besides hot baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits. The inhabitants are distinguished by their attachment to commerce, and have established various manufactures, particularly of silks, stuffs, earthenware, and gilt leather. They are much visited by foreigners, on account of their politeness, and because the Italian language is here spoken in its greatest purity. This duchy is divided into three parts, namely, the Florentine, the Pisane, and the Sienese. It is now an independent duchy, governed by an Austrian prince. Chief cities, Florence, Leghorn, and Pisa. According to Mr. Bowring, the grand duchy of Tuscany, in 1836, contained a population of 1,436,785, and an area of 7,686 sq. ms. Eng. This would give a distributive population to the sq. m. of 186.

Tuscarawas, river, Ohio, rises in Wayne, Medina, Portage, and Stark cos., and, forming a large navigable creek in the latter, flows SSE. 30 ms., receives Sandy creek from the E., and 12 ms. still lower Sugar creek from the W., near New Philadelphia. Below the latter place, the Tuscarawas curves gradually SE. and SW., and finally W., flows 50 ms. to its junction with Whitewoman's river at the town of Coshocton. The two rivers at their confluence are nearly of equal size, and are both lost in the general name of the Muskingum. Assuming a southern course of 10 ms., Wills creek enters from the SE., and winding more to the W., 30 ms. further, receives Licking creek, a large tributary branch, at the town of Zanesville, in Muskingum co. Here the river is precipitated over its only falls, or rather rapid, 30 or 40 feet entire depression. Below the falls, Muskingum turns to the SE. 80 ms., to its junction with Ohio river, at Marietta, in Washington co.

From this sketch, we find this inland channel lying in nearly a N. and S. direction. Advancing from Cleveland, on Lake Erie, up the Cuyahoga 40 ms., we reach the portage from the stream to the Tuscarawas; thence, 10 ms. over that portage, and again down the Tuscarawas and Muskingum 212 ms. to Marietta, exhibits an entire line of 262 ms. A canal extends now from Zanesville, up the Muskingum valley, to Dresden, where it unites with the central trunk. Below Zanesville, the Muskingum has been made navigable by dams and locks to its influx into Ohio.

Tuscarawas, co., Ohio, bounded N. by Stark, E. by Harrison, S. by Harrison and Guernsey, and W. by Coshocton cos. It is 30 by 29 ms. in extent, containing 680 sq. ms. The principal waters are the Tuscarawas, Sandy, Conoten, Stillwater, and Sugar creeks. Chief town, New Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 8,328; and in 1840, 25,631. Central lat. 40 28 N., lon. W. C. 4 30 W.

Tuscarawas, tp. in the western borders of Stark co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 735.——Small village on the W. bank of the Tuscarawas river, and in the co. of the same name, Ohio, 9 ms. southerly from New Philadelphia.

Tuscarora, valley and town, Mifflin co., Pa., by post road 63 ms. NW. by W. from Harrisburg.

Tuscaroras.—See *Oneidas.*

Tuscumbia, village, Franklin co., Ala., by post road 249 ms. NNW. from Cahaba.

Tusis, town of the country of the Grisons, 18 ms. S. by W. of Coire.

Tutbury, town of Eng., in Staffordshire, 15 ms. E. of Stafford, and 34 NE. of London. Lon. 1 40 W., lat. 53° N.

Tutacorin, town of Hindoostan, with a Dutch factory. It is 60 ms. NE. of Cape Comorin. Lon. 76 40 E., lat. 8 15 N.

Tutura, town of Russia, situated on the Lena. Lon. 105 40 E., lat. 54 40 N.

Tuxford, town of Eng., in Nottinghamshire, 13 ms. NNW. of Newark, and 137 N. by W. of London. Lon. 50′ E., lat. 53 16 N.

Tuy, town of Spain, in Gallicia, 62 ms. S. of Compostella, and 254 W. of Madrid. Lon. 8 12 W., lat. 42 4 N.

Tuzla, town of Turkey in Asia, situated on a lake of the same name, 28 ms. N. of Cogni. Lon. 35 55 E., lat. 38 20 N.

Tweed, river of Scot., which rises from innumerable springs in the mountainous tract of Peeblesshire, called Tweedsmuir. It divides England from Scotland, and falls into the German ocean at Berwick.

Tweeddale.—See *Peeblesshire.*

Tweedsmuir, rugged and healthy mountain, in the S. part of Peeblesshire, Scotland.

Twenty-mile Stand, post office, Warren co., Ohio, by post road 89 ms. SW. from Columbus.

Twickerham, village of Eng., Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 8 ms. SSW. of Brentford. A branch of the Coln here falls into the Thames, on which are erected some powder and oil mills.

Twiggs, co., Ga., bounded W. by the Oakmulgee river, or Monroe co., Jones co. NW., Wilkinson NE., and Pulaski SE. Length 27 ms., mean width 15; area about 400 sq. ms. Chief town, Marion. Pop. in 1840, 8,422. Central lat. 32 40 N., lon. W. C. 6 25 W.

Twin, tp., Dark co., Ohio.——Tp., Ross co., Ohio, 8 ms. W. from Chillicothe.——Tp., Preble co., Ohio.

Twinsburg, village, Portage co., Ohio, by post road 185 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Twitchell's Mills, and post office, Pope co., Ill., 115 ms. SSE. from Vandalia.

Twyman's Store, and post office, Spottsylvania co., Va., by post road 94 ms. northward from Richmond.

Twunt, name of a river. This word means portion, or division, and is here particularly appropriate, for this river separates the dominions of Algiers from those of Morocco.—*Hodgson.*

Tye, small river, Va., gaining importance from forming, by its main branch, Pine river, a common boundary, between Nelson and Amherst cos. It rises in the Blue Ridge, and drains part of the two cos. which it separates, and, after a comparative course of 30 ms., falls into James river, 25 ms. by land below Lynchburg.

Tye River Mills, post office, Nelson co., Va., about 20 ms. N. from Lynchburg.

Tye River Warehouse, and post office, Nelson co., Virginia, by post road 95 ms. W. from Richmond.

Tybee, island of Georgia, at the mouth of Savannah river.

Tyboine, SW. tp., Perry co., Pa., joining the SE. side of the Tuscarora mountain.

Tycokzin, town of Poland, in Polachia, with a castle and a mint. It is seated on the Narew, 22 ms. NW. of Bielsk. Lon. 23 40 E., lat. 53° N.

Tydore, one of the Molucca islands, three leagues S. of Ternate.

Tyler, co., Va., bounded by Ohio river NW., Ohio co. N., Harrison SE., and Wood SW. Length 30 ms., mean width 20; area, 600 sq. ms. Surface very broken, but soil generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 6,954. Central lat. 39 32 N., lon. W. C. 3 50 W.

Tymotchie, creek and post office, Delaware co., Ohio, by post road 73 ms. northwardly from Columbus.

Tyne, river of Eng., in Northumberland, formed by a branch from the co. of Durham, and another from the hills on the borders of Scotland. These, uniting a little above Hexam, form a large river, which flows by Newcastle, and enters the German ocean at Tinmouth.——River of Scot., which rises in the mountains in the S. of Haddingtonshire, waters Haddington, and enters the German ocean to the W. of Dunbar.

Tynemouth.—See *Tinmouth.*

Tyngsborough, town, Middlesex co., Mass., 28 ms. NW. from Boston. Pop. in 1810, 704; and in 1820, 808.

Tyre, seaport of Syria, in that part formerly called Phœnicia, now a heap of venerable ruins. It has two harbors, that on the N. side exceedingly good; the other choked by the ruins of the city. It is 60 ms. SW. of Damascus, and now called Sour or Sur. Lon. 35 50 E., lat. 33 18 N.

Tyringham, town, Berkshire co., Mass., 15 ms. SSE. from Lenox. Pop. in 1810, 1,682; and in 1820, 1,443.

Tyrnaw, town of Upper Hungary, in the palatinate of Trentschan, 30 ms. NE. of Presburg. Lon. 17 33 E., lat. 48 23 N.

Tyrone, co. of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 46 ms. long, and 37 broad, bounded on the N. by Londonderry, on the E. by Armagh and Lough Neagh, on the SW. by Fermanagh, and on the W. by Donegal. It is a rough country, but tolerably fruitful; contains 30 parishes, and sends 10 members to Parliament. The capital is Dungannon.

Tyrone, one of the eastern towns, Steuben co., N. Y., lying E. from Mud lake, 15 ms. NE. from Bath, and 30 W. from Ithaca.——Tp., Perry co., Pa., between Big Buffalo and Sherman's creek, with Rye tp. in the E., and Tyboine in the W. Pop. in 1810, 2,604; and in 1820, 2,236.——One of the northern tps., Fayette co., Pa., between Youghiogany river and Jacob's creek. Pop. in 1810, 989; and in 1820, 1,058.——Tp., Huntingdon co., Pa., on Sinking creek, 14 ms. NW. from Huntingdon. Pop. in 1810, 753; and in 1820, 813.

Tyrrel, co., N. C, bounded by Albemarle sound N., Roanoke sound E., Pamlico sound SE., Hyde co. S., and Washington W. Length 40 ms., mean width 18; area, 720 sq. ms. Surface level, and soil generally poor, sandy, or marshy. Alligator river or bay puts up from Albemarle sound, and divides the co. into two nearly equal parts. Chief town, Elizabeth. Pop. in 1820,

4,319; and in 1840, 4,657. Central lat. 35 45 N., lon. W. C. 1° E.

Tyson's Store, and post office, Moore co., N. C, by post road 95 ms. SW. from Raleigh.

Tysted, town of Denmark, in the province of North Jutland, with a citadel, on the Gulf of Limford, 44 ms. NW. of Wiburg, and 46 W. of Alburg. Lon. 8 25 E., lat. 56 54 N.

Tyvy, or *Tsivy*, river in Wales, which, issuing from a lake on the E. side of the country, enters the bay of Cardigan, below the town of Cardigan.

Tywappity, extensive flat, along the Mississippi river, Mo., partly in New Madrid, and partly in Cape Girardeau cos.

Tzadurilla, town of Natolia proper, near the river Sangar, or Aclu, 63 ms. SE. of Isnic. Lon. 31 8 E., lat. 39° N.

Tzaritzyn, town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Saratof. It is seated on the Volga, 122 ms. NW. of Astracan. Lon. 45 25 E., lat. 48° N.

Tzernitz, town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, near a river of the same name, 32 miles NNE. of Adrianople. Lon. 26 40 E., lat. 42° North.

Tzivilsk, town of Russia, in the government of Kasan, 57 ms. W. of Kasan. Lon. 47 25 E., lat. 55 40 N.

U.

Ubeda, town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in a fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and fruits, especially figs. It is 5 ms. NE. of Baeza, and 158 SE. of Madrid. Lon. 3 13 W., lat. 37 48 N.

Uberlingen, city of Suabia, in the co. of Furstenburg, and grand duchy of Baden. The inhabitants, who are partly Roman Catholics and partly Protestants, carry on a great trade in corn, which they send to Switzerland, and not far hence are very famous baths. It is seated on a high rock, near the Lake of Constance, 12 miles N. of Constance. Lon 9 10 E., lat. 47 50 N.

Ubes, St., or *Setubal*, fortified town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a good harbor, defended by the fort of St. Jago. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Setobriga, at the head of a bay, near the mouth of the Zadsen. It is 22 ms. SE. of Lisbon. Lon. 8 54 W., lat. 38 32 N.

Ubigau, town of Prussia in Upper Saxony, in Germany, 28 ms. SE. of Wiltemburg. Lon. 13 12 E., lat. 51 34 N.

Uby, or *Pulo Uby*, island in the Indian ocean, at the entrance of bay of Siam, 20 ms. in circumference. It yields good water and plenty of wood. Lon. 105 56 E., lat. 8 25 N.

Uchland.—See *Uwchland.*

Ucayale, the principal of the main sources of the Amazon, formed by several streams, rising about lat. 16° S., and lon. W. C. 4° E. It flows generally N., and joins the Paro, at lon. W. C. 4° E., and lat. 11° S. This great river has its remote sources about S. lat. 18°, interlocking with those of Pilcomayo and Madeira, amongst the highest mountains of S. America.

Ucker, river of Germany, which has its source in a lake of the same name, near Prenzlo, in the Ucker marche of Brandenburg, runs N. through Pomerania, and, being joined by the Rando, enters the Frish Haf, a bay of the Baltic.

Uckermunde, town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, on the Frish Haf, a bay of the Baltic, 25 ms. NW. of Stetin. Lon. 14 12 E., lat. 53 53 N.

Uddevala, town of Sweden, in West Gothland, situated in a bay of the Cattegate, at the bottom of some steep rocks, at the extremity of a small but fertile valley. It exports iron, planks, and herrings, and is 50 ms. N. of Gotheborg. Pop. 3,000.

Udenskoi, town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutzk, seated on the SE. side of the Lake Balkul, on the road from Tobolsk to China, 1,000 ms. NW. of Peking, and 1,200 E. of Tobolsk. Lon. 96 30 E., lat. 53° N.

Udina, or *Udine*, city of Italy, capital of Friuli. It is seated in a large plain, near the rivers Tagliamento and Lisenzo, 10 ms. N. of Aquileia, and 55 N. by E. of Venice. Pop. 16,000. Lon. 13 3 E., lat. 46 12 N.

Udskoi, town of Russia, in the government of Irkutzk, near the Udda, 1,100 ms. ENE. of Irkutzk. Lon. 135 30 E., lat. 55 16 N.

Ufa, government of Russia, formerly included in the government of Orenburg. It is divided into the two provinces of Ufa and Orenburg.——Town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is 760 ms. E. of Moscow. Lon. 57° E., lat. 54 40 N.

Uffenheim, town Germany, in Franconia, 22 ms. NNE. of Anapach.

Ugento, town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, 8 ms. W. of Alessano, and 20 SW. of Otranto.

Ugliani, town of Italy, in Piedmont, 16 miles SE. of Aosta. Lon. 17 47 E., lat. 45 30 N.

Ucocz, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a co. of the same name, with a castle, seated on a small river that falls into the Neisse, 15 ms. N. of Zatmar. Lon. 22 34 E, lat. 48 5 N.

Ugogna, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the Tosa, 16 ms. N. of Varalio, and 45 NW. of Milan. Lon. 8 24 E., lat. 45 52 N.

Uist, North and *South*, two islands of the Hebrides, on the W. coast of Scotland, viz:

Uist, North, which lies to the southward of Harris, separated by a channel of about 9 ms. over, is somewhat more considerable, being about 30 ms. in circumference. North Uist is 15 ms. S. of the isle of Skye. And

Uist, South, is about 21 ms. in length and 3 or 4 in breadth, 20 ms. W. of the isle of Skye.

Ukase, Russian term for an imperial edict. A proclamation having the force of law is, in the English language, the instrument most nearly equivalent to ukase.

Ukensoi, town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, at the junction of the Irtysh and Oby. Lon. 69 15 E., lat 61 10 N.

Ukraine, large country of Europe, lying on the borders of Turkey in Europe, Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. Its name properly signifies a frontier, and lies along the Dneiper, and belonged many ages to Russia. Kiel was one of the original capitals of that empire. After a series of revolutions, it has again entirely fallen under the Russian sceptre. The principal town is Kief.—See *Cossacs.*

Vladimir.—See *Volodimir.*

Ulala, town of Hindoostan, in Canara, 3 ms. SW. of Mangalore.

Ulapool, town of Scotland, in Ross-shire, on the E. side of the entrance of Loch Broom, at the mouth of a river of its name, with a good harbor, and commodious road. It is a great fishing station, and situate in the midst of a wool country, 48 ms. W. by N. of Tain. Lon. 5 5 W., lat. 57 50 N.

Ulea, or *Ulaborg*, seaport of Russian Finland, and the largest town in East Bothnia, with a commodious harbor, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 340 ms. N. by E. of Abo. Lon. 24 40 E., lat. 65 30 N.

Vlieland.—See *Vlie.*

Ulitea, one of the Society isles, in the Pacific ocean. It has a harbor called Ohamaneno. Lon. 151 38 W., lat. 16 45 S.

Ullswater, lake of Eng., on the borders of Westmoreland and Cumberland, 10 ms. N. of Ambleside. It is 8 ms. long. The river Eamont flows through this lake, and by Penrith to the Eden, forming that part of the boundary line between the two cos.

Ulm, city of the kingdom of Wirtemberg, in Suabia. It is a fortified, large, and handsome place, in which the archives of the late imperial towns of Suabia were preserved, and the diet of the circle was generally held. Here is an excellent college, with a theological seminary annexed. Its other most remarkable buildings are the abbey of St. Michael, commonly called Wengen, the town house, the arsenal, the magazines, and the valuable town library. The inhabitants are Protestants, and estimated at 15,000. They have a good trade in linens, fustians, paper, wine, and wool. It is seated at the confluence of the Blau with the Danube, opposite the influx of the Iler, 38 ms. W. by N. of Augsburg, and 40 SE. of Stutgard. Lon. 9 56 E., lat. 48 24 N.

Ulmen, town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, 28 ms W. of Coblentz.

Ulotho, or *Vlotkow*, town of Westphalia, in the co. of Ravensburg, near which is a medicinal spring. It is 6 ms. S. of Minden.

Ulrichstein, town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, with a fortified castle, 25 ms. SE. of Marburg.

Ulrichshamn, town of Sweden, in West Gothland, formerly called Bogesund, the present name being given it in 1741, in compliment to Queen Ulrica Eleanora. It has a considerable trade in cattle, provisions, tobacco, &c., and is 50 ms. E. of Gotheburg.

Ulster, province of Ireland, 116 ms. long and 100 broad, bounded on the E. by the Irish sea, N. by the Northern ocean, W. by the Atlantic ocean, SW. by the province of Connaught, and S. by that of Leinster. It contains the cos. of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, and Cavan. The principal place is Londonderry.——Co., N. Y., bounded by Hudson river E., Orange co. S., Sullivan W., Delaware NW., and Greene N. Length 40 ms., mean width 30; area about 1,200 sq. ms. Surface highly variegated by mountain, hill, dale, and valley. Its front on the Hudson is rocky and precipitous, but most of its vales highly productive. Staples, grain, flour, live stock, &c. It is watered by the Wallkill and Kingston creeks. Chief town, Kingston. Pop. 1820, 30,934; and in 1840, 45,822. Cent. lat. 41 52 N., lon. W. C. 2 45 E.——Town, Bradford co., Pa., on the right side of Susquehannah river, above Towanda.

Ultimatum, Latin, *ultimus*, last; diplomatic term, used to express the final conditions as base of a treaty or convention, and from which the party laying down the ultimatum expresses a determination not to swerve.

Ultzen, or *Veltzen*, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg. It has a trade in flour and wool, and is seated on the Ilmenau, 20 ms. SE. of Lunenburg.

Ulverston, town of Eng., in Lancashire, at the foot of some hills, near a shallow arm of the Irish sea, and has a canal to the estuary of the Leven. It is the port of the district of Furness, and exports much corn, limestone, iron ore, and blue slate. It is 18 ms. NW. of Lancaster, and 261 NNW. of London. Lon. 3 12 W., lat. 54 14 N.

Ulysses, tp., Tompkins co., N. Y., containing Ithaca. Pop. 1810, 3,250; in 1820, 6,345.

Uma, or *Umea*, seaport of Sweden, in West Bothnia, at the mouth of the river Uma, in the Gulf of Bothnia. The houses are built of wood, and it was twice burnt by the Russians. It is the residence of the governor of West Bothnia, and 310 ms. N. by E. of Stockholm. Lon. 19 18 E., lat. 63 5 N.

Umago, seaport of Venetian Istria, seated between the Gulf of Largena and the mouth of the river Quieto.

Umbagog, lake mostly in Maine, but extending into Coos co., in N. H. It is above 30 ms. long, and from 1 to 10 ms. wide, and is discharged into the Androscoggin river.

Umbriatico, town of Italy, in Naples, though now reduced to a small place, having only about 50 houses. It is seated on the Lipuda, 15 ms. N. by W. of St. Severina. Lon. 17 10 E., lat. 38 39 N.

Ummerapoora, one of the most flourishing and best built cities of Asia, the metropolis of the Birman empire, with a spacious and regular fort, completely fortified after the eastern manner. It was founded in 1783 by the emperor Minderagree, 4 ms. to the NE. of Ava, the ancient capital. A peninsula formed by the Irawaddy on the W., and a narrow channel branching E. from the river, which soon takes a N. direction, and expands to a lake on the E. side of that city; 7 ms. long and 1½ broad. It is 520 ms. SE. from Calcutta, and 620 NNW. of Siam. Lon. 76 7 E., lat. 21 57 N.

Umritsir, city, Hindoostan, in the Punjaub, and one of the capitals of the Sikes or Seiks. It is situated on the Beas river, 30 ms. E. of the city of Lahore, and about 280 ms. NW. from Delhi. N. lat. 31 20, lon. 75° E. It is a great internal mart of trade and place of manufacture. Umritsir is 30 ms. to the east of Lahore, the intermediate distance richly cultivated. The great canal, or "nuhr," bringing the water upwards of 80 ms., passes by this city, and runs parallel to the Lahore road. It is very shallow, and sometimes does not exceed a depth to admit only small boats, which still navigate it. Umritsir is a larger city than Lahore, and the former is the great emporium of commerce between India and Cabool.

Unadilla, river, rises in the southern sides of Oneida and Herkimer cos., N. Y., and, flowing SSW., separates for about 10 ms. Madison from Otsego, and, thence to its mouth, Otsego from Chenango. It falls into the Susquehannah, after an entire course of about 40 ms.——Town, Otsego co., N. Y., lying on the right side of Susquehannah river, 5 ms. above its junction with Unadilla river. Pop. 1810, 1,426; in 1820, 2,194.

Uncasville, village, New London co., Ct., 45 ms. SE. from Hartford.

Underswen, or *Underseen*, handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, near which is the famous cavern of St. Pat. It is seated on the Lake Thun, 25 ms. SSE. of Bern, and 30 SE. of of Friburg. Lon. 7 32 E., lat. 46 32 N.

Underwalden, canton of Switzerland, the sixth in rank, bounded on the N. by the canton of Lucerne and the Lake of the Four Cantons, on the E. by high mountains, which separate it from the canton of Uri, on the S. by Mount Brunich, which parts it from the canton of Bern, and on the W. by that of Lucerne. It takes its name from a wood, which runs nearly in the middle of the country, from N. to S. It is 25 ms. long and 17 broad, and is divided into two parts—that above the wood and that below it—called Oberwald and Underwald. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Stantz is the capital.

Underwood's, post office, Herkimer co., N. Y., by post road 86 ms. NW. from Albany.

Unghwar, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a co. of the same name, in an island formed by the Ungh. It is strong, from its situation among the mountains of Crapach, and is 47 ms. E. of Cassovia. Lon. 22 23 E., lat. 48 48 N. Unghwar stands not far from a direct line from Buda, in Hungary, to Lemburg, in Austrian Poland, 150 ms. SW. of the latter, and 180 NE. by E. of the former city.

Union, river of Hancock county, Maine, falls into the Blackhill bay. This stream is followed advancing NE. by several minor rivers, which are included in this article. Narraguagus into Pigeonhill, or Narraguagus bay; Pleasant river into the bay of the same name; Chandler's river into English bay; and Machias and East rivers into Machias bay. None of those streams have sources 60 miles inland, and, though in a very remarkable manner supplied with convenient harbors, the inland commerce of the country is very confined.

Union, county, Pennsylvania, bounded by Susquehannah river E., or Northumberland county E., Mifflin S. and SW., Centre W., and Lycoming N.; length 26 ms., mean width 21, area 551 square miles. This is a mountain county, and of course much broken, but the river and creek lands are highly productive. This county is washed in its greatest length by Susquehannah river, and drained by White Deer, Buffalo, Penn's, and Mahoning creeks. Chief town, New Berlin. Pop. in 1820, 18,619; and in 1840, 22,787. Central lat. 40 53 N., lon. W. C. 0 8 W.

Union, district, South Carolina, bounded by Broad river, or York, Chester, and Fairfield districts E., Ennoree river or Newberry and Laurens districts SW., and Spartanburg W. and NW.; length 45 ms., mean width 15, area 675 sq. ms. Beside the two bounding rivers, it is drained by Pacolet and Tyger rivers. Chief, town Union. Pop. in 1820, 14,126; and in 1840, 18,936. Central lat. 34 42 N., lon. W. C. 4 34 W.

Union, county, Ohio, bounded by Delaware E., Madison and Champaign S., Logan W., and Hardin and Marion N.; length 27 miles, breadth 17, area 500 sq. miles. It is drained by the sources of Darby and Mill creeks. Soil generally fertile. Chief town, Marysville. Pop. in 1820, 1,996. Central lat. 40 20 N., lon. W. C. 6 32 W.

Union, county of Kentucky, bounded by Ohio river W. and NW., Henderson county NE., Hopkins SE., and Tradewater river or Livingston co. SW.; length 30 miles, mean width 16, area 540 sq. miles. This county lies opposite to the mouth of Wabash river. Chief town, Morganfield. Pop. in 1820, 3,470; and in 1840, 8,423. Central lat. 37 35 N., lon. W. C. 10 45 W.

Union, county, Illinois, bounded by the Mississippi river W., Jackson and Franklin counties N., and Johnson E.; length 24 ms., breadth 18, area 430 sq. miles. Chief towns, Hamburg and Jonesburg. Pop. in 1820, 2,362; and in 1840. 2,362. Central latitude 37 28 N., longitude W, C. 12 10 W.

Union, town, Lincoln co., Me., 30 ms. NE. from Wiscasset.——Town, Tolland co., Connecticut, 33 ms. NE. from Hartford. Pop. in 1810, 752; and in 1820, 757.——Town, Broome county, N. Y., 6 ms. below Chenango, on the Susquehannah. Pop. in 1820, 2,037.——Village in Washington co., N. Y., on the right bank of Batterhill, 6 ms. above its mouth. It is the seat of an academy and extensive manufacture of cotton goods.——Town, Essex co., New Jersey.——Tp., Erie co., Pa., 5 ms. E. from Waterford.——Tp., Huntingdon co., Pa., in Trough creek valley, 15 miles nearly S. from Huntingdon. Pop. in 1820, 1,078.——Tp., Luzerne co., Pa., extending from the Susquehannah river to the E. limit of Lycoming county, 13 ms. below Wilkesbarre.——Town, borough, and seat of justice, Fayette co., Pa., on both sides of Redstone creek, 12 miles SE. from Brownsville.—See *Uniontown*, Fayette co., Pa.——Tp., Fayette county, Pa., around the borough of the same name.——Tp., Mifflin co., Pa., adjoining Centre and Huntingdon cos.——Village, Loudon county, Va., by post road 49 ms. NW. by W. from W. C.——Village, Monroe co., Va., 240 miles W. from Richmond.——Village and seat of justice, Union district, South Carolina, 60 ms. NNW. from Columbia.——Tp., Union co., Ohio.——Tp., Belmont co., Ohio, containing the village of Morristown.——Tp., Washington co., Ohio.——Tp., Lawrence co., Ohio.——Tp., Knox co., Ohio.——One of the northern townships of Ross county, Ohio.——NW. tp., Highland county, Ohio.——Tp., Champaign co., Ohio.——Tp., Logan co., Ohio.——Tp., Madison county, Ohio, in which is situated the town of London.——Tp., Fayette co., Ohio, containing the town of Washington.——Tp, Clinton co., Ohio, containing the town of Wilmington.——NW. tp., Scioto county, Ohio.——Tp., Warren co., Ohio.——Tp, Butler co., Ohio.——Eastern tp. of Muskingum co., Ohio, through which the road passes from Zanesville to Wheeling.——Western tp., Clermont co., Ohio.——SW. tp., Miami co., Ohio.——Tp., Montgomery co., Ohio, 12 ms. NW. from Dayton.

Union, West.—See *West Union.*

Union, or *Shakerstown*, settlement of Shakers, in Warren co., Ohio, 4 ms. W. of Lebanon.

Union Bridge, village, Carroll county, Maryland, 62 miles a little W. of N. from Washington city.

Union C. H., post office, Union district, South Carolina, about sixty-five miles Northwest from Columbia.

Union Mills, post office, Erie county, Pennsylvania.

Union Mills, post office on Little Pipe creek, NE. part of Carroll county, Maryland, 74 miles a little W. of N. from Washington city, and 20 miles NE. from Fredericktown.

Union Mills, post office, Amherst county, Virginia, one hundred and fifty-six miles NW. from Richmond.

Union Mills, post office, Fluvanna county, Virginia, by post road seventy miles Northwest from Richmond.

Union Society, village, Green county, New York.

Union Springs, village, Cayuga county, New York.

Union Springs, village, Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

Union Square, post office, Oswego co., N. Y., 117 ms. NW. by W. from Albany.

Uniontown, village in the NE. part of Frederick county, Maryland, near the road from Baltimore to Chambersburg, 35 ms. NW. from the former city.

Uniontown, village and seat of justice, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on both sides of Redstone creek, about 4 ms. from the western foot of Laurel Hill, 186 miles a little S. of W. from Harrisburg, 276 W. from Philadelphia, and 12 SE. from Brownsville. It is a tolerably compact village. Pop. in 1840, 1,710. Lat. 39 54 N., lon W. C. 2 45 W.

Uniontown, village, Belmont county, Ohio.

Uniontown, village on the SW. border of Muskingum county, Ohio, 18 ms. SW. from Zanesville and 74 miles a little S. of E. from Columbus.

Unionville, village, Orange county, New York.

Unionville, village, Chester co., Pennsylvania, 10 miles SW. from Westchester, and 35 SSW. from Philadelphia.

Unionville, village, Geauga co., Ohio, by post road 224 miles NE. from Columbus.

Unionville, village, Union tp., Broome co., N. Y., on Susquehannah river, 15 miles E from Oswego, and by post road 148 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.

United Provinces of the Netherlands, formerly a republic of Europe, consisting of seven provinces, which extended 150 ms. from N. to S., and 100 from E. to W. They were bounded on the W. and N. by the German ocean, on the S. by Brabant and the bishopric of Liege, and on the E. by Germany. They were ranked in the following order: Guelderland, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overyssel, and Groningen. They now form the two kingdoms of Belgium and Holland; which see, under their proper heads.

United States, country of North America, bounded by the Atlantic ocean E. and SE., Gulf of Mexico S., the Spanish or Mexican provinces SW., Pacific ocean W., and N. by the Russian and British territories in North America. This extensive region has the following limits:

	[Miles.
Commencing on Passamaquoddy bay, at the mouth of St. Croix river, and thence along the Atlantic ocean to Florida point - - - - -	1,800
Thence along the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Sabine - - -	1,100
From the mouth of the Sabine, in common with the Spanish or Mexican provinces, to the Pacific ocean - - -	2,300
Along the Pacific ocean from lat. 42° to 49° N., or about - - - -	500
Due E. from the Pacific ocean, on lat. 49° N., on the Russian territories to the Rocky or Chippewayan mountains -	600
Thence, in common with Cabotia, or British North America, to the mouth of St. Croix - - - - -	3,000
Having an entire outline of -	9,300

The longest direct line which can be drawn over this great region stretches from Cape Canaveral, in East Florida, to the Northern cape of Queen Charlotte's island, on Dixon's entrance, 3,214 statute miles. Assuming this line as base, the mean breadth is about seven hundred miles, and area in square statute miles, in round numbers, two millions two hundred and fifty thousand.

The whole territory of the United States is divided into three natural sections. Eastern section, the Atlantic slope, or surface drained into the Atlantic ocean; Central section, between the Appalachian and Chippewayan systems of mountains, and drained generally into the Gulf of Mexico, though a minor northern section inclines towards and is drained into the Canadian lakes, or the Red river source of Saskatchawaine; and the Western Oregon, or Pacific section, watered by the numerous confluents of Columbia river, and by a few streams of minor importance, chiefly towards the northwestern angle.

As to the relative extent of these three sections, and also the aggregate extent compared with other parts of the earth, and particularly with that of Europe, very erroneous statements have been made by several writers in the United States. By a line slightly curving, the greatest length of Atlantic slope is 1,750 ms. from Cape Sable, in Florida, to the northeasternmost angle of Maine. Including with the Atlantic slope all Florida and the basins of the Appalachicola and Connecuh rivers, I find, on careful remeasurement, that the eastern section of the United States contains 293,500 sq. ms., and a mean breadth of 170, very nearly. Assuming, however, 300,000 sq. ms. for this section, we proceed to that of the centre, what may be called the Mississippi region. The following are the already organized States of the centre, and such fractions of those of the Atlantic border as extend into the central section:

	Sq. ms.
New York (one-half) - - -	23,180
Pennsylvania (one-third) - -	15,666
Virginia (one-half) - - -	35,000
North Carolina (one-tenth) - -	5,000

	Sq. ms.
Ohio	44,000
Kentucky	40,580
Tennessee	42,800
Alabama (two-thirds)	34,500
Mississippi	46,500
Louisiana	48,220
Arkansas	52,000
Missouri	64,000
Illinois	53,480
Indiana	36,670
Michigan	56,610
Wisconsin	80,000
Iowa	64,260
Total of organized centre	742,466

It may be premised that under the name of Iowa in the above is included the space which will be probably designated as its limits and area as a State.

SUMMARY.	Sq. ms.
Atlantic slope	300,000
Organized States and Territories of central basin	742,466
Total organized	1,042,466

REMARKS.—It is not the least remarkable circumstance in our statistics, that the entire territory of the United States, from ocean to ocean, is divided into two not very unequal great sections by a line drawn as follows: commencing on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Sabine river, and thence along the western border of the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, what probably will be Iowa, to the mouth of the Yancton Sioux river, and thence due north along lon. 20 0 W. of Washington to our northern border. Limiting the western section to 1,000,000 sq. ms., would leave a territory of 640,000,000 acres. In regard to soil, the western is not equal to the eastern, but there is no space of the former which would not support five or six more than the mean population of the eastern, as shown by our general summary. If we assume so high a mean as 60,000 sq. ms. for each State, still 16 or 17 States may, no doubt will, be formed westward of the dividing line we have delineated. By actual calculation, it is N. 76° W., and within a very small fraction of 1,700 statute miles from the mouth of the Kansas, on the western border of the State of Missouri, to the mouth of Columbia river.

As another illustration of the immensity of the territory of the United States, taken in its utmost extent, we may observe that the bearing of the mouth of the Columbia river from Washington is a very little above N. 80° W., and distance 2,500 ms.; and the mid distance is near the great bend of Missouri river, and by air distance 550 ms. above St. Louis.

In order to show the real extent of the central section, we have above stated the aggregate space already organized—to which we now add:

	Sq. ms.
Northward of the Red river, westward of the States of Arkansas and Missouri, and as far northward as where the western boundary of the United States comes to Arkansas river	105,000
Northward of a line drawn from the mouth of St. Peter's river, of the Mississippi, to that of Sioux river, of Missouri, and including the intermediate space between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers	90,000
Northward of Arkansas river, westward of the Missouri river, eastward of the Rocky mountains, and southward of N. lat. 49°	365,000
Total of unorganized territory westward of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin, and eastward of the Rocky, or Chippewayan mountains	560,000
To which add the extent of central section organized	742,466
Total area of the central valley section of the United States	1,302,466
To close this condensed view of the territory of the United States from ocean to ocean, we have now to add the great extreme western or Columbian territory, bounded by treaty on the south side by N. lat. 42°, and on that of the north by N. lat. 54°, and including all between those latitudes and between the Chippewayan mountains and Pacific ocean	560,000
Total United States territory, exclusive of Atlantic slope	1,862,466

SUMMARY.	Sq. ms.
Atlantic slope	300,000
Central valley	1,302,466
Oregon or Pacific or Western territory	560,000
Total territory of the United States of North America	2,162,466

The reader will note a discrepancy in these tabular views between the aggregate assumed at the commencement and that deduced from the different parts; but an excuse must be valid from the extreme difficulty of measuring to exactness, with the best maps, spaces so intricate in outline. Combining the two aggregates, the mean comes out so near 2,200,000 square miles that we adopt it as sufficiently near for all general purposes—supposing that the discrepancies will fall nearly in equal proportions on the parts, leaving comparative extent not essentially affected.

With our element we find the surface of the Atlantic section not quite the one-seventh of the whole area; the central valley or basin occupying nearly fifty-nine parts in one hundred; and the western the Pacific; or Oregon comprising near the one-fourth of the entire area. A very interesting question here arises—that is, what proportion does the whole United States territory bear to the other natural and political sections of the earth?

When making up the matter for the article EARTH, in my Geographical Dictionary, I found that, rejecting the irreclaimable deserts of the old continent, as also the polar extremes of Asia, Eu-

rope, and America, the surfaces admitting any serious density of population would be fully estimated at 30,000,000 square miles. The zone of North America embraced by the domain of the United States lying altogether in temperate latitudes, and reaching neither extreme of the northern temperate zone, having no irreclaimable tracts, may be confidently considered fully equal in habitable facility to its comparative extent. These data admitted, the United States comprise within an indifferent fraction one-fourteenth part of the really habitable earth.

Such natural and decided facts, it might be supposed, would preclude exaggeration; but such has not been the uniform result. To say that the united central region contains nearly as many square miles as continental Europe, is a too common but gross error. The excellent Atlas of Adam and Charles Black, by Sydney Hall, of Edinburgh, is now under my hand, and under the tabular head of "Europe" the extent in square statute miles, reduced from the geographic miles, comes out 3,042,739. Malte Brun gives to Europe 500,000 square leagues of twenty-five to an equatorial degree; an exaggeration, no doubt, though in the Compendium of Laenaudiere, Balbi, and Huot, the aggregate area of Europe is very little less; and all authorities give an area to that part of the earth above *three millions* of square English miles. I have long since regarded Europe and the United States as bearing very closely the relations of three to two. It must be granted, unless we disregard all accredited data, that, so far from the central valley of the United States nearly equaling Europe, the entire territory of the former, from ocean to ocean, does not much exceed the two-thirds of the latter. There is again a still more mischievous error, which too many persons in the United States labor under in regard to Europe. "*Worn out*" is worse than misplaced. Neither in soul nor soil is Europe worn out; but the reverse. In no former stage of human progress in that quarter of the world has an approach been made to the moral and physical improvements now advancing in Europe. That fine region possesses one advantage, in common with the United States, in having no deserts to break the continuity of civilized society; whilst the possession of a common language will secure to the United States an advantage ages alone, if even time itself, can bestow on Europe.

The articles Germany, Russia, Prussia, Great Britain, and many others in the Geographical Dictionary, will serve to show how unfounded is the idea that Europe is worn out. It is, it may be added, a very destructive error to suppose that such regions as Europe and that of the United States can be worn out. On the contrary every part of both, when under the action of even moderately well-conducted industry must improve, and the resources of life increase. In making the matter for many European articles, I was anxious to procure and careful to insert all well-authenticated documents in regard to the very important fact of human increase. In order to afford material for comparison, and to illustrate the history of population in the United States, the following tables are inserted:

TABLE No. I.

No. 1—*Exhibiting the total population of the several States at each of the four national enumerations, with the increase and rate of increase between the different periods.*

States.	Population.				Increase from 1790 to 1820.	Rate of increase.		
	In 1790.	In 1800.	In 1810.	In 1820.		From 1790 to 1800	From 1800 to 1810.	From 1810 to 1820.
Maine	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	201,795	57.2 p. c.	50.7 p. c.	30.4 p. c.
New Hampshire	141,885	183,858	214,460	244,161	102,276	29.6	16.6	13.8
Vermont	85,539	154,465	217,895	235,764	150,225	80.5	41.0	8.2
Massachusetts	378,737	422,845	472,040	523,287	144,500	11.5	11.6	10.9
Rhode Island	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,059	14,234	0.4	11.4	8.0
Connecticut	237,946	251,002	261,942	275,248	37,302	5.5	4.3	5.1
New York	340,120	586,050	959,049	1,372,812	1,032,692	72.0	63.6	43.1
New Jersey	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,575	93,436	14.3	16.3	13.0
Pennsylvania	434,373	602,548	810,091	1,049,458	615,085	38.6	34.4	29.5
Delaware	59,094	64,273	72,674	72,749	13,645	8.7	13.0	0.1
Maryland	319,728	349,692	380,546	407,350	87,622	6.8	11.4	7.0
Virginia	747,610	886,149	974,622	1,065,366	317,756	17.6	10.7	9.3
North Carolina	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	245,078	21.4	16.2	11.4
South Carolina	240,078	345,591	415,115	502,741	250,568	38.6	20.1	18.1
Georgia	82,548	162,686	252,433	340,989	258,441	97.0	55.1	35.1
Alabama	-	8,850	31,502	127,901	-	-	356.0	545.0
Mississippi	-			75,448	-	-		
Louisiana	-	-	76,556	153,407	-	-	-	100.0
Tennessee	35,691	105,602	261,727	422,813	387,122	196.0	147.8	61.5
Kentucky	73,677	220,959	406,511	564,317	490,640	200.0	83.9	39.0
Ohio	3,000	45,365	230,760	581,434	578,434	1400.0	409.0	152.0
Indiana	-	4,875	24,520	147,178	-	-	403.6	500.0
Illinois	-	215	12,282	55,211	-	-	5609.0	351.0
Missouri	-	-	20,845	66,586	-	-	-	288.0
Arkansas Territory	-	-		14,273	-	-	-	
Michigan Territory	-	551	4,762	8,896	-	-	76.4	88.0
District of Columbia	-	14,093	24,023	33,039	-	-	70.0	37.6
Grand Total	3,929,326	5,306,033	7,239,903	9,638,226	5,708,900	35.1	34.6	32.9

No. 2—*Exhibiting the different classes of population according to the census of* 1820.

States.	Whites.	Slaves.	Free blacks.	Total.*	Foreigners not naturalized.	Persons engaged in Agriculture.	Persons engaged in Commerce.	Persons engaged in Manufactures
Maine	297,340	None.	929	298,335	1,660	55,031	4,297	7,545
New Hampshire	242,236	None.	786	244,161	124	52,384	1,063	5,659
Vermont	234,846	None.	918	235,764	935	50,951	776	8,424
Massachusetts	515,419	None.	6,740	523,237	3,425	63,460	13,301	33,454
Rhode Island	79,413	48	3,554	83,059	237	12,559	1,162	6,091
Connecticut	267,161	97	7,870	275,248	568	50,518	3,561	17,549
New York	1,332,794	10,088	29,279	1,372,812	15,101	247,548	9,113	60,038
New Jersey	257,409	7,557	12,460	277,575	1,529	40,612	1,830	15,941
Pennsylvania	1,017,094	211	30,202	1,049,458	10,728	140,801	7,083	60,215
Delaware	55,282	4,509	12,958	72,749	331	13,259	533	2,231
Maryland	260,222	107,398	39,730	407,350	3,776	79,135	4,771	18,449
Virginia	603,074	425,153	36,939	1,065,366	2,142	276,422	4,509	32,335
North Carolina	419,200	205,017	14,612	638,829	415	174,196	2,551	11,284
South Carolina	237,440	258,475	6,826	502,741	1,205	161,560	2,588	6,622
Georgia	189,566	149,656	1,763	340,989	453	101,185	2,139	3,557
Alabama	85,451	41,879	571	127,901	162	30,642	482	1,412
Mississippi	42,176	32,814	458	75,448	181	22,033	294	639
Louisiana	73,383	69,064	10,476	153,407	3,145	53,941	6,951	6,040
Tennessee	339,935	80,097	2,739	422,813	312	101,919	882	7,351
Kentucky	434,644	126,732	2,759	564,317	529	132,161	1,617	11,773
Ohio	576,572	None.	4,723	581,434	3,495	110,991	1,459	18,356
Indiana	145,758	190	1,230	147,178	633	61,315	429	3,229
Illinois	53,798	917	467	55,211	598	12,395	233	1,007
Missouri	55,998	10,222	347	66,586	497	14,247	495	1,952
Michigan Territory	8,591	None.	174	8,896	656	1,468	392	185
Arkansas Territory	12,579	1,617	59	14,273	34	3,613	79	179
District of Columbia	22,614	6,277	4,048	33,039	564	653	512	2,194
Grand Total	7,861,935	1,538,118	233,557	9,638,226	53,655	2,065,499	72,397	349,247

* Besides the persons enumerated in the preceding columns, the numbers in this column include those who are entered in the census under the description of "all other persons, except Indians, not naturalized," amounting only to 4,631 for the whole United States.

No. 3.—Civil Divisions and Population.

The Confederacy originally consisted of 13 members; but by the formation of new States the the number is now increased to 24; the names, extent, and population of which are given in the following table. The 13 original States are N. H., Mass., R. I., Ct., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., Va., N. C., S. C., and Ga.

States.	Sq. ms.	Pop. in 1820.	Pop. on a sq. m.	Slaves in 1820.
Maine	33,000	298,335	9	None.
New Hampshire	9,280	244,161	26	None.
Vermont	10,212	235,764	23	None.
Massachusetts	7,800	523,287	67	None.
Rhode Island	1,360	83,059	61	48
Connecticut	4,674	275,248	59	97
New York	46,000	1,372,812	30	10,088
New Jersey	6,900	277,575	40	7,557
Pennsylvania	43,950	1,049,458	24	211
Delaware	2,068	72,749	35	4,509
Maryland	10,800	407,350	38	107,398
Virginia	64,000	1,065,366	17	425,153
North Carolina	43,800	638,829	15	205,017
South Carolina	30,080	502,741	17	258,475
Georgia	58,200	340,989	6	149,656
Alabama	50,800	127,901	3	41,879
Mississippi	45,350	75,448	2	32,814
Louisiana	48,220	153,407	3	69,064
Tennessee	40,000	422,813	10	80,097
Kentucky	39,000	564,317	14	126,732
Ohio	39,000	581,434	15	None.
Indiana	36,250	147,178	3	190
Illinois	59,000	55,211	1	917
Missouri	60,300	66,586	1	10,222
Territories.				
Michigan	54,000	8,896	-	None.
Arkansas	121,000	14,273	-	1,617
District of Columbia	100	33,039	330	6,277
Total	-	9,638,226	-	1,538,118

An abstract of a "careful revision of the enumeration of the United States, for the years 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, *and* 1830, *" compiled at the Department of State agreeably to law; and an abstract from the aggregate returns of the several marshals of the U. States of the "Fifth Census."*

States.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.
Maine	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,469
N. Hampshire	141,899	183,762	214,360	244,161	269,328
Massachusetts	378,717	422,845	472,040	523,287	610,014
Rhode Island	68,110	69,122	77,031	83,059	97,210
Connecticut	238,141	251,002	262,042	275,202	297,711
Vermont	85,416	154,465	216,713	235,764	280,679
New York	340,120	586,756	959,049	1,372,812	1,913,508
New Jersey	184,139	211,949	245,555	277,575	320,779
Pennsylvania	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,347,672
Delaware	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,739
Maryland	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	446,913
Dist. Columbia	-	14,093	24,022	33,039	39,591
Virginia	748,308	880,200	974,622	1,065,379	1,211,405
N. Carolina	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	738,470
S. Carolina	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185
Georgia	82,548	162,101	252,433	340,987	516,804
Kentucky	73,077	220,955	406,511	564,317	688,844
Tennessee	35,791	105,602	261,727	422,813	684,932
Ohio	-	45,365	230,760	581,434	937,679
Indiana	-	4,375	24,520	147,178	341,582
Mississippi	-	8,850	40,350	75,448	136,806
Illinois	-	-	12,282	55,211	157,575
Louisiana	-	-	76,556	153,407	215,791
Missouri	-	-	20,845	66,586	140,084
Alabama	-	-	-	127,901	309,205
Michigan	-	-	4,762	8,896	31,128
Arkansas	-	-	-	14,273	30,388
Florida	-	-	-	-	34,730
Total	3,929,827	5,305,925	7,280,314	9,638,131	12,866,407

Abstract of the population of the United States by the census of 1830.

States, &c.	Aggreg'te of each State.	Free pop. of each State.	Slaves.	Fed'l No. of each State.
Maine	399,437	399,431	6	399,434
New Hampshire	269,328	269,323	5	269,326
Massachusetts	610,408	610,404	4	610,406
Rhode Island	97,199	97,185	14	97,193
Connecticut	297,675	297,650	25	297,665
Vermont	280,657	280,657	–	280,657
New York	1,918,608	1,918,532	76	1,918,577
New Jersey	320,823	318,569	2,254	319,922
Pennsylvania	1,348,233	1,347,830	403	1,348,072
Delaware	76,748	73,456	3,292	75,431
Maryland	447,040	344,046	102,994	405,842
Virginia	1,211,405	741,648	469,757	1,023,502
North Carolina	737,987	492,386	245,601	639,747
South Carolina	581,185	265,784	315,401	455,025
Georgia	516,823	299,292	217,531	429,810
Kentucky	687,917	522,704	165,213	621,832
Tennessee	681,903	540,300	141,603	625,263
Ohio	935,884	935,878	6	935 882
Louisiana	215,739	106,151	109,588	171,904
Indiana	343,031	343,028	3	343,030
Mississippi	136,621	70,962	65,659	110,358
Illinois	157,445	156,698	747	157,147
Alabama	309,527	191,978	117,549	262,508
Missouri	140,455	115,364	25,091	130,419
Michigan Territory	31,639	31,607	32	31,625
Arkansas Territory	30,388	25,812	4,576	28,537
Florida Territory	34,730	19,229	15,501	28,529
Dist. of Columbia	39,834	33,715	6,119	37,389
Total U. S. and Territories	12,858,670	10,819,620	2,009,050	12,055,050

Of the preceding were—		
White males	5,367,102	
White females	5,172,942	
Total whites		10,530,044
Free colored males	153,443	
Free colored females	166,133	
Total free colored		319,576
Slaves, males	1,012,822	
Slaves, females	996,228	
Total slaves		2,009,050
Total population of the U. S. in 1830		12,858,670

Progressive population of the United States.

States, &c.	Pop. in 1820.	Pop. in 1830.	Ratio of incr'se.	Aggregate.
Maine	298,335	399,468	1.34	These States had in 1820 a population of 5,760,919, and in 1830 had 7,172,597; joint ratio 1.24.51.*
New Hampshire	241,161	269,533	1.11.07	
Massachusetts	523,287	610,014	1.11.06	
Connecticut	275,202	297,711	1.08.01	
Rhode Island	83,059	97,210	1.17	
Vermont	235,764	280,679	1.19	
New York	1,372,812	1,913,508	1.39.38	
New Jersey	277,575	320,779	1.15.56	
Pennsylvania	1,049,458	1,347,672	1.28.41	
Delaware	72,749	76,739	1 05.03	
Maryland	407,350	446,913	1.09.07	
Dist. of Columbia	33,039	13,588	1.19.05	
Virginia	1,065,379	1,211,366	1.13.69	
North Carolina	638,829	738,470	1.16	
South Carolina	502,741	581,458	1.15.69	
Georgia	340,987	516,504	1.51.47	
Florida	–	34,725		
Alabama	127,901	309,206	2.41	These States had an increase in ten years, from 1820 to 1830, from 2,217,464 to 3,673,900—or a ratio of increase of 1.65.58.
Mississippi	75,448	136,806	1.81.19	
Louisiana	153,407	215,791	1.04	
Tennessee	422,813	684,822	1.61.09	
Kentucky	564,317	688,844	1 22	
Ohio	581,434	937,679	1.61.27	
Michigan	8,896	31,128	1.03	
Indiana	147,178	341,582	2.32	
Illinois	55,211	157,575	2.85.04	
Missouri	66,586	140,084	2.12	
Arkansas	14,273	30,383	2.12 87	

* In the period of ten years the population of the whole Atlantic States had increased from 7,417,727 to 9,116,712, which gives a ratio of 1.22.9.

Progressive population of the United States.

States, &c.	Pop. in 1830.	Pop. in 1840.	Ratio of increase 10 years.	Remarks.
Maine	399,468	501,793	1.25.06	These political sections, on the Atlantic, or near that ocean, and usually designated "Atl'c States," in the decennial period included in the table had an increment of population from 9,180,727 to 10,865,596, or by a ratio of 1.16.37.
New Hamp.	269,533	284,574	1.05.58	
Mass.	610,014	737,699	1.20.09	
Connecticut	297,711	309,978	1.04.12	
R. Island	97,210	108,830	1.11.95	
Vermont	280,679	291,948	1.40.04	
New York	1,913,508	2,428,921	1.26.93	
New Jersey	320,779	373,306	1.16.37	
Pennsylvania	1,347,672	1,724,033	1.27.92	
Delaware	76,739	78,085	1.01.75	
Maryland	446,913	469,232	1.02 75	
D. Columbia	39,588	43,712	1.10.41	
Virginia	1,211,366	1,239,797	1.02.35	
N. Carolina	738,470	753,419	1.02	These sec's, which may be designated S. Western, West'n, and N. West'n, inc'd in the decennial term included, from 2,673,900 to 3,302,915—a ratio of 1.71.55.
S Carolina	581,458	594,398	1.02.22	
Georgia	516,501	691,392	1.33.85	
Florida	34,725	54,477	1.56.09	
Alabama	309,206	590,756	1 58 07	
Mississippi	136,806	375,651	2.74.58	
Louisiana	215,791	352,411	1.63.31	
Tennessee	684,822	829,210	1.21.08	
Kentucky	688,844	779,828	1.13.02	
Ohio	937,679	1,519,467	1.62	
Michigan	31,128	212,267	6.82.23	
Indiana	341,582	685,866	2.08	
Illinois	157,575	476,183	3.02	
Missouri	140,084	383,702	2.73.09	
Arkansas	30,383	97,574	3.21.14	
Wisconsin	–	30,945		
Iowa	–	43,112		

United States.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	1,270,790	1,203,549
5 to 10	1,024,073	988,921
10 to 15	879,499	836,588
15 to 20	756,022	792,168
20 to 30	1,322,440	1,253,395
30 to 40	866,431	779,097
40 to 50	536,568	502,143
50 to 60	314,566	304,810
60 to 70	174,226	173,220
70 to 80	80,051	80,562
80 to 90	21,679	23,964
90 to 100	2,507	3,281
100 and upwards	476	315
	7,249,866	6,939,842
		7,249,266
Total whites		14,189,108

Ages.	Free colored. Males.	Free colored. Fem's.	Slaves. Males.	Slaves. Fem's.
0 to 10	56,323	55,069	422,599	421,470
10 to 24	52,799	56,562	391,131	390,075
24 to 36	35,308	41,673	235,373	239,787
36 to 55	23,238	30,285	145,264	139,201
55 to 100	13,493	15,728	51,288	49,692
100 and upwards	286	361	753	580
	186,467	199,778	1,246,408	1,240,805
		186,467		1,246,408
Total	–	386,245	–	2,487,213

SUMMARY.

Whites	14,189,108
Free colored	386,245
Slaves	2,487,213
Persons on board of ships of war belonging to the United States, 1840	6,100
Grand total	17,068,666

All persons in the foregoing employed in—	
Mining	15,203
Agriculture	3,717,756
Commerce	117,575
Manufactures and trades	791,545
Navigation on the ocean	56,025
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	33,067
Learned professions	65,236
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services	20,797
Universities or colleges	173
Do. students in	16,233
Academies and grammar schools	3,242
Do. students in	164 159
Primary and common schools	47,209
Do. scholars in	1,845,244
Scholars at public charge	468,264
White persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write	549,693
Whites, deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	
Do. from 14 to 25	2,036
Do. above 25	2,707
Total whites deaf and dumb	6,682
White persons blind	5,024
Insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	4,329
Private charge	10,179
Total white persons insane and idiots	14,508
Colored persons, free and slaves, in the foregoing, who are—	
Deaf and dumb	977
Blind	1,892
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Private charge	2,093
Public charge	833
Total insane and idiots amongst the colored caste	2,926

By the census of 1840, the proportion of the sexes appears to be as follows:

Whites (males) about 44 in 1,000 excess over females; on the contrary, in the colored caste, free and slaves, females exceed something above 50 in 1,000.

By turning to the general tables under the head of whites, we discover that beyond 70 years of age longevity is in favor of females; and it would appear as a standing law of life in the United States. The sexes in aggregate beyond 70 stood thus:

	Males.	Females.
1830	75,920	78,531
1840	104,712	108,072

From the manner of taking the respective enumerations of the races, the census tables do not admit decided comparisons of age except those beyond 100 years; but beyond that age the law of life above stated holds with the free and is reversed amongst the slave colored:

Free colored.

	Males.	Females.
1830	269	386
1840	286	361

Slaves.

	Males.	Females.
1830	748	676
1840	753	580

Progressive population of white persons.

		Ratio of increase
1790	3,227,046	
		1.37
1800	4,429,881	
		1.32.2
1810	5,862,093	
		1.33.75
1820	7,840,713	
		1.34.3
1830	10,530,044	
		1.35.474
1840	14,189,108	

Progressive population of the colored race.

1800	137	
		1.2809
1810	1,377,810	
		1.233
1820	1,764,834	
		1.319
1830	2,328,626	
1840	2,873,458	

NOTE.—It appears from the two preceding tables that from 1810 to 1840, inclusive, every 1,000 whites had increased to 2,418 7.10; whilst in the same period of 30 years the colored race, free and slaves, had increased only as 1,000 to 2,085.

The increase of the whole aggregate population in the above stated period of 30 years was as 1,000 to 2,357.

Assuming the whole aggregates at the two extremes of 50 years from 1790, when the first census was taken, to 1840, when by the last enumeration a population of 17,068,666 was found, the ratio of increase comes out 4.343. Applying this latter ratio to 17,068,666, the aggregate for the next period of 50 years, terminating in 1790, comes out 74,149,216. There is every concomitant principle to support the conclusion that the people of the United States will considerably exceed 70,000,000 in 1890. Again: if in 1890 we only suppose 70,000,000, and apply the preceding ratio 4.343, at the end of a century, or in 1940, the aggregate will exceed 300,000,000.

Whites.—1840.

Deaf and dumb	1 in 2,123
Blind	1 in 2,804
Insane and idiots	1 in 971

Colored, free and slaves.

Deaf and dumb	1 in 2,941
Blind	1 in 1,518
Insane and idiots	1 in 981

Whites.

Between 80 and 100 years	1 in 2,204
100 years and upwards	1 in 17,938

Colored, free and slaves.

100 years and upwards	1 in 1,451

In order to show that this enormously greater number in proportion of colored persons over 100 years than white persons of similar age is not alone supported by the census of 1840, the following table was constructed, including under the head of colored persons, both free and slaves:

100 years and upwards.

	Whites.	Colored.
1830	539	2,077
1840	791	1,980

From this tabular view it appears that in 1830, when the whites amounted to 10,530,044, those

above 100 years of age were as 1 in 17,681, whilst the colored amounted only to 1,328,626, and those of that caste above 100 were as 1 to 539.

These very remarkable effects, as has been remarked by Mr. Knapp and others, may in part be accounted for from mere uncertainty in the case of the colored; but the general results are too steady to be resisted, and a very great superiority in longevity must be concoded to the colored over the white race.

There are some very remarkable phenomena attending the increase of population in the United States. If we take 3,929,827, the amount by the census of 1790, and divide by three, and add the quotient to the dividend, we have the subjoined results;

		By the census.
1800 - - -	5,239,802	5,305,925
1810 - - -	6,986,402	7,280,314
1820 - - -	9,315,902	9,638,131
1830 - - -	12,420,269	12,856,407
1840 - - -	16,560,359	17,068,666

This method gives only 508,307 less on five operations than the actual returns of the respective enumerations; and, commencing with the amount for 1800, the final result yields only a deficiency of 296,650. This rule is evidently safe, applied to the future, as it differs from actual enumerations by giving a less aggregate. Let us, therefore, assume the result, 16,560,359, as deduced by dividing by 3, commencing with 3,929,827, and carry on the synthesis to 1890, and we have for—

1850 - - -	22,080,478
1860 - - - -	29,107,304
1870 - - - -	38,809,739
1880 - - - -	51,846,319
1890 - - - -	69,128,425

The ratio of increase for the whole mass, deduced from 3,929,827 in 1790, and 17,068,666 in 1840, comes out 4.34, and, applied to 17,068,666, yields an aggregate of 74,149,986 at the fifth census from 1840. We may therefore, with full confidence, regard the conclusion safe that the intermediate numbers and final results will rather exceed the real enumerations.

The distribution of the fractions of the mass of population is again a matter of intense interest. The relative extent of the three physical sections—the Atlantic slope, Central basin, and Pacific slope.

Tabular statement of the population of the United States.

States and Territories.	Number of white persons, of both sexes, in the United States, by the census of 1840, under 20 years of age.	Number of white persons, of both sexes, in the United States, by the census of 1840, over 20 years of age.	Entire white population, by the census of 1840.	Number of white persons in the U. States, by the census of 1840, who could neither read nor write.	Proportion to 1,000 of the entire white pop. of the United States of those above 20 years of age who could neither read nor write.	Proportion of white persons above the age of 20 years who, as shown by the census of 1840, could neither read nor write.
Maine - - -	267,270	233,168	500,438	3,241	6.4	14 nearly.
New Hampshire - -	134,125	149,911	284,036	942	3	6.2
Massachusetts - -	325,269	403,761	729,030	4,448	6	11
Rhode Island - -	48,752	56,835	105,587	1,614	14	28.4
Connecticut - -	138,013	163,843	301,856	526	1.74	3.2
Vermont - - -	147,082	144,136	291,218	2,270	8 nearly	15.7
New York - -	1,223,368	1,155,522	2,378,890	44,452	18.6	38.46
New Jersey - -	184,624	166,964	351,588	6,385	17.5	38
Pennsylvania - -	910,198	765,917	1,676,115	33,940	20	44
Delaware - - -	30,935	27,626	58,561	4,842	82	175
Maryland - - -	163,630	154,087	317,717	11,605	36	73.33
District of Columbia -	15,642	15,015	30,657	1,033	33	68.8
Virginia - - -	410,901	330,067	740,968	58,732	79	178
North Carolina - -	275,185	219,685	481,870	56,609	116.77	269.5
South Carolina - -	147,421	111,663	259,084	20,615	79	185.5
Georgia - - -	246,738	160,957	407,695	30,717	75.33	190
Alabama - - -	204,285	130,900	335,185	22,592	69	172
Mississippi - - -	105,236	73,838	179,074	8,360	46.6	113
Louisiana - - -	79,457	79,000	158,457	4,881	30	61
Tennessee - - -	339,295	301,332	640,627	58,531	90	194
Kentucky - - -	347,279	242,974	590,253	40,018	67 75	164.5
Ohio - - -	863,382	638,740	1,502,122	35,394	23.5	55
Indiana - - -	410,649	268,019	678,698	38,100	57 5	142
Illinois - - -	273,841	198,413	472,254	27,502	58	138.5
Missouri - - -	192,209	131,679	323,883	19,457	60	147.75
Arkansas - - -	46,619	30,555	77,174	6,567	85	215 nearly.
Michigan - - -	115,371	96,189	211,561	2,173	10	22.5
Florida - - -	13,998	13,944	27,943	1,303	46.5	93.4
Wisconsin - - -	13,776	16,973	30,749	1,701	55	100
Iowa - - -	23,468	19,456	42,924	1,118	26	57
Total - - -	7,749,409	6,439,699	14,189,108	549,693	38.7	85.33

The elements of this table are in a peculiar manner interesting, as by them we find: 1st. That between the 11th and 12th part of the white pop. of the U. S. could not, in 1840, either read or write. If we were to allow of any excess in the estimates, which, however, we do not, such excess would be compensated amply by the number of those who can read and write, and altogether neglect to use the former art. 2dly. The enormous disproportion of the sections of the U. S., in regard to reading and writing, must excite very serious reflections in the mind of every one whose thoughts are awakened on the subject. 3dly. We are disposed to regard the age of 20 as too far advanced to yield entirely conclusive data. In the present instance the distinction was made intellectually, and as, in that respect, many are more advanced at 18, or even earlier in life, than others long years their elders. 4thly. There are very important facts disclosed in this table, in regard to human life. If we assume birth and 80 years as the extremes of man's period of life, and divide these 80 years into four sub periods, we find more than one-half in the first 20 years.

The following table, taken from the late census, exhibits the number of the insane and idiots, the deaf and dumb, and also the number of blind, in each State and Territory. It is believed, however, to fall short of the real number of each.

States.	White insane and idiots.	Colored insane and idiots.	Total.	Population.	Proportion to population.	White blind.	Colored blind.	Total.	Proportion of blind to population.	White deaf & dumb.	Col'd deaf & dumb.	Total.	Proportion of deaf and dumb to population.
Maine	537	94	631	501,793	1 to 795	180	10	190	1 to 2,641	222	13	225	1 to 2,135
N. Hampshire	486	19	505	284,574	1 to 563	153	3	156	1 to 1,824	181	9	190	1 to 1,4[illegible]
Massachusetts	1,071	200	1,271	737,699	1 to 580	308	22	330	1 to 2,202	273	17	290	1 to 3,222
Rhode Island	203	13	216	108,830	1 to 503	63	1	64	1 to 1,577	74	3	77	1 to 1,4[illegible]
Connecticut	498	44	542	310,015	1 to 572	143	13	156	1 to 1,987	309	8	317	1 to [illegible]
Vermont	387	7	394	291,949	1 to 740	101	2	103	1 to 2,834	135	2	137	1 to 2,1[illegible]
New York	2,146	194	2,340	2,428,921	1 to 1,038	875	91	966	1 to 2,555	1,039	68	1,107	1 to 2,1[illegible]
New Jersey	369	73	442	373,306	1 to 844	126	26	152	1 to 2,456	164	15	179	1 to 2,085
Pennsylvania	1,946	187	2,131	1,724,022	1 to 808	540	96	636	1 to 2,710	781	51	832	1 to 2,0[illegible]
Delaware	358	26	89	76,085	1 to 976	15	18	33	1 to 2,366	45	8	53	1 to 1,4[illegible]
Maryland	389	139	528	499,233	1 to 898	165	91	256	1 to 1,833	178	66	244	1 to 1,9[illegible]
Virginia	1,048	384	1,432	1,239,797	1 to 865	426	466	852	1 to 1,455	453	150	603	1 to 2,0[illegible]
North Carolina	561	219	780	753,110	1 to 965	223	167	390	1 to 1,931	280	74	354	1 to 2,1[illegible]
South Carolina	376	137	313	594,398	1 to 1,158	133	156	289	1 to 2,056	140	78	218	1 to 2,[illegible]
Georgia	243	109	352	677,197	1 to 1,923	136	151	287	1 to 2,358	195	64	259	1 to 2,6[illegible]
Alabama	231	113	344	569,645	1 to 1,655	113	96	209	1 to 2,725	173	53	226	1 to 2,5[illegible]
Mississippi	116	82	198	375,651	1 to 1,892	43	69	112	1 to 3,345	64	28	92	1 to 4,083
Louisiana	53	45	98	351,176	1 to 3,592	37	36	73	1 to 4,824	42	17	59	1 to 5,952
Tennessee	699	152	851	829,210	1 to 962	255	99	354	1 to 2,320	291	67	358	1 to 2,3[illegible]
Kentucky	682	151	833	777,397	1 to 934	236	141	377	1 to 2,062	400	77	477	1 to 1,6[illegible]
Ohio	1,195	165	1,360	1,519,467	1 to 1,117	372	33	405	1 to 3,751	559	33	592	1 to 2,566
Indiana	493	75	568	683,314	1 to 1,203	135	19	154	1 to 4,436	297	15	312	1 to 2,190
Illinois	187	40	227	474,404	1 to 2,089	86	10	96	1 to 4,941	155	24	179	1 to 2,6[illegible]
Missouri	209	69	278	381,102	1 to 1,370	82	42	124	1 to 3,073	126	27	153	1 to 2,491
Arkansas	17	11	28	95,642	1 to 3,415	26	8	34	1 to 3,106	40	2	42	1 to 2,2[illegible]
Michigan	43	26	69	211,705	1 to 3,053	25	4	29	1 to 7,031	31	2	33	1 to 6,415
Florida	11	12	23	54,207	1 to 2,356	9	10	19	1 to 2,835	14	2	16	1 to 3,3[illegible]
Wisconsin	10	3	13	30,752	1 to 2,365	9	-	9	1 to 3,408	5	-	5	1 to 6,150
Iowa	7	4	11	43,068	1 to 3,915	3	3	6	1 to 7,011	10	4	14	1 to 3,0[illegible]
District Columbia	14	7	21	43,712	1 to 2,081	6	9	15	1 to 2,247	8	4	12	1 to 3,643
	5,346	2,926	8,272	17,062,566	-	5,024	1,892	6,916	-	6,682	977	7,659	

By this table it will be seen that there were in 1840 in the U. S. 8,272 insane and idiots; of these, 2,926 were colored, and 5,346 were white persons; that the average proportion of insane and idiots to the whole population of the U. S. was 1 to 2,062; that there were 4,329 white insane and idiots at public charge, and 10,179 at private charge. There were 2,033 colored insane and idiots at private charge, and 833 at public charge. There were 5,024 white blind persons, and 1,892 blind colored persons; and the average proportion of blind to the general population of the U. S. was 1 to 2,467. There were 7,659 deaf and dumb persons in the U. S.: of these, 6,682 were white, and 977 colored; of the white deaf and dumb, 1,919 were under 14 years of age, 2,056 over 14 and under 25, and 2,707 over 25 years of age; and the average proportion of the deaf and dumb to the general population of the U. S. was 1 to 2,227.

The following statement of the annual amounts of deposites of gold for coinage, at the mint of the U. S. and its branches, from mines in the U. S., is taken from the last annual report of Dr. R. M. Patterson, director of the mint, dated January 19, 1842.

Statement of the annual amounts of deposites of gold for coinage, at the mint of the U. S. and its branches, from mines in the U. S., taken from the last annual report of Dr. R. M. Patterson, director of the mint.

Periods.	Deposited at the United States mint.							
	From Virginia.	From N. Carolina.	From S. Carolina.	From Georgia.	From Tenn.	From Ala.	From various sources.	Total at U. S. mint.
1824	-	$5,000	-	-	-	-	-	$5,000
1825	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	17,000
1826	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
1827	-	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	21,000
1828	-	46,000	-	-	-	-	-	46,000
1829	$2,500	134,000	$3,500	-	-	-	-	140,000
1830	24,000	204,000	26,000	$212,000	-	-	-	466,000
1831	26,000	294,000	22,000	176,000	$1,000	-	$1,000	520,000
1832	34,000	458,000	45,000	140,000	1,000	-	-	678,000
1833	104,000	475,000	66,000	216,000	7,000	-	-	868,000
1834	63,000	380,000	38,000	415,000	3,000	-	-	898,000
1835	60,400	263,500	42,400	319,900	100	-	12,200	698,500
1836	62,000	148,100	55,200	201,400	300	-	-	467,000
1837	52,100	116,900	29,400	83,600	-	-	-	282,000
1838	55,000	66,000	13,000	36,000	1,500	-	200	171,700
1839	57,600	53,500	6,300	20,300	300	$500	-	138,500
1840	38,995	36,804	5,319	91,113	104	4,431	-	176,766
1841	25,736	76,431	3,440	139,796	1,212	1,863	-	248,478
Total	604,331	2,815,235	355,559	2,051,109	15,516	6,794	13,400	5,861,944

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statistical view of the commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of imports from and exports to each foreign country; also, the tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving from and departing to each foreign country, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1842.

COUNTRIES.	COMMERCE.				NAVIGATION.			
		VALUE OF EXPORTS.			AMERICAN TONNAGE.		FOREIGN TONNAGE.	
	Value of imports.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.	Entered the United States.	Cleared from the U. States.	Entered the United States.	Cleared from the U. States.
Russia	$1,350,106	$316,026	$520,567	$836,593	8,068	5,691	1,587	1,693
Prussia	18,192	149,141	7,547	156,688	603	–	–	2,063
Sweden	890,934	238,948	105,970	344,918	3,394	1,311	13,291	5,161
Swedish West Indies	23,242	129,727	3,320	133,047	1,266	2,663	73	728
Denmark	–	70,766	27,819	98,585	453	795	231	917
Danish West Indies	584,321	791,828	157,260	949,088	21,680	26,740	5,334	700
Holland	1,067,438	3,236,338	386,988	3,623,326	24,502	33,589	2,906	18,894
Dutch East Indies	741,048	85,578	193,58	279,158	4,861	794		
Dutch West Indies	331,270	251,650	15,581	267,231	8,974	4,254	708	528
Dutch Guiana	74,764	101,055	–	101,055	3,900	5,454		
Belgium	619,588	1,434,038	176,646	1,610,684	12,132	12,949	7,810	12,875
Hanse Towns	2,274,019	3,814,994	749,519	4,564,513	14,125	16,779	40,988	54,060
England	33,446,499	36,681,808	2,932,140	39,613,948	307,243	285,479	141,989	139,054
Scotland	655,050	1,522,735	80,279	1,603,014	4,736	6,380	27,778	10,045
Ireland	102,700	49,968	–	49,968	3,369	631	20,797	
Gibraltar	12,268	466,937	115,961	582,898	3,297	12,115	–	1,758
Malta	7,300	11,644	8,261	19,905	521	756		
British East Indies	1,530,364	399,979	283,825	683,804	10,099	9,079	285	1,129
Mauritius	–	–	–	–	–	565	362	
Australia	28,693	52,651	–	52,651	1,205	1,787		
Cape of Good Hope	23,815				312	312	–	117
British African ports	–	–	–	–	64,363	86,691	37,466	16,670
British West Indies	826,481	3,204,346	23,367	3,227,713	2,445	5,334	7,010	3,945
British Guiana	15,004	115,991	2,462	118,453	5,271	5,679	274	17
Honduras	202,366	127,339	36,648	163,987	334,634	323,315	359,830	417,409
British American colonies	1,762,001	5,950,143	240,166	6,190,309	–	68		
Other British colonies	–	–	–	–	116,356	130,866	11,877	16,042
France on the Atlantic	16,015,380	15,340,728	1,076,684	16,417,412	15,527	21,944	2,095	2,147
France on the Mediterranean	958,678	1,674,570	73,868	1,748,438	–	–	–	98
Bourbon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	559
French African ports	–	3,899	80	3,979	13,326	99,790	6,120	1,189
French West Indies	199,160	496,397	23,609	519,006	1,986	1,512	392	257
French Guiana	50,172	44,063	1,03	45,093	–	2,002	–	446
Miquelon and French fisheries	–	4,932	–	4,932	26,531	21,115	419	363
Hayti	1,266,997	844,452	55,514	899,966	11,948	11,656	628	2,398
Spain on the Atlantic	79,735	333,222	1,2 0	334,422	16,587	5,319	2,884	90
Spain on the Mediterranean	1,065,640	221,898	16,578	238,476	1,856	426	1,036	473
Teneriffe and other Canaries	91,411	12,723	518	13,241	7,817	4,797	214	
Manilla and Philippine islands	772,372	236,732	100,444	336,176	170,797	182,456	10,757	9,719
Cuba	7,650,429	4,197,468	572,981	4,770,449	56,635	29,565	1,304	1,134
Other Spanish West Indies	2,517,001	610,813	19,718	630,531	8,290	3,305	1,921	787
Portugal	142,587	72,723	1,388	74,111	1,244	2,253		
Madeira	146,182	43,054	1,930	44,984	2,276	1,622	100	100
Fayal and other Azores	41,049	49,183	19,600	68,783	448	3,219		
Cape de Verd islands	17,866	103,557	11,529	115,086	–	198		
Portuguese African ports	–	–	–	–	4,560	7,367	1,031	1,402
Italy	987,528	515,577	304,940	820,517	18,360	1,272	6,167	3,016
Sicily	529,419	237,861	195,797	433,658	314	1,153	255	776
Sardinia	–	40,208	–	40,208	315	–		
Ionian islands	14,294	–	–	–	4,547	10,520	332	361
Trieste	413,210	748,179	136,526	884,705	4,257	1,815		
Turkey	370,248	125,521	76,515	202,036				
Morocco, &c.	4,779				22,490	24,316	1,768	1,369
Texas	480,892	278,978	127,951	406,929	13,481	15,912	1,586	1,226
Mexico	1,995,696	969,371	564,862	1,534,233	12,287	9,742	2,796	3,211
Venezuela	1,544,342	499,380	166,832	666,212	1,837	1,615	744	161
New Granada	176,216	57,363	46,361	103,724	2,281	1,638	–	165
Central America	124,994	46,649	22,817	69,466	37,066	38,778	5,593	2,643
Brazil	5,948,814	2,225,571	375,931	2,601,502	11,617	2,120	2,260	
Argentine Republic	1,836,623	265,256	145,905	411,261	6,104	14,215	938	812
Cisplatine Republic	581,918	201,999	67,968	269,967	3,072	7,092	–	694
Chili	831,039	1,270,941	368,735	1,639,676	316			
Peru	204,768	–	–	–	–	1,587		
South America generally	–	147,222	1,200	148,422	12,125	7,259	363	364
China	4,934,645	737,509	706,888	1,444,397				
Europe generally	–	19,290	–	19,290	3,261	6,155		
Asia generally	979,689	283,367	294,914	578,281	8,125	6,462	396	117
Africa generally	539,458	472,841	51,135	523,97	–	16,920	71	710
West Indies generally	–	205,913	1,790	207,703	9,882	9,056		
Atlantic ocean	–	–	–	–	39,946	50,481		
South seas	41,747	128,856	17,524	146,380	799	510		
Sandwich islands	–	–	–	–	–	202		
Northwest coast of America	–	–	2,370	2,370				
Uncertain places	10,144							
Total	100,162,087	92,969,996	11,721,538	104,691,534	1,510,111	1,536,451	732,775	740,497

Apportionment of Congress by the census of 1840.

States.	No. of Reps.
Maine	7
New Hampshire	4
Massachusetts	10
Rhode Island	2
Connecticut	4
Vermont	4
New York	34
New Jersey	5
Pennsylvania	24
Delaware	1
Maryland	6
Virginia	15
North Carolina	9
South Carolina	7
Georgia	8
Alabama	7
Mississippi	4
Louisiana	4
Tennessee	11
Kentucky	10
Ohio	21
Indiana	10
Illinois	7
Missouri	5
Arkansas	1
Michigan	3
Total	223

The average insane and idiots to the population of the United States is	1 to 2,062
The average blind to the population of the United States is	1 to 2,467
The average deaf and dumb to the population of the United States is	1 to 2,227
White deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	1,919
White deaf and dumb, over 14 years and under 25 years of age	2,056
White deaf and dumb, over 25 years of age	2,707
Insane and idiots (white) at public charge	4,329
Insane and idiots (white) at private charge	10,179
Insane and idiots (colored) at public charge	833
Insane and idiots (colored) at private charge	2,093

Unity, village, Montgomery co., Md., about 30 ms. N. from W. C.——Tp., Columbiana co., O. Pop. 1,200.

University of Virginia, and post office, Albemarle co., Va., in the vicinity of Charlottesville, 80 ms. NW. from Richmond, and 120 SW. from Washington City.

Unna, Marck co., Hanseatic town, 10 ms. NE. from Dortmund, and 35 S. from Munster. Lon. 7 49 E., lat. 51 28 N.——River of European Turkey, in Croatia, falling into the Save after having passed Wihitch and Dubitza.

Unst, island, most northwardly of the Shetland, 8 ms. long and 4 broad. Lat. 61° N.

Unsterseen, village of Switzerland, in Berne. Lat. 46 35 N., lon. 7 28 E.

Unza, or *Unsha*, town of Russia, in the government of Kostroma. Lat. 57 56 N., lon. 44 15 E.

Upland, province of Sweden, which is a sort of peninsula, bounded on the W. by Westmania and Gestricia, on the NE. by the Baltic, and on the S. by the sea of Sudermania. It is 70 ms. long and 45 broad, enriched with inexhaustible mines of copper, iron, and silver; and the peasants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of those metals. Stockholm is the capital.

Upminster, village of Eng., in Essex, seated on a lofty eminence, 3 ms. SE. of Rumford.

Upper Dublin, tp., Montgomery co., Pa., between Horsham and Whitemarsh, 5 ms. NW. of Jenkintown.

Upper, SW. tp., Lawrence co., Ohio.

Upper Freehold, tp., Monmouth co., N. J., on the S. side of the river Shrewsbury, 12 ms. S. of Amboy.

Upper Hunting Creek, post office, Caroline co., Md., 12 ms. SE. by E. from Easton.

Upper Lisle, village, northern part of Broome co., N. Y.

Upper Marlborough, village, Prince George co. Md., 18 ms. E. by S. of Washington, and 20 SW. of Annapolis.

Upper Peach Tree, village, Wilcox co., Ala.

Upper Red Hook, village, Dutchess co., N. Y., 43 ms. S. from Albany.

Upper Sandusky, village and seat of justice, Crawford co., Ohio, on Sandusky river, about 80 ms. a little W. of N. from Columbus. Lat. 40 49 N., lon. W. C. 6 22 W.

Upperville, village, Loudoun county, Va.

Uppingham, town of Eng., in Rutlandshire, on an eminence, 6 ms. S. of Oakham, and 90 N. by W. of London. Lon. 45′ W., lat. 52 36 N.

Upsal, town of Sweden, in Upland, with a famous university. It stands in an open plain, fertile in grain and pasture, is a small but very neat town, containing, exclusive of the students, about 3,000 inhabitants. The university is the most ancient in Sweden, and the 1st seminary in the N. for academical education. The Royal Society here is likewise the oldest literary academy in the N. Here is an observatory, planned by the celebrated Celsius, from which the Swedish geographers compute the longitude; also, a botanical garden, of which the famous Linnæus was superintendent. Upsal is 35 ms. NNW. of Stockholm. Lon. 17 39 E., lat. 59 52 N.

Upson, co., Ga.——C. H. and town, Upson co., Georgia.

Upton, town of Eng., in Worcestershire, on the Severn, 11 ms. S. of Worcester, and 111 WNW. of London.——Town, Worcester county, Massachusetts.

Urach, town of Suabia, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg. It has a great trade in paper, damasks, and linen, and is 21 ms. SSE. of Stutgard.

Uraguay, province of Paraguay, so named from a large river, which unites with the Parana 70 ms. above Buenos Ayres, and forms the famous river Plata.—See *Parana*.

Ural, river of Russia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, flows by Orenburg, Uralsk, and Gurief, and enters the Caspian sea by 3 mouths.

Ural, formerly the *Saik*, river has its extreme source in that nucleus of the main Ural mountains from which flow to the SW. the higher fountains of the Bielaia, eastward the Uis branch of the To-

bol, and southward the Ural itself, which, pursuing a southern course 250 ms., inflects thence westward 150 ms. to the influx from the N. of the Sakmara, at the town of Orenburg, where inflecting, though slightly, to the southward, flows on 200 ms. to the town of Uralsk, and thence, by a general southern course of 300 ms., to its influx into the Caspian, having a comparative course of 900 miles.—See *Gourif.*

Ural, or *Uralian*, mountains, separating, by common consent of geographers and politicians, Europe from Asia, between latitudes 50° and 66 30 N., and following the inflections of the system 1,200 ms. The breadth varies across the chains from 50 to 100 ms. At the extreme northern elevation, or where this system rises from the flat and marshy plains towards the Frozen ocean, the mountains are of moderate height. Extending thence 350 ms. to the SW., giving source on one side to confluents of the Oby, and on the other to the Ousa, or main constituent of the Petchora. At the southern termination of this range, the Urals approach within 60 ms. of the main stream of the Petchora, but, inflecting at an angle of about 100°, the system assumes a direction of a little E. of S., which it preserves to its bifurcation at the sources of the Tobol, a branch of the Oby, those of the Ural flowing into the Caspian sea, and those of the Bielaia into the Wolga river. About from the 58th to the 60th degree of lat., near Solikamsk and Wertchoturia, these chains rise to considerable height, but depress near Ekaterinburg, though rising again in the Baskeeis country, N. lat. 54° and 55°. The Pawdinskoi Kamen was found by trigonometrical measurement to be 6,819 feet above the Caspian. Several summits of the Wertchoturian part of the system, about N. lat. 60°, are covered with perpetual snow. Taken as a whole, the Ural forms a long plateau, 4,000 or 5,000 feet in height, and on which stand peaks of 1,000 to 1,600 feet elevation above their bases on the plateau. The principal part of the system is divided by the Russians into the ranges of Wertchoturian, Ekaterinburg, and Boshkeer. The Urals are remarkably metaliferous, producing iron, copper, platina, gold, and lead, with several kinds of precious stones, marbles, serpentine, &c. About N. lat. 53° the great mass of the Urals becomes broken, and bifurcations protrude themselves in different directions; the Obstchei-Syrt, westward into Europe, between the Ural and Bielaia rivers; the Suberlinski, embranching from the Boshkeer mountains, and joining on the eastern side the mountains of Ulu-Tau; and Algydim Shalo, separating the steppes of Issim on the north from that of Kirguis south, and forming a connecting chain between the Urals and the Altaian of central Asia.

Uralian Cossacs, a tribe that inhabit the Russian province of Orenburg, on the S. of the river Ural. These Cossacs are descended from those of the Don, and were formerly called the Cossacs of the Yaik; but the name of the river and people was changed in 1771, on the suppression of the rebellion of Pugatchef. The river Yaik was from thence called the Ural; the Yaik Cossacs were denominated Uralian Cossacs; and the town of Yaitsk was named Uralsk.

Uralsk, town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, and province of Orenburg. It was formerly called Yaitsk, and is seated on the river Ural, 375 ms. NNE. of Astracan. The city of Uralsk, pronounced Ooralsk, is a fine city, presenting European features, on the borders of Asia. Lon. 50 10 E., lat. 52° N.

Uraniburg, once a magnificent castle of Denmark, in the island of Huen. It was built by Tycho Brahe, the celebrated astronomer, who called it Uraniburg, or Castle of the Heavens, and here made his observations. It is now in ruins. Lon. 12 43 E., lat. 55 55 N.

Urbania, town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, built by Urban VIII., on the Metro, 7 ms. SSW. of Urbino.

Urbanna, village, Steuben co., N. Y., by post road 227 ms. westward from Albany.——Seaport and village in Middlesex co., Va., on the SE. side of Rappahannock river, 12 ms. SW. of Lancaster, and 47 N. of York, and 60 N. by W. of Williamsburg. Lat. 37 38 N., lon. W. C. 21′ E.

Urbano, village and seat of justice, Champaign co., Ohio, containing a printing office, a court-house and a jail, a bank, a Methodist meeting house, a market house, and 644 inhabitants. Distance 43 ms. W. by N. from Columbus. Lat. 40 3 N., lon. W. C. 6 4 W. Pop. in 1840, 1,070. ——The name of a tp. in which is situated the above-described village.

Urbino, duchy of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 55 ms. long and 43 broad, bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Venice, on the S. by Perugino and Spoletto, on the E. by Ancona, and on the W. by Tuscany and Romagna. The air is not very wholesome, nor is the soil fertile.——Town of Italy, capital of the duchy of Urbino, between the rivers Metro and Foglia, 18 ms. S. of Rimini, 58 E. of Florence, and 20 NE. of Rome. Lon. 12 40 E., lat. 46 46 N.

Ureden, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. 7 8 E., lat. 52 8 N.

Urgantz, or *Jurganiz*, town of the country of the Turcomans, formerly a considerable place, 4 ms. in circumference, but now in ruins. It is 240 ms. E. of the Caspian sea, and 70 S. of the Lake Aral. Lon. 60 25 E., lat. 40 55 N.—See *Andorra.*

Urgel, ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of a co. of the same name, on the river Sagra, in a fertile plain, surrounded by mountains, planted with vineyards, 60 ms. W. of Perpignan, and 75 N. by W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1 44 E, lat. 42 32 N.

Uri, the most southern canton of Switzerland, and the fourth in rank. It is bounded on the N. by the canton of Schwitz and the Lake of the Four Cantons, on the E. by the country of the Grisons and the canton of Glarus, on the S. by the bailiwics of Italy, and on the W. by the cantons of Underwalden and Bern. It is 30 ms. long and 12 broad.—See *Schweitz.*

Uri, Lake of.—See *Waldstætter Sea.*

Urmund, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia.

Urquhart's Store, and post office, Southampton co., Virginia.

Ursel, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 18 ms. NE. of Mentz. Lon. 8 28 E., lat. 50 9 North.

Urseren, town of Switzerland. Lon. 11 20 E., lat. 49 8 N.

Ureitz, St., town of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basle, seated on the Doubs, over which is a stone bridge, 7 ms. S. of Porentru.

Urutia, (ancient Spanta,) lake of Persia, in Aderbijian, which, similar to many others in Asia, has no visible outlet. Urutia lies between Zab, branch of the Tigris, and the Kizil Ozein. Lat. 37° N.

Usbeck Tartars, a grand division of the vast Turkish race, possess a large region of western Asia, forming once the kingdoms of Bukharia, Khoarezm, and Ferganna. The Usbecks are generally short and stout men, with broad foreheads, high cheek bones, thin beards, small eyes, clear and ruddy complexions, and generally black hair. They speak the Zagatayan language. Religion, Mahometan. Government, despotic.

Usbeck Tartary, kingdom or rather region of Asia, inhabited by the Usbecks. The limits of this naturally fine country are indefinite, but generally considered as limited on the N. by Asiatic Russia, E. by the Beloor mountains, S. by Afghanistan, SW. by Persia, and W. by the Caspian sea. Usbeck Tartary is a very diversified country. The eastern part is mountainous, the northern and western level, and in part sandy plains, but the central regions, watered by the numerous branches of the Oxus and Iaxartes, are in a peculiar manner fertile, well watered, and salubrious, and when inhabited by a civilized race of men equal to any portion of the eastern continent. The country peculiarly called Usbeck Tartary is the southern part of what is usually called Tartary. Central lat. 40° N. Chief cities, Bucharia, Samarcand, Khiva, and Badakshan. The government is a pure and unqualified despotism. Pop. in the aggregate uncertain; in detail, the country is thinly peopled, and 5,000,000 would probably be too large an estimate.

Uscapia.—See *Scopia.*

Usedom, island of Prussian Pomerania, at the mouth of the river Oder, in the Baltic sea, between which and the island of Wollin is a passage called the Swin. It had formerly a considerable town of the same name, which was almost reduced to ashes in 1473. Lon. 14 11 E., lat. 54 6 N.

Uscrche, town of Fr., in the dep. of Correze, and late province of Lorraine, seated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which flows the Vezere, 37 ms. SE. of Limoges, and 217 S. of Paris. Lon. 1 37 E., lat. 5 27 N.

Ushant, island of France, on the coast of the dep. of Finisterre, and late province of Brittany, opposite to Conquet. It is 8 ms. in circumference, and contains several hamlets and a castle. Lon. 5 4 W., lat. 48 28 N.

Usingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and principality of Nassau Weiburg, 22 miles NE. of Mentz. Longitude 8 25 E., latitude 50 10 N.

Usk, town of England, in Monmouthshire, on the river Usk, 12 miles SW. of Monmouth, and 140 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2 36 W., lat. 51 41 N.——River of South Wales, which rises on the W. side of Brecknockshire, divides Monmouthshire into unequal portions, and falls into the Bristol channel.

Ussel, town of Fr., in the dep. of Correze, and late province of Limosin, 32 ms. NE. of Tulles. Lon. 2 15 E., lat. 45 32 N.

Ustanio, town of Italy, in the Cremonese, sea on the Oglio, 12 ms. NE. of Cremona. Lon. 8 E., lat. 45 17 N.

Ustiug, town of Russia, in the government Vologda. Lon. 16 30 E., lat. 61 15 N.

Utica, incorporated city, Oneida county, Ne York, on the left bank of the Mohawk river, the site of Fort Schuyler. The banks of the riv rise by a gentle acclivity from the water, and th streets are laid out at right angles to each othe It is the mart of a highly fertile and well-cultivat country, and the most commercial place betwe Schenectady and Buffalo. The Erie canal pass through the lower part of this town. A fine wood en bridge unites it to the opposite side of the riv It is 96 ms. by land from Albany, 93 from Sa ett's Harbor, and 220 from Buffalo. Lat. 43 6 N Pop. in 1820, 2,972; and in 1830, 8,320. Fe places in the interior of New York have exceed the rapid prosperity of Utica. In 1840, populatio 12,782—exceeding a four-fold increase in twe years.

Population in 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females
0 to 5	860	[illegible]
5 to 10	753	[illegible]
10 to 15	668	[illegible]
15 to 20	720	[illegible]
20 to 30	1,370	[illegible]
30 to 40	831	[illegible]
40 to 50	540	[illegible]
50 to 60	258	[illegible]
60 to 70	85	[illegible]
70 to 80	30	[illegible]
80 to 90	11	[illegible]
90 to 100	–	[illegible]
100 and upwards	1	
	6,153	6,387
		6,153
Total	–	12,540

Colored.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10	22	36
10 to 24	22	34
24 to 36	24	29
36 to 55	27	28
55 to 100	7	9
100 and upwards	1	1
	109	13[illegible]
		10[illegible]
Total	–	24[illegible]

SUMMARY.	
Whites	12,540
Colored	242
Total	12,782

Utica, village, Clarke county, Indiana, on Ohio river, opposite Transylvania, in Jefferson county, Kentucky.

Utoxeter, town of England, in Staffordshire, on a rising ground near the river Dove, 13 miles NE. of Stafford, and 136 NNW. of London. Lon. 1 50 E., lat. 53 10 N.

Utrecht, province of the kingdom of the Netherlands, 30 miles long and 20 broad, bounded on the N. by Holland and the Zuider Zee, E. and S. by Guelderland, and W. by Holland. The soil is fertile, and there are no inundations to fear, as in the

other provinces.——Fortified city of the kingdom of Holland, capital of a province of the same name, with a university. It is seated on the Rhine, 18 ms. SE. of Amsterdam, and 35 NNW. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 8 E., lat. 52 6 N. The city of Utrecht is the Trajectum Ulpii of the emperor Trajan, and is amongst the most ancient of that part of Europe in which it stands. It was the seat of a bishopric early in the 8th century.

Utrera, town of Spain, in Andalusia, near which is a salt spring. It is 21 ms. S. of Seville.

Uttoxeter, town of Eng., in Staffordshire, with manufactures of hardware. It is seated on a rising ground, near the river Dove, 13 ms. NE. of Stafford, and 135 NNW. of London.

Utznach, town of Switzerland, capital of a bailwick, belonging to the cantons of Schweitz and Glaris. It is 3 miles E. from the Lake of Zurich, and 15 N. by W. of Glaris.

Uwchlan, village, Chester co., Penn., on the N. fork of Brandywine creek, commencing two miles above Downingtown. Pop. in 1810, 1,178; and in 1820, 1,198.

Uxbridge, town of England, in Middlesex, with a great trade in corn and flour. The Coln flows through it in two streams, and the Grand Junction canal passes close by. Uxbridge is 15 ms. W. by N. of London.——Town, Worcester co., Massachusetts, 16 miles S. by E. of Worcester, and 40 SW. of Boston. Pop. in 1810, 1,404; and in 1820, 1,551.

Uxbridge, South, town, Worcester co., Massachusetts, on Pawtucket river, 34 miles SW. from Boston.

Uzeda, town of Spain, in New Castile, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Cogolluda, 26 miles NNE. of Madrid. Lon. 3 13 W., lat. 40 46 N.

Uzel, town of France, in the department of the North Coast, and late province of Bretagne, 17 miles SW. of St. Brieux. Lon. 2 52 W., lat. 48 16 N.

Uzes, town of France, in the dep. of Gard, and late province of Languedoc, seated in a country abounding in corn, oil, silk, and good wine, 12 ms. N. of Nismes, and 20 SW. of Orange. Lon. 4 27 E., lat. 44 2 N.

V.

Vaast, St., town of France, in the department of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, 5 ms. from Harfleur, and 8 from Valogne.

Vabres, town of France, in the department of Aveiron, and late province of Roergue, 30 miles SE. of Rodez, and 32 E. of Alby. Lon. 2 55 E., lat. 43 57 N.

Vacasausa, bay of Florida, extending in a circular form, 20 miles E. from the mouth of the Suwannee river, and, opening SW. into the gulf of Mexico, between Pagoi and Cedar Keys. The shores around Vacasausa are generally low and swampy. The central part in N. lat. 29 24, lon. W. C. 6 5 W.

Vacha, town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, 40 ms. SE. of Cassel. Lon. 10 12 E., lat. 50 55 N.

Vache, one of the West India islands, lying to the S. of St. Domingo, opposite St. Louis.

Vacheluse, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples.

Vada, town of Italy, in Tuscany, seated on the Tuscan sea, 20 ms. S. of Leghorn. Lon. 10 20 E., lat. 43 15 N.

Vadagary, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, in the province of Madura, 64 miles SSW. of Madura.

Vadin, town of Turkey, in the European province of Bessarabia, situated on the Danube, 32 miles W. of Nicopoli. Longitude 25 0 E., latitude 44 25 N.

Vado, seaport of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a fort, taken by the French in 1795. It is 3 miles W. of Savona, and 24 SW. of Genoa. Lon. 8 8 E., lat. 44 15 N.

Vadstein, town of Sweden, in East Gothland, on the side of the Lake Wetter, near the river Motala, 32 miles W. of Nordkioping. Lon. 15 55 E., lat. 58 12 N.

Vadutze, town and castle of Austrian Germany, in Suabia, 26 miles S. of Lindau, and 34 SSE. of Constance. Lon. 9 22 E., lat. 47 7 N.

Vaena, town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the source of the Castro, 23 ms. SE. of Cordova. Lon. 3 50 W., lat. 37 40 N.

Vaihingen, town of the kingdom of Wirtemburg, in Suabia, on the Neckar, 24 ms. SW. of Habliron. Lon. 9 3 E., lat. 48 58 N.

Vaiseaux, small island of the State of Mississippi.—See *Ship Island*.

Vaivod.—See *Way Wode*.

Valais, co. of Switzerland, extending 100 ms. from E. to W., and divided into Upper and Lower Valais. The former reaches from Mount Furca to the river Murge, below Sion; and the latter from that river to St. Gingou, on the Lake of Geneva. Population 120,000.

Val, village of the kingdom of the Netherlands, 3 miles W. of Maestricht.

Val di Demona, province of Sicily. It means the valley of Demons, and is so called, because Mount Ætna is situated in this province, which occasioned ignorant and superstitious people, at the time of its fiery eruptions, to believe it was a chimney of hell. This province is said to contain upwards of 300,000 inhabitants. The capital is Messina.

Val di Mazara, province in the W. angle of Sicily, so called from the town of Mazara. It contains the town of Palermo, the capital of the whole island.

Val di Noto, province of Sicily, so called from the Noto, which is its capital town.

Val Ombrosa, celebrated monastery of Tuscany, in the Appennines, 15 ms. E. of Florence.

Valckowar, town of Sclavonia, seated on the Walpo, near its confluence with the Danube, between Esseck and Peterwaradin, 70 ms. NW. of Belgrade. Lon. 19 51 E., lat. 45 55 N.

Valdai, town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, on the side of a lake of the same name. Its environs abound with beautiful lakes, sprinkled with woody islands, and skirted by forests, corn fields, and pastures.

Valdai, Lake of, in the government of Novogorod, in Russia. It is about 20 miles in circumference. In the middle of it is an island, on which there is a convent.

Valdai Hills, hills of Russia, in the governments of Novogorod, Tver, and Vologda. They separate the sources of the Volga from those of the Masta, Volkof, and other streams flowing into the Baltic and Lake Ladoga.—See *Volga*.

Valdasnes, town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, 9 ms. ESE. of Mirandola.

Valdeburon, town of Spain. Lon. 4 55 W., lat. 43 5 N.

Valdecona, town of Spain, 15 miles S. of Tortoso. Lon. 0 35 E., lat. 11 15 N.

Valdigem, town of Portugal, in Beira.

Valdivia.—See *Baldivia*.

Valence, episcopal city of France, in the department of Drome, and late province of Dauphiny, on the Rhone, 30 miles N. by E. of Vivers, and 335 S by E. of Paris. Lon. 4 52 E., lat. 44 56 N.

Valence, town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, and late province of Guienne, situated on the Garonne.

Valenca d'Alcantara, considerable town of Spain, in Estramadura, 15 ms. SW. of Alcantara, and 37 N. of Badajoz. Lon. 6 30 W., lat. 39 26 N.

Valencey, town of Fr., in the dep. of Indre, and late province of Berry.

Valencia, province of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean, on the NE. by Catalonia, on the NW. by Arragon, and on the W. by New Castile and Murcia. It is 162 ms. long and 62 broad, and is the most pleasant and populous country in Spain, for here they enjoy a perpetual spring. It is watered by a great number of streams, which render it fertile in all the necessaries of life, especially fruits and wine; and in the mountains are mines of gold, silver, and alum.——City of Spain, capital of the province of the same name, with a university. It is a very populous place, and has several good manufactures of cloth and silk, carried on with great success and industry; for even the very children are employed in spinning silk. It is seated on the Guadalvis, (over which are 5 bridges,) near the Mediterranean, 130 ms. ESE. of Madrid. Lon. 0 10 E., lat. 39 23 N.

Valencia, New, town of Caraccas, seated on the Lake Tocarages, 57 ms. SW. of Porto Cavello. Lon. 65 30 W., lat. 9 50 N.

Valenciennes, city of Fr., in the dep. of the North. It contains about 20,000 souls, and the Scheldt divides it into two parts. It is 20 miles WSW. of Mons, 28 SE. of Lisle, and 120 NNE of Paris. Lon. 3 37 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Valentia, an island of Ireland, lying in the Atlantic ocean, and forms a part of Kerry co. It is about 6 ms. by 1½, extending from the Kerry coast SW. into the ocean, and separated from the main land by a narrow channel.——Town of Ireland, Kerry co., and on the island of the same name. Lat. 51 40 N., lon. from London 10 30 W.

Valentine, town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Garonne, 9 ms. NE. of St. Bernard. Lon. 0 57 E., lat. 43 1 N.

Valenza, or *Valencia*, strong town of Italy, in the Milanese, capital of the Lomelline, and subject to the king of Sardinia, on a mountain near the river Po, 12 ms. E. of Casal, and 35 SW. of Milan. Lon. 8 56 E., lat. 44 58 N.

Valenzo-do-Minho, town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Minho-e-Douero, seated on an eminence, near the river Minho, 3 ms. S. of Tuy. Lon. 8 11 W., lat. 42 2 N.

Valestra, town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena. Lon. 10 52 E., lat. 44 26 N.

Valette, town of Fr., in the dep. of Charente, and late province of Angoumois, 10 ms. S. of Angoleme. Lon. 0 15 E., lat. 45 30 N.

Valkenburg, or Fauquemont, town of Dutch Limburg, on the Guele. Lon. 5 50 E., lat. 50 52 N.

Valladolid, city of Spain, in Old Castile. The environs of this city are a fine plain, covered with gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, and fields. It is seated on the Escurva and Pisuerga, near the Douero, 52 ms. SW. of Burgos, 80 SE. of Leon, 95 N. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 4 25 W., lat. 41 50 N.——Town in the peninsula of Yucatan, near the coast of the bay of Honduras, 94 ms. E. by S. of Mérida. Lon. 88 30 E., lat. 20 33 N.——Town of Peru, in the audience of Quito, situated near the Andes. Lon. 75 5 W., lat. 6 2 S.——Formerly an intendancy of Mexico, now State of Mechoacan, the ancient name of the country having been restored.—See *Mechoacan*.

Valladolid de Mechoacan, capital of the State of Mechoacan. It is elevated 6,396 feet above the level of the ocean, at lat. 19 42 N. Snow has been known to fall in its streets. The aqueduct which supplies this city with potable water cost upwards of $900,000.—See *Mechoacan*.

Valée Mines, and post office, Jefferson co., Mo.

Vallelonga, town of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore. Lon. 16 40 E., lat. 38 44 N.

Vallemont, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, with a castle, 16 ms. N. by W. of Caudebec. Lon. 1 25 W., lat. 49 46 N.

Vallencay, town of Fr., in the dep. of *Indre*. Lon. 1 26 E., lat. 47 10 N.

Vallengin, town of Switzerland, capital of a co. of the same name, in the principality of Neufchatel. It is seated near the lake of Neufchatel, 25 ms. NW. of Bern. Lon. 6 40 E., lat. 47° N.—See *Neufchatel*.

Vallers, town of Fr., in the dep. of Indre and Loire, with some mineral waters. Lon. 0 41 E., lat. 47 24 N.

Vallery, St., commercial town of Fr., in the dep. of Somme, and late province of Picardy, at the mouth of the river Somme, whose entrance is very dangerous. It is 10 ms. NW. of Abbeville, and 100 N. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1 37 E., lat. 50 11 N.

Vallery, en-Caux, St., seaport of Fr., in the dep. of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, 15 ms. W. by S. of Dieppe, and 105 NW. of Paris. Lon. 0 41 E., lat. 49 52 N.

Valetta.—See *Malta*.

Valley, post office, Mifflin co., Pa.

Valley Forge, village on the Schuylkill river, in the NE. part of Chester co., Pa., 20 ms. NW. from Philadelphia.

Valley Towns, village in the Cherokee territory, Tenn., 166 ms. SE. from Nashville.

Vallier, St., town of Fr., in the dep. of Ardeche, and late province of Normandy, 7 ms. NE. of Tournon. Lon. 2 5 E., lat. 49 10 N.

Valogne, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, noted for cloth and leather. It is seated on a brook, 8 ms. from the sea, and 158 W. by N. of Paris. Lon. 1 26 W., lat. 49 30 N.

Vallona, ancient *Aulon*, town of European Turkey, in Upper Albania, on the N. side of a gulf of the same name. It supplies Upper Albania with Italian articles of commerce, and exports the wool, galls, oil, and timber, of the surrounding country. Lat. 40 34 N., lon. 20° E. Vallona stands on the site of the ancient Aulon, opposite to the Acroceraunian promontory, now Cape Lenguetta. The bay between Cape Lenguetta and Vallona is the ancient Oricum, and very nearly opposite Brindisi in Italy. It is in great part landlocked by the projecting capes and by the Sassona islands. The breadth of the strait between Italy and Albania is in this place about 30 miles, and the distance from Brindisi to Aulon 75 ms.

Valonia, village, Jackson co., Ia.; by post road 64 ms. S. from Indianapolis.

Valparaiso, town of Chili, with a well-frequented harbor, defended by a strong fort. It is seated on the Pacific ocean, at the foot of a high mountain. Lon. 72 14 W., lat. 33 3 S. Since the revolution in Spanish America has opened this port, (1817,) it has become a place of very extensive trade; but the enormous importation of British goods affords no safe criterion to estimate the solid prosperity of its inhabitants. According to Mr. Morse, from February, 1817, to July, 1818, $3,300,000 worth of British manufactured goods entered Valparaiso.

Valrees, town of Fr., in the Venaissin, 12 ms. E. of St. Paul Trois Chateaux.

Vals, town of Fr., in the dep. of Ardeche, and late province of Dauphiny, remarkable for a mineral spring. It is seated on the Ardeche, 3 ms. N. of Aubenas. Lon. 4 26 E., lat. 44 48 N.

Valteline, called by the inhabitants *Valle-telino*, fertile valley of Switzerland, subject to the Grisons. It is about 50 ms. in length, extending from the confines of Bormio to the lake of Chiavenna, and is enclosed between two chains of mountains. It is separated by the N. chain from the Grisons, by the S. chain from the Venetian territories; on the E. it borders on the co. of Bormio, and is bounded on the W. by the duchy of Milan. The Valtelines export wine, silk, planks, cheese, butter, and cattle. The inhabitants are computed to be 62,000, and are all Roman Catholics. It now forms a part of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

Valverde, town of Portugal, in Beira, on the confines of Spain, 30 ms. N. by W. of Alcantara, and 38 SSE. of Guardia. Lon. 6 19 W., lat. 39 44 N.——Town of Spain, in Estramadura, and 8 ms. from Badajoz.

Van, lake of, ancient Mantiavus, lake of Asia, near the city of Van. It is one of those lakes without visible outlet, so common in Asia. Lake Van, in lat. 38½° N., is very elevated, and lies between the sources of the Aras, Euphrates, and Tigris.

Van, town of Turkey in Asia, in Armenia, near the frontiers of Persia. It is a populous place, defended by a castle, seated on a mountain. It is likewise a beglerbegic, under which there are nine sangiacates, or particular governments. The Turks always keep a numerous garrison in the castle. Lon. 44 30 E., lat. 38 30 North.

Vanceburg, village, Lewis co., Ky., near the Ohio river, 35 ms. NE. by E. from Washington. There are salt works near this place.

Vancouver's Island.—See *Quadras* and *Vancouver's Island*, as also *Queen Charlotte's Island*.

Vandalia, seat of government, Fayette co., Ill., on the right bank of Kaskaskias river, about 55 ms. from St. Louis. It was chosen whilst occupied by a wilderness as the seat of government for Ill., and is now rapidly assuming the aspect of a flourishing village, with the ordinary State and co. buildings found in those places in the United States, in which the State Legislature and co. courts are held. Lon. W. C. 12 1 W., lat. 39 5 N.

Vandenburgh, co., Ia., bounded by Ohio river S., Posey W. and N., and Warwick E. Length 20 ms., mean width 12; area 240 sq. ms. It is drained by Big Pigeon creek. Chief town, Evansville. Pop. 1820, 1,798; and in 1840, 6,250. Cent. lat. 38 5 N., lon. W. C. 10 28 W.

Van Dieman's Land, long considered as a part of New Holland, but in 1797 was determined to be a separate island by Mr. Bass, surgeon to Captain Flinders. It is now colonized by the British, and divided into two cos., Buckingham and Cornwall. Capital, Hobartown. Lat. 43° S., lon. 147° E.—See *Australia*, p. 112.

Van Dieman's Road, road of the island of Tongataboo, one of the Friendly islands. Lon. 176 56 W., lat. 21 4 S.

Vanhook's Store, and post office, Person co., N. C.

Vannes, seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, formerly a bishop's see, seated on the Gulf of Morbihan. Its principal trade is in wheat and rye for Spain; and it has a trade also in pilchards and sea eels. It is 3 ms. from the Atlantic, 56 W. of Rennes, and 255 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 2 46 W., lat. 47 39 N.

Vansville, town, Prince George's co., Md., 13 ms. NE. from W. C.

Van Syckle's Store, and post office, Hunterdon co., N. J., by post road 38 ms. from Trenton.

Vanwert, co. in the NW. part of O., bounded by Paulding N., Putnam and Allen E., Mercer S., and State of Ia. W. Length 24 ms., width 18, area 432 sq. ms.

Var, department of Fr., including part of the late province of Provence.——River which has its source in the co. of Nice, and falls into the Mediterranean 4 ms. W. of Nice. It gives name to the above department.

Vardari, ancient *Axius*, river of European Turkey, in Macedonia, is formed by numerous confluents rising in and flowing from the mountains of Scardius.—See *Macedonia*.

Varollo, strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, 47 ms. WNW. of Milan. Lon. 8 25 E., lat. 45 42 N.

Varrambon, town of Fr., in the dep. of Ain, 14 ms. NNW. of Bourge. Lon. 3 15 E., lat. 46 23 N.

Varella, cape on the E. coast of the kingdom of Ciampa. Behind it is a mountain, remarkable for having a high rock on its summit. Lon. 109 17 E., lat. 12 50 N.

Varendore, fortified town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, seated on the river Embs.

Varennes, town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on an eminence near the river Allier, 14 ms. SSE. of Moulins. Lon. 3 31 E., lat. 46 22 N.——Town of France, in the department of Meuse. It is 13 ms. of Clermont.——Village on Rocky river, in the SE. part of Pendleton district, S. C., by post road 143 ms. NW. by W. from Columbia.

Varhely, town of Transylvania, 60 ms. E. of Temeswar. Lon. 17 10 E., lat. 45 40 N.

Variety Mills, village, Nelson co., Va., by post road 102 ms. westerly from Richmond.

Varinas, province of Colombia, SW. from Caraccas, on the head waters of the Apure river.

Varna, considerable seaport of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, capital of the territory of Drobugia, near the mouth of the Varna, in the Black sea, 22 ms. N. of Mesembria, and 145 NW. of Constantinople. Lon. 28 28 E. lat. 42 44 N.

Varzey, town of France, in the dep. of Yonne, with a castle, 32 ms. from Auxerre.

Vasil, town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, situated on the Volga, 60 miles E. of Novogorod. Lon. 45 44 E., lat. 56 16 N.

Vasilipotamos, or *Royal river*, (ancient Eurotas,) river of Greece, in the Morea. Though so much celebrated in ancient history, the Eurotas is a mere mountain torrent, formed by two branches flowing from Mount Taygetus. Pursuing a course nearly S., the two streams unite 6 or 7 ms. from the Gulf of Laconia, now Colokythia. The entire length of the Vasilipotamos is short of 40 miles; dry in summer and autumn, and only swelled by winter rain.

Vassalborough, town, Kennebec co., Maine, on the E. side of Kennebec river, 7 ms. S. of Fort Halifax, 40 N. of Wiscasset, and about 83 NE. of Portland. Pop. 1810, 1,188; in 1820, 2,484.

Vasserburg, town of Bavaria. It is surrounded by high mountains, and seated on the river Inn, 28 ms. E. of Munich. Lon. 12 15 E., lat. 48 10 North.

Vassi, town of France, in the dep. of Upper Marne, seated on the Blaize, 10 ms. NW. of Joinville, and 115 E. of Paris. Lon. 5 10 E., lat. 48 27 N.

Valan, town of Fr., in the dep. of Indre, seated in a fine plain, 8 ms. NW. of Issoudun. Lon. 1 56 E., lat. 47 2 N.

Vathi, village of Greece, in Livadia, on the straits of Negropont, 5 ms. SW. from the town of Negropont.

Vatica, seaport of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, situated in a bay of the same name, 44 ms. SE. of Misitra. Lon. 23 2 E., lat. 36 38 N.

Vaucoleures, town of Fr., in the dep. of Meuse, seated on the side of a hill, near the river Meuse, 10 ms. W. of Toul, 22 SW. of Nancy, and 150 E. of Paris. Lon. 5 40 E., lat. 48 36 N.—See *Domremy la Pucelle*.

Vaucluse, department of France, which includes the co. of Venaissin and territory of Avignon. ——Village and fountain of France, in the dep. to which it gives name, 12 ms. E. of Avignon, celebrated by Petrarch.

Vaud, Pays de, country of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. It extends along the lake of Geneva, rising gradually from the edge of that lake, and is richly laid out in vineyards, corn fields and meadows, and checquered with continued villages and towns. Lausanne is the capital.

Vaudables, town of France, in the dep. of Puy de Dome, 5 ms. from Isloire, and 240 S. by E. of Paris.

Vaudemont, town of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, with a castle. It is seated in the most fertile country for corn in all Lorraine, 15 ms SE. of Toul, and 18 SW. of Nancy. Lon. 5 57 E., lat. 48 26 N.

Vaudois, Valleys of, in Piedmont. They lie N. of the marquisate of Saluzzo, and the chief town is Lucerna. The inhabitants are called Vaudois, also Waldenses, from Peter Waldo, a merchant at Lyons, who exposed the superstitions of the church of Rome, in 1160, and, being banished from France, came here with his disciples. The Vaudois underwent the most dreadful persecution in the 17th century, particularly in 1655, 1656, and 1696.

Vaudrevange, decayed town of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, seated on the Sare, near the strong fortress of San Louis, 50 ms. NE. of Nancy. Lon. 6 36 E., lat. 49 28 N.

Vauxhall, village of Eng., in Surry, seated on the Thames, 2 ms. SW. of London.

Vecht, river that has its source in Westphalia, near Munster, crosses the cos. of Stenford and Benthiem, and, entering Overyssel, passes by Ommen, Haffelt, and Swartsluys, below which it falls into the Zuyder Zee, under the name of Swartwater—that is, Blackwater.——River of the Netherlands, which branches off from the old channel of the Rhine, at Utrecht, and enters the Zuyder Zee at Muyden.

Vechta, fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster, 30 ms. N. of Osnaburg. Lon. 8 24 E., lat. 52 54 N.

Vector Radius, line supposed to be drawn from the centre of the sun to that of any planet revolving round that luminary. It is from Latin *veho* or *vectum*, to carry, as, apparently, this line attaches the planet to the sun, and by which it is carried round as a stone in a sling.

Vedas, or Great Shastras, the Hindoo sacred books, consisting of one class, called "*The Four Vedas*." These are regarded as not revelations to inspired men, and by them communicated to mankind generally, but as proceeding direct out of the mouth of the Creator. Second class, "*The Four Upa Vedas*," given to mankind by Brahma; these and the following are revelations. Third class, "*The Six Ved-Angas*" Fourth class, "*Up-Angas*," which is the most copious, and contains the Puranas, or sacred poems. After stating the above, the Foreign Missionary Chronicle for November, 1840, contains the following observations:

"These works are in great part composed in a kind of blank verse or measured phrase. Their number and bulk are not easily described. The Four Vedas form eleven large folio volumes. The Puranas and two other poems contain two and a half millions of lines, whilst an octavo bible, in large print, contains less than one hundred thousand lines, and these are but a small part of the whole. The longest life would not suffice for a

single perusal of the books claiming to be a divine revelation to direct man in the worship of his Creator, and his duty to his fellow-man.

Vedenskoi, town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the Vokscha, 200 ms. ESE. of Archangel. Lon. 46 44 E., lat. 58 45 N.

Veere.—See *Tervere.*

Veglia, island in the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, with a good harbor. It is the most populous island on this coast; it abounds in wine and silk. The only town, of the same name, is seated on the sea, on a hill, commanded by two mountains, 17 ms. NW. of Arbe, and 110 SE. of Venice. Lon. 14 64 E., 45 22 N.

Vagliana, town of Italy, in Piedmont, in the marquisate of Susa, seated on the eminence, near the river Doria, 12 ms. NW. of Turin. Lon. 7 34 E., lat. 45 7 N.

Veiros, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle, seated on the Anhalouro, 10 ms. SSW. of Portalegre. Lon. 7 24 W., lat. 38 57 N.

Veit, St., strong town of Germany, in Austria, seated at the confluence of the Glan and Wanich, 8 ms. N. of Clagenfort, and 173 SW. of Vienna. Lon. 14 20 E., lat. 47 1 N.——Strong seaport of Istria.—See *Fiume.*

Vela, cape of S. America, on the N. coast of Terra Firma, 160 ms. ENE. of St. Martha. Lon. 71 25 W., lat. 12 50 N.

Velay, late province of France, bounded on the N. by Forez, on the W. by Auvergne, on the S. by Gevauden, and on the E. by Vivarez. It is full of high mountains, covered with snow the greater part of the year, but abounds in cattle. It now forms the department of Upper Loire.

Velden, town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 22 ms. NW. of Ratisbon. Lon. 11 50 E., lat. 40 10 N.

Veldentz, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Moselle, 13 ms. NE. of Treves. Lon. 7 3 E., lat. 49 52 N.

Veleki Ustiug, province of the Russian government of Vologda. Ustiug is the capital.

Veletri, or *Velletri*, town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. It is a very pleasant place, and there are large squares adorned with fine fountains. It is seated on an eminence, surrounded by hills, 8 ms. ESE. of Albano, and 20 SE. of Rome. Lon. 12 36 E., lat. 41 46 N.

Velez, town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, 45 ms. NE. of Toledo, and 50 SE. of Madrid. Lon. 2 22 W., lat. 40° N.

Velez de Gomara, town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, with a harbor, seated between two high mountains, on the Mediterranean, 120 ms. NNE. of Fez. Lon. 4° W., lat. 35 10 N.

Velez Malaga, town of Spain, in Granada, seated in a large plain, near the Mediterranean sea, 12 ms. NE. of Malaga, and 52 SW. of Granada. Lon. 3 24 W., lat. 36 42 N.

Velika, town of Sclavonia, seated on the river Bakawa, 10 ms. E. of Cruetz, and 60 NW. of Posega. Lon. 16 50, lat. 46 18 N.

Velino, small river of Italy, flows past Terni, and near that town falls over a precipice 300 feet. This is the cataract so poetically described by Byron.—See *Terni.*

Velore, town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. It is a post of great importance, commanding the great road from Mysore into the Carnatic. It consists of three strong forts, on as many hills, and is deemed impregnable to an Indian army. It is 90 miles W. of Madras, and 214 from Seringapatam.

Veltzen.—See *Ultzen.*

Vena, or *Monti-della-Vena*, mountains of Carniola, on the confines of Istria, on the S. of the Lake Czernic.

Venafro, town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra-di-Lavora, with a bishop's see, seated near the Volturno, 27 ms. W. of Capua, and 43 N. of Naples. Lon. 14 19 E., lat. 43 32 N.

Venaissin, small but fertile territory of France, lately depending on the Pope, but now decreed a part of France, and included in the department of Vaucluse. It is of small extent, but pleasant and fertile.

Venango, co. of Pa., bounded by Armstrong SE., Butler SW., Mercer W., Crawford NW., Warren NE., and Jefferson E. Length 38 ms., width 29; area 1,114 sq. ms. Surface generally broken, though much good soil lies along the watercourses. Alleghany river winds through and receives French creek in this county. Chief town, Franklin. Pop. in 1820, 4,915; and in 1840, 17,900. Central lat. 41 24 N., lon. W. C. 2 40 W.

Venango, NE. tp., Butler co., Pa.——One of the northern tps. of Crawford co., Pa., NW. from French creek, 6 ms. N. from Meadville. Pop. in 1820, 630.

Venant, St., town of Fr., in the dep. of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Artois. It can be laid under water at any time, which is its chief defence, and is 27 miles SE. of Dunkirk, and 23 NW. of Arras. Lon. 2 39 E., lat. 50 38 N.

Venasque, town of Spain, in Arragon, in a valley of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Essera, in a country producing good wine, 35 ms. E. of Balbastro. Lon. 0 25 E., lat. 41 58 N.

Venetighery, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 51 ms. E. of Bangalore, and 54 W. of Arcot. Lon. 78 38 E., lat. 13 5 N.

Vence, town of Fr., in the dep. of Var, and late province of Provence, 8 ms. from the Mediterranean, and 10 W. of Nice.

Vendee, dep. of Fr, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so called from a small river of the same name. Fontenay-le-Compe is the capital.

Venden, town of Russia, in the government of Riga, 36 ms. NE. of Riga. Lon. 25 15 E., lat. 57 12 N.

Vendome, town of Fr., in the dep. of Loir and Cher, and late province of Blaisois, seated on the river Loier, 30 ms. NE. of Tours, and 95 SW. of Paris. Lon. 1 8 E., lat. 47 50 N.

Vendrell, town of Spain, in Catalonia, 25 ms. WSW. of Barcelona. Lon. 1 50 E., lat. 41 12 N.

Venezuela, province of Colombia, bounded on the N. by the Caribbean sea, on the E. by Caraccas, on the S. by New Granada, and on the W. by St. Martha. When the Spaniards landed here in 1499, they observed some huts built upon piles, in an Indian village, in order to raise them above the stagnated water that covered the plain, and

this induced them to give it the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. Near the sea coast are high mountains, the tops of which are barren, but the lower parts in the valley are fertile, producing plenty of corn, rich pastures, sugar, tobacco, and fruits. There are also plantations of cocoa nuts, which are exceedingly good; and gold is found in the sands of rivers.

Venezuela, or *Coro*, capital of the province of the same name, in Colombia, seated on a peninsula, on the Gulf of Venezuela, 70 ms. NE. of Maracaybo. Lon. 70 15 W., lat. 10 43 N.

Venezuela, gulf on the N. coast of Terra Firma, which communicates with the Lake of Maracaybo by a narrow strait.

Venice, late celebrated republic of Italy, which comprehended the Dogado, Paduano, Vicentino, Veronese, Bresciano, Bergamo, Cremasco, Polesinodi Rovigo, Trevisano, Feltrino, Bellunese, Cadorino, and part of Friuli and Istria. The Venetian territories on the continent, enumerated above, (and which, by way of distinction, are sometimes called the Terra Firma,) are described in their respective places. This once powerful State, since 1814, has formed one of the great sections of Austrian Italy; area 9,950 sq. ms. Pop. 1,930,000.

Venice, city of Italy, one of the most celebrated in the world, and capital of a republic of the same name, with a patriarchate and a university. It stands on 72 little islands, in the Gulf of Venice. The approach to the city is marked by rows of stakes on each side, which direct vessels of a certain burden to avoid the shallows. These shallows are a better defence than the strongest fortifications. Venice is included in the province called the Dogado, and is 72 ms. E. by N. of Mantua, 115 NE. of Florence, 140 E. of Milan, 212 N. of Rome, and 300 N. by W. of Naples. Lon. 12 10 E., lat. 45 26 N. The trade, opulence, and population of Venice are still respectable. The inhabitants amount to about 140,000.

Venice, Gulf of, sea between Italy and part of Turkey in Europe. It is the ancient Adriaticum Mare, and is still sometimes called the Adriatic. It extends from SE. to NW., between Italy to the SW., and Albania, Herzigowina, Dalmatia, and Illyria, NE., reaching from lat. 40° to 46° N.

Venice, village between Genoa and Scipio, Cayuga co., N. Y., 20 ms. N. from Ithaca, and 15 S. from Auburn.

Venlo, strong town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, formerly in alliance with the Hanseatic Towns, 19 ms. N. of Ruremonde, and 35 NW. of Juliers. Lon. 5 50 E., lat. 51 20 N.

Venosa, town of Italy, in Naples, on Basilicata, a fertile plain at the foot of the Appennines, 13 ms. NW. of Acerenza, and 72 NE. of Naples. Lon. 15 52 E., lat. 40 54 N.

Venta-de-Cruz, town of Colombia, in Darien, on the river Chagre. Here the Spaniards used to embark the merchandise of Peru on that river for Porto Bello. Lon. 79 0 W., lat. 9 20 N.

Venzone, town of Italy, in Friuli, 32 ms. ENE. of Belluno. Lon. 13 40 E., lat. 46 22 N.

Vera, town of Spain, in Granada, with a harbor. It is 43 ms. NE. of Almeria, and 32 SW. of Carthagena. Lon. 1 30 W., lat. 37 15 N.

Vera Cruz, formerly an intendancy, now a State of the republic of Mexico. It is a long, narrow slip extending on the Gulf of Mexico 450 ms. with a mean width inland of 60 ms.; area 27,000 sq. ms.; lying between N. lat. 17° and 22° 29, lon. W. C. 17 5 to 22 0 W. In all its great line of sea coast, not one really good harbor exists. Vera Cruz itself is a mere roadstead. There are few, if any other regions of the world where transition of soil, elevation, and vegetable life, are more rapid and striking. The western part rises on the declivity of Anahuac. In one day the traveller ascends from the parched plains near the Mexican gulf to the region of perpetual snow. Ascending from the city of Vera Cruz to the table land of Perote, we see the physiognomy of the country, the aspect of the sky, the form of plants, the figure of animals, the manners of the inhabitants, and their modes of cultivation, assume a different aspect at every step. Staples, vanilla, cocoa, tobacco, cotton, sugar, and rice. This intendancy contains the two great volcanic summits of Orizaba and Coffre de Perote. In it, near Papantla, are found very well preserved remains of ancient monuments. —See *Pyramids of Mexico*. Its cities are Vera Cruz, Xalapa, Perote, Cordoba, Orizaba, and Tlacotlalpan. It is drained by the Sumasinta, Guasacualco, Alvarado, and some streams of lesser consequence.

Vera Cruz, city of Mexico, and capital of the State of the same name. This city, beautiful and wealthy from art, owes nothing to nature. It stands on the low, sandy, and insalubrious coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The harbor, if it ought to be so called, is in some measure protected by the small island of *St. Juan d'Ulloa*, but is in reality very insecure. The winter population of Vera Cruz is about 17,000, but in summer the yellow fever drives the wealthy to Xalapa, and other places of the interior. Arid sands environ this city, which depends on foreign commerce for its very existence. Lat. 19 11 N., lon. W. C. 19 9 W.

Vera Paz, province of Guatemala, bounded on the N. by Yucatan, E. by the bay and province of Honduras, S. by Guatemala proper, and W. by Chiapa. It is full of mountains and forests, but there are many fertile valleys, which feed a great number of horses and mules. There are also many towns and villages of the native Americans. The capital, of the same name, or Coban, is a bishop's see, but is inconsiderable. It is 120 ms. NE. of Guatemala. Lon. 90 55 W., lat. 15 30 N.

Veragua, province of Colombia, on the isthmus of Darien, bounded on the N. by the Caribbean sea, E. by the province and bay of Panama, S. by the Pacific ocean, and W. by Costa Rica. It is 125 ms. long and 40 broad, and is a mountainous and barren country, but abounds in gold and silver. St. Jago is the capital.

Verberie, town of Fr., in the dep. of Oise, on the river Oise, 10 ms. NE. of Senlis.

Vercelli, city of Piedmont, capital of a lordship of the same name, and a bishop's see. The inhabitants are estimated at 20,000. It is seated at the conflux of the Cerva with the Sesia, 40 ms. NE. of Turin. Lon. 8 24 E., lat. 45 31 N.

Vercholensk, town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, seated on the Lena, 120 ms. N. of Irkutsk. Lon. 105 35 E., lat. 54 0 N.

Verchotura, town of Russia, in the govern-

ment of Perm This was the first town the Russians built in Siberia. It is situated near the river Tura, 120 ms. N. of Catharinenburg. Lon. 60 15 E., lat. 58 45 N.

Verd, Cape, promontory on the W. coast of Africa, 145 ms. NW. of the mouth of the Gambia. Lon. 17 31 W., lat. 14 44 N.

Verd Islands, Cape, islands in the Atlantic, above 300 ms. W. of the coast of Africa, between 13° and 19° N. lat. They are said to have been known to the ancients under the name of Gorgades, but not visited by the moderns till they were discovered, in 1446, by Anthony Noel, a Genoese, in the service of Portugal, and received their general name from their situation opposite Cape Verd. They are ten in number, lying in a semicircle. The names are St. António, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicholas, Sal Bonavista, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Brava. St. Jago is the principal.

Verden, duchy of Germany, in the kingdom of Hanover, 28 ms. long and nearly as much broad, bounded on the W. and N. by the duchy of Bremen, and E. and S. by the duchy of Lunenburg. It consists chiefly of heaths and high dry lands, but there are good marshes on the rivers Weser and Aller. It now forms part of the kingdom of Hanover.

Verden, town of Hanover, capital of a duchy of the same name. It contains four churches, and is seated on a branch of the Aller, 18 ms. ESE. of Bremen. Longitude 9 20 East, latitude 52 58 North.

Verdon, village, Hanover co., Va., 32 ms. from Richmond.

Verdun, town of France, in the dep. of Meuse. The citadel, which is a regular fortification, was constructed by Vauban, who was a native of this place. It is seated on the Meuse, 28 ms. N. by E. of Bar le Duc, and 140 E. by N. of Paris. Lon. 5 23 E., lat. 49 9 N.

Verdun, town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, seated on the Saone, at the influx of the Doubs, 80 miles East by South of Autun.

Verdun, town of France, in the dep. of Upper Garonne, seated on the Garonne, 20 ms. NNW. of Toulouse.

Verea, town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 48 ms. W. of Salonica.

Vergennes, town of Vt., in Addison co., seated on Otter creek, 6 ms. from its mouth in Lake Champlain, and 16 N. of Middlebury.

Verina, town of Colombia, in the province of Cumana, celebrated for its tobacco. It is situated on a gulf the Atlantic, 45 ms. E. of Cumana. Lon. 63 44 W., lat. 10 8 N.

Vermandois, territory of France, in Picardy, which, with the late Territory of Soissonnois, is now included in the department of Aisne. It abounds in corn and excellent flax.

Vermejo, or *Rio Grande*, river of South America, rising from the eastern valleys of the Andes, in the province of Salto, and falling into the Paraguay from the W., a little above the mouth of the Parana.—See *Rio Grande*.

Vermillion, small river of Ohio, rises near the northern boundary of Richland, and, flowing N. over Huron co., falls into Lake Erie, after a comparative course of 30 ms.——Town, Huron co., Ohio, on Vermillion river.——Tp., Richland co., Ohio.——River of Illinois and Indiana, rises in the former, and, flowing SE. by comparative courses 50 ms., enters the latter State and falls into the Wabash at lat. 39 58 N., in Vermillion co.——River of Illinois, heading with the Vermillion branch of Wabash, but, flowing NW. by comparative course 60 ms., falls into Illinois river at Vermillion rapids.——River and branch of the Mississippi, entering that stream above the falls of Pegagama.——C. H. and post office, Vermillion co., Illinois, about 120 ms. NE. from Vandalia, and 100 a little N. of W. from Indianapolis, in Indiana.

Vermillion, co. of Indiana, and Vermillion co., Illinois, bound on each other, and are both crossed by the river of the same name and by N. lat 40°. Newport is the co. seat of that of Indiana, and Danville of that of Illinois. Pop. of Vermillion, Indiana, in 1840, 8,274; pop. of Vermillion, Illinois, in 1840, 9,803.——Co., Illinois, on Vermillion of Wabash, and N. from Edgar co. It is traversed by lat. 40° N.

Vermillion, river of La., rises 3 ms. NW. from the town of St. Landré, in Opelousas, by Bayou Bourbée. After continuing to flow to the S. a little E. 12 ms., an interlocking stream, the Fusilier, unites the Vermillion and Teche, forming the limit between Opelousas and Attacapas at that place. The Vermillion continues through St. Martin's, the upper parish of Attacapas, in nearly a S. direction 60 ms., having an entire course of a little more than 70 ms. The arable lands along the Vermillion are extremely fertile, and, as the stream flows S. of lat. 30°, sugar can be cultivated on its banks; considerable forests clothe the banks of the Vermillion near the limits of the Opelousas and Attacapas; but in proceeding towards the sea trees gradually diminish, and near the bay, except a few clumps of cypress, live oak, &c., the prairie or sea marsh extends on all sides. The tide rises in the Vermillion 15 or 20 ms.; but the bar at the mouth only admits vessels drawing 4 or 5 feet of water.

Vermillion, and *Côte Blanche Bays*, Louisiana, are only parts of the same sheet of water indented by Point Cypriére Mort, and limited on the S. by a chain of low marshy islands. The depth of water over the two bays is 10 or 12 feet, though no vessels drawing more than 5 feet can enter. The coast along the shores is low and marshy, except the two small elevated spots of Côte Blanche and Grand Côte. Small clumps of trees are scattered along the lagunes, but the general surface grassy marsh.

The grand or western pass into Vermillion bay is the main outlet of Vermillion river, and is about one mile wide and three long. Morrison's cut or eastern pass is merely a strait between two small islands, each pass having about 5 feet water.

Vermillion Bridge, and post office, St. Martin's parish, La., 15 ms. NW. from St. Martin's, and 25 a little E. of S. from St. Landre, in Opelousas.

Vermillion Sea.—See *Gulf of California*.

Vermont, State of the United States, bounded by L. Canada N., Conn. river or N. Hampshire E., Mass. S., and N. York and Lake Champlain West.

	Miles.
Having an outline along Connecticut river, in common with N. Hampshire -	170
Along the N. boundary of Massachusetts -	43
In common with N. York and along Lake Champlain - - - -	160
Along L. Canada, on lat. 45° N. - -	90
Whole outline - - - -	463

Length from N. to S. 160 ms., mean width 52; area, 8,000 sq. ms; lying between lat. 42 44 and 45° N. A chain of high mountains, running N and S., divides the State nearly in the centre, between the river Connecticut and Lake Champlain. The natural growth upon this chain is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens; hence they are called the Green mountains, and give name to the State. The country is generally hilly, but not rocky, and the soil is fertile. It has numerous streams and rivers, which all rise in the Green mountains; the largest are on the W. side, and the chief are Otter creek, Onion river, La Moelle, and Mischiscou; the most numerous are on the E. side, and the largest are West river, White river, and Passumpsic.

Vermont is subdivided into the counties of—

Counties.	Sq. ms.	Population. 1820.	To sq. m.
Addison - -	500	20,469	41
Bennington - -	630	16,125	24
Caledonia - -	500	16,669	33
Chittenden - -	630	16,055	25
Essex - -	728	3,284	4
Franklin - -	810	17,192	21
Grand Isle - -	90	3,527	39
Orange - -	600	24,681	41
Orleans - -	800	6,976	8½
Rutland - -	720	29,983	41
Washington - -	480	14,113	30
Windham - -	640	28,457	44
Windsor - -	732	38,333	38
	8,000	235,764	29

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - -	109,951
Free white females - - -	107,194
Total whites - - -	217,145
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed - - - -	750
Slaves - - - -	0
Total population in 1810 -	217,895

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - -	117,310
Free white females - - -	117,536
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed - - - -	15
Total whites - - -	234,861
Free persons of color, males - -	438
Free persons of color, females -	465
Total population in 1820 -	235,764

Of these:

Foreigners not naturalized - -	9
Engaged in agriculture - -	50,[illegible]
Do manufactures - -	8,[illegible]
Do commerce - -	[illegible]

Pop. to the sq. mile, 28.

Distributive population of Vermont, from census of 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5 - - - -	21,786	[illegible]
5 to 10 - - -	19,069	[illegible]
10 to 15 - - -	17,551	[illegible]
15 to 20 - - - -	16,999	[illegible]
20 to 30 - - - -	23,006	[illegible]
30 to 40 - - - -	17,596	[illegible]
40 to 50 - - - -	12,617	[illegible]
50 to 60 - - - -	7,962	[illegible]
60 to 70 - - - -	5,454	[illegible]
70 to 80 - - - -	3,137	[illegible]
80 to 90 - - - -	884	
90 to 100 - - - -	84	
100 and upwards - - -	13	
	146,378	[illegible]
Total whites - - -	-	[illegible]

Free colored persons.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10 - - -	91	[illegible]
10 to 24 - - -	99	[illegible]
24 to 36 - - -	74	
36 to 55 - - -	60	
55 to 100 - - -	39	
100 and upwards - - -	3	
	364	[illegible]
Total free colored - -	-	[illegible]
Slaves - - -	-	
	-	[illegible]
Aggregate - -	-	[illegible]

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age -	[illegible]
Do. from 14 to 25 - - -	[illegible]
Do. above 25 - - -	[illegible]
Do. total deaf and dumb - -	[illegible]
Do. blind - - -	[illegible]
White persons insane and idiots at—	
Public charge - - -	[illegible]
Private charge - - -	[illegible]
Do. total insane and idiots - -	[illegible]
Free colored persons who are—	
Deaf and dumb - - -	[illegible]
Blind - - -	[illegible]
Do. insane and idiots - - -	[illegible]
Number of persons employed in—	
Mining - - -	[illegible]
Agriculture - - -	[illegible]
Commerce - - -	[illegible]
Manufactures and trades - - -	[illegible]
Navigation on the ocean - - -	[illegible]
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers - - -	[illegible]
Learned professions - - -	[illegible]
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services -	[illegible]
Universities or colleges - - -	[illegible]
Students in do - - -	[illegible]
Academies and grammar schools - - -	[illegible]
Students in do. - - -	[illegible]
Primary and common schools - - -	[illegible]
Scholars in do. - - -	[illegible]
Scholars at public charge - - -	[illegible]
Number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write - - -	[illegible]

Population of Vermont, by counties, from the census of 1840.

Counties.	Whites.		Free col. persons		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Chittenden -	11,567	11,338	39	43	-	-	22,977
Franklin -	12,420	12,053	31	27	-	-	24,531
Caledonia -	10,941	10,936	3	11	-	-	21,981
Grand Isle -	1,959	1,924	-	-	-	-	3,883
Orleans -	6,871	6,752	5	6	-	-	13,634
Washington -	11,742	11,743	11	10	-	-	23,506
Essex -	2,121	2,097	6	2	-	-	4,226
Orange -	13,882	13,970	10	11	-	-	27,873
Windham -	13,713	13,695	16	18	-	-	27,442
Lamoille -	5,381	5,121	-	3	-	-	10,475
Bennington -	8,503	8 268	58	46	-	-	16,872
Rutland -	15,414	15,155	61	69	-	-	30,699
Windsor -	20,108	20,112	73	63	-	-	40,356
Addison -	11,796	11,676	54	57	-	-	23,583
Total Vermont	146378	144840	304	366	-	-	291948

Progressive population.

In 1790 - - - -	85,539
1800 - - - -	154,465
1810 - - - -	217,865
1820 - - - -	235,764
1830 - - - -	280,667
1840 - - - -	291,948

Pop. to the sq. mile in 1840, 28½.

The principal products of Vermont are small grain, pot and pearl ashes, beef, pork, &c. The opening of the Champlain canal must be of incalculable advantage to the western section of Vermont, in opening to the inhabitants the markets of the Hudson.

There are two colleges in Vermont, located at Burlington and Middlebury.

Vermont, village, Chautauque co., N. Y.

Vernal, village, Genesee co., N. Y.

Vernet.—See *Issoire.*

Verneuil, town of Fr., in the dep. of Eure, and late province of Normandy, seated on the Aure, 22 ms. SW. of Evreux, and 65 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 59′ E., lat. 48 42 N.——Town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, 3 ms. from the river Allier, and 15 S. of Moulins. Lon. 3 25 E., lat. 45 20 N.

Vernon, town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, 27 ms. SE. of Rouen, and 42 NW. of Paris. Lon. 1 42 E., lat. 49 6 N.

Vernon, tp., Windham co., Vt., on Connecticut river. Pop. 600.——Town, Tolland co., Ct., 12 ms. NE. from Hartford.——Town, Oneida co., N. Y., 18 ms. W. from Utica. It is the seat of a glass factory.——Town, Sussex co., N. J., 21 ms. NE. from Newtown.——Village, Kent co., Del., by post road 43 ms. from Dover.——Village, Montgomery county, Georgia.—See *Mount Vernon*, Montgomery county, Georgia.——Southeast township, Clinton county, Ohio. Population in 1820, 1,383.——Town, Trumbull county, Ohio. The village is 20 ms. NE. from Warren.——Town and seat of justice, Jennings co., In., 64 ms. SSE. from Indianapolis. Lat. 39 1 N., lon. W. C. 8 30 W.——Town and seat of justice, Hickman co., Tenn., on the left bank of Duck river, 45 ms. SW. from Nashville. Lat. 35 48 N., lon. W. C. 10 24 W.——Village, Autauga co., Alabama, on Alabama river, 34 ms. E. from Cahaba.

Vernon Centre, post office, Oneida co., N. Y., 18 ms. W. from Utica.

Veroli, town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, on the Cosa, at the foot of the Appennines, 45 ms. SE. of Rome. Lon. 13 15 E., lat. 41 28 N.

Verona, city of Italy, capital of the Veronese, with an academy, 17 ms. NE. of Mantua, and 62 SW. of Venice. Lon. 11 24 E., lat. 45 26 N.——Town, Oneida co., N. Y., on the Erie canal, 10 ms. W. from Rome.

Veronese, province of Austrian Italy, in the former territory of Venice, bounded on the N. by the Trentino, on the E. by the Vincentino and Paduano, on the S. by the Mantuan, and on the W. by the Bresciano. It is 35 ms. long and 27 broad, and one of the most fertile countries in Italy, abounding in corn, wine, fruits, and cattle. Area 1,330 sq. ms., and population 285,000.

Vernois, considerable town of Russia, in the government of Rozan, seated on a mountain, near a river of the same name, which, a little lower, falls into the Don. Lon. 42 29 E., lat. 53 15 N.

Verplank's, post office, Dutchess co., N. Y., 11 ms. E. from Poughkeepsie.

Verrez, town of Italy, in Piedmont, with an impregnable fortress.

Verriers, town of Switzerland, 6 ms. ENE. of Pontarlier, and 20 WSW. of Neufchatel.

Versailles, town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and since the revolution has been created a bishop's see. In the reign of Louis XIII it was only a small village, till Louis XIV built a magnificent palace here, which was the usual residence of the kings of France till 1789. The gardens, with the park, are 5 ms. in circumference, and surrounded by walls. Versailles is 10 ms. WSW. of Paris. Lon. 2 12 W., lat. 48 48 N.

Versailles, village and seat of justice, Ripley co., In., on Loughery creek, 45 ms. W. from Cincinnati, and by post road 89 ms. SE. from Indianapolis. Lat. 39 6 N., lon. W. C. 8 11 W. Pop. in 1840, 1,044.——Village and seat of justice, Woodford co., Ky., 12 ms. W. from Lexington, and 12 SE. from Frankfort. Lat. 38 5 N., lon. W. C. 7 26 W.

Vershire, tp., Orange co., Vt., on the W. side of the Connecticut river, 20 ms. E. of Randolph.

Versio, village of France, in the department of Ain, near the river Versio.

Vertus, town of France, in the department of Marne, and late province of Champagne, on a plain at the foot of a mountain, on which are vineyards, producing very good wines, 17 ms. SW. of Chalons, and 78 NE. of Paris. Lon. 4 2 E., lat. 48 53 N.

Verue, or *Verrua*, town of Italy, in Piedmont, in the co. of Asti. It is seated on a rill near the river Po, 20 ms. W. of Cassab, and 23 NE. of Turin. Lon. 8 2 E., lat. 45 13 N.

Verviers, town in the kingdom of Belgium, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on the Wese, 4 ms. SW. of Limburg, and 17 SE. of Liege.

Vervins, town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Picardy, on the Serre, 110 ms. NE. of Paris. Lon. 4° E., lat. 49 50 N.

Verulam, the vestiges of a celebrated Roman town in Hertfordshire, close by St. Albans. In the time of Nero it was a municipium or town, the inhabitants of which enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. By Tacitus, it is called Verulamium; and by Ptolemy, Urolamium.

Verzuolo, town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a castle.

Vesley, town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Soissonnois, seated on the river Aisne.

Vesoul, town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, and late province of Franche Compte, at the foot of a mountain called Motte de Vesoul, near the river Durgeon, 22 ms. N. of Besançon, and 200 SE. of Paris. Lon. 6 8 E., lat. 47 36 N.

Vesperin, or *Wesibrain*, town of Lower Hungary, capital of a co. of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Lake Balaton, at the mouth of the river Sarwise, 50 ms. SW. of Strigonia, and 83 SE. of Vienna. Lon. 17 57 E., lat. 47 14 N.

Vesuvius, celebrated volcano of Italy, 6 ms. E. of Naples. This mountain has two tops, one of which only goes by the name of Vesuvius, the other being now called Somma; but Sir William Hamilton is of opinion that the latter is what the ancients called Vesuvius. The perpendicular height of Vesuvius is only 3,978 feet, though the ascent from the foot to the top is 3 Italian miles. One side of the mountain is well cultivated and fertile, producing great plenty of vines; but the S. and W. sides are entirely covered with cinders and ashes, while a sulphureous smoke constantly issues from the top, sometimes attended with the most violent explosion of stones, the emission of great streams of lava, and all the other attendants of a most formidable volcano. The top of the mountain fell in 1634, and the mouth is now little short of 2 ms. in circumference.

Veteran, post office, Tioga co., N. Y.

Vevay, town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Berne. It stands on a small plain, on the edge of the Lake of Geneva, 37 ms. SW. of Berne. Lon. 7 4 E., lat. 46 28 N.

Vevay, village and seat of justice, Switzerland county, Indiana, on an elevated bank of the Ohio river, 65 miles by water and 45 by land below Cincinnati. The original settlers were emigrants from the canton of Berne, in Switzerland. Lat. 38 47 N.

Veude, town of France, in the department of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, seated on the river Allier, 17 ms. NW. of Moulins.

Vezelay, town of France, in the department of Nievre, and late province of Nivernois. Theodore Beza was born in this town. It is seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Cure, 20 ms. S. of Auxerre, and 117 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3 42 E., lat. 47 26 N.

Vezelize, town of Fr., in the dep. of Meurthe. Lon. 6 10 E., lat. 48 29 N.

Viadana, town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the Po, 8 miles N. of Parma, and 17 S. of Mantua. Lon. 10 35 E., lat. 44 58 N.

Viana, town of Spain, in Navarre, seated near the Ebro, 3 miles N. of Logrono, and 46 SW. of Pampeluna. Lon. 2 20 W., lat. 42 32 N.——Town of Portugal, in Entre-Douero-e-Minho, seated at the mouth of the river Lima, with a good harbor, defended by a fort, 15 miles W. of Braga, and 36 N. of Oporto. Longitude 8 29 W., latitude 41 39 N.

Vianden, town of the kingdom of Belgium, in the duchy of Luxemburg, capital of a county of the same name. It is divided into two towns by the river Uren. In the one is a castle built on a steep mountain. It is 22 miles N. of Luxemburg, and 22 NW. of Treves. Lon. 6 13 E., lat. 49 55 N.

Vianen, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Holland, on the Leck, 7 ms. S. of Utrecht. Lon. 5 8 E., lat. 52 0 N.

Viatka, government of Russia, which was formerly a province of Kasan. It takes its name from the river Viatka, which runs through it.——Town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, with a bishop's see and a castle. It was formerly called Khlvnof, and is seated on the river Viatka, 100 miles N. of Kasan. Lon. 54 15 E., lat. 57 25 N.

Vic, town of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine, seated on the Seille, 12 miles ENE. of Nancy, and 197 E. of Paris. Lon. 6 38 E., lat. 48 47 N.——Town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Pyrenees. Lon. 0 9 E., lat. 43 24 N.

Vic, or *Vicq*, town of Spain, in Catalonia, on a small river that falls into the Tar, 30 miles N. of Barcelona, and 265 ENE. of Madrid. Lon. 2 13 E., lat. 41 55 N.

Vicar, Latin, *vicarius*, one who supplies the place of another. Under the Roman empire, Italy was governed by two vicars, one at Rome and the other at Milan. Under the German empire, in case of the death or deposition of the emperor, and when no king of the Romans was in office, the count palatine of the Rhine and dukes of Saxony and Bavaria were imperial vicars. In the Roman Catholic church, the apostolic vicar is a clergyman appointed by the Pope to represent him in countries not catholic. Assistant clergy are vicars.

Vic-Fezensac, town of France, in the dep. of Gers, and late province of Armagnac, seated on the Douze, 15 ms. W. of Auch.

Vichada, river of South America, in Colombia, flowing from the plains between the Meta and Ua, NE. by E. 300 ms. by comparative courses, and falling into the Orinoco immediately above the cataract of Atures.

Vic-le-Compte, town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dome, and late province of Auvergne, 230 ms. S. of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E., lat. 45 26 N.

Vicegrad, or *Vizegrad*, strong town of Lower Hungary, on the S. side of the Danube, 8 miles SE. of Gran, and 16 NW. of Buda. Lon. 19 7 E., lat. 47 35 N.

Vicentino, territory of Austrian Italy, bounded on the N. by Trentino and Feltrino, on the E. by Trevisano and Paduano, on the S. by Paduano, and on the W. by the Veronese. It is 33 miles

long and 27 broad, and so very pleasant and fertile that it is called the Garden of Venice. The wine is excellent, and the butter and cheese very good. Here are also great numbers of mulberry trees, for silk worms; and there are mines of silver and iron, and quarries of stone almost as fine as marble.

Vicenza, town of Italy, the capital of Vicentino. It is seated between the rivers Bachiglione and Rerone, and two mountains, in a fertile plain, 13 miles NW. of Padua, 31 W. of Venice, and 135 N. of Rome. Longitude 11 43 E., latitude 45 26 N.

Vichy, town of France, in the dep. of Allier, and late province of Bourbonnois, famous for the mineral waters near it. It is seated on the Allier, 15 ms. SE. of Gannat, and 180 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3 22 E., lat. 46 0 N.

Vicksburg, village, Fairfield co., Ohio.——Village, Warren co., Miss., about 60 ms. NNE. from Natchez.

Vico, town of Italy, in Naples, in Terra di Lavora, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake, in 1694, for there were only 40 houses left. It is seated near the Bay of Naples, 15 ms. S. by E. of Naples. Lon. 14 28 E., lat. 40 38 N.——Town of Corsica, 15 ms. SW. of Corte. Lon. 9 16 E., lat. 41 55 N.——Town of Italy, in Naples. Lon. 14 30 E., lat. 40 43 N.

Vicovaro, town and principality of Italy, in the province of Sabina, seated near the Teverone, 8 ms. E. of Tivoli, and 40 NE. of Rome. Lon. 13 8 E., lat. 42 30 N.

Victoria.—See *Vittoria.*

Victor, town, Ontario co., N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 2,084.

Victory, tp. in Essex co., Vt., 45 ms. NE. from Montpelier.——Town in the NW. part of Cayuga co., N. Y., 12 ms. a little N. of E. from Montezuma.

Vidalia, village, parish of Concordia, Lou., on the right bank of the Mississippi, directly opposite Natchez. It is a small village in a single street, parallel to the river, and within the levée.

Vidin.—See *Widden.*

Vielleborough, village in the northern part of Caroline co., Va., by post road 71 ms. SSW. from W. C., and 52 NNE. from Richmond.

Vielsk, town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, situate on the Vaga, 156 ms. NNE. of Vologda. Lon. 41 45 E., lat. 61 40 N.

Vienna, city of Germany, capital of the Empire of Austria. It stands in a fertile plain, on the right bank of the Danube, at the influx of the little river Vien. The city itself is not of great extent, nor can it be enlarged, being limited by fortifications; but it is populous, and contains 78,000 inhabitants. The streets in general are narrow, and the houses high; but there are several fine squares, and in that called Joseph square is a colossal equestrian statue in bronze of Joseph II. Some of the public buildings are magnificent; the chief of them are the imperial palace, the palaces of the princes Lichtenstein, Eugene, &c., the imperial chancery, the extensive imperial arsenal, the city arsenal, the mint, the general hospital, the town house, the custom-house, the bank, the library, and the museum. No houses within the walls are allowed to be built nearer to the glacis than 600 yards; so that there is a circular field of that breadth all around the city, which has a beautiful and salutary effect. The eight suburbs are said to contain 220,000 inhabitants; but they are not populous in proportion to their size, for many houses have extensive gardens. The circumference of the city and suburbs is upwards of 18 ms. Many families who live during the winter within the fortifications spend the summer in the suburbs. The cathedral is built of freestone, and the steeple contains a bell of uncommon magnitude. The archducal (now imperial) library is much frequented by foreigners, as it contains above 290,000 printed books and 10,000 manuscripts. The archducal treasury, and a cabinet of curiosities of the house of Austria, are great rarities. The Danube is here very wide, and contains several woody isles, one of which is the prater, or imperial park; it also forms a sort of harbor, where are magazines of naval stores, and ships have been fitted out to serve on that river against the Turks. The trade of Vienna is in a flourishing state, and it has manufactures of silk stuffs, gold and silver lace, tapestry, looking-glasses, &c. It is 50 ms. W. of Presburg, 350 NNE. of Rome, and 570 E. of Paris. Lon. 16 16 E., lat. 48 13 N.—See art. *Germany*, *p.* 349.

Vienna, town, Kennebec co., Me., 26 ms. NW. from Augusta.——Town, Oneida co, N. Y, on Oneida lake. Pop. in 1820, 1,367.——Port of entry and village in Dorchester county, Maryon the W. side of Nanticoke river, 13 miles northwest of Salisbury, on the Wicomico, and 33 from Snow Hill, in the same direction.——Village, Trumbull county, Ohio, 8 ms. NE. from Warren, and by post road 221 ms. NE. from Columbus.——Village and seat of justice, Johnson co., Illinois, on a small branch of Cash river, about 40 ms. NE. from the mouth of Ohio, and by post road 156 ms. S. from Vandalia.——Small village on Green river, in the southern part of Davies co., Ky., 22 ms. SSW. from Owingsburg.

Vienne, considerable town of Fr., in the dep. of Isere, and late province of Dauphiny, 15 ms. S. of Lyons, and 265 SE. of Paris. Lon. 4 55 E., lat. 45 31 N.

Vienne, dep. of Fr., formed of part of the late province of Poitou. It takes its name from a river which rises in the dep. of Correze, and falls into the Loire between Chinon and Saumur. Poitiers is the capital.

Vienne, Upper, dep. of Fr., comprising the late province of Limosin. Limoges is the capital.

Vierarden, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, seated on the Vesle, near its confluence with the Oder. Lon. 14 20 E., lat. 53 2 N.

Vierzon, ancient town of Fr., in the dep. of Cher, and late province of Bearn. It is seated on the Cher and Yevre, in the most fertile part of the dep., 17 ms. NW. of Bourges, and 100 SW. of Paris. Lon. 2 10 E, lat. 47 12 N.

Viesti, town of Italy, in Naples. It is seated on the Gulf of Venice, in the place called the Spur of the Boot, and at the foot of Mount Garden, 25 ms. NE. of Manfredonia, and 117 of Naples. Lon. 16 43 E., lat. 41 51 N.

Vigan, town of Fr., in the dep. of Gard, and late province of Languedoc.

Vigevano, town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Vigevanasco. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Milan, and is seated near the Tesine, 12 ms. SE. of Novara, and 15 SW. of Milan. Longitude 8 54 E., lat. 45 22 North.

Vignamont, town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, 2 ms. N. of Huy. Lon. 5 23 E., lat. 50 44 N.

Vignot, town of Fr., in the dep. of Meuse. Lon. 5 25 E., lat. 48 46 N.

Vignuola, town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena.

Vigo, seaport of Spain, in Gallicia, situate on a bay of the Atlantic, defended by a fort on an eminence and an old castle. It has a good harbor, and stands in a fruitful country, 14 ms. WNW. of Tuy, and 47 S. of Compostella. Lon. 8 40 W., lat. 42 14 N.

Vigo, co., Ia., bounded by the State of Illinois W., Parke N., Putnam E., and Sullivan S. Length 20 ms., width 18, area 360 sq. ms. It is traversed by the Wabash river from N. to S. The chief town, Terre Haute, is situated on the left bank of the Wabash, 60 ms. by land above Vincennes. Pop. in 1820, 3,390; and in 1840, 12,076. Central lat. 39 30 N., lon. W. C. 10 15 W.

Vihiers, town of Fr., in the dep. of Mayenne and Loire, 20 ms. S. of Angers, and 20 W. by S. of Saumur.

Vilaine, river of Fr., which rises in the dep. of Mayenne, passes by Vitre and Rennes, divides the dep. of Morbihan from that of Lower Loire, and enters the Bay of Biscay below Roche Bernard.

Villa de Conde, town of Portugal, in Entre-Douero-e-Minho, at the mouth of the Ava, 20 ms. N. of Oporto.

Villa Flor, town of Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes, 28 ms. S. by W. of Braganza.

Villa Franca, seaport of Italy, in the co. of Nice. The harbor is capacious, and the mountains which enclose it extend into the sea like promontories. It is 3 ms. E. of Nice.

Villa Franca, town of Italy, in the Veronese, with a silk manufacture, 10 ms. S. of Verona. ——Town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the estuary of the Tagus, 20 ms. NE. of Lisbon.

Villa Franca, town on the S. coast of St. Michael, one of the Azores, defended by a fort and other works. Opposite this place, half a mile from the shore, is a small island, which has a basin with a narrow entrance, where fifty vessels might anchor in security. It is 16 ms. E. by N. of Punta del Guda. Lon. 25 30 W., lat. 37 50 N.

Villa Franca de Panades, town of Spain, in Catalonia, 18 ms. W. by S. of Barcelona.

Village Green, village, Delaware co., Pa., 5 ms. W. from Chester, and 20 SW. from Philadelphia.

Village Springs, village, Blount co., Ala., 181 ms. N. from Cahaba.

Village Hill, Nottaway co., Va.

Villa Hermosa, town of Spain, in Valencia, near the river Millas, 58 ms. N. of Valencia.

Villa Hermosa, town of Mexico, in the province of Tabasco, on the river Tebasco, 60 ms. SW. of Tabasco, and 70 NE. of Chiapa.

Villa-Joiosa, or *Joyosa*, town of Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 0 15 E., lat. 38 52 N.

Villa-Nova-da-Cervera, town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho. Lon. 40 W., lat. 41 55 N.

Villa-Nova-de-Porta, town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douero-e-Minho, seated on the river Douero, opposite Oporto, (on which it depends,) and defended by several forts. Pop. about 3,000.

Villa-Nova-di-Portimao, seaport of Portugal, in the province of Algarva. Lon. 8 41 W., lat. 37 5 N.

Villa-Nuova-d'Asti, town of Piedmont, in the co. of Asti, 10 ms. E. of Turin. Lon. 7 59 E., lat. 45 50 N.

Villa-Panda, town of Spain, in Leon, with an arsenal, and a palace belonging to the constable of Castile. It is 26 ms. N. of Toro. Lon. 5 [illegible] W., lat. 42 5 N.

Villa-Real, town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, and capital of Comarca, in a very pleasant situation, at the confluence of the Cop and Ribera, 15 ms. NE. of Lamego, and 45 SE. of Braga. Lon. 7 20 W., lat. 41 9 N.——Town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 26 ms. N. of Valencia. Lon. 0 20 E., lat. 39 46 N.——Town of Spain, in Guipuscoa.

Villa-Rica, seaport of the State of Vera Cruz, in the republic of Mexico, seated on the gulf of Mexico, 200 ms. E. of the city of Mexico. Lon. 97 15 W., lat. 20 26 N.——Town of Chili, seated on the Lake Malabangen, 62 ms. from the Pacific ocean. Longitude 72 41 W., latitude 39 15 South.

Villa-Viciosa, town of Portugal, in Alenteja, 16 ms. SW. of Elvas, and 83 SE. of Lisbon. Lon. 7 16 W., lat. 38 36 N.——Seaport of Spain, in Asturia d'Oviedo, seated on the bay of Biscay, 22 ms. NE. of Oviedo. Lon. 5 24 W., lat. 43 22 N.——Town of Spain, in New Castile, 6 miles NE. of Brihuega, and 49 NE. of Madrid.

Villac, town of Austrian Germany, in Carinthia, about one hundred and sixty miles southwest of Vienna, and eighty miles N. of Trieste. It is seated at the confluence of the Drave and Geil, surrounded by mountains, 12 ms. SW. of Clagenfurt, and 88 NE. of Brixen. Lon. 14 3 E., lat. 46 50 N.

Ville Dieu, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Channel, and late province of Normandy, 12 miles NNE. of Avranches, and 11 SE. of Coutances. Lon. 1 8 W., lat. 48 52 N.

Villefort, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lozere, 18 ms. E. of Mende, and 19 N. of Alais.

Villefranche, town of Fr., in the dep. of Rhone, surrounded by walls, and seated on the Saone, 18 ms. N. by W. of Lyons.——Town of Fr., in the dep. of Eastern Pyrenees, with a fort, seated on the river Tet, 25 ms. WSW. of Perpignan.——Town of France, in the dep. of Aveiron, with a great trade in linen cloth, seated on the Aveiron, 20 ms. W. of Rodez.——Town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Garonne, on the canal royal, 22 ms. SE. of Toulouse.

Villejuive, town of Fr., in the dep. of Paris, 4 ms. S. of Paris.

Villemont, village, Chicot co., Ark.

Villemur, town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper

Garonne, seated on the Tarn, 12 ms. NNE. of Toulouse.

Villena, town of Spain, in Murcia. In the neighborhood is a morass, from which salt is made. It is 18 ms. SSE. of Almanza, and 50 N. by E. of Murcia.

Villeneuve, town of Fr., in the dep. of Lot and Garonne, on the river Lot, 17 ms. N. of Agen. ——Town of Fr., in the dep. of Gard, on the Rhone, opposite Avignon, 21 ms. ENE. of Nismes.——Town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, situate at the E. extremity of the Lake of Geneva, 3 ms. from the influx of the Rhone, and 14 ESE. of Lausanne.

Villeneuve de Berg, town of Fr., in the dep. of Ardeche, 13 ms. S. of Privas.

Villers Coterets, town of Fr., in the dep. of Aisne, 12 ms. SW. of Soissons, and 44 NE. of Paris.

Villingen, town of Suabia, in the Brisgau, 20 ms. E. by N. of Friburg.

Vilseck, town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, near which are several foundries. It is seated on the Vils, 20 ms. N. of Amberg.

Vilshofen, town of Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, at the influx of the Vils, 11 ms. W. by N. of Passau.

Vilvorden, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the Senne, 7 miles NNE. of Brussels.

Vimieiro, town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 12 ms. W. by N. of Estremos.

Vimiera, village of Portugal, in Estramadura, 30 ms. N. of Lisbon.

Vimioso, town of Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes, 15 ms. WNW. of Miranda, and 17 SE. of Braganza.

Vincennes, village and seat of justice, Knox co., Ia., on the E. bank of Wabash river, 160 ms. NE. of Kaskaskia, and 136 NW. of Louisville, in Ky. As this town lies in the bosom of a fertile country, it must still progress rapidly in pop. and improvement. Lat. 38 42 N., lon. W. C. 10 24 W.

Vincent, town, Chester co., Pa., on the SW. side of Schuylkill, between Pikeland and East Nantmill. French creek runs nearly through the middle of it. Pop. 1810, 1,630; in 1820, 1,918.

Vincentown, village, Burlington co., N. J., 5 ms. S. from Mount Holly, and 20 E. from Philadelphia.

Vindhia, mountains of Hindoostan. The central chains, which run parallel to the course of the Nerbuddah river, one on the north side and the other on the south, generally pass under the Sanscrit name of the *Vindhia*; their extent uncertain, and often very vaguely extended, though Arrowsmith confines the term to the mountains near the Nerbuddah and parallel to its course. It is very probable, judging from analogy, that the Sanscrit *Vindhia* and the Hindoo Sanyah and Sookhian mountains are only generally the extreme buttresses of the respective table lands projecting towards the deep valley of the Nerbuddah.

Vineyard, tp., Grand Isle co., Vt., on the small island of Motte.——Post office, Mecklenburg co., Va.

Vingorla, Dutch settlement in the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, a little N. of Goa. Lon. 73 22 E., lat. 15 57 N.

Vingorla Rocks, rocks lying in the Indian ocean, possessed by the Malwans, a tribe of pirates. Lon. 73 16 W., lat. 15 52 N.

Vintimiglia, town of Italy, with a small harbor, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Rotta, 20 ms. ENE. of Nice, and 70 SW. of Genoa. Lon. 7 37 E., lat. 43 53 N.

Vire, town of Fr., in the dep. of Calvados, and late province of Normandy, with several manufactures of coarse woolen cloths. It is seated on the Vire, 30 ms. SE. of Courances, and 150 W. of Paris. Lon. 0 45 W., lat. 48 48 N.

Virgil, town, Courtlandt co., N. Y., on the W. side of Chenango, 10 ms. S. from Homer. Pop. in 1810, 913; in 1820, 2,411.

Virgin Cape, cape of Patagonia. Lon. 67 54 W., lat. 52 23 S.

Virgin Gorda.—See *Virgin Islands*.

Virgin Islands, about 30 islands and keys in the West Indies, between St. Juan de Puerto Rico and the Leeward Caribbee islands. They are possessed by the English and Danes. In the first division, belonging to the English, is Tortola, the principal, to which belongs Just Van Dyke's and Little Van Dyke's, Guana Isle, with Beef and Thatch islands. In the second division is Virgin Gorda, to which belong Anegada, or Drowned Isle, Nicker, Prickly Pear, and Musquito islands, the Commanoes, Scrub, and Dog islands, the Faller City, (two rocky islets close together, at a distance resembling ruins,) the Round Rock, Ginger, Cooper's Salt island, Peter's island, and the Dead Chest. Of the Danish division, the principal islands are St. Thomas and St. John. Lon. from 63 45 to 64 55 W., lat. from 17 10 to 18 30 N.

Virginia, State of the U. S., bounded by the Atlantic ocean E., N. C. and Tenn. S., Ky. W., Ohio river or the State of Ohio NW., Pa. N., and Md. NE.

	Miles.
Having an outline on the Atlantic ocean of	110
In common with Md. from the Atlantic ocean, across the eastern shore peninsula and Chesapeake bay, to the mouth of Potomac river - - - -	55
Up Potomac river to its source - -	200
Thence due N. to the S. boundary of Pa.	36
Thence due W. to the SW. angle of Pa.	53
Thence due N. along W. boundary of Pa. to Ohio river - - - -	64
Down the Ohio river, following its course, to the mouth of Big Sandy river -	355
From the mouth of Big Sandy river, in common with Ky., to the N. boundary of Tenn. - - - -	170
Thence E., along Tenn. and N. C., to the Atlantic ocean - - -	440
Entire outline - - - -	1,483

Breadth from N. C. to Pa. 233 ms.

Between lat. 36 30 and 40 37 N.

From its great extent, and from being so much intersected by mountains, Va. presents a very marked diversity of soil and climate. It possesses the main southern nucleus of the Appalachian system, spreading also into the widest base upon which that system rests.—See art. *United States*.

In point of soil, Va., like Md., presents three distinct tracts. The first, that of the alluvial sea sand, inland to the falls of the rivers, and generally to the head of tide water. This region is flat, and in part marshy along the sea coast, but rising imperceptibly, inland, into the second or hilly tract. The latter again merges gradually into the third or mountain section. The subjoined tables will exhibit the relative density of pop. on the respective sections. The middle section of Va. is remarkable for its rich scenery, and generally for good soil and the production of excellent grain. The narrow zone between the Blue Ridge and Alleghany mountain is generally considered as the most productive region of Va.

In order to give the reader means of estimating correctly the present locality of population in Virginia, the counties in the respective zones, as far as their outlines would admit, are given separately.

No. 1.—*Eastern or alluvial Virginia.*

Counties.	Sq. ms.	Pop. 1820.	To sq. mile.
Accomac	240	15,969	66
Caroline	600	18,008	30
Charles City	200	5,255	25
Elizabeth City	64	3,769	59
Essex	280	9,909	35
Gloucester	280	8,678	30
Greensville	300	6,958	23
Isle of Wight	450	10,139	22
James City, including Williamsburg	184	4,563	17
King and Queen	400	11,798	29½
King George	160	6,116	38
King William	480	9,697	20
Lancaster	230	6,517	27½
Mathews	80	6,920	86½
Middlesex	210	4,057	19
Nansemond	660	10,494	16
New Kent	230	6,630	29
Norfolk, including Norfolk borough	600	23,943	40
Northampton	240	7,705	32
Northumberland	240	8,016	33
Princess Anne	300	8,767	29
Prince George's	312	8,030	29
Prince William	300	9,419	31
Richmond	160	5,706	36
Southampton	500	14,170	28
Surry	360	6,594	18
Sussex	560	11,884	21
Warwick	105	1,608	16
Westmoreland	150	6,901	46
York	120	4,384	36½
Total	8,875	262,524	30

No. 2.—*Middle Virginia.*

Counties.	Sq. ms.	Pop. 1820.	To sq. mile.
Albemarle	700	19,750	28
Amelia	300	11,106	37
Amherst	418	10,426	25
Augusta	900	16,724	19
Bath	900	5,227	6
Bedford	660	19,305	30
Berkley	500	11,211	22
Botetourt	1,120	13,589	12
Brunswick	570	16,687	30
Buckingham	680	17,570	26
Campbell	550	16,569	30
Charlotte	600	13,290	22
Chesterfield	480	18,003	27
Culpeper	540	20,942	38
Cumberland	320	11,023	34
Dinwiddie	600	20,482	36

Table—Continued.

Counties.	Sq. ms.	Pop. 1820.	To sq. mile.
Fairfax	450	11,404	[illegible]
Fauquier	720	22,108	[illegible]
Fluvanna	414	6,704	[illegible]
Franklin	676	12,017	[illegible]
Frederick	726	24,706	[illegible]
Goochland	226	10,007	[illegible]
Halifax	639	19,060	[illegible]
Hampshire	1,250	10,889	[illegible]
Hanover	640	15,257	[illegible]
Hardy	700	5,730	[illegible]
Henrico, including the city of Richmond	300	23,657	[illegible]
Henry	400	5,624	[illegible]
Jefferson	300	13,087	[illegible]
Loudoun	400	22,708	[illegible]
Louisa	560	13,746	[illegible]
Lunenburg	220	10,662	[illegible]
Madison	784	8,490	[illegible]
Mecklenburg	600	19,786	[illegible]
Morgan	450	2,500	[illegible]
Nottaway	264	9,658	[illegible]
Nelson	345	10,137	[illegible]
Orange	600	12,913	[illegible]
Patrick	600	5,089	[illegible]
Pendleton	1,000	4,836	[illegible]
Pitsylvania	1,000	21,213	[illegible]
Prince Edward	250	12,577	[illegible]
Powhatan	320	8,292	[illegible]
Pocahontas.			
Rockbridge	700	11,945	[illegible]
Rockingham	770	14,784	[illegible]
Shenandoah	900	18,926	[illegible]
Spottsylvania	450	14,254	[illegible]
Stafford	240	9,517	[illegible]
Total	34,277	655,266	[illegible]

No. 3.—The surface of West Virginia is still more broken than that of West Pa. In one respect the two sections are equal; the air and water of both are pure and healthful. Strenuous exertions are making by the Legislature and people of Va. to open an uninterrupted water communication from James river to the Great Kanawha, and down that stream to the Ohio. Should such an undertaking be carried into effect, and nature appears to have opposed no obstacle insuperable to genius, wealth, and industry, to remove, then will a new and most important commercial line be added to connect and cement the two opposing slopes of the Ohio river and Atlantic ocean.

West Virginia.

Counties.	Sq. ms.	Population.	To sq. m.
Brooke	150	6,611	44
Cabell	1,750	4,789	2½
Giles	1,900	4,521	2
Grayson	900	5,598	6
Greenbriar	1,200	7,041	6 nearly.
Harrison	1,125	10,932	9
Kanawha	2,400	6,399	2½
Lee	780	4,286	5
Lewis	1,400	4,247	3
Mason	830	4,858	6 nearly.
Monongalia, E. and W.	660	11,060	16
Monroe	450	6,620	13
Montgomery	950	8,733	9
Ohio	440	9,182	20
Nicholas	900	2,853	2
Preston	640	3,422	5
Randolph	2,800	3,357	1
Russel	1,575	5,526	3½
Scott	1,100	4,253	3½
Taxewell	2,400	3,016	1½
Tyler	600	2,314	4
Washington	880	12,444	16 nearly.
Wood	1,300	5,860	4½
Wythe	1,030	9,693	9
Total	28,130	147,514	

The entire population of West Virginia were classed by the census of 1820—

Foreigners not naturalized	235
Engaged in agriculture	34,314
Engaged in manufactures	3,878
Engaged in commerce	343
Total	39,314

We perceive, by the foregoing table, that a very scattered population of a little more than 5 to the sq. m. spreads over a surface, in West Virginia, of 28,130 sq. ms. This includes also the two extremes, and comparatively thickly populated cos. of Brooke and Ohio, W. from Pennsylvania, the two Monongalias, on Monongahela river, S. from Pa., and Washington, on the waters of Tennessee. The superfices and population of these cos. are, if taken together, 2,100 sq. ms., and 39,297 inhabitants; leaving for the residue 26,030 sq. ms., and 107,817 inhabitants. This presents a surface, in West Virginia exceeding, 26,000 sq. ms.; upon which there exists a population of within a trifling fraction of 4 persons to the sq. mile.

SUMMARY.

Sections.	Sq. ms.	Population.	To sq. m.
East Virginia	8,875	262,524	30
Middle Virginia	24,297	655,266	26
West Virginia	28,130	147,514	5
Total	61,302	1,065,304	

We here behold the interesting results, that although the large towns of Richmond, Petersburg, and Lynchburg are all included in the middle section, and though comparatively inferior in soil, that the alluvial portion of Virginia contains the most dense population of any of the great sections of that State.

The following table exhibits the entire population at the respective censuses of 1810 and 1820.

Population in 1810.

Free white males	280,038
Do. do. females	271,496
Total whites	551,534
All others persons, except Indians, not taxed	30,570
Slaves	392,518
Total pop. in 1810	974,622

Population in 1820.

Free white males	304,731
Do. do. females	298,343
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed	250
Total whites	603,324
Free persons of color, males	17,849
Do. do. females	19,040
Slaves, males	218,274
Do. females	206,879
Total slaves and free colored persons	462,042
Total pop. in 1820	1,065,366

Of these—

Foreigners not naturalized	2,142
Engaged in agriculture	276,422
Engaged in manufactures	32,336
Engaged in commerce	4,509

Pop. to the sq. m., 17½.

Progressive population.

In 1790	747,601
In 1800	886,149

In 1810 and in 1820, as in the preceding table.

The following tables show the population of Virginia by the census of 1840:

East Virginia.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	32,161	30,108
5 to 10	25,222	24,738
10 to 15	22,651	21,639
15 to 20	18,907	21,400
20 to 30	31,094	34,174
30 to 40	21,933	21,875
40 to 50	14,259	14,092
50 to 60	8,930	9,609
60 to 70	5,082	5,687
70 to 80	2,262	2,421
80 to 90	610	661
90 to 100	89	120
100 and upwards	14	25
	182,074	187,324
		182,074
Total whites		369,398

Ages.	Free colored.		Slaves.	
	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.
0 to 10	6,703	6,671	67,446	66,638
10 to 24	6,082	6,490	59,628	57,384
24 to 36	2,303	4,327	35,219	33,964
36 to 55	2,820	3,021	27,940	24,862
55 to 100	1,369	1,758	11,265	11,480
100 and upwards	17	32	76	108
	20,094	22,200	200,874	194,376
		20,094		200,874
Total	-	42,294	-	395,250

SUMMARY.

Whites	369,398
Free colored	42,294
Slaves	395,250
Total	806,942

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	53
Do. from 14 to 25	49
Do. above 25	95
Do. total deaf and dumb	212
Do. blind	255
Insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	176
Private charge	336
Total white persons insane and idiots	512
Colored persons, free and slaves, who are—	
Deaf and dumb	125
Do. blind	417
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	39
Private charge	267

All persons in the foregoing employed in—	
Mining	1,412
Agriculture	222,827
Commerce	4,890
Manufactures and trades	37,471
Navigation on the ocean	574
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	2,298
Learned professions	2,516
Universities or colleges	10
Do. students in	754
Academies and grammar schools	323
Do. students in	8,764
Primary and common schools	978
Do. scholars in	20,763
Scholars at public charge	6,070
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services	623
White persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write	29,808

West Virginia.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	37,147	35,178
5 to 10	28,163	27,531
10 to 15	23,771	22,357
15 to 20	19,356	21,075
20 to 30	32,371	31,623
30 to 40	19,858	18,207
40 to 50	13,206	12,286
50 to 60	7,740	7,256
60 to 70	4,591	4,299
70 to 80	2,196	1,987
80 to 90	631	575
90 to 100	107	82
100 and upwards	12	15
	189,149	182,421
		189,149
Total	–	371,570

Ages.	Free colored.		Slaves.	
	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.
0 to 10	1,255	1,228	9,401	9,065
10 to 24	1,083	1,126	9,123	8,480
24 to 36	595	644	4,975	4,308
36 to 55	505	535	3,140	2,929
55 to 100	283	288	1,133	1,156
100 and upwards	3	3	15	12
	3,724	3,824	27,787	25,950
		3,724		27,787
Total	–	7,548	–	53,737

SUMMARY.

Whites	371,570
Free colored	7,548
Slaves	53,737
Total	432,855

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	65
Do. from 14 to 25	62
Do. over 25	114
Do. total deaf and dumb	241
Do. blind	170
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	141
Private charge	339
Colored persons, free and slaves, who are—	
Deaf and dumb	25
Do. blind	49
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	15
Private charge	60
All persons in the foregoing employed in—	
Mining	583
Agriculture	95,944
Commerce	[illegible]
Manufactures and trades	[illegible]
Navigation on the ocean	[illegible]
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	[illegible]
Learned professions	[illegible]
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services	[illegible]
Universities or colleges	[illegible]
Do. students in	[illegible]
Academies and grammar schools	[illegible]
Do. students in	[illegible]
Primary and common schools	[illegible]
Do. scholars in	14,[illegible]
Scholars at public charge	3,[illegible]
White persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write	[illegible]

All Virginia, East and West.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	69,308	[illegible]
5 to 10	52,485	[illegible]
10 to 15	45,822	[illegible]
15 to 20	38,263	[illegible]
20 to 30	63,465	[illegible]
30 to 40	41,141	[illegible]
40 to 50	27,465	[illegible]
50 to 60	16,670	[illegible]
60 to 70	9,673	[illegible]
70 to 80	4,458	[illegible]
80 to 90	1,241	[illegible]
90 to 100	196	[illegible]
100 and upwards	26	[illegible]
	371,223	369,[illegible]
		371,[illegible]
Total whites	–	740,[illegible]

Ages.	Free colored.		Slaves.	
	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.
0 to 10	7,958	7,899	76,847	75,70[illegible]
10 to 24	7,165	7,616	68,731	65,814
24 to 36	3,898	4,871	40,194	38,3[illegible]
36 to 55	3,135	3,556	30,380	27,78[illegible]
55 to 100	1,652	2,046	12,398	12,63[illegible]
100 and upwards	20	36	91	12[illegible]
	23,828	26,024	228,661	220,4[illegible]
		23,828		228,661
Total	–	49,852	–	449,0[illegible]

SUMMARY.

Whites	740,9[illegible]
Free colored	49,8[illegible]
Slaves	449,[illegible]
Total	1,239,8[illegible]

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	133
Do. from 14 to 25	111
Do. above 25	209
Do. total deaf and dumb	453
Do. blind	425
White persons insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	58
Private charge	326
Do. total insane and idiots	384
Colored persons, free and slaves, who are—	
Deaf and dumb	150
Blind	466
Do. insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	58
Private charge	326
Number of persons employed in—	
Mining	1,995
Agriculture	318,771
Commerce	66,261
Manufactures and trades	54,117
Navigation on the ocean	582
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	2,952

Learned professions	3,866
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services	993
Universities or colleges	13
Students in do	1,097
Academies and grammar schools	382
Students in do.	11,083
Primary and common schools	1,561
Scholars in do.	36,331
Scholars at public charge	9,791
Number of white persons, over 20 years of age, who cannot read or write	56,787

Population of Virginia, by counties, from the census of 1840.

Counties.	Whites. Males.	Whites. Females.	Free col. Males.	Free col. Females.	Slaves. Males.	Slaves. Females.	Total.
E. VIRGINIA.							
Accomac	4,673	4,945	1,356	1,492	2,355	2,275	17,096
Albemarle	5,354	5,158	297	306	6,022	5,786	22,924
Amelia	1,496	1,578	102	121	3,535	3,488	10,320
Amherst	3,279	3,147	180	193	2,903	2,874	12,576
Bedford	5,600	5,416	174	149	4,554	4,310	20,203
Brunswick	2,459	2,519	292	271	4,480	4,325	14,346
Buckingham	3,613	3,680	231	218	5,811	5,208	18,785
Campbell	5,205	5,008	362	410	5,175	4,870	21,030
Caroline	3,227	3,498	362	412	4,956	5,358	17,813
Charles City	829	842	336	334	1,255	1,178	4,774
Charlotte	2,480	2,580	147	158	4,758	4,502	14,595
Chesterfield	3,690	4,169	249	338	4,595	4,107	17,148
Culpeper	2,412	2,521	177	214	3,068	3,001	11,393
Cumberland	1,611	1,652	185	170	3,556	3,225	10,399
Dinwiddie	4,967	4,860	1,285	1,479	5,019	4,928	22,558
Eliz'h City	972	982	23	21	945	783	3,706
Essex	1,865	2,090	280	318	3,347	3,409	11,309
Fairfax	2,675	2,794	211	237	1,715	1,738	9,730
Fauquier	5,147	5,354	328	360	5,369	5,339	21,897
Fluvanna	2,214	2,231	103	118	2,113	2,033	8,812
Franklin	5,184	5,316	83	91	2,492	2,696	15,832
Gloucester	2,214	2,198	292	320	2,855	2,836	10,715
Goochland	1,748	1,822	348	342	2,906	2,594	9,760
Greensville	934	994	79	57	2,203	2,099	6,366
Green	1,252	1,195	20	25	845	895	4,232
Halifax	5,535	5,610	290	285	7,303	6,913	25,936
Hanover	2,940	3,322	149	163	4,171	4,223	14,968
Henrico	8,516	8,384	1,353	1,586	7,110	6,127	33,076
Henry	2,146	2,097	111	129	1,369	1,483	7,335
Isle of Wight	2,367	2,551	604	664	2,064	1,722	9,972
James City	699	626	229	278	1,019	928	3,779
King George	1,063	1,206	132	144	1,686	1,696	5,927
King William	1,521	1,629	156	172	2,743	3,037	9,258
King & Que'n	2,120	2,306	254	245	2,926	3,011	10,862
Lancaster	929	974	111	136	1,207	1,271	4,628
Loudoun	6,792	7,048	638	680	2,668	2,605	20,431
Louisa	2,948	3,099	173	203	4,525	4,485	15,433
Lunenburg	1,996	2,136	103	113	3,337	3,320	11,055
Madison	1,807	1,922	36	34	2,240	2,068	8,107
Mathews	1,861	2,108	72	92	1,594	1,715	7,442
Mecklenburg	3,878	3,876	514	541	6,126	5,789	20,724
Middlesex	996	1,045	70	72	1,072	1,137	4,392
Nansemond	2,374	2,484	669	738	2,357	2,173	10,795
Nelson	3,172	2,996	73	79	3,051	2,916	12,287
New Kent	1,227	1,245	160	213	1,613	1,772	6,230
Norfolk	7,413	8,031	1,059	1,331	4,609	5,126	27,569
Northampton	1,647	1,694	339	415	1,838	1,782	7,715
Northum'nd	2,024	2,010	324	323	1,609	1,634	7,924
Nottaway	1,236	1,254	70	88	3,556	3,515	9,719
Orange	1,747	1,828	97	89	2,682	2,682	9,125
Patrick	3,050	3,037	54	49	878	964	8,032
Pittsylvania	7,068	7,215	258	299	5,912	5,646	26,398
Powhatan	1,190	1,242	174	189	2,705	2,424	7,924
Princ'ss Anne	2,027	1,969	106	96	1,604	1,483	7,285
Prince Edw'd	2,445	2,478	295	275	4,607	3,969	14,069
Prince Geo.	1,329	1,363	230	239	2,083	1,931	7,175
Prince Wm.	2,407	2,460	235	275	1,398	1,369	8,144
Rappahan'ck	2,596	2,711	140	147	1,802	1,861	9,257
Richmond	1,517	1,575	258	252	1,143	1,220	5,965
Southampton	2,980	3,191	838	961	3,443	3,112	14,525
Spotsylvania	3,210	3,576	340	445	3,677	3,913	15,161
Stafford	2,165	2,324	194	175	1,942	1,654	8,454
Surry	1,238	1,319	501	569	1,492	1,361	6,480
Sussex	1,690	1,894	400	411	3,586	3,248	11,229
Warwick	323	281	9	12	398	433	1,456
Westmore'nd	1,768	1,698	454	509	1,832	1,758	8,019
York	997	961	320	330	1,064	1,048	4,720
Total E. Va.	182074	187324	20094	22200	20874	194376	806942

TABLE—*Continued.*

Counties.	Whites. Males.	Whites. Females.	Free col. Males.	Free col. Females.	Slaves. Males.	Slaves. Females.	Total.
W. VIRGINIA.							
Tyler	3,499	3,365	3	2	31	34	6,934
Logan	2,167	1,992	-	-	79	71	4,309
Wythe	3,788	3,844	65	60	832	786	9,375
Jackson	2,547	2,356	-	-	42	45	4,990
Greenbriar	3,673	3,614	100	94	620	564	8,665
Montgomery	3,000	2,825	42	45	753	740	7,405
Pocahontas	1,335	1,349	11	8	114	105	2,922
Pendleton	3,269	3,176	15	18	294	268	6,940
Bath	1,601	1,569	42	41	505	580	4,300
Scott	3,476	3,435	26	22	165	179	7,303
Augusta	7,649	7,423	188	233	2,161	1,970	19,624
Frederick	5,579	5,540	400	421	1,146	1,186	14,242
Shenandoah	5,160	5,160	126	129	577	456	11,618
Harrison	8,418	8,432	51	75	316	377	17,669
Nicholas	1,269	1,177	1	2	38	34	2,515
Giles	2,356	2,328	31	18	278	296	5,207
Monongalia	8,442	8,520	72	74	131	129	17,368
Russell	3,575	3,577	11	15	331	369	7,878
Monroe	3,728	3,729	41	56	440	438	8,432
Wood	3,745	3,498	32	24	317	307	7,923
Kanawha	5,834	5,076	61	36	1,519	1,041	13,567
Rockingham	7,487	7,457	248	253	984	916	17,344
Ohio	6,579	6,263	148	155	81	131	13,357
Morg'n	2,462	1,651	4	2	62	72	4,253
Warren	1,953	1,898	160	182	700	734	5,627
Smythe	2,711	2,828	53	92	419	419	6,522
Berkeley	4,631	4,129	137	136	961	938	10,972
Rockbridge	5,308	5,140	159	167	1,878	1,632	14,284
Washington	5,336	5,396	104	109	1,034	1,027	13,004
Page	2,625	2,572	114	102	431	350	6,194
Roanoke	1,934	1,911	58	43	806	747	5,499
Randolph	2,954	2,845	100	93	97	119	6,208
Clarke	1,420	1,447	72	88	1,771	1,554	6,253
Brooke	3,955	3,825	39	38	43	48	7,948
Lee	3,949	3,880	17	15	273	307	8,441
Pulaski	1,373	1,395	8	9	491	463	3,739
Mason	3,076	2,847	23	23	416	392	6,777
Grayson	4,367	4,175	29	24	240	252	9,087
Hardy	3,069	3,031	188	203	591	540	7,622
Fayette	1,969	1,894	7	11	65	68	3,994
Braxton	1,281	1,228	1	1	29	35	2,575
Alleghany	1,121	1,021	27	33	318	229	2,749
Preston	3,445	3,298	15	17	45	46	6,866
Floyd	2,037	2,086	3	6	143	176	4,453
Cabell	3,853	3,721	12	10	274	293	8,163
Lewis	4,067	3,922	21	17	56	68	8,151
Botetourt	4,157	4,220	190	187	1,511	1,414	11,679
Jefferson	4,981	4,342	299	308	2,202	1,955	14,082
Mercer	1,067	1,050	4	4	50	48	2,223
Tazewell	2,755	2,711	20	18	400	386	6,290
Marshall	3,417	3,437	17	20	26	20	6,937
Hampshire	5,706	4,997	98	91	731	672	12,295
Total W. Va.	189149	182421	3,724	3,894	27,787	25,980	432955

In the alluvial and middle counties enumerated in sections Nos. I. and II. there were, by the census of 1820, free whites 452,930, and slaves and free colored persons 424,370.

In the cos. of West Virginia there were, by the census of 1820, 6,728 male and 6,568 female slaves, amounting to 13,296. There were free persons of color, 551 males, 487 females, amounting to 1,028. The slaves and free persons of color, united, making an aggregate of 13,296, and leaving free whites 132,790.

The interests of education have received ample consideration from the Legislature of Virginia. The University of Virginia is located at Charlottesville. The most ancient college of that State, William and Mary, is at Williamsburg.—See *Williamsburg*. Washington college at Lexington.—See *Lexington*. Hampden Sydney college stands in Prince Edward county.—See *Prince Edward*.

The funds appropriated by the Legislature of Virginia for literary purposes are about 1,200,000 dollars, received from the United States for military services, and other sums arising from escheats, fines, &c.—the whole estimated to yield annually $90,000; of which, about one-half is appropriated to primary schools, and $15,000 to the State university.

The actual commercial relations of Virginia may be seen by reference to the articles Alexandria, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, its four principal ports. The most valuable staples of this State are wheat and tobacco, but a considerable quantity of cotton is cultivated in the SE. counties. Small grain, fruit, and pasturage, abound, where due attention has been paid to agriculture. Iron, lead, gypsum, salt, and mineral coal, are its most valuable and abundant metallic productions.

Virnenberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It is 20 ms. W. of Coblentz. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 66 27 N.

Virton, town of Belgium, in Luxemburg, 22 ms. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 49 36 N.

Visagapatam, town of the peninsula of Hindoostan. Lon. 82 40 E., lat. 17 45 N.

Visalia, village, Campbell co., Ky.

Vischma, town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. Lon. 61 22 E., lat. 62 36 N.

Viset, town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on the Maese, 7 ms. N. of Liege. Lon. 5° E., lat. 50 44 N.

Vishnei-Volotchok, town of Russia, in the government of Tver. Lon. 35° E., lat. 57 23 N. This place is situated on the canal which unites the Masta to the Tver, and takes its name from the Russian noun Volok, signifying the space between two navigable rivers.

Visiapour, or *Bejapour*, considerable city of the Deccan of Hindoostan, formerly the capital of a large kingdom of the same name, now subject to the Poonah Mahrattas. It is 136 ms. E. of Poonah, and 231 SE. of Bombay. Lon. 75 19 E., lat. 17 26 N.

Visogorod, town of Poland, in Masovia, with a castle, seated on the Vistula, 50 ms. NW. of Warsaw.

Vistula, large river which rises in Mount Crapach, on the confines of Silesia and Hungary, crosses Poland and Prussia, and falls by three mouths into the Baltic, below Dantzic. It is formed by the Vistula proper, the Bug, and Narew, and passes Cracow, Sandomir, Warsaw, Culm, Marienberg, and Dantzic. The Vistula is a very important river in the general commercial connexion of Europe; its basin, 400 by 180, extends over 72,000 sq. ms. Canals of considerable magnitude unite the Vistula with the basins of the Dnieper and Oder. That of Thorn joins the Warta to the Vistula, and that of Pinsk unites the Bug and Prypec. The Vistula is navigable from Austrian Gallicia to the Baltic at Dantzic, nearly 400 ms; its branch, the Bug, nearly 400 ms., and as much by the Narew. By these the produce of Poland passes down to Dantzic in sloops and flat bottomed barges of from 30 to 60 tons. Below Marienwerder the river divides into various channels. That to the NW. passes Dantzic, and enters the Baltic at Weichelmunde by an artificial cut. The main body enters the Friche Haff, by which the inland navigation is prolonged to Konigsberg, on the Pregel. The delta of the Vistula, as high as Marienwerder, is an embanked country.

Vitena-Gemot, "*Meeting of the wise men*," Anglo-Saxon, Legislature, parent of the British Parliament. This council was otherwise called "Mycel-getheaht," Great Thought.

Vitrbo, episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, containing 10,000 inhabitants, seated at the foot of a mountain, from the top of which the city of Rome and the Mediterranean sea may be seen; the latter at a distance of near 50 ms. It is 20 ms. SE. of Orvieto, and 35 N. by W. of Rome.

Vitre, town of Fr., in the dep. of Isle and Vilaine, and late province of Brittany, with a trade in linen cloth and knit stockings and gloves. It is seated on the Vilaine, 20 ms. NE. of Rennes.

Vitri-le-Brule, village of France, in the dep. of Maine, and late province of Champagne.

Vitri-le-Francois, town of France, in the dep. of Marne, and late province of Champagne. It has a great trade, particularly in grain, and is seated on the Marne, 15 ms. SE. of Chalons, and 160 E. of Paris. Lon. 4 38 E, lat. 48 44 N.

Vitring, town of Germany, in Austria, on Lake Wordstee, 4 ms. SW. from Clagenfurt.

Vitteaux, town of Fr., in the dep. of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy, on the river Braine, where there are quarries of marble, 12 ms. SE. of Semur, and 27 W. of Dijon.

Vitloria, or *Victoria*, town of Spain, in Biscay, capital of the province of Alaba. It has a great trade in hardware, particularly in sword blades, which are made here in great quantities. It is seated on an eminence, at the end of a plain fertile in corn and grapes, 32 miles SE. of Bilboa, and 155 N. of Madrid. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 42 55 N.

Vivarais, late small province of Fr., and now included in the dep. of Ardeche.

Vivero, town of Spain, in Gallicia, seated at the foot of a steep mountain, near the river Landrova, whose mouth forms a large harbor in the Atlantic, 30 ms. NW. of Mondonnedo. Lon. 7 34 W., lat. 43 50 N.

Viviers, town of Fr., in the dep. of Ardechs, and late province of Languedoc. It is seated among rocks, (on one of which the cathedral is built,) on the river Rhone, 20 ms. N. of Orange, and 70 NE. of Montpelier. Lon. 4 46 E., lat. 44 20 N.

Viza, town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, at the foot of a mountain, at the source of the river Glicenero.

Vizir, from Arabic, *wazara*, or *wazir*, to sustain, carry, bear the burden, or perform the duty of another. The Grand *Vizir* in Turkey represents the Sultan, and is the highest dignitary under that monarch. *Vizir Azem*, or Grand Vizir, was created by Amurath I., in A. D. 1370.

Voerden, town of the kingdom of Holland. It is seated on the Rhine, 10 miles W. of Utrecht, and 20 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4 58 E., lat. 52 6 N.

Voghera, fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and territory of Pavia. It is pleasantly seated on the Staffora, 14 ms. SSW. of Pavia, and 30 S by W. of Milan. Lon. 9 10 E., lat. 44 59 N.

Voglabruck, town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria. Lon. 13 40 E., lat. 58 1 N.

Vogouls, people in Asia, subject to Russia, who have established their habitations in the forests, on the N. side of Mount Oural, extending themselves to the W., and still further on the plains to the E. of this chain of mountains. Here they have dwelt from time immemorial, and are possessed of traditions which have a great conformity with history. Some authors pretend that they are the brethren of the ancient Ougrians, or of the present Hungarians, and found their conjecture on the situation of the Vogoul territory, and the striking resemblance there is between the language of the two nations.

Void, town of Fr., in the dep. of Meurthe, and late province of Lorraine.

Voigt, or Vogt, German, and having the same signification as *præfectus*, Latin, president of a district. The ancient family of Hunelstein retains the honorary title. The eldest male heir is styled Voigt Von Hunelstein.

Vioghtland, territory of Germany, in Upper Saxony, on the four circles of the marquisate of Misnia. It is bounded on the E. by Bohemia, on the N. by the duchy of Altenburg, and on the W. by Thuringia and Franconia. Plawen is the capital. This, like many other terms in German geography, is in a great part obsolete.

Voigtsberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a citadel.

Vokelmark, or *Wolickmark*, town of Germany, in the circle of Austria. Lon. 14 56 E., lat. 46 45 N.

Volano, seaport of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on the Gulf of Venice, at one of the mouths of the Po, 40 ms. E. of Ferrara. Lon. 12 36 E., lat 44 52 N.

Volcano, in geography and geology, a fiery eruption from the bowels of the earth. Of the matter ejected, *lava* and *scoria* have been reduced to their respective conditions by the action of excessive heat; lava is the matter which has been completely fused, and scoria the same, though less acted upon by heat; and pozzolana, or puzzolana, is the ashes or earth thrown out of volcanoes. Mud and water have been also ejected from some American volcanoes. Mountains are almost invariably associated with volcanoes, and all known volcanoes are in mountain systems; but when we carefully analyse the phenomena of those furnaces, we are justified to regard volcanic cones, at least, as the *effect* of the internal force, whatever may be its *cause* Into the theory of volcanoes we cannot enter in this treatise, and may only observe, that most active volcanoes are near the sea. The number of active volcanoes amount to some hundreds, but are few, however, when compared with those the fires of which are extinct.

Volcano, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, 12 ms. in circumference. It is a volcano, in the form of a broken cone, but now emits smoke only.

Volcanello, small volcanic island in the Mediterranean, between that of Lipari and Volcano.

Volga, largest river in Europe, which has its source in two small lakes, in the government of Pleskof, in Russia, about 80 ms. W. of Tver. It begins to be navigable a few miles above that town, and is considerably augmented here by the junction of the Tverza, which is a broader, deeper, and more rapid river. By means of the Tverza, a communication is made between the Volga and the Neva, or, in other words, between the Caspian and the Baltic. This river waters some of the finest provinces in the Russian empire, passes by Yaroslaf, Kostroma, Nisnei-Novogorod, Kasan, Simbirsk, and Saratof, entering the Caspian sea, by several mouths, below Astracan. The Volga is formed by two immense branches, the Volga proper flowing from the W., and the Kama from the E. These two great streams unite at lat. 55 10 N., lon. 50 0 E. from London. Below their junction, the united waters assume a general course a little W. of S. 800 ms. to the Caspian. Estimating by comparative courses, and following the Volga proper, the entire length is about 1,600 ms.; by the Kama, 1,300 ms. Below Saratov, the Volga receives no branches of any consequence in a distance of 400 ms. Rejecting, therefore, this prolongation, the basin of this fine river is in length, from the Ural mountains to the sources of the Oka, 1,100 ms., and in breadth from N. to S. 500 ms. Area 550,000 sq. ms., or about the one sixth part of all Europe. The usual fertility of the deltas of large rivers has an exception in that of the Volga, which river does not bring with it a rich alluvial deposite. The adjacent country to the mouth of, and not inundated by the waters of the Volga, consists chiefly of heaths and downs, which, though not entirely sterile, are ill adapted to agriculture. As it seldom rains in that part of Russia, the people are obliged to water artificially every field that is cultivated on the banks of the river. The summer heat over the Volga delta is most oppressive; the thermometer of Fahrenheit rises at times to 103°. The winter cold is equally oppressive; the north winds often sink the mercury to 22° below zero. This stream, taken in extenso, however, includes the most expanded uninterrupted navigable basin on the eastern continent, and is, in nearly all its parts, exempt from falls, or even rapids. On the northern side, the Valday hills separate the basin of the Volga from the great slope, inclining towards the Baltic and White seas.

Through the Valday hills three passes have been examined for canal erection. One to the SW., by the Emata, Lake Ilmen, and river Volchoff; the fall to the Gulf of Finland is about 570 feet, and to the Caspian about 890 feet. The second route is by the Lake Ladoga and rivers Sass and Fiffin; the fall towards the Gulf of Finland is about 920 feet, and into the Caspian 1,240. The third, or NE. route, is the lowest depression between the Caspian and Baltic seas. It rises from the latter by the river Neva, Lake Ladoga, river Swire, Lake Onega, and the river Whitegra, about 460 feet, and falls in the opposite direction 780 feet. For the cause the different descents towards the Caspian and Baltic seas, see art. *Caspian*. Through the southwestern route, a navigable canal has been in operation above a century.

Volhynia, palatinate of Russian Poland, 300 ms. long and 150 broad, bounded on the N. by Polesia, on the E. by Kiof, on the S. by Podolia, and on the W. by Austrian Poland. It consists chiefly of plains watered by a great number of rivers. Lucko is the capital.

Vollenhoven, town of the kingdom of Holland, in Overyssel, capital of a territory of the same

name, on the Zuyder-Zee, 8 miles SW. of Steenwich, and 12 NW. of Zwol. Lon. 5 42 E., lat 52 44 N.

Volney, tp., Oswego county, N. Y. Pop. in 1820, 1,691.

Volo, town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna, on a gulf of the same name, where there is a good harbor, 30 ms. SE. of Larissa. Lon. 22 55 E., lat. 39 21 N.

Volodimir, or *Vladimir*, government of Russia, formerly a province of Moscow, containing 14 districts.

Volodimir, or *Vladimir*, town of Russia, capital of the government of that name, and once the metropolis of the Russian empire. It is seated on the Kliasma, 110 ms. E. by N. of Moscow.

Vologda, government of Russia, formerly the largest province of Russia, divided into the two provinces of Vologda and Velliki-Ustiug, and containing 12 districts.

Vologda, town of Russia, capital of a province of the same name, seated on a marsh, on the river Vologda. Longitude 39 46 East, latitude 59 40 North.

VOLOTCHOK, a Russian term, signifying a space of land between two navigable rivers, over which a commercial route extends, and means the same as "a carrying place."

Volta, river of Africa, which runs from N. to S., and falls into the Atlantic.

Volterra, town of Italy, in Tuscany, 30 ms. SW. of Florence. Lon. 10 42 E., lat. 43 26 N.

Voltei, town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 6 ms. W. of Genoa.

Volturno, river of Italy, in Naples, which rises in the Appennines, passes by Isernia and Capua, and falls into the Gulf of Gaieta.

Volturara, town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 30 ms. W. of Lucera, and 52 NE. of Naples. Lon. 15 14 E., lat. 41 26 N.

Volvic, town of France, in the dep. of Puy de Dome. There are immense quantities of lava in its vicinity, which is formed into quarries, and is used instead of stone in building the adjacent towns.

Voluntown, town, Windham co., Ct. Pop. in 1810, 2,016; in 1820, 1,116.

Vonitza, town of European Turkey, in Albania, or rather in Carnia, on the S. side of the Gulf of Arta, 12 or 13 ms. SE. from Prevesa. It is inhabited chiefly by Greeks, who trade in bonteroga, or roe of fishes.

Voorn, fort of Guelderland, on an island formed by the junction of the Wahal and the Maese.——Island of South Holland, between the mouths of the Maese. Briel is the capital.

Voornland, territory of South Holland, consisting of the islands of Voorn, Goree, and Overslackee.

Vorarlberg, or *Voralberg*, district of Upper Austria, comprising the four counties of Feldkirch, Bregentz, Pludentz, and Sonnaberg.

Vorden, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. 8 24 E., lat. 52 29 N.

Voringen, town of Germany, in Suabia. Lon. 9 18 E., lat. 48 15 N.

Voronetz, government of Russia, containing 15 districts.——Town of Russia, the capital of a government of the same name. It is seated on the Voronetz, below its junction with the Don, 317 ms. S. by E. of Moscow. Lon. 39 40 E., lat. 51 36 N.

Vosges, department of France, including that part of Lorraine which was lately a province of the same name. It is so called from a chain of mountains, covered with wood, that separates this department from the departments of Upper Saone and Upper Rhine.

Vostibza, (supposed to be the ancient Egium,) village of Greece, in the Morea, on the gulf of Lepanto, 24 ms. E. from Patras, and 36 NW. by W. from Corinth. "The post of Vostibza," says Poqueville, "is much frequented by a number of small vessels which take in cargoes of raw silk, cheese, raisins of Corinth, undried skins of oxen, &c."

Votiaks, name of a people who inhabit the land between the rivers Kama and Viatki; they are commonly of a middling stature, and thin. The color of their hair is various, but for the most part reddish; and they resemble the Finns in their make more than any other nation that derives its origin from them.

Voughine, village, Chicot co., Arkansas.

Vou-hou-hien, city of China, in the province of Kian-nan, and jurisdiction of Tay-ping-fou, the most considerable in point of riches in that jurisdiction. It is 52 ms. SW. of Tay-ping-fou.

Vouille, village of France, where was fought the memorable battle between Clovis and Alaric, king of the Visigoths, A. D. 508, by which the power of the Goths was destroyed, and that of the Franks established in Gaul.

Vou-tchang-fou, city of China, and capital of a province of Hou-quang.

Vou-theou, or *Fou-theou*, city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, 250 ms. S. by W. of Nanking. Lon. 116 25 E., lat. 25 50 N.

Vraona, name of two villages of Greece, in Attica. They are distinguished as Apano-Vraona, and Kata-Vraona, and situated on the sea coast between Keratea and Marathon.

VULGATE, from Latin, *vulgus*, *people*, common. That edition of the Jewish scriptures declared canonical by the Council of Trent, and used by the Roman Catholic churches.

W.

Waag, river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, flows by Leopoldstadt, and joins the Danube below Comorin.

Waal, river of Holland, being the left branch from the Rhine below Schenk. It flows W. through Guelderland, passes by Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum, and joins the Meuse at Briel.

Wabash, river of the United States, in Indiana. It rises near some small lakes to the SW. of Lake Erie, and, taking a SSW. course of 400 ms., enters the Ohio 128 ms. above the confluence of that river with the Mississippi. The Wabash is navigable 340 ms., and it approaches within 9 ms. of the navigable waters of Lake Erie.

Wabash, co., Indiana. By the census of 1840, this co. is named with a population of 2,756; it lies N. from Vigo; Parke and Putnam cos. have been

subsequently formed out of the country it embraced.——Co. of Illinois, on the waters of Wabash river.——C. H. and post office, Wabash co., Illinois.

Wachenheim, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 17 ms SSW. of Worms.

Wachitau.—See *Washitau.*

Wachovia, a rather obsolete name for a tract of land in N. Carolina, between the rivers Dan and Yadkin, in the co. of Surry, consisting of 100,000 acres, purchased by the Moravians in 1751, and named by them, from an estate of Count Zinzendorf, in Austria. In 1755, by an act of Assembly, it was made a separate parish, called Dobb's parish. It contains several settlements, of which Salem is the principal.

Wachtendonck, town of Prussian Guelderland, seated in a morass, on the river Niers, 5 ms. S. of Gueldres. Lon. 6 7 E., lat. 51 23 N.

Wad, an Arabic term, signifying an inhabited, or, perhaps, more comprehensibly, a habitable tract surrounded by desert. Oasis has the same meaning, but, being derived from a Greek corruption of Arabic, does not enter into names of places as do the Arabic, *wad*, and Berber, *egzer*, extensively in northern Africa.

Waddle's Ferry, in the northern part of Moore co., N. Carolina, by post road 69 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

Waddington, village, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., by post road 250 ms. NNW. from Albany.

Wadesborough, village and seat of justice, Anson co., N. C., on the S. side of Brown creek, a branch of the Great Pedee river, 22 ms. W. of Rockingham, and 70 W. of Fayetteville. Lat. 35 3 N., lon. W. C. 3 8 W.

Wading River, and post town, Suffolk co., N. York.

Wadreag, *Wadreagans*, names of a country and its people in northern Africa, on the southern slope of the Atlas mountains. Wad-reag means oasis, or egsir of Ereag, hence the name is descriptive of the country. "The Wadreagans and Wurgelans are a black people, possessing the moral traits of the Berber, and some of the physical traits of the Negro. They have woolly hair, skin of a bronze or dark brown color, short nose, moderately depressed, with some cartilage in the apex. They are, doubtless, the same race as the Brebers and Nubians of Browne."—*Hodgson.* Tuggurt, the capital or principal town, is situated on or near the Adjida river, one of the streams which rise in, and, flowing from the Atlas mountains, is lost in the Saara or desert. Tuggurt, as laid down in our best maps, is situated about 300 miles SSE. from Algiers, N. lat. 33° On some maps it is designated Wadreag.

Wadstena, town of Sweden, in the province of E. Gothland. It is seated on the lake Wetter, 160 ms. SW. of Stockholm. Lon. 15 37 E., lat. 58 18 N.

Wadsworth, one of the southern tps. of Medina co., Ohio.

Wageningen, town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the Leck, 10 ms. NW. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5 31 E., lat. 52° N.

Wageria, or *Wagerland*, fertile territory in the duchy of Holstein, 20 ms. in length, and 15 in breadth, bounded on the NE. by the Baltic sea, on the S. by the river Trave, and on the W. by Proper Holstein and Stormaria. It is very fertile in corn, and Lubec is the principal town.

Waidsborough, village, Callaway co., Kent., by post road 263 ms. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

Waigats, straits between Nova Zembla and Russia, through which the Dutch attempted to find a NE. passage to China, and sailed as far as 75° E. lon., in lat. 72 25 N.

Waihlingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia.

Wainfleet, town of Eng., in Lincolnshire, near the sea, in a fenny part of the country, and on the river Witham, 14 ms. NE. of Boston, and 130 N. by E. of London. Lon. 20′ E., lat. 53 10 N.

Waitsfield, town, Washington co., Vt., 12 ms. SW. from Montpelier.

Waitzen, or *Waitz*, town of Hungary, on the Danube, 72 ms. ESE. of Presburg. Lon. 18 38 E., lat. 47 29 N.

Wakatomaka, village, Coshocton co., Ohio, 80 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Wake, co. of N. C., bounded SW. by Cumberland and Chatham, W. by Chatham and Orange, N. by Granville, NE. by Franklin, and SE. by Johnson; length 37, mean width 28 ms., area about 1,000 sq. ms. Neuse river winds through it from N. to S., and the great body of the co. is drained by the various branches of that stream. Chief town, Raleigh. Pop. in 1820, 20,102; and in 1840, 21,118. Ctl. lat. 35 47 N., lon. W. C. 1 36 W.

Wake Forest, post office, Wake co., N. C., 18 ms. from Raleigh.

Wakefield, town of Eng., in the W. Riding of Yorkshire. It has a trade in white cloths and tammies, and is 28 ms. SW. of York, and 184 NNW. from London. Lon. 28° W., lat. 53 41 N.——Tp., Strafford co., N. H., situated about 50 ms. NW. of Portsmouth. Pop. in 1810, 1,166; in 1820, 1,518.——Village, Washington co., R. I., 40 ms. from Providence.

Walachia, ancient *Dacia*, province of Turkey in Europe, 225 ms. long and 125 broad, bounded on the N. by Moldavia and Transylvania, on the E. and S. by the river Danube, and on the W. by Transylvania. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church. Tergovists, or Tervis, is the capital.

Walcheren, principal island of Zealand. It is separated from the islands of N. and S. Beveland by a narrow channel, and from Flanders by the mouth of the Scheldt, being bounded on the other sides by the German ocean. It is 9 ms. long and 8 broad, and, being low, is subject to inundations, but has good arable and pasture lands. The capital of this island and of the whole province is Middleburg.

Walcour, town of the kingdom of Belgium, in the county of Namur, on the confines of Hainault, between the Meuse and Sambre. It is seated on the Heura, 12 ms. S. of Charleroy, and 27 SW. of Namur. Lon. 4 30 E., lat. 50 10 N.

Waldborough, town and port of entry, Lincoln co., Maine, 22 ms. NE. by E. from Wiscasset.—See *Waldoborough*, Lincoln co., Maine.

Waldeck, principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 30 ms. long and 20 broad, bound-

ed on the E. and S. by Hesse-Cassel, and on the W. and N. by Westphalia. It is a mountainous country, covered with woods, and has mines of iron, copper, quicksilver, and alum.

Waldeck, town of Germany, capital of a principality of the same name, with a strong castle, seated on the Steinbach, 25 ms. WSW. of Cassel. Lon. 9 4 E., lat. 51 10 N.

Walden, or *Saffron Walden*, town of Eng., in Essex, on an ascent among pleasant fields of saffron, which is here cultivated, 27 miles NNW. of Chelmsford, and 42 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0 20 E., lat. 52 4 N.

Walden, town on a small branch of Lamoille river, Caledonia co., Vt., by post road 74 ms. NE. from Montpelier.——Village, Orange co., N. Y.

Waldenburgh, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, situated on the Muldau. Lon. 12 30 E., lat. 50 49 N.

Waldenburgh, Old, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, famous for its brown and earthen ware.

Waldenburg, or *Wallenburg*, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basle.

Waldenburg, town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, with an ancient castle on a mountain, 6 ms. E by N. of Ohringen.

Waldheim, town of the kingdom of Saxony. Here was formerly a monastery, now converted into an orphan-house and house of correction, in which various manufactures are carried on. It is a tuate on the Zschopa, 30 miles southeast of Leipsic.

Waldmanchen, town of Bavaria, on the river Schwarza, 32 ms. SSE. of Amberg.

Waldo, village, Hancock co., Maine, 110 ms. NE. from Portland.

Waldoborough, town on Muscungus river, Lincoln co , Maine, 22 ms. NE. by E. from Wiscasset, and 72 in a similar direction from Portland. It is the same as Waldborough.

Waldsussen, town of Bavaria, near which is a rich Cistertian abbey, whose abbot was formerly a prince of the empire. It is 44 ms. NNE. of Amberg.

Waleshut, strong town of Suabia, in the grand duchy of Baden, one of the four Forest towns, seated on the right bank of the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Forest, 19 ms. WSW. of Schaffhausen.

Waldstadt, or *Waldstetter Cantons*, name given to the Swiss cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden. It signifies forest towns; these cantons containing a great number of forests.

Wales, town, Lincoln co., Me., 48 ms. NE. from Portland.——Town, Erie co , N. Y., on Seneca branch of Buffalo creek, 20 ms. SE. from Buffalo. Pop. in 1820, 903.

Wales, principality in the W. of Eng., 120 ms. long and 80 broad; bounded on the N. by the Irish sea, W. by that sea and St. George's channel, S. by the Bristol channel, and E. by the cos. of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It contains 5,200,000 acres, and the number of inhabitants was in 1801, 541,546; in 1811, 611,788; and in 1821, 717,141. The country is mountainous, but not barren, producing all the necessaries of life; the cattle and sheep are numerous, but small, and it is particulary famed for goats. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of w and other particulars are noted in the diffe cos.—See *Great Britain*.

Wal s, New South, country of N. America New Britain, lying SW. of Hudson's bay, subject to Great Britain.—See *Britain, New, B son's bay*, and *Labrador*.

Wales, New South, the east coast of N Holland, extending from 43 49 to 10 37 S. b being the N. and S. extremities of that vast isla This coast was first explored by Captain Cook, 1770. A vast chain of lofty mountains r nearly in a N. and S. direction further than t eye can trace, about 60 ms. inland.——See *A tralia*.

Walheim, village, Caldwell co., Ky., by po road 236 ms. SW. by W. from Frankfort.

Walhof, town of Poland, in the duchy of Cour land. Lon. 24 25 E., lat. 56 35 N.

Walhonding, Indian name of White Woman river, O.—See *White Woman's river*.

Walkenreid, town of Germany, in the circle Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Sorg 20 ms. SW. of Halberstadt. Lon. 21 5 E. lat. 51 53 N.

Walker, town, Centre co., Pa. in Nittany valley, commencing about 5 ms. NE. from Bellefont.

Walker, co., Ala., bounded by Marion and Fayette W., Franklin, Lawrence, and Morgan, N., Blount E., and Jefferson and Tuscaloosa S., length from S. to N. 50 ms., mean width 35, and area 1,850 sq. ms. It is drained by the higher branches of Tuscaloosa river. N. lat. 34° and lon. W. of W. C. intersect near its centre. Pop. 1840, 4,032.

Walker's, post office, Colleton district, S. C., by post road 141 ms. SSE. from Columbia.

Walkertown, Centre co., Pa.—*See Walker tp., Centre co., Pa.*

Walkertown, King and Queen co., Va., 40 ms. NE. from Richmond.

Wallabout, bay of East river, N. from Brooklyn, and opposite N. Y. The United States have a navy yard on a point of land extending from Brooklyn to the N., having East river to the N., and the Wallabout to the S.

Wallenstadt, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzal, 9 ms. W. of Sargans, and 15 NW. of Coire. Lon. 9 14 E., lat. 47 1 N.

Wallenstadt, lake of Switzerland, about 16 ms. in length, and 2 in breadth; it is bounded by exceeding high mountains, except to the E. and W. Through this lake flows the Mat, which soon after joining the Linth, forms the river Limmat.

Wallerstein, town of Suabia, with a castle belonging to the counts of Oettingen, 6 ms. SW. of Oettingen.

Wallingford, borough of Eng., in Berkshire, on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge, 14 ms. NW. of Reading, and 46 W. of London. Lon. 1 1 W., lat. 51 36 N.——Town, New Haven, co., Conn., 13 ms. N. from New Haven, 27 SW. by W. from Hartford, and 21 NE. from Derby.——Town, Rutland co., Vt., on the E. side of Otter river, about 15 ms. S. from Rutland.

Wallkill, town, Orange co., N. Y., on the W. side of Hudson river, 65 ms. NNW. from New York. Pop. in 1820, 4,887.

Wallkill, small river, N. Y. and N. J., rises in

Sussex co., of the latter, and flowing thence NNE. over Orange and part of Ulster cos. of N. Y., falls into the Hudson river 3 ms. SE. from the village of Esopus or Kingston, after a comparative course of 60 ms. This stream is remarkable from being the drain of an elevated marshy tract called the Drowned Lands.—See *Drowned Lands*.

Walloons, name formerly given to the inhabitants of a considerable part of the Netherlands, and a part of Flanders and Brabant.

Walloostook, river of Me., is the Upper St. John's, interlocking sources with those of Penobscot and Chaudiere rivers, at N. lat. 46°, and lon. 7° E. of W. C. Where the name Walloostook is superseded by St. John is uncertain, but probably where joined by the St. Francis. Thus far the Walloostook pursues first a northern course of 60 ms., and thence winding to NE. by E. 50 ms., receives the St. Francis from the N. The St. Francis rises in the highlands, or dividing ridge between the St. Lawrence waters and those of St. John's, at not more than 10 ms. from the former, at N. lat 47 45; thence flowing SSE., by comparative course, 50 ms., joins the Walloostook. The source of the St. Francis is about 130 ms. NE. from Quebec. This river was proposed by the king of the Netherlands as part of the boundary between the State of Me. and Canada.

Wall's Old Fort, post office, Green co , Geo.

Walney, island of Eng., on the coast of Lancashire.

Walnut, NE. town, Fairfield co., O.——Tp., Pickaway co., O.——One of the southern tps. of Gallia co., O.

Walnut Branch, post office, Fauquier co., Va., by post road 56 ms. from W. C., and 111 from Richmond.

Walnut Grove, post office, Kanawha co., Va., by post road 387 ms. SW. by W. from W. C., and 340 NW. by W. from Richmond.——Post office, Cabarras co., N. C., by post road 145 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.——Post office, Spartanburg district, S. C., by post road 135 ms. NW. from Columbia.——Village, in the northern part of Mercer co., Ky., between Salt river and Kentucky river, 20 ms. S. from Frankfort.——Post office, Montgomery co., Tenn., 108 ms. NW. from Murfreesborough.

Walnut Hill, village, Jefferson co., Ill., 19 ms. S. from Vandalia.

Walnut Hills, high bluff or bank of the Mississippi river, Warren co., Miss., 13 ms. below the mouth of the Yazoo.

Walpach, tp., Sussex co., N. J., on the Delaware river, at the mouth of Flatkill, 38 ms. above Easton, Pa. Pop. in 1820, 822.

Walpo, town of Sclavonia, capital of a co. of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Walpo, 20 ms. W. of Esseck, and 110 S. of Buda. Lon. 19 22 E., lat. 45 35 N.

Walpole, town, Cheshire co., N. H., lying on the E side of Connecticut river, opposite to Westminster, Vt., 14 ms. NW. of Keene, 10 NE. of Poultney, and 28 S. by E. of Windsor, (the two last being in Vt.)——Town, Norfolk co., Mass., between Stoughton and Medway, 23 ms. SW. of Boston. Pop. in 1820, 1,366.

Walpole Centre, town, Walpole tp., Norfolk co., Mass., 20 ms. SW. from Boston.

Walsall, corporate town of Eng., in Staffordshire. It has several manufactures in iron, such as nails, bridle bits, stirrups, spurs, buckles, &c., and is governed by a mayor. It is seated on the side of a hill, 15 ms. S. of Stafford, and 116 NW. of London. Lon. 1 36 W., lat. 52 46 N.

Walsham, North, town of Eng., in Norfolk, 10 ms. E. of Norwich, and 123 NNE. of London. Lon. 1 31 E., lat. 52 40 N.

Walsingham, town of Eng., in Norfolk, 25 ms. NW. of Norwich, and 116 NNE. of London. Lon. 0 53 E , lat. 52 56 N.

Walstadter See, or *Lake of the Four Cantons*, one of the finest lakes in Switzerland. It consists of three principal branches, called the Lakes of Lucern, Schweitz, and Uri. The river Reuss flows through this lake.

Walterborough, village, Colleton district, S. C., on a branch of Ashpoo river, by post road 46 ms. a little N. of W. from Charleston, and by post road 178 ms. SSE. from Columbia.

Waltham, town, Middlesex co., Mass., lying N. from Charles river, 10 ms. NW. by W. from Boston. This tp. contains very extensive manufactories of cotton and woollen cloths.

Waltham, or *Bishop Waltham*, town of Eng., in Hamp-hire, 8 ms. S. of Winchester, and 65 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1 20 W., lat. 50 57 N.

Waltham Abbey, or *Waltham Holy Cross*, town of Eng., in Essex, on the river Lea, which here forms several islands, 12 ms. N. by E. of London. Lon 0 3 E., lat. 51 42 N.

Waltham Cross, or *West Waltham*, village of Eng., in Hertfordshire, which takes its first appellation from a cross erected here by Edward I. It is seated near the river Lea, 12 ms. N. by E. of London.

Waltham on the Would, town of Eng., in Leicester-hire, 19 ms. NE. of Leicester, and 113 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0 46 W., lat. 52 51 N.

Waltinbruch, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, on the river Aich.

Walton, considerable village of Eng., in Surry, seated on the Thames, over which at this place is a handsome bridge, 6 ms. W. by S. of Kingston.——Town, Delaware co., N. Y., on the NW. side of Mohawk river, 98 ms. SW. of Albany.

Walton, co., Ga., bounded SW. by Newton, W. by Gwinnet, NW. by Hall, NE. by Oconee river, or by Jackson and Clark, and SE. by Morgan and Jasper. Length 25, mean width 22 ms., area 550 sq ms. It is principally drained by the sources of Oconee and Oakmulgee rivers. Chief town, Monroe. Pop. in 1820, 4,192; and in 1840, 10,209. Central lat. 33 50 N., lon. W. C. 6 45 W.

Wampsville, village, Madison co., N. Y.

Wanborough, post office, Edwards co., Ill.

Wandersleben, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony.

Wandiwash, town of Asia, in Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 27 ms. SSE. of Arcot, and 38 NNW. of Pondicherry.

Wandeworth, large village of England, in Surry, seated on the Wandle, near its confluence with the Thames, 5 ms. WSW. of London.

Wangen, town of Bavaria, in Suabia. The

inhabitants carry on a great trade in paper and hardware. It is seated on the Orerarg, 17 miles NE. of Lindau, and 30 E of Constance. Lon. 9 56 E., lat. 47 38 N.——Town of Switzerland, in Upper Argau, seated on the river Aar. Lon. 7 30 E., lat. 47 16 N.——Town of France, in the dep. of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, seated on the side of a mountain, and surrounded by a wall. It is 8 ms. NW. of Strasburg. Lon. 7 42 E., lat. 48 38 N.

Wangfried, town in the circle of Upper Rhine, in Germany. Lon. 9 58 E., lat. 51 5 N.

Wanlockhead, village of Scotland, near the lead mines of Dumfriesshire; on that account, it has a considerable number of smelting houses.

Wanstead, village of England, in Essex.

Wantage, town of England, in Berkshire, famous for being the birthplace of King Alfred, is seated on a branch of the Ock, 12 ms. S. by W. of Oxford, and 50 W. of London. Lon. 1 16 E., lat. 51 35 N.——Township of Warren county, New Jersey.

Wantzenau, town of France, in the dep. of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace. The Austrians took this place in 1793.

Wangleben, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Magdeburg, 10 ms. WSW. of Magdeburg.

Wappatoo, island in Columbia river, opposite the mouth of Columbia river.

Wappinger's Creek, creek of Dutchess county, New York, rises in the northern part of the county, and flows SSW. into Hudson river, about 7 miles above Newburg.——Town, Dutchess co., N. Y., on Wappinger's creek, 81 miles S. from Albany, and 6 SE. from Poughkeepsie.

Waradin, Great, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, on the river Sebes Keres, 117 miles NE. of Peterwaradin, and 150 ESE. of Buda. Longitude 21 50 E., latitude 47 5 N.

Waradin, Little, strong town of Sclavonia, capital of a county of the same name, on the Drave, 28 miles WSW. of Kamisca, and 34 N. by E. of Zagrad. Lon. 16 15 E., lat. 46 48 N.

Warangole, the Arinkill of Ferishta, once the capital of Golconda, in the Decean of Hindoostan. It is 62 miles NNE. of Hydrabad. Lon. 79 30 E., lat. 18 6 N.

Warburg, seaport of Sweden, in West Gothland, and province of Holland, with a castle, 30 ms. S. of Gottenburg. Lon. 11 46 E., lat. 57 12 N.——Town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, formerly imperial and Hanseatic. It is seated on the Dymel, 20 ms. SE. of Paderborn. Lon. 0 19 E., lat. 51 33 N.

Warcop, village of Eng., in Westmoreland.

Ward, village, Worcester co., Mass.

Warde, town of Denmark, in North Jutland, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 15 ms. N. of Ripen.

Wardhuys, seaport of Danish Lapland, seated on a small island of the same name, near the continent, 120 ms. SE. of the North Cape. Lon. 31 6 E., lat. 70 22 N.

Wardsborough, town, Windham county, Vt., 40 ms. S. from Windsor.

Wardsbridge, town, Orange co., N. Y., on the E. side of Walkill river, 10 ms. N. of Goshen, 27 ms. W. by N. of Newburg, and 70 N. by W. of the city of New York.

Wardsburg, village, Christian county, Ky., 20 ms. SW. from Frankfort.

Ware, town of England, in Herefordshire, on the river Lea, by which a great trade is carried on to London in corn—5,000 quarters being frequently sent in a week. Here are sluices and weirs in the river, to preserve it from floods. It is 21 miles N. of London. Lon. 0 3 E., lat. 51 50 N.——Town, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on the E. side of Ware river, 16 ms. NE. of Springfield. Pop. in 1810, 996; and in 1820, 1,154.

Warbridge, or *Wardbridge*, town of Eng., in Cornwall. It has a bridge over the river Camel, which is the handsomest in the county, and supported by 20 arches. It is 13 ms. SW. of Camelford, and 241 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5 5 W., lat. 50 36 N.

Warham, town, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, at the head of Buzzard's bay, 13 ms. NW. of Barnstable, 16 NE. of New Bedford, and 61 S. by E. of Boston, in lat. 41 48 N., and lon. 70 46 W. Pop. 1820, 952.——Borough and seaport of England, in Dorsetshire, 20 ms. E. of Dorchester, and 114 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2 16 W., lat. 50 43 N.

Warehouse Point, 12 ms. above Hartford, Connecticut.—See *South Windsor*.

Warka, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the river Pilfa. Lon. 20 15 E., lat. 51 35 N.

Warkworth, village of England, in Northumberland, 5 miles SE. of Alnwick, on the river Cocket.

Warminster, town of England, in Wiltshire, at the source of the Willybourn, 22 miles NW. of Salisbury, and 97 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2 15 W., lat. 51 11 N.——Town, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, between the tps. of Southampton and Warrington, 10 miles SW. from Newton.——Village, Nelson county, Virginia, on James river, 30 miles by land below Lynchburg, and 89 miles by post road a little N. of W. from Richmond.

Warm Springs, village on French Broad river, in the NW. part of Buncombe co., North Carolina, 73 miles a little S. of E. from Knoxville, and by post road 234 miles W. from Raleigh.——Clarke county, Arkansas, on a small creek flowing into Washitau river. They are situated in an elevated, healthy, but barren country, and have been found highly medical. Lat. 34 30 N.

Warnemunde, seaport of Germany, in Mecklenburg, on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Warne, 26 miles NE. of Wismar. Longitude 12 26 E., latitude 55 4 N.

Warner, town, Merrimack co., N. H., 16 ms. NW. from Concord. Pop. in 1820, 2,246.

Warnenton, town of Flanders, on the river Lis, 8 ms. NW. of Lisle. Longitude 3 4 E., latitude 50 45 N.

Warnersville, village, Hardeman county, Tennessee.

Warren, town, Lincoln county, Maine, 30 ms. E. from Wiscasset.——Town, Grafton co., N. H. 50 ms. N. from Concord. Pop. in 1810, 506; and in 1820, 544.——Town, Bristol co., R. Island, on Warren river, 4 miles N. of Bristol, and 12 S. by

E. of Providence, in lat. 41 42 N., and lon. 71 18 W.——Town, Litchfield county, Connecticut, Pop. in 1810, 1,026; and in 1820, 875.——Extreme eastern town, Addison co., Vt., 18 ms. SW. from Montpelier.——Town, Herkimer co., N. Y., 10 ms. S. of Herkimer. Pop. in 1810, 3,974; and in 1820, 2,013.——Tp., Somerset co., N. J. Population in 1820, 1,452.——Village and seat of justice, Warren county, Pennsylvania, on the right bank of Alleghany, on the point below the mouth of Connewango creek. Pop. in 1820, 182; and in 1840, 740. Lat. 41 50 N., lon. W. C. 2 15 W.——SW. township, Franklin county, Pa. ——Village, Albemarle co., Virginia, on the left bank of James river, 20 ms. a little W. of S. from Charlottesville.——Tp. in the SE. quarter of Jefferson co., Ohio.——Tp., Belmont county, Ohio, in which is situated the village of Barnesville.——Tp., Tuscarawas co., Ohio.——Tp., Washington co., Ohio.——Village and seat of justice for Trumbull co., Ohio. It is situated on the eastern bank of Mahoning river, 45 miles SE. from Fairport, at the mouth of Grand river, 70 ms. N. from Steubenville, and 180 NE. from Columbus. Lon. 3 56 W., lat. 41 17 N. Pop. in 1840 1,996.

Warren, county of New York, bounded by Saratoga S., Hamilton W., Essex N., and Lake George and Washington county E.; length 38 ms., mean width 28, area about 1,000 sq. miles. It is drained generally by the Hudson, and partly by Sacondago river. Surface mountainous, and soil rocky and mostly barren. Chief town, Caldwell. Central lat. 43 33 N., lon. W. C. 3 10 E. Pop. in 1820, 9,453; and in 1840, 13,422.

Warren, county of Pennsylvania, bounded by Chautauque and Cattaraugus cos. N., McKean co. E., Jefferson and Venango S., and Crawford and Erie W.; length 32 miles, breadth 26, area 832 sq. ms. It is a remarkably well-watered county; Alleghany river winds obliquely through it, and within it receives the discharge of Chautauque lake, or Conewango creek, Brokenstraw creek, and several other large creeks. Surface hilly, but much of the soil good, and some highly fertile. Chief town, Warren. Pop. in 1820, 1,976. Central lat. 41 50 N., lon. W. C. 2 22 W.

Warren, county of North Carolina, bounded by Mecklenburg and Brunswick cos., Va., N., by Northampton and Halifax cos., N. C., E., Franklin S., and Granville W.; length 23 miles, mean width 15, area 345 square miles. Roanoke river traverses its NE. angle, and it is drained by several creeks flowing into that stream, and by Fishing creek, branch of Tar river. Chief town, Warrenton. Pop. in 1820, 11,158; and in 1840, 12,929. For central lat. and lon., see *Warrenton*, Warren co., N. C.

Warren, county of Georgia, bounded by Jefferson SE., Great Ogeeche river, or Washington and Hancock, SW., Wilkes N., and Columbia NE. and E.; length 38 miles, breadth 18, area about 700 sq. ms. Chief town, Warrenton. Pop. in 1840, 9,789. For central lat. and lon., see *Warrenton*, Warren co., Georgia.

Warren, county of Ohio, bounded S. by Clermont and Hamilton, W. by Butler, N. by Montgomery and Greene, and E. by Clinton; length 20, breadth 19½ miles, area 400 sq. miles. Little Miami traverses it obliquely from NE. to SW. Surface hilly, but with a soil highly fertile. Staples, grain and flour. Chief town, Lebanon. Pop. in 1820, 17,837; and in 1840, 23,141. Central lat. 39 26 N., lon. W. C. 7 8 W.

Warren, county of Kentucky, bounded by Allen SE., Simpson S., Logan SW., Butler NW., Green river, or Grayson and Hart, N., and Barren E.; length 35, mean width 20 ms., area about 700 sq. miles. Big Barren river passes through this county, dividing it into two nearly equal sections. Chief town, Bowling Green. Population in 1820, 11,776; and in 1840, 15,446. Central lat. 37 0 N., lon. W. C. 9 16 W.

Warren, county of Tennessee, bounded by Franklin S., Rutherford W., Wilson and Smith NW., Caney Fork river, or White NE., and Bledsoe SE.; length 40, mean width 20 miles, area 800 sq. ms. It is principally drained by the creeks of Caney fork river. Chief town, McMinville. Population in 1820, 10,348; and in 1840, 10,803. Central latitude 35 50 N., longitude W. C. 8 40 W.

Warren, county, Mississippi, bounded by Mississippi river W., Yazoo river N., New Purchase E., and Big Black river, or Claiborne county, S.; length 30, mean width 11 ms., area 330 sq. miles. Staple cotton, and soil highly fertile. Chief town, Warrenton. Pop. in 1820, 2,693; and in 1840, 15,820. Central lat. 32 18 N., lon. W. C. 14 5 W.

Warrenburg, tp., Warren co., New York, on the Hudson, 7 miles W. from Caldwell. Pop. in 1810, 887; and in 1820, 956.——Village, in the W. angle of Green co., Tenn., 70 ms. a little N. of E. from Knoxville.

Warrensville, tp., Cuyahoga co., Ohio.

Warrenton, village and seat of justice, Fauquier co., Va., 40 ms. WSW. of Washington city. Lat. 38 41 N., lon. W. C. 0 44 W.——Village and seat of justice, Warren co., N. C., 56 ms. NNE. from Raleigh, and 85 nearly S. from Petersburg, in Va. It is the seat of two academies. Lat. 36 21 N., lon. W. C. 1 10 W.——Village and seat of justice, Warren county, Georgia, about 40 ms. W. from Augusta. It is the seat of an academy. Lat. 33 22 N., lon. W. C. 5 35 W.——Village and seat of justice, Warren county, Mississippi, on Mississippi river, 10 ms. below Walnut Hills. It is a place of considerable trade. Lat. 32 17 N., lon. W. C. 14 2 W.

Warrenstown, tp., Somerset co., Maine.

Warrentown, village, Jefferson co., Ohio, on the Ohio river, above the mouth of Indian Short creek, 14 ms. below Steubenville.

Warrington, town of England, in Lancashire. It has large and considerable manufactures of sail cloth, cotton, pins, glass, and other articles. It is seated on the Mersey, over which is a bridge, 18 miles E. of Liverpool.——Tp., Bucks co., Pa., on the NE. limit of Montgomery co., between New Britain and Warminster.——Tp., York co., Pa., on the NW. side of Conewango creek. Pop. in 1820, 1,274.

Warriormarks, village, Huntingdon co., Pa., by post road 105 ms. W. from Harrisburg.

Warsaw, city of Poland, lately the metropolis of that country, and in the palatinate of Massovia. It is built partly in a plain, and partly on a gentle rise from the Vistula, extending with the suburbs of

Krakau and Praga over a vast extent of ground, and containing above 90,000 inhabitants. Warsaw is 160 ms. SE. of Dantzic, 130 NNE. of Cracow, and 300 NE. of Vienna. Lon. 21 0 E., lat. 52 14 N.——County town of Gallatin county, Kentucky, situated in the northeastern part of the co., 45 miles nearly due N. from Frankfort. Pop. in 1840, 600.——Town, Genesee co., N. York, on Allen's creek, 20 miles S. from Batavia. Pop. in 1810, 1,317; and in 1820, 1,658.

Warta, town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, seated on the river Warta, 12 ms. NE. of Siradia, and 57 SE. of Posnamia. Lon. 18 0 E., lat. 51 19 N.——SE. branch of the Oder, rises near the Cracow, and joins the Oder at Custrin.

Wartenburg, town of Germany, in Silesia, capital of a lordship of the same name. It is 22 ms. NE. of Breslaw.

Warwick, county of Indiana, bounded by Ohio river S., Vanderburg and Posey W., Pike and Dubois N., and Spencer E. and SE.; length 30, width 13 ms., area 410 sq. ms. It is drained by Big and Little Pigeon, and some other creeks. Chief town, Booneville. Pop. in 1820, 1,749; and in 1840, 6,321. Central lat. 38 5 N., lon. W. C. 10 10 W.

Warwick, the co. town of Warwickshire, in Eng., on the river Avon. All the passages to it are cut through the rock, over which is a stone bridge, 15 ms. SSW. of Coventry, and 93 NW. of London. Lon. 1 30 W., lat. 52 18 N.

Warwick, co. of Eng., 47 ms. long and 30 broad, bounded on the N. by Derbyshire, NE. by Leicestershire, E. by Northamptonshire, SE. by Oxfordshire, SW. by Gloucestershire, W. by Worcestershire, and NW. by Staffordshire. It contains 639,760 acres, is divided into four hundreds and one liberty, and 193 parishes; has one city and 12 market towns. Pop. in 1810, 208,190; in 1811, 228,735; and in 1820, 274,392.

Warwick, town in the NE. part of Franklin co., Mass., 32 ms. NE. from Northampton, and by post road 86 ms. NW. by W. from Boston.——Town, Kent co., R. I., 10 ms. S. from Providence. This is one of the most manufacturing sections of R. I. It possesses numerous cotton factories, two banks, and an academy. Pop. in 1820, 3,643; and in 1840, 6,726.——Town, Orange co., N. Y., on the E. side of Walkill river, 10 ms. S. of Goshen, 11 N. of Hamburg, N. J., and 70 NW. of the city of New York.——Tp., Bucks co., Penn., on the SE. side of Neshaminy creek below Doylestown. Pop. in 1810, 1,287; in 1820, 1,115.——Tp., Lancaster co., Pa., between Elizabeth and Rapho tps., and joining Dauphin co. Pop. in 1810, 3,439; in 1820, 3,777——Village, Cecil co., Md., between Sassafras and Bohemia rivers, 18 ms. S. of Elkton, 27 SW. of Newcastle, Del., and 61 SW. of Philadelphia.——Central tp., Tuscarawas co., Ohio.

Warwick, co., Va., by James river SW., James co., NW., York NE., and Elizabeth co. SE; Length 15, width 8 ms., area 120 sq. ms. Pop. in 1820, 1,108; and in 1840, 1,456. Ctl. lat. 37 8 N.

Washington, SE. co. of Maine, bounded by the Atlantic ocean S., Passamaquoddy bay, St. Croix river, and New Brunswick E., and Hancock and Penobscot cos., Maine, W. This co. includes a strip along the whole E. side of Maine, and is about 250 ms. in length from N. to S., but the really inhabited part is confined to about 1,000 sq. ms. along the seacoast. Its front is very much indented by fine bays. Chief towns, Machias and Eastport. Pop. in 1820, 12,744; and in 1840, 28,327. Ctl. lat. 44 45 N., lon. W. C. 9 20 E.

Washington, co., Ver., bounded SE. by Caledonia and Orange, SW. by Addison, NW. by Chittenden, and NE. by Orleans and Caledonia; length 24 ms., width 20, area 480 sq. ms. It occupies the fine valleys drained by the sources of Onion river. Surface, though mountainous, affording much excellent soil. Chief town, Montpelier. Pop. in 1820, 14,113; and in 1840, 23,566. For ctl. lat. and lon., see *Montpelier*.

Washington, SW. co. of R. I., bounded by the Atlantic ocean S., New London co., Conn., W., Kent co., R. I., N., and Narragansett bay E. It is about 20 ms. sq., with an area of 400 sq. ms. It is chiefly drained by the Pawcatuck river. Surface moderately hilly. Chief town, South Kingston. Pop. in 1820, 15,667; and in 1840, 14,324. Ctl. lat. 41 28 N., lon. W. C. 5 25 E.

Washington, co., N. Y., bounded by Ver. E., Pawlet river and Lake Champlain NE., lake George NW., Warren co. and Hudson river W., and Rensselaer co. S.; length 60 ms., mean width 15, area 900 sq. ms. The face of this co. is very diversified and picturesque. Much of the soil is excellent. It is peculiarly well watered, having Hudson river at one extremity, Lake Champlain at the other, and drained by their confluents. The canal uniting Hudson river and Lake Champlain traverses Washington co. Chief towns, Sandy Hill, Whitehall, Union, &c. Pop. 1820, 38,831; and in 1840, 41,080. Ctl. lat. 43 25 N., lon. W. C. 3 35 E.

Washington, tp., Hancock co., Maine, 20 ms. above Castine.——Village, Cheshire co., N. H. Pop. in 1820, 992.——Town, Orange co., Ver., 48 ms. N. from Windsor. Pop. in 1840, 1,100.——The highest summit of the White mountains, N. H., 7,300 feet above the level of the ocean.——Tp. Berkshire co., Mass., 8 ms. E. from Lenox. Pop in 1810, 942; in 1820, 750.——Village, Litchfield co., Conn., 40 ms. SW. by W. from Hartford, and 10 SW. from Litchfield. Pop. in 1810, 1,575; in 1820, 1,487. There are in this tp. two forges, one slitting mill, two marble saw mills, and several grain mills, and other machinery.——Town, Dutchess co., N. Y., on Washington creek, 12 ms. NE. from Poughkeepsie. Pop. in 1810, 2,854; in 1820, 2,882. It is the seat of a very respectable boarding school belonging to the society of Friends.——Village of Albany co., N. Y., on the Hudson, opposite Troy, and 5 ms. N from Albany. It is the seat of an arsenal belonging to the U. S.——Village, Guernsey co., Ohio, on the road between Wheeling and Zanesville, 45 ms. W. from the former.——Tp., Licking co., Ohio.——Tp., Richland co., Ohio.——Tp., Miami co., Ohio, containing the village of Piqua.——Tp., Montgomery co., Ohio, containing the villages of Centreville and Woodburn.——Tp., Pickaway co., Ohio, containing the village of Circleville.——Tp., Preble co., Ohio,

containing the village of Eaton.——Tp., Scioto co., Ohio, containing the village of Alexandria, on Ohio river.——Tp., Warren co., Ohio.——Village and seat of justice, Davis co., Inda., between the two main branches of White river, 20 ms. SE. by E. from Vincennes, and by post road 103 ms. SSW. from Indianapolis. Lat. 38 40 N., lon. W. C. 10 4 W.——Town, Morris co., N. J. Pop. in 1820, 1,876.——Tp., Burlington co., N. J., adjoining Little Egg Harbor tp. The soil is generally sandy and covered with pines. There are in it at present two blasting furnaces, Batsto and Martha, in operation, and two forges; there were formerly five blast furnaces, several forges, and one slitting mill. The low lands abound in bog ore, that mixed with mountain ore is manufactured into all kinds of iron and castings.

Washington, co., Penn., bounded by Va. W., Beaver co., Penn., N., Alleghany NE., Monongahela river or Westmoreland and Fayette E., and Green S.; length 32 ms., mean width 28, area 888 sq. ms.; surface generally hilly, but soil is generally productive. This co. occupies the height of land between Ohio and Monongahela rivers, and the creeks flow from its central parts like radii from a common centre. Chief town, Washington. Pop. in 1820, 40,038; and in 1840, 41,279. Ctl. lat. 40 14 N., lon. W. C. 3 20 W.

Washington, village, borough, and seat of justice, Washington co., Penn., on Chartiers creek, 26 ms. SW. from Pittsburg. Pop. in 1810, about 1,200; in 1820, 1,687; and in 1840, 2,062. This is a very flourishing country town, with a steam flouring mill, and several other manufacturing establishments. Washington college, in this town is under the direction of a president and two professors, and contains a library and philosophical apparatus. The college edifice stands to the E. of the town, is constructed of stone, three stories high, and sufficiently spacious to accommodate 150 students.

Washington, village, Columbia co., Penn ——NW. tp., Fayette co., Penn., between Monongahela and Youghiogany rivers.——SE. tp., Franklin co., Pa. It contains the borough of Waynesburg, and lies on the heads Antietam creek.——Tp., Union co., Pa., S. from Middle creek. Pop. in 1810, 438; in 1820, 1,427.——Tp., Lycoming co., Pa., in the great bend of the W. branch of the Susquehannah, opposite Williamsport. Pop, in 1810, 675; in 1820, 1,743.——Village, Lancaster co., Pa.——Tp., York co., Pa., on the W. boundary of the co., and on Conewago and Bermudian creeks. Pop. in 1810, 441; in 1820, 1,061.——Tp., Westmoreland co., Pa., on Kiskeminitas river, 12 ms. N. from Greensburg. Pop. in 1810, 1,695; in 1820, 1,478.——Tp., Inda. co., Pa., lying NW. from the borough of Indiana. Pop. in 1810, 755; in 1820, 1,067; and in 1840, 28,850.

Washington, co., Md., bounded by Potomac river or Va. S., Alleghany co., Md., W., Pa. N., and Frederick co., Md., E; length 40 ms., mean width 12, area 480 sq. ms. It is a very well watered country; it is traversed by Connolaways, Licking, Conococheague, Antietam, and other large creeks flowing from Pa. into Potomac river; surface very much broken by mountains and hills, though much of the river and creek alluvial soil is excellent. Chief towns, Hagerstown, Hancock, and Williamsport. Pop. in 1820, 23,075; and in 1840, 28,850. Ctl. lat. 39 35 N., lon. W. C. 1 50 W.

Washington City, capital of the United States and of the D. C. The following description is from the pen of Mr. John Seaford, and extracted from the National Intelligencer:

Washington city, in the District of Columbia, the metropolis of the U. S. is situated on the left bank of the Potomac and the right bank of the Anacostia, in lat. 38 53, lon. 0°, being intended for a first meridian. The Tyber runs through the middle of the city, and may be conveyed to the high ground on which the Capitol stands, and the water of the Tyber and Reedy branch may be conveyed to the Capitol and the President's house.

The buildings belonging to the United States are—

The Capitol, a large and massy building of the Corinthian order, of freestone, compoued of a central edifice and two wings; the whole front of the building is about 360 feet; the wings were nearly completed when the British army, under General Ross, (who was afterwards slain in a battle near Baltimore,) in August, 1814, made a sudden incursion, gained possession of the city, setting fire to the Capitol, President's house, public offices, &c., not connected with the operations of war, reducing the whole to ashes, together with a valuable and extensive library belonging to Congress; the wings are rebuilt, and the centre nearly completed. The foundation of the north wing was laid in the presence of President Washington, on the 16th of September, 1793, and that of the centre on the 24th of August, 1818, being the anniversary of its destruction by the British.

The President's house, built of freestone, 2 stories high, of the Ionic order, and covered with copper, and distant from the Capitol about one mile and a half.

Four buildings, erected in a line E. and W. of the President's house, for the accommodation of the principal departments of Government and subordinate offices; the whole were of brick, two stories high, with freestone basements, and covered with slate.

Of the four original buildings erected E. and W. of the President's house, the two western or Navy and War offices remain, as also does the northeastern or State house; but that placed at the SE. angle, the Treasury, having been consumed by the fire, was replaced by an edifice of stone and fire proof. It is about 300 feet in length, 3 stories above the basement.

The General Post Office and Patent Offices have been replaced for a like reason with the Treasury edifice, with edifices fire-proof. The Treasury building is on 15th street W., with its centre and main entrance opposite F street. The General Post Office faces E and 7th street W., and between 7th and 8th and E and F.

The Patent Office stands between 7th and 9th streets W., and between F and G.

Those three buildings are as architectural specimens ornamental to the city, but their material being fire proof is of infinitely more importance than their elegance as mere structures.

A very extensive navy yard, completely en-

closed with a lofty brick wall, with a handsome gate-way, with guard rooms, a neat dwelling for the commandant, and others for different officers of the yard, extensive warehouses, shops for blacksmiths, &c.

A comfortable marine barrack sufficient for 1,500 men, well enclosed, having a handsome parade, and a neat and commodious residence for the commandant of the corps, and good houses for the subaltern officers, an armory, and shops for the repair of arms, &c.

A substantial navy magazine, with a house for the keeper.

A fort at the extreme southern point of the land in the city, commands the channel of the Potomac and the Eastern branch. The improvements at this place are extensive and substantial, with storehouses, an armory, shops in which are made gun carriages, fixed ammunition, &c., with an extensive open space, belonging to the garden.

The Capitol square is enclosed by a strong and handsome iron railing, and in part planted with trees and shrubbery, and will, in a short time, afford a delightful promenade. Similar improvements are making at the President's house and public offices.

An extensive window glass manufactory, which supplies the market, and exports to a considerable amount, five very extensive taverns, with accommodations equal to any of a similar nature, three banks, a branch of the U. States Bank, a fire insurance company, nine printing offices, two daily papers, two tri-weekly and two weekly. A steamboat runs regularly to Aquia creek, one to Alexandria, and another from Norfolk to the city. Five stages depart daily to Baltimore, and several others to other places.

The seat of Government was removed here in the year 1800, during the Presidency of John Adams.

The city was incorporated by an act of Congress passed on the 3d of May, 1802, by which act the appointment of mayor was vested in the President, yearly; and the two branches of the council elected by the people in a general ticket. In a supplementary act passed May 4, 1812, the corporation was made to consist of a mayor, a board of aldermen, and a board of common council; the board of aldermen to consist of eight members, elected for two years, two to be residents of and chosen from each ward; the board of common council to consist of twelve, three from each ward; the may, by the joint ballot of the two boards, to serve for one year. By a new charter, granted by Congress on the 15th May, 1829, it is provided that the mayor shall be elected by the people, to serve two years from the 2d Monday in June; the board of aldermen to consist of two members from each ward, elected for two years, and are ex-officio justices of the peace for the whole county; the board of common council to consist of three members from each ward, to serve one year; and every free white male citizen of the U. States of lawful age, having resided in the city one year previous to the election, being a resident of the ward in which he offers to vote, and shall have been assessed on the books of the corporation for the year ending on the 31st day of December preceding the election, and shall have paid all taxes legally assessed and due on the personal property, when legally required to pay the same, shall be entitled to vote at any election for a mayor or members of the two boards.

The city is, by an act of the council, divided into six wards. The number of inhabitants was at different periods, as follows, ascertained by the official enumeration, viz:

In 1800 - - - - -	3,21[illegible]
1803 - - - - -	4,35[illegible]
1807 - - - - -	5,65[illegible]
1810 - - - - -	8,20[illegible]
1817 - - - - -	11,29[illegible]
1820 - - - - -	13,24[illegible]

The number of dwellings, exclusive of public buildings and shops, was, on the 1st of January, 1822, 2,229, of which 1,095 were brick, and 1,184 wood; and the assessed valuation of real and personal property, on the 1st of January, 182[illegible], was $6,568,726, affording a revenue of $32,842 63 in addition to which there is a revenue of $10,000 arising from the licenses of taverns, hackney coaches, &c., which is appropriated to the support of the poor, of public schools, and markets, and to pay the officers of the corporation.

The classified population of Washington is exhibited in the following table:

Population in 1810.

Free white males - - -	2,895
Do. do. females - - -	3,009
Total whites - -	5,904
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed - - - - -	867
Slaves - - - - -	1,437
Total population in 1810 -	8,208

Population in 1820.

Free white males - - -	4,786
Do. do. females - - -	4,820
All other persons, except Indians, not taxed - - - -	0
Total whites - -	9,606
Free persons of color, males - -	750
Do. do. females -	946
Slaves, males - - - -	899
Do. females - - -	1,065
Total population in 1820 -	13,247

Of these:

Foreigners not naturalized - -	293
Engaged in agriculture - -	16
Do. in manufactures - -	865
Do. in commerce - -	125

For population in 1840 see pages 234 and 235.

See *Columbia*, District of.

The following matter was published in one of the public prints of Philadelphia, December 20th, 1822, as a communication from the editor of this gazetteer to the editor of that print. It is here subjoined to the article Washington city, as it may give some aid to the future disquisition on the question by which it was produced; that is, the occupation of the mouth of the Columbia river by a colony from the U. States:

Washington is situated at N. lat. 38 54 N. and 77° W. from London.

The mouth of Columbia river is situated at lat. 46 15 N., and within a trifling fraction of 48° W. from W. C., 125° W. from London. The difference of lat., therefore, 7 21, and difference of lon. 48 0. By a calculation on Mercator's plan, the two places bear from each other N. 78 15 W., and S. 78 15 E., distant in geographical miles 2,162, and in English ms. 2,486. From Washington city to St. Louis, by Pittsburg and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, 1,396 ms. From St. Louis to the mouth of Columbia, by the Missouri and Columbia rivers, 3,548 ms. Entire distance from Washington to the mouth of the Columbia, 4,944 ms. The distance from St. Louis to Washington, by Shawanestown and Knoxville, 1,029 ms. By Lexington, Ky., 1,005 ms. By Vincennes, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg, 1,011 ms.

St. Louis is 38 36 N. lat., 12 58 W. longitude. Mouth of Columbia, 46 15 N. lat., 47 57 W. lon. These two places bear from each other at an angle from the meridian 73 28, are consequently 73 28 NW., and 73 28 SE., respectively; distant 1,714 geographical, and 1,861 English ms.

The several distances, as given by Messrs. Lewis and Clark, are no doubt over calculated; their aggregate distance exceeds the direct line almost two to one, an excess hardly credible. In most instances, where the lengths of rivers have been estimated by persons ascending their currents, the space passed through has been overrated, and the error has in most instances borne some proportion to the violence of the stream.

Washington, NW. co. of the D. C., bounded SE. by the city of Washington and Georgetown, SW. by Potomac river, W. and N. by Md., and E. by East Branch, or Anacostia river. It approaches to the form of a right angled triangle, 7 ms. base, by 6 perpendicular, and with an area of 21 sq. ms. Surface hilly, and soil of middling quality. Pop. 1820, 2,729; and in 1840, including the city of Washington, 23,745. Central lat. 38 56 N, lon. W. C. 3½′ W.

Washington, village at the SE. foot of the Blue Ridge, and at the head of Thornton's river, in the NW. part of Culpeper co., Va., 65 ms. WSW. from W. C.

Washington co., Va., bounded S. by Tenn, W. by Scott co., Va., NW. by Russel, N. by Tazewell, NE. by Wythe, and SE. by Grayson. Length 50 ms., mean width 17, area 850 sq. ms. This co. lies in the various valleys of the two great branches of Holston river, and is drained by those streams and their numerous confluents. Though generally hilly, the soil is fertile. Chief town, Abingdon. Pop. 1820, 12,444; and in 1840, 28,850. Central lat. 36 40 N., lon. W. C. 5° West.

Washington, co., N. C., bounded by Hyde and Beaufort S., Martin W., Roanoke river and Albemarle sound N., and Tyrrell co. E. Length 20 ms., width 18, area 360 sq. ms. Surface level, and in part marshy. Soil generally thin and sterile. Chief town, Plymouth. Pop. 1820, 3,986; and in 1840, 4,525. Ctl. lat. 35 46 N., lon. W. C. 22′ E.

Washington, village, Beaufort co., N. C., on the left bank of Pamlico or Tar river, about 50 ms. below Tarborough. This is a place of considerable commercial importance.

Washington, co., Ga., bounded by Oconee river, of Wilkinson co., SW., Hancock NW., Ogeechee river, or Warren, NE., Jefferson E., and Emanuel and Laurens SE. Length 30 ms., width 23, area 690 sq. ms. Chief town, Sandersville. Pop. 1820, 10,627; and in 1840, 10,865. Central lat. 32 56 N., lon. W. C. 5 48 W.

Washington, village and seat of justice, Wilkes co., Ga., containing, beside the ordinary co. buildings, an academy, and about 700 inhabitants. About 50 ms. WNW. from Augusta, and by post road 70 ms. NE. from Milledgeville. Lat. 33 41 N., lon. W. C. 5 41 W.

Washington, co., Ohio, bounded by Ohio river SE. and S., Athens co. SW. and W., and Morgan and Monroe cos. N. Length 43 ms., mean width 14, area 600 sq. ms. Except near the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, the surface of this co. is hilly, and the soil sterile. Muskingum river enters the Ohio nearly at equal distance from its NE. and SW. angles. Chief town, Marietta. Pop. 1820, 10,425; and in 1840, 20,823. Ctl. lat. 39 30 N., lon. W. C. 4 30 W.

Washington, tp., Columbiana co., O.——Village and seat of justice for Fayette co., Ohio, 40 ms. SW. from Columbus. Lat. 39 33 N.——One of the NW. tps., Franklin co., O.——One of the western tps., Dark co., O.——Tp., Clermont co., O., on Ohio river.

Washington, co., Ia., bounded by Floyd SE., Harrison S., Orange and Lawrence W., White river or Jackson N., and Scott E. Length 24 ms, width 20, area 480 sq. ms. Big Blue river rises in this co, and flows S. into Ohio river. Chief town, Salem. Pop. 1820, 9,039; and in 1840, 15,269. Central lat. 38 36 N., lon. W. C. 9° W.

Washington, co., Ill., bounded by Randolph S., St. Clair W., Madison and Bond N., and Jefferson E. It is 30 ms. square, consequently, area 900 sq. ms. Kaskaskias river passes obliquely through it. Chief town, Covington. Pop. 1820, 1,517; in 1840, 4,810. Of these there were engaged in agriculture 77, in manufactures 39, and in commerce 18. Pop. to the sq. m., 1¾. Ctl. lat. 38 32 N., lon. W. C. 12 22 W.

Washington, co., Mo., S. from Franklin, and SW. from Jefferson and St. Genevieve. It lies on the heads of Big Black, Gasconade, Merrimac, and St. Francis rivers. It includes a great part of the lead mines of Mo., but is too vaguely defined to admit the insertion of its area or comparative pop. The surface is mountainous, hilly, and broken, though much very fertile soil lies in detached places within its limits, particularly along the banks of the Merrimac, Big river, and Fourche à Courtois. The mine tract in the northern part of this co. is traversed by lat 38° N., and lon. W. C. 13 50 W., and lies SSW. about 50 ms. from St. Louis. Pop. 1840, 7,212.

Washington, co., Ky., bounded by Green S., Nelson W. and NW., Salt river, or Franklin, N., Mercer E., and Casey SE. Length 32, mean width 17 ms., area 550 sq. ms. It is drained by the various sources of Salt river. Chief town, Springfield. Pop. 1820, 15,947. Ctl. lat. 37 40 N., lon W. C. 8 15 W.

Washington, co., Tenn., bounded by N. C. S., Greene co., Tenn., W., Sullivan N., and Carter E. Length 22, mean width 17 ms., area 540 sq. ms. Its southern part is drained by Nolachucky river, and the northern by Holston. Surface hilly and broken. Chief town, Jonesborough. Pop. 1820, 9,557; and in 1840, 11,751. Ctl. lat. 36 11 N., lon. W. C. 5 33 W.

Washington, co., Ala., bounded by Miss. W., Choctaw country N., Tombigbee river E., and Baldwin co., Ala., S. Length 50, mean width 20 ms., area 1,000 sq. ms. Surface moderately hilly, and soil, except in a few places near the streams, sterile, and covered generally with pine. Chief town, St. Stephen's. Central lat. 31 40 N., lon. W. C. 11 20 W. Pop. 1840, 5,300.

Washington, village, Mason co., Ky., 4 miles NE. from Maysville, containing an academy, two churches, and a printing office. Lat. 38 40 N., lon. W. C. 6 45 W.——Village and seat of justice, Rhea co., Tenn., on the right bank of Tenn. river, about 100 ms. below Knoxville, and 80 ms. SE. by E. from Murfreesborough. Lat. 35 38 N., lon. W. C. 7 48 W.——Village and seat of justice, Autauga co. tp., Ala., on the right bank of Alabama river, at the mouth of Autauga creek, 23 ms. above Cahaba. Lat. 32 24 N., lon. W. C. 9 33 W.

Washington, parish of La., bounded by Miss. N., Pearl river E., parish of St. Tammany S., and Tangipao river, or St. Helena, W. Length 45, mean width 22 ms., area about 1,000 sq. miles. Surface moderately hilly, and soil generally sterile, and covered with pine timber. It is principally watered by the Bogue Chitto and Chifuncte rivers. Pop. 1820, 2,517; and in 1840, 2,649. Central lat. 30 50 N., lon. W. C. 13 10 W.

Washington, village, and recently the seat of government of the State of Miss., stands on a high, dry, and healthy site, on the left bank of St. Catharine creek, 6 ms. E. from Natchez. Pop. about 1,000. Jefferson college was incorporated in 1802, and located in this town. A large frame building, capable of accommodating about 70 students, was erected, but it has not flourished as a literary institution beyond the ordinary effects of an academy. Lat. 31 35 N., lon. W. C. 14 15 W.

Washington, court house and post office, on the small river Sinta Bogue, Washington co., Ala., 12 ms. NW. from Fort St. Stephens, and 75 N. from Mobile. Lat. 31 39 N., lon. 11 18 W.

Washington Hollow, village, Dutchess co., N. Y., on Wappinger's creek, 12 ms. NE. from Poughkeepsie.

Washington Point, cape formed by the two branches of Elizabeth river, about one mile above Norfolk, Va. Here the United States have a marine hospital.

Washitau, or *Ouachitau*, NE. parish of La., bounded by the Mississippi river NE., the parish of Concordia and Ocatahoola SE., Rapides S., Natchitoches W., and the territory of Arkansas N. Length 85, mean width 50 ms.; area 4,000 sq. ms. That part W. from Washitau river is hilly, with a sterile soil covered with pine timber. A similar characteristic is continued E. of that stream, in the northern section of the parish, to within 10 or 12 ms. from Mississippi river, E. from Washitau river, and in the S. and SE. part of the parish, except along the margins of streams, the surface is liable to annual submersion. The only arable land of considerable extent is found along the Washitau, Bartholomew, Bayou Siard, and the rivers Bon Idee and Bœuf. The prairies, however, distant from the watercourses, are small but very productive prairies, Mer Rouge and Jefferson. Except those, and a few other small prairies, the whole not amounting to 25 sq. ms., the whole parish of Washitau, in a state of nature, was covered with a very heavy forest—pine W. and NW., and a mixed mass S., SE., and E. The arable river alluvion very productive. Staples, cotton and lumber. Pop. in 1820, 2,359. Cent. lat. 32 35 N., lon. W. C. 15° W.

Washitau, river of Ark. and La., great N. branch of Red river. This stream rises by three large branches between Arkansas and Red river, about 15° W. from Washington, and at lat. 34 30 N. It thence flows nearly E., the three branches uniting above the Hot Springs. Opposite the latter place the Washitau turns S., enters La. at lat. 33° N., and continues in that direction to lat. 31 39 N., where it receives the Tensaw from the SE., and Ocatahoola from the NW., and takes the name of Black river.—See *Black river*, *Ocatahoola*, and *Tensaw*. The Washitau is navigable, during spring floods, as high as the Hot Springs, and, except in very dry seasons, at all times to the upper settlements in La. Below its springs, it is augmented from the W. by the Cadodo fork, Little Missouri, Saluter, and Derbane, and from the E. by the Saline, Barthelony, and Bœuf rivers.

Wassana, city of Africa, on the Niger, lying, according to the best information, at lat. 11° N. and lon. 17° E. from London. This is probably the same place mentioned by Ptolemy under the name of Gano, and marked on the various maps of Africa as Gano, Gana, Wangara, and Gangara.—See *Africa*.

Wassenburg, town of Germany, in Westphalia.

Wasserburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, with a castle. Lon. 12 18 E., lat. 48 4 North.

Watauga, SE. branch of Holston river, rises by two sub-branches: one, the main and northern, rises in Smith co., Va., and, flowing southwesterly through Washington co., enters Tennessee, and, flowing across Sullivan county, receives the Watauga proper from the SE.; the latter rises on the high table land of Ashe county, N. C., and, pursuing a NW. course, passes through the Iron mountain into Carter co., Tenn., unites with the North branch, and below their junction continues northwesterly to join the main Holston at Boatyorkingsport, on the border between Sullivan and Hawkins cos.

Watchet, town of Eng., in Somersetshire, on the Bristol channel, at the mouth of a good harbor, much frequented by coal ships, which are freighted hence with limestone and various other articles. It is 14 ms. NW. of Bridgewater, and 153 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3 25 W., lat. 51 12 N.

Wateeoo, island in the South sea, discovered by Captain Cook. It is about 6 leagues in circuit, is a beautiful spot, with a surface covered with verdure, and composed of hills and plains. From

every circumstance, it may be considered as indubitable, that the inhabitants of Wateeoo derive their descent from the same stock which has so remarkably diffused itself over the immense extent of the Southern ocean. Lon. 156 15 W., lat. 21 1 S.

Waterborough, town, York co., Me., on the NE. side of the river Mousin, 15 ms. NW. of Kennebunk, 41 N. by E. of Portsmouth, in N. H., and 47 W. of Portland. Pop. 1820, 1,762.

Waterbury, town on Onion river, Washington co., Vt., 12 ms. NW. from Montpelier.——Town on Naugatuck river, New Haven co., Ct., 19 ms. NNW. from New Haven, and 25 SW. from Hartford. Pop. 1820, 2,882.

Wateree, river, S. C., NE. constituent of Santee.—See *Catawba river*. The Wateree enters S. C. in York district, flows SSE. by comparative courses 120 ms., and joins the Congaree 40 ms. SE. from Columbia.

Waterford, co. of Ireland, 46 ms. long and 25 broad, bounded on the S. by St. George's channel, on the W. by Cork, on the N. and NE. by the river Sure, which separates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny, and on the E. by Waterford Haven, which parts it from Wexford.——City and seaport of Ireland, in a co. of the same name. It is the second place in the kingdom, and has an excellent harbor, where ships of the greatest burden may ride at the quay. It stands on the river Sure, 8 ms. N. of St. George's channel, 26 S. of Kilkenny, and 75 S. by W. of Dublin. Lon. 6 54 W., lat. 52 18 N.——Town of Eng., in Hertfordshire, on the river Coln, 7 ms. S. by W. of St. Albans, and 14 NW. of London. Lon. 0 17 W., lat. 51 41 N.——Town, Oxford co., Me., 12 ms. SW. from Paris.——Town, Caledonia co., Vt., on Connecticut river, 22 ms. E. from Montpelier.——Town, New London co., Ct., between the Thames and Nautick rivers, adjoining New Londdon to the NW.——Town, Saratoga co., N. Y., lying on the W. side of Hudson and N. side of Mohawk river, opposite to Lansingburg, 6 ms. above Troy, and 11 above Albany. It is joined to Lansingburg by a fine wooden bridge, is regularly laid out; the site rises by a gradual acclivity from the Mohawk, and the buildings have generally a neat and some an elegant appearance. Pop. 1820, 1,184.——Tp., Gloucester co., N. J. Pop. 1810, 2,105; in 1820, 2,447.——Formerly Le Bœuf, village, Erie co., Pa., between Le Bœuf creek and lake, 15 miles SSE. from Erie. At high water, the Le Bœuf creek is navigable to this place.——Township, Erie co., Pa., including the foregoing village.——Village at the NW. foot of Tuscarora mountain, and on Tuscarora creek, Mifflin co., Pa., 20 miles a little S. of W. from Lewistown; and by post road 62 ms. NW. by W. from Harrisburg.——Village in the northern part of Louden co., Va., 10 ms. N. from Leesburg, and by post road 42 ms. NW. from W. C.——Two tps., Washington co., O., on Muskingum river, opposite to each other, 10 ms. above Marietta.

Waterloo, village of the kingdom of Belgium, in Brabant, 12 ms. S. from Brussels, about mid-way between the two small rivers Dyle and Senne, and on the road from Brussels to Namur.——Village and seat of justice, Seneca county, N. Y., on Seneca river, at its falls, 5 ms. NE. of and below Geneva. It is a thriving village. Lat. 42 55 N., lon. W. C. 0 6 E.——Post office, in the extreme SW. angle of Mifflin co., Pa.; by post road 105 ms. W. from Harrisburg.——Tavern and post office, Anne Arundel co., Md., on the road from Baltimore to W. C., 25 ms. from the latter.——Village, Laurens district, S. C., 12 ms. S. from Laurensville, and by post road 86 miles NW. by W. from Columbia.——Village, Fayette co., Ala.——Post office, Lauderdale co., Ala.

Waterray, one of the western isles of Scotland, separated from S. Uist by Chinamuel bay.

Watertown, town, Middlesex co., Mass., on Charles river, 8 ms. N. by W. of Boston. It is the seat of several extensive manufactures.——Town, Litchfield co., Ct., on the E. side of Naugatuck river, 10 ms. SE. of Litchfield.——Village and seat of justice, Jefferson co., N. Y., on the left bank of Black river, 81 ms. NNW. from Utica, and 8 ms. E. from Sackett's Harbor. It is a fine flourishing village, built on a swelling eminence, in a broken but fertile country. It is the seat of a State arsenal, printing office, &c. In 1810, pop. of the tp. 1,841; in 1820, 2,766; and in 1840, 5,027.

Waterville, town Kennebec co., Me., on the right bank of Kennebec river, 20 ms. above Hallowell. The principal village is at Teconick falls, at the head of boat navigation, and is the seat of several mills and manufacturing establishments, and also a theological Baptist seminary. Pop. in 1810, 1,314; in 1820, 1,719; and 1840, 2,971.——Village, Sangerfield, Oneida co., N. Y., 18 ms. SW. from Utica.——Village, Delaware co., N. Y., about 50 ms. W. from Hudson.

Watervliet, town, Albany co., N. Y. It is about 9 ms. N. from Albany, and contains the Shaker's village of Niskayuna. Pop. 1820, 2,806; and in 1840 the village and tp. 10,141.

Watkins's Store, and post office, Pittsylvania co., Va.; by post road 200 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Watkinsville, village, Goochland co., Va., 33 ms. NW. from Richmond.——Village, Clark co., Ga., 63 ms. N. from Milledgeville.

Watson's Store, and post office, Columbia co., Ga.; by post road 98 ms. NE. by E. from Milledgeville.

Watlington, town of Eng., in Oxfordshire. It is seated under the Chiltern Hills, on a brook which, with the continued ridge, divides the county from Buckinghamshire. It is 14 ms. SE. of Oxford, and 46 W. of London. Lon. 1 0 W., lat. 51 37 N.

Watten, town of Fr., in the dep. of the North, and late province of French Flanders, seated on the river Aa, 5 ms. from St. Omer.

Watton, town of Eng., in Norfolk, 18 ms. SW. of Norwich, and 95 NNE. of London. Lon. 0 53 E., lat. 52 36 N.

Wattsborough, village, Lunenburg co., Va., about 50 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Waverly, post office, Lincoln co., Mo., by post road 93 ms. NW. from St. Charles.

Wawarsing, post office, Ulster co., N. Y., by post road 77 ms. from Albany.

Waxholm, fortress on the coast of Sweden, in the Baltic, situated on a small island, at the en-

trance of the Lake Malar, where all homeward bound ships are searched. It is 16 ms. E. of Stockholm.

Wayne, town, Kennebec co., Me., 20 ms. W. from Augusta. Pop. in 1820, 1,051.——Town, Steuben co., N. Y., between Seneca and Crooked Lakes, 30 miles SSW. from Geneva.——Tp., Wayne co., Ohio, immediately N. of Wooster. In the SW. corner are salt springs.—see *Wooster*.——SE. tp., Ashtabula co., Ohio.——Tp., Columbiana co., Ohio.——Tp., Jefferson co., Ohio.——Tp. in the SW. quarter of Belmont co., Ohio.——Tp., Tuscarawas co., Ohio.——Tp., Muskingum co., Ohio.——Tp., Knox co., Ohio.——Tp., Pickaway co., Ohio.——Tp., Scioto co., Ohio, in which is situated the village of Portsmouth.——Tp., Adams co., Ohio.——Tp., Champaign co., Ohio.——Northern tp., Darke co., Ohio.——Tp., Fayette co., Ohio.——Tp. in the NE. corner of Montgomery co., Ohio.——Tp., Butler co., Ohio.——Tp., Warren co., Ohio.

Wayne, co. of N. Y., bounded by Seneca and Ontario cos. S., Monroe W., Lake Ontario N., and Cayuga co. E. Length 35 ms., mean width 16; area 560 sq. ms. This county is traversed from W. to E. by a ridge of hills, from which a number of small creeks are discharged into Lake Ontario. The southern side is traversed by Mud creek, along the valley of which the Erie canal has been formed. The soil, though in the central parts broken, is generally fertile. Staples, grain, flour, salted provisions, and some lumber. Chief town, Lyons. The population of this county was included in that of Seneca and Ontario in 1820. Central lat. 43 7 N. The meridian of W. C. passes through Lyons, the seat of justice, and divides Wayne into two not very unequal sections. Pop. in 1840, 42,057.

Wayne, NE. co. of Pa., bounded by N. Y. N., Delaware river, or Delaware co., in N. Y., E., Pike co. SE., and Luzerne and Susquehannah cos. W. Length 45 ms., mean width 16; area 720 sq. ms. It is drained by the Lackawaxen and other creeks of the Delaware. Surface hilly and broken. Soil generally thin and poor. Chief town, Bethany. Pop. in 1820, 4,127; and in 1840, 11,848. Central lat. 41 40 N., lon. W. C. 1 42 E.

Wayne, co. of N. C., bounded by Duplin S., Sampson SW., Johnson NW., Nash and Edgecomb N., and Greene and Lenoir E. Length 30 ms., mean width 20; area 600 sq. ms. It is traversed by Neuse river. Chief town, Waynesborough. Pop. in 1820, 9,040; and in 1840, 10,891. For central lat. and lon., see *Waynesborough*, Wayne co., N. C.

Wayne, co. of Miss., bounded by Ala. E., Greene co., in Miss., S., Covington W., and the Choctaw country N. Length 32 ms., width 30; area 960 sq. ms. It is drained by Chickasawhay and other branches of Pascagoula river. Chief town, Winchester. Pop. in 1820, 3,323; and in 1840, 2,120.

Wayne, co. of Ga., bounded by Glynn SE., Camden and Appling S., Appling and Tatnall W., and Altamaha, or Elbert and McIntosh cos., NE. Length 40 ms., mean width 25; area 1,000 sq. ms. Turtle river rises in this county, and it is traversed by Great and Little St. Illa. Chief town, Tuckerville. Pop. in 1820, 1,010; and in 1840, 1,258. Central lat. 31 25 N., lon. W. 5° W.

Wayne, co. of Ten., bounded by Lauderdale in Ala., S., Hardin co., Ten., W., Perry N., Lawrence E. Length 24 ms., width 21; area 500 sq. ms. It lies encircled by the great bend Tennessee river, where that stream turns N. entering the State of Ten.; and though in no part actually reaching Tennessee river, the creeks in this county are discharged from it like radii from a centre. Chief town, Waynesborough. Pop. in 1820, 2,459; and in 1840, 7,705. Central lat. 35 14 N., lon. W. C. 10 50 W.

Wayne, co. of Ky., bounded by Ten. S., Cumberland co., in Ky., W., Cumberland river, Adair and Pulaski cos., N., and Whitely E. Length 44 ms., mean width 22; area 970 sq. ms. It is principally drained by Big Sinking creek, branch of the Cumberland. Chief town, Monticello. Pop. in 1820, 7,951; and in 1840, 7,39[illegible]

Wayne, co. of Mich., bounded by Detroit river and St. Clair lake SE., McComb co. NE., Oakland NW., and Monroe SW. and S. As it is now defined, it is about 30 ms. long and 20 wide, with an area of 600 sq. ms. Surface generally level, rising by a very gentle acclivity from Lake St. Clair and Detroit river, and gradually becoming flat, receding from these waters. Soil highly productive. It is principally drained by the Riviere Rouge. Chief town, Detroit. Pop. in 1820, 3,574; and in 1840, 24,173. Central lat. 42 25 N., lon. W. C. 6 15 W.

Wayne, co. of Ia., bounded by Ohio E., Union co., Ia., S., Fayette SW., Henry W., and Randolph N. It is 20 ms. square; area 400 sq. ms., and is drained by the sources of Whitewater river. Chief town, Centreville. Pop. in 1820, 7,951; and in 1840, 23,290. Central lat. 39 50 N., lon. W. C. 7 55 W.

Wayne, co. of Ill., bounded by Johnson and Union S., Jackson and Randolph W., Jefferson N., and White and Gallatin E. Length 36 ms., width 24; area 864 sq. ms. It is drained by the W. branch of Little Wabash. Pop. in 1820, 111; and in 1840, 5,133. Central lat. 38 30 N., lon. W. C. 11 22 W.

Wayne, co. of Mo., W. from Washington and Franklin, and on the sources of Gasconade river. Its limits are too vague to admit of specification. Pop. in 1820, 1,443; and in 1840, 3,403. Central lat. 37° N.

Wayne, co. of Ohio, bounded by Medina N., Stark E., Cochocton S., and Richland W. Length 30 ms., width 29; area 720 sq. ms. It is generally elevated, with extensive prairies. Soil of middling quality. It is principally drained by Mohicon, Kilbuck, and Sugar creeks. Chief town, Wooster. Pop. in 1820, 11,393; and in 1840, 35,803. For central lat. and lon., see *Wooster*.

Wayne Hotel, post office, Steuben co., N. Y.

Waynesborough, village, Augusta co., Va., 12 ms. E. by S. of Staunton, and 30 NW. of Charlottesville.——Village and seat of justice, Wayne co., N. C., on Neuse river, immediately below the mouth of Little river, 50 ms. SE. from Raleigh. Lat. 35 20 N., lon. W. C. 1 1 W.——Village and seat of justice, Burke co., Ga., on Briar creek, 30 ms. S. from Augusta. It is the seat of an aca-

demy. Lat. 33 5 N., lon. W. C. 4 55 W.——Village and seat of justice, Wayne co., Ten., on Reinses branch of Indian creek, 120 miles SW. from Nashville. Lat. 35 11 N., lon. W. C. 10 53 W.

Waynesburg, village, Franklin co., Pa., on the E. branch of Antietam creek, 15 ms. SE. from Chambersburg, and 10 NNE. from Hagerstown, in Md.——Village and seat of justice, Greene co., Pa., on the S. fork of Ten Mile creek, 25 ms. S. from Washington, 25 SW. from Brownsville, and 25 NW. from Morgantown, in Va. Lat. 39 54 N., lon. W. C. 3 16 W.——Village, Honeybrook tp., Chester co., Pa., 11 ms. NW. by W. from Downingstown.——Village, Stark co., Ohio, by post road 156 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Waynesville, village, Wayne co., Ga., about 150 ms. SSE. from Milledgeville.——Village and seat of justice, Haywood co., N. C., on the head of Big Pigeon river, 60 ms. WNW. from Rutherfordton, and 293 a very little S. of W. from Raleigh. Lat. 35 28 N., lon. W. C. 5 50 W.——Village, Warren co., Ohio, on Little Miami, 68 ms. SW. from Columbus. It is a settlement principally made by a society of Friends.

Waiwon, Fr., *Vayvode*, literally, *governor general*, title given particularly to the governors of Walachia, Moldavia, and Transylvania. Several of the provinces of Poland were called Waywodats This title answers to the Turkish Hospodar.

Weakly, co. of Ten., position and extent uncertain.

Weakly, C. H. and post office, Weakly co., Ten., 112 ms. from Murfreesborough.

Wear, river of Eng., which rises in the W. part of the co. of Durham, and divides it into two parts, flowing SE. by Stanhope to Bishop Auckland, and thence NE. by Durham, receives numerous tributary rills from the mountains, and falls into the German ocean at Sunderland.

Weare, town, Hillsborough co , N. H., 55 ms. W. from Portsmouth. Pop. in 1820, 2,781.

Wearmouth, village of Eng., in Durham, opposite Sunderland. This place is famous for a bridge, which has the largest arch in England, is built of iron, and the span of the arch is 236 feet.

Weatherafield, town, Windsor co., Vt., 7 ms. SW. from Windsor, and by post road 70 ms. S. from Montpelier.——Town, Trumbull co., O., 5 ms. SE. from Warren. It contains a village, and a forge and furnace.

Weaver's Mills, and post office, Alleghany co., Md.

Webb's post office, Stokes co., N. C., by post road 135 ms. NW. by W. from Raleigh.

Webb's Store, and post office, Pendleton district, S. C., 148 ms. NW. from Columbia.

Webster's Store, and post office, Lancaster co., Penn.

Wedenschweil, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zuric, 10 ms. SE. of Zuric.

Weert, town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 12 ms. W. of Ruremonde. Lon. 5 38 E., lat. 51 7 N.

Weed's Port, or *Weed's* Basin and post office, This is a port or basin in the Erie canal, 9 ms. E. from Montezuma, and 9 ms. N. from Auburn, and in Cayuga co., N. Y.

Weever, river of Eng., which rises in the N. part of Shropshire, runs across the middle of Cheshire, and, receiving the Dane from the E., discharges itself into the estuary of the Mersey. It is navigable to Windford, some ms. above Norwich, in Cheshire.

Weibstadt, town of Germany, in the duchy of Baden, 20 miles SE. of Heidelburg. Lon. 9 23 E., lat. 49 19 N.

Weichterbach, town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and in the co., of Isenberg, seated on the river Kintz.

Weiden, town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated on the Naab, 10 ms. NW. of Leuchtenberg. Lon. 12 10 E., lat. 49 24 N.

Weil, or *Wyl*, town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, on the Worm, 12 ms. W. of Stutgard, and 20 N. of Tubingen. Lon. 8 50 E., lat. 48 46 N.

Weilburg, town of Germany, in the county of Nassau, on the Lahn, 22 ms. NE. of Nassau, 22 NW. of Frankfort, and 29 E. of Mentz. Lon. 8 26 E., lat. 50 18 N.

Weile, or *Wedel*, seaport of Denmark, in the province of North Jutland. Lon. 9 30 E., lat. 55 45 N.

Weilheim, town of Germany, in Wirtemburg, seated on the river Lauter.

Weiltingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 10 21 E., lat. 48 58 N.

Weimar, town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. —See art. *Saxe Weimar*.

Weimar, grand duchy of Saxe, consisting of Weimar Proper and Eisenbach.

Weingartin, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Printza, 4 ms. NE. of Dourlach, and 9 ms. S. of Philipsburg. Lon. 9 30 E., lat. 49 5 N.

Weinheim, town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, 10 ms. N. of Heidelburg. Lon. 8 45 E., lat. 49 35 N.

Weinsberg, town of Germany, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, famous for its wines. Lon. 9 15 E., lat. 49 15 N.

Weisbaden, town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, where there are hot baths in high esteem. It is 8 ms. NE. of Mentz, and 15 W. of Frankfort. Lon. 8. 20 E., lat. 49 56 N.

Weisbrain.—See *Vesperin*.

Weiselmunde, fortress of western Prussia, seated at the mouth of the Vistula, below Dantzic, whose harbor it defends. Lon. 18 40 E., lat. 54 24 N.

Weisesburg, village, Baltimore co , Md.—See *Wisesburg*, Baltimore co., Md.

Weissemburg, town of Fr., in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, on the Lauter, 10 ms. SW. of Landau, and 22 NE. of Strasburg. Lon. 8 11 E., lat. 48 53 N.

Weissemburg, town of Bavaria, in the bishopric of Aichstadt. The inhabitants are Protestants. It is seated on the Rednitz, 5 ms. N. of Pappenheim, and 30 SW. of Nuremburg. Lon. 11 2 E., lat. 49 4 N.——Town of Prussian Germany, in Saxony, 20 ms. N. by W. of Wittemburg, and 20 NE. of Deslaw. Lon. 12 31 E., lat. 52 8 N.

Weissemburg, or *Alba Julia*, city of Transylvania, capital of a co. of the same name, and a university.. It is seated on the side of a hill, near the river Ompias, 35 ms. W. of Hermenstadt. Lon. 24° E., lat. 46 26 N.

Weissemburg, or *Stuhlweissemburg*, town of Lower Hungary, seated at the E. end of the Platten sea, 36 ms. SW. of Buda. Lon. 18 30 E., lat. 47 22 N.

Weissemberg, tp., Lehigh co., Pa., between Lynn and Macungy tps., and joining the co. of Berks.

Weissenfels, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, the residence of the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels. It is seated on the Saale, 17 ms. SW. of Leipsic. Lon. 12 15 E., lat. 51 9 N.

Welby, village, Prince George's co., Md., nearly opposite Alexandria, and about 4 ms. below W. C.

Weldon, village, Halifax co., N. C., by post road 78 ms. NE. from Raleigh.

Welland, river of Eng., which rises in Northamptonshire, and separates that co. from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire, it passes by Market Herborough to Stamford, and is thence navigable to the Foedike Wash, which it enters below Spalding.

Welland canal.—The Welland canal (says a correspondent of the New York Commercial) has now about 1,000 men employed in the construction of the new locks and making the enlargement. During the past winter some 4,000 were employed, and as soon as the navigation ceases it is expected 6,000 men will find occupation. A greater number than is now employed cannot work to advantage without stopping navigation. The entire work will probably be completed in 1846, but in 1845 it will be navigable on the enlarged plan.

At the present time there are 32 locks; when the enlarged work is finished, there will be only 22, with a lift of from 12½ to 14 feet. The locks on the old canal are made of wood; the new ones are of granite, made in the best manner. Those at each entrance from the lakes are to be 185 feet long, and 45 feet wide; the other twenty, 150 feet long and 26½ feet wide. The length of the canal will be 28 miles. The vessels which will pass through the canal are to be 146 feet long and 26 wide, including all projections. The schooners will generally be of the burden of 450 tons. It is expected that the chief portion of the trade will be done by the new-fashioned steamers called "propellers."—See *Rideau river and canal*, p. 768.

Welfleet, town, Barnstable co., Mass., lying on Barnstable bay, 10 ms. N. of Eastham, 22 N. of Chatham, and 105 SE. of Boston, by land. Boston market is supplied with fish, particularly oysters, from this small seaport town.

Wellingborough, town of Eng., in Northamptonshire, on the side of a hill, on the river Nen, 12 ms. NE. of Northampton, and 68 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0 59 W., lat. 62 16 N.

Wellington, town of Eng., in Shropshire, seated near Wrekin Hill, 12 ms. E. of Shrewsbury, and 152 NW. of London. Lon. 2 30 W., lat. 52 40 N.——Town of Eng., in Somersetshire, on the Tone, 15 ms. NE. of Exeter, and 147 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2 25 W., lat. 50 57 N.——Town, Bristol co., Mass., 3 ms. S. from Taunton.——Village, Medina co., O., by post road 186 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Wells, seaport of Eng., in Norfolk, which has a considerable corn trade. It is 27 ms. N. of Swaffham., and 21 NNE. of London. Lon. 1 E., lat. 53 1 N.

Wells, city of Eng., in Somersetshire. It is seated at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and springs about it; and is the centre of a great manufacture of knit worsted stockings. It is 16 ms. S. of Bristol, and 120 W. of London. Lon. 2 37 W., lat. 51 12 N.——Town of Germany, in Upper Austria, seated on the Traun, 18 ms. S. of Lintz. Lon. 13 53 E., lat. 48 4 N.——Town, York co., Me., situated on the sea shore, 6 ms. S. of Kennebunk, 16 N. of York, and 26 N. by E. of Portsmouth, N. H.

Wellsborough, village, Tioga co., Pa., on the height of land between the sources of Pine creek of the West Branch of the Susquehannah, and Crooked creek of Tioga river, about 50 ms. a little W. of N. from Williamsport.

Wellsburg, formerly Charlestown, town and seat of justice, Brooke co., Va., on the bank of the Ohio river, above the mouth of Buffalo creek, and 15 ms. above Wheeling. It contains about 1,000 inhabitants, and some manufactories. Lat. 40° N., lon. W. C. 3 39 W.

Wells River, post office, Orange co., Vt., 45 ms. northeasterly from Montpelier.

Wellsville, village, Columbiana co., O., by post road 171 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Welshfield, southern tp., Geauga co., O.

Welshpool, town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire. It is the principal trading town in the co., being the great mart for Welsh cottons, flannels, &c. It is seated in a rich vale, on the river Severn, 9 ms. N. of Montgomery, and 169 NW. of London. Lon. 3 5 W., lat. 52 33 N.

Weltenburg.—See *Abach*.

Welwyn, village, of Eng., in Hertfordshire, of which Dr. Young was rector; and here were written his celebrated Night Thoughts.

Wem, town of Eng., in Shropshire, on the Roden, 9 ms. N. of Shrewbury, and 164 NW. of London. Lon. 2 40 W., lat. 52 50 N.

Wendlingen, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Longitude 9 18 East, latitude 48 38 North.

Wendel, tp., Cheshire co., N. H., 30 ms. NW. from Concord. Pop. in 1810, 447; in 1820, 603.——Town, Franklin co., Mass., 15 ms. E. from Greenfield. Pop. in 1810, 983, in 1820, 958.

Wendover, borough of Eng., in Buckinghamshire, 7 ms. SE. of Ailesbury, and 35 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3 35 W., lat. 51 46 N.

Wenham, town, Essex co., Mass., on the road from Salem to Newburyport, 21 ms. NNE. from Boston.

Wenlock, borough of Eng., in Shropshire, 12 ms. SE. of Shrewsbury, and 147 NW. of London. Lon. 2 30 W., lat. 52 36 N.

Wenner, the largest lake of Sweden, in West Gothland, NW. of the Lake Wetter. It is 100 ms. in length, and in some places 40 in breadth. The canal of Trolhattan opens the trade of this fine sheet of water to Gothenburg, by Wennersburg.

Wennersburg, town of Sweden, in West Gothland, which is the staple for all the iron sent from the province of Wermeland to Gotheborg. It is

seated at the SW. extremity of the Lake Wanner, 15 ms. E. of Uddevalle.

Wensyssel, peninsula of Denmark, which makes the N. part of North Jutland, bounded on the S. by the canal of Alburg, on the E. by the Cattegate, and on the N. and W. by the German ocean. ——Town of Denmark, in North Jutland, capital of a prefecture of the same name. It is seated on the Ryne, 17 ms. NW. of Alburg. Lon. 9 40 E., lat. 57 4 N.

Wentworth, village of England, in Yorkshire, 3 ms. NW. of Rotherham ——Town, Grafton co., N. H., between Stewart's mountain and Baker's river, 60 ms. NW. by N. from Concord.——Village, Rockingham co., North Carolina, 10 ms. E. from Danbury, and by post road 126 miles NW. from Raleigh.

Wepbly, borough of England, in Herefordshire, 8 ms. NW. of Hereford, and 141 WNW. of London. Lon. 2 41 W., lat. 52 9 N.

Werben, town of Prussian Germany, in the old Marche of Brandenburg, formerly a strong passage on the river Elbe, but now all the fortifications are ruined. It is seated at the place where the Havel falls into the Elbe, 60 ms. NW. of Berlin. Lon. 12 12 E., lat. 53 5 N.

Werchteren, town of the kingdom of Belgium, in Brabant, seated at the confluence of the Demer and Dyle, 9 ms. E. of Mechlin. Lon. 4 49 E., lat. 51 0 N.

Werden, town of Prussia, in Westphalia, in the county of March. The inhabitants are Protestants, under the protection of Prussia. It is seated on the Roer, 10 ms. NE. of Dusseldorf, and 10 E. of Duisberg. Lon. 7 1 E., lat. 51 17 N.

Werdenburg, town of Switzerland, subject to the canton of Glarus, and capital of a country of the same name, with a strong castle, seated on an eminence, commanding a beautiful prospect. It is 16 ms. NE. of Glarus. Lon. 9 25 E., lat. 46 58 N.

Werdenfelds, town of Germany, in Bavaria.

Werdohl, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. 7 22 E., lat. 51 14 N.

Werle, town of Prussian Germany, in Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, seated on the river Seisk, 30 ms. S. of Munster. Lon. 7 20 E., lat. 51 35 N.

Wermeland, or *Warmeland*, province of Sweden, in West Gothland, 100 miles long and 50 broad, bounded on the N. by Dalecarlia, on the E. by Westmania and Nericia, on the S. by the lakes Wenner and Dalia, and on the W. by the mountains of Norway. Carlstadt is the capital.

Wern, town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Munster, with a monastery, seated near the Lippe, 28 ms. S. by W. of Munster. Lon. 7 30 E., lat. 51 35 N.

Wernigerode, town of Prussian Germany, in Upper Saxony, with a trade in brewing and manufactures of cloth and stuff. Lon. 11 10 E., lat. 52 2 N.

Werra —See *Weser*.

Wertheim, town of the duchy of Baden, in Franconia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Tauber and Maine, 20 ms. W. of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 53 E., lat. 49 46 N.

Wesel, town of Prussian Germany, in Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, with a strong citadel, near the confluence of the Rhine and Lippe. It was formerly an imperial and Hanseatic town. It is 25 miles SE. of Cleves, and 45 N. of Cologne. Lon. 6 37 E., lat. 51 27 N.——Town of Prussian Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, 20 miles S. of Coblentz, and 46 ENE. of Treves. Lon. 7 30 E., lat. 50 4 N.

Wesenburg, fortified town of Russia, in the government of Esthonia, seated on the Wyss, 55 ms. SE. of Revel, and 55 NW. of Narva. Lon. 25 48 E., lat. 59 10 N.

Weser, considerable river of Germany, which rises in the country of Henneberg, being then called the Werra. It passes by Smalkald, crosses a corner of Thuringia, enters the duchy of Brunswick, and receives the Fulde at Munden. It then assumes the name of Weser, runs along the confines of the circles of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, waters Hamelin, Minden, and Hoye, receives the Aller below Verden, and, passing by Bremen, enters the German ocean between the kingdom of Hanover and duchy of Oldenburg.

Wesley, western tp. of Washington county, Ohio.

West, one of the eastern tps. of Huntingdon co., Pa., on the W. branch of Susquehannah, 5 miles above Huntingdon.——Tp., Columbiana county, Ohio.

West Alexandria, small village on the United States road, Washington co., Pa., 16 miles W. from Washington, and 14 a little N. of E. from Wheeling. The situation of this village is remarkable, as being on the extreme height of land passed by the National road between the Monongahela and Ohio rivers. Elevation about 1,800 feet above the ocean.

West Almond, post office, Alleghany county, New York.

West Barnstable, post office, Barnstable county, Mass., 68 ms. SSE. from Boston.

West Becket, town, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 30 ms. W. from Northampton, and 153 W. from Boston.

West Bedford, village, Coshocton co., Ohio, 84 ms. NE. from Columbus.

West Bloomfield, village, Ontario county, New York, 12 ms. W. from Canandaigua.

Westborough, town, Worcester county, Massachusetts, 13 ms. E. from Worcester.

West Boylston, post office on Nashua river, Worcester co., Massachusetts, by post road 49 ms. W. from Boston.

West Bradford, town, Essex co., Massachusetts, 29 ms. N. from Boston.

West Brewster, town, Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 20 ms. SE. from Plymouth and 60 from Boston.

West Bridgewater, town, Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 24 ms. S. from Boston.

Westbrook, tp., Cumberland co., Maine, 3 ms. W. from Portland.——Village, Middlesex county, Connecticut, 43 miles SSE. from Hartford.——Village, Bladen co., North Carolina, by post road 135 ms. S. from Raleigh.

West Brookfield, town, Worcester co., Massachusetts, between the two main branches of Chickopee river, 68 ms. W. from Boston.

West Buffalo, tp., Union county, Pennsylva-

nia, between White Deer mountain and Penn's creek.

West Cambridge, town, Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 6 ms. NW. from Boston.

West Canaan, village, in Canaan tp., Madison co., Ohio, about 12 miles NE. of London, the co. seat, and 25 W. of Columbus.

West Carlisle, village, Coshocton co., Ohio, by post road 87 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Westchester, county, New York, bounded by Hudson river W., Putnam co., N. Y., N., Fairfield co., Connecticut E., and Long Island sound and Harlem river S.; length 40, mean width 12 ms., area 480 sq. miles. Besides the Hudson, the Croton and Bronx are its principal streams. Surface generally hilly, and in part mountainous. Soil in most places productive in grain, pasturage, and fruit. Chief towns, White Plains, Croton, Peekskill, and Bedford. Pop. in 1820, 32,638; and in 1840, 48,686.

Westchester, village in the NW. part of New London co., Connecticut, 30 ms. SE. from Hartford. ——Town, Westchester co., N. Y., 12 ms. from New York. Pop. in 1810, 1,969; and in 1820, 2,162.——Village, borough, and seat of justice, Chester co., Pa., 22 ms. W. from Philadelphia. Population in 1820, 552; and in 1840, 2,152. This borough may vie with any other in the United States, of equal population, in neatness of its buildings, beauty of site, and healthful position. It is connected with Philadelphia by a railroad, affording daily intercourse. Lat. 38 58 N., lon. W. C. 1 28 E.——Village, Perry tp., Tuscarawas county, Ohio.

West Dedham, town, Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 13 ms. SW. from Boston.

West Deering, town, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, by post road 28 miles SW. from Concord.

Westeras, town of Sweden, capital of Westmania, with a famous college. It carries on a considerable commerce with Stockholm, particularly in copper and iron from the neighboring mines. Westeras is seated on the Lake Maeler, 45 miles NW. from Stockholm. Lon. 17 0 E., lat. 59 38 N.

Westerham, town of Eng., in Kent. This place had the honor of producing Gen. Wolfe, who is interred in the church. It is seated on the river Darent. Lon. 0 6, lat. 51 18 N.

Westerloo, town, Albany co., New York. Pop. in 1820, 3,458.

Westerly, village, Merrimack county, N. H. ——Town, Washington co., Rhode Island, on the E. side of Pawcatuck river, opposite to Stonington, in Connecticut, and 13 W. of Charleston, 34 of Newport, and 20 E. of New London.

Western, town, Worcester co., Massachusetts, 22 miles SW. from Worcester. Pop. in 1810, 1,014; and in 1820, 1,112.——Town, Oneida county, New York, on the Mohawk, 5 ms. above Rome.

Western Star, post office, Medina co., Ohio, 168 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Westernport, or *Westport*, village, Alleghany co., Md., on the left bank of Potomac river, between George's creek and Savage river, 20 ms. by land above Cumberland.

Westerwick, seaport of Sweden, in Smoland, seated on the Baltic, 50 miles N. of Calmar and 120 SW. of Stockholm. Lon. 16 0 E., lat. 57 40 N.

West Fairlee, tp., Orange co., Vt., 36 ms. SE. from Montpelier.

Westfall, tp., Pickaway county, Ohio, on the right bank of Sciote river, nearly opposite Circleville.

West Farms, village, Westchester co., New York, on Bronx river, 10 miles NE. from N Y.

West Feliciana, parish of Louisiana, bounded W. and SW. by Mississippi river, separating it from Point Coupee, E. by Thompson's creek, separating it from East Feliciana, and N. by Wilkinson county, Mississippi. It lies in the form of a triangle—base, general course of the Mississippi river 30 ms., perpendicular 20 ms., and area 600 sq. ms. It is traversed by the Bayou Sara creek. Eastern part rolling, or rather hilly; but near the Mississippi river flat, and subject to overflow. Central lat. 30 50 N., lon. 14 30 W. of W. C. Chief town, St. Francisville.

Westfield, tp., Orleans county, Vermont, 45 ms. N. from Montpelier.——Town, Hampden co., Massachusetts, lying on the S. side of a river of the same name, 11 ms. W. of Springfield, 34 E. of Stockbridge, and 35 N. by W. of Hartford, Connecticut.——Tp., Richmond co., Staten Island, New York.——Village, Chautauque co., N. Y., by post road 358 miles SW. by W. from Albany. ——Town, Essex county, New Jersey, 6 ms. W. Elizabethtown.——One of the southern tps. of Medina co., Ohio.——Village, Delaware county, Ohio, 37 ms. northwardly from Columbus.

Westford, town, Middlesex co., Mass., on the E. side of Stony river, 28 ms. NW. from Boston. ——Town on Brown's river, in the northern part of Chittenden co., Vt., 35 ms. NW. from Montpelier.——Tp., Otsego co., N. Y., 10 ms. SE. from Cooperstown.

West Friendship, village, Anne Arundel co., Md., marked in the post office list 58 ms. from W. C., and 50 from Annapolis.

West Galway Church, post office in the eastern part of Montgomery co., N. Y., 43 ms. NW. from Albany.

West Greenwich, SW. tp., Kent co., R. I., 18 ms. SW. from Providence.

Westhampton, town, Hampshire co., Mass., 10 ms. W. from Northampton.

West Hampton, town on the S. side of Long Island, Suffolk co., N. Y., 80 ms. a little N. of N. from N. Y.

West Hanover, town on Swatara river, Dauphin co., Pa., 15 ms. NE. by E. from Harrisburg, and 15 W. from Lebanon.

West Hartford, town, Hartford co., Ct., 5 ms. from Hartford.

West Hartland, village in the NW. part of Hartford co., Ct., 25 ms. NW. from Hartford.

West Haven, town, Rutland co., Vt., 50 miles W. from Windsor.

West Hebron, town between Moses Kill and Fort Edward, Washington co., N. Y., 48 ms. W. from Albany.

West Hill, village, Suffolk co., N. Y.

West Hofen, town of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine.——Town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace.

West Indies.—See *Indies, West.*

Westland, village, Mecklenburg co., Va., by post road 137 ms. SW. from Richmond.——Tp., Guernsey co., O.

West Liberty, village on the head of Short creek, Ohio co., Va., 14 ms. NE. from Wheeling, and 20 W. from Washington, Pa.——Village, Logan co., O.——Village, Henry co., In., 40 ms. NE. by E. from Indianapolis.——Village, Morgan co., Ky., 75 ms. SE. by E. from Frankfort.

West Lowville, village, Lewis co., N. Y., 30 ms. NE. from Sackett's Harbor, and 55 NNW from Utica.

Westmania, or *Westmanland*, province of Sweden proper, between Sudermania, Gestricia, Nericia, and Upland. It is 75 ms. long and 45 broad, and abounds in iron and copper mines. The face of the country is diversified like Wermeland. Westeros is the capital.

West Martinsburg, town, Lewis co., N. Y., 35 ms. NE. from Sackett's Harbor, and 50 NNW. from Utica

West Mendon, town, Monroe co., N. Y., 12 ms. S. from Rochester.

West Meredith, town on Oleant creek, Delaware co., N. Y., 30 ms. S. from Cooperstown, and 104 SW. by W. from Albany.

West Middleburg, town, Schoharie co., N. Y., 35 ms. W. from Albany.

West Middletown, village, Washington co., Pa.—See *Middletown*, Washington co., Pa., p. 560, 2d column.

West Minot, town in the NW. angle of Cumberland co., Me., 46 ms. N. from Portland.

Westminster, city of Eng., in Middlesex, the residence of the monarchs of Great Britain, the seat of the Parliament and of the high courts of justice, and constituting, with London and Southwark, the metropolis of the British empire. This city had its name from the situation of its abbey, anciently called a *minster*, in respect of that of St. Paul.—See *London*.——Tp., Worcester county, Mass., between the heads of Miller's and Nashua rivers, 50 ms. NW. from Boston. Pop. 1820, 1,634.——Town, Windham co., Vt., on the W. side of Connecticut river, opposite Walpole, 29 ms. S. from Windsor, and 18 N. from Brattleborough.——Village in the NE. part of Frederick co., Md., on the road from Baltimore to Chambersburg, 30 ms. NW. from Baltimore, and a similar distance NE. from Frederick.

Westmoreland, co. of Eng., enclosed between those of Cumberland, York, and Lancaster, the first bounding it on the N. and NW., the second on the E., and the last on the S. and SW. It has the natural boundaries of lakes, streams, and mountains, almost every where, except to the S., where it sinks undistinguishably into Lancashire. From the sea it is excluded by the detached part of Lancashire, and only just touches upon the bottom of that wide sandy wash which separates the two parts of that co. The principal rivers are the Eden, Lone, and Ken. It has also several fine lakes, the principal of which is Winnandermere, or Windermere water. In the forest of Martindale, to the S. of Ullswater, the breed of red deer still exists in a wild state. Appleby is the county town. Pop. in 1801, 41,617; in 1811, 45,922; and in 1821, 51,359.

Westmoreland, town, Cheshire co., N. H., opposite Putney, Vt., 10 ms. NW. by W. from Keene, and 45 SW. from Concord.——Town, Oneida co., N. Y., 12 ms. E. of Oneida, and about the same distance W. of Utica, or old Fort Schuyler.

Westmoreland, co. of Pa., bounded by Somerset S., Washington W., Alleghany NW., Armstrong and Indiana N., and Bedford E. Length 37 ms., width 29, and area 1,064 sq. ms. It is a well watered co. The Monongahela forms its extreme western border, near which it is traversed by the Youghiogany. Its entire northern limit is formed by the Kiskiminitas, and its northwestern by the Alleghany, whilst its surface is drained by the numerous confluents of these rivers. The face of the country is hilly, and in part mountainous. Soil generally productive in grain, pasturage, and fruit. Chief town, Greensburg. Pop. 1820, 30,540; and in 1840, 42,699. Ctl. lat. 40 18 N., lon. W. C. 2 32 W.

Westmoreland, co. of Va., bounded by Potomac river NE., King George co. NW., Rappahanock river and Richmond S., and Northumberland SE. Length 30 ms., mean width 5, area 150 sq. ms. Chief town, Leeds. Pop. 1820, 6,901; and in 1840, 8,019. Ctl. lat. 38 9 N., lon. W. C. 12′ E.——C. H. and post office, Westmoreland co., Va., by post road about 90 ms. SSE. from W. C. Lat. 38 9 N., lon. W. C. 15′ E.

West Nantmill, town, Chester co., Pa.—See *Nantmill, West.*

West Newburg, town, Essex co., Mass., by post road 46 ms. NE. from Boston.

Weston, town, Middlesex co., Mass., 14 miles W. from Boston.——Town, Fairfield co., Ct., 7 ms. N. from Fairfield, and by post road 68 miles SW. from Hartford. It is the seat of an academy. Pop. 1820, 2,767.——Village and seat of justice, Lewis co., Va., by post road 247 ms. W. from W. C., and 345 NW. from Richmond.

Westown, town, Orange co., New York.——Township, Chester county, Penn., about 4 ms. E. from West Chester, containing a Friends' boarding school. Pop. 1820, 755.

Westphalia, formerly one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E. by Lower Saxony, on the S. by Hesse, Westerwald, and the Rhine, on the W. by the United Provinces, and on the N. by the German ocean. The principal rivers are the Weser, Embs, Lippe, and Roer. It contained the sovereign bishoprics of Osnaburg, Munster, and Paderborn, the principality of Minden, the cos. of Ravensburg, Tecklenburg, Ritburg, Lippe, Lemgow, Spigelburg, Shauenburg, Hoye, Diepholt, Delmenhorst, Oldenburg, Embden, or East Friesland, Bentheim, and Lingen. These are to the N. of the river Lippe. To the S. of it are the abbies of Essen and Verden, the town of Dortmund, the cos. of Marck and Homburg, and the duchies of Westphalia, Berg, and Cleves. Munster is the most considerable city.

Westphalia, formerly duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 40 ms. long, and 25 broad; bounded on the N. by the bishoprics of Munster and Osnaburg and the co. of Lippe, on the W. by that of Marck, on the S. by the territories of Nassau, and on the E. by the cos. of Witgenstein, Hartsfeld, Waldeck, and the landgravate of Hesse.

Arensburg is the capital. See the various sections of the *circle* and *duchy*, under their respective heads.

West Point, village and military school, Orange co., N. Y, on the S. bank of Hudson river, at the lower verge of the highlands, 7 ms. from Newburg. During the revolutionary war it was a military post of much consequence. In 1802, the General Government of the U. S. made it the seat of a military academy. It is now under the superintendence of a professor and assistant professor, on each of the three branches of mathematics, natural and experimental philosophy, and of the art of engineering. A chaplain, instructor on each of the branches of tactics and artillery. A surgeon, who is also professor of chemistry, and a teacher of the French language, a teacher of drawing, and a master of sword exercise. The number of students, termed cadets, is limited to 250.

West Point, village, Hardin co., Ky., 72 miles from Frankfort.

Westport, seaport of Ireland, in the co. of Mayo. Lon. 9 22 W., lat. 53 48 N.

Westport, town and seaport, Bristol co., Mass., near the mouth of Acoakset river, 11 ms. SW. from New Bedford, 22 ms. NNE. from Newport, in Rhode Island, and by post road 73 ms. S. from Boston. Pop. in 1820, 2,633; and in 1840, 2,820.——Town, Essex co., N. Y., on Lake Champlain.——Town on the Ohio river, Oldham co., Kent., by post road 61 ms. NW. by W. from Frankfort, and 22 NNE. from Louisville.

West Poultney, town on Poultney river, Rutland co., Vt., 70 ms. NNE. from Albany, in New York, and by post road 96 ms. SSW. from Montpelier.

West Prospect, town, Hancock co., Maine, 10 ms. NE. from Belfast, and 112 NE. from Portland.

Westra, one of the Orkney islands, 8 ms. long, and from 1 to 3 broad.

West River, or rather a small creek of Chesapeake bay, in Anne Arundel co., Md., 8 ms. S. from Annapolis.——Village on West river, Anne Arundel co., Md., by post road 15 ms. SSW. from Annapolis.

West Rutland, town, Rutland co., Vt., near to and W. from Rutland.

West Springfield, town, Hampden co., Mass., on the W. side of Connecticut river, opposite Springfield, 18 ms. S. of Northampton, 30 ms. W. by S. of Brookfield, and 29 N. of Hartford, Connecticut.

West Stockbridge, town, Berkshire co., Mass., 10 ms. SSW. from Lenox. Pop. in 1820, 1,034.

West Stockholm, town between Racket and St. Regis river, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 30 ms. E. from Ogdensburg.

West Townsend, town on West river, Windham co., Vt., 35 ms. SSW. from Windsor, and 94 S. from Montpelier.

West Union, post office on the United States road, 8 ms. E. from Wheeling——Village and seat of justice, Adams co., Ohio, 53 ms. SW. from Chillicothe. Lat. 38 51 N.——Tp., Columbiana co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 722.

Westville, village, Simpson co., Miss., 83 ms. from Jackson.

Westrogothia.—See *Gothland.*

West Whiteland, town, Chester co., Pa., 25 ms. W. from Philadelphia, and 5 E. from Downingstown.

West Woodstock, town in the northwest part of Windham co., Connecticut, 39 ms. NE. from Hartford.

Wetherby, town of Eng., in Yorkshire. Lon. 1 20 W., lat. 53 57 N.

Wethersfield, town, Hartford co., Ct., on the W. side of Connecticut river, 3 ms. S. of Hartford, 11 N. of Middletown, and 43 N. by E. of New Haven. Pop. 3,961. It is the seat of an academy.——Town, Genessee co., N. Y.

Weter, lake of Sweden, in Gothland, SE. of the lake Wener. It is 100 ms. in length, and in some places 20 in breadth. Above 40 small streams enter this lake, and its only outlet is the river Motala, which flows E. by Nordkoping into the Baltic.

Wetteravia, or *Wetterau*, an extensive district of Germany, lying between the territories of Treves and Mentz on the S., and the duchies of Berg and Westphalia, the landgravate of Hesse, and bishopric of Fulda on the N., having the Rhine to the W., and Fulderto the E. It is divided into two parts by the river Lahn; the southern parts or Wettaravia proper belongs to the circle of Upper Rhine and the northern or the Westerwald belongs to the circle of Westphalia. It contains several small cos. This is one of those territorial divisions of Germany, rendered in a great measure obsolete, and was never very definite.

Wettin, town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a castle on a mountain, seated on the Seal, over which is a ferry, 9 ms. NNW. of Halle.

Wettingen, town of Switzerland, in the co. of Baden, celebrated for its wooden bridge, 240 feet long, of a single arch, over the river Limmat. It is one mile S. of Baden.

Wetumpka, town and village, situated at the extreme northern angle of Montgomery co., Ala., and on the Coosa river a few miles above its junction with Tallapoosa, to form the Alabama river, and by post road 110 ms. SE. by E. from Tuscaloosa. N. lat. 32 33, lon. 9 20 W. of W. C. It is described as a flourishing village at the head of steamboat navigation, and in a healthy and fertile section of country.

Wetzlar, town of Prussian Germany, about 30 English miles north from Frankfort on the Maine, and at the confluence of the Lahn, Disle, and Dillen. Longitude 8 37 E., latitude 50 33 North. The *Chamber of Wetzlar* was the Supreme Court of Germany, formed A. D. 1473 by the Emperor Frederick IV, at Augsburg. This court was ambulatory in its first age, but having been alternately held at Augsburg, Nuremberg, Ratisbon, Worms, Frankfort on the Maine, and Spire, was finally made stationary at Wetzlar. It was the civil court in the last resort of the empire, and had concurrent jurisdiction with the Aulic Council at the imperial residence.

Weveleburg, town and city of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, 9 ms. S. of Paderborn.

Wexford, co. of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 38 ms. long and 24 broad, bounded on the N. by Wicklow, E. by St. George's channel,

S. by the Atlantic ocean, W. by Waterford and Kilkenny, and NW. by Catherlough. It contains 100 parishes, and is fertile in corn and grass. The principal rivers are the Barrow and Slaney. ——Borough of Ireland, capital of the co. of the same name. It has a spacious harbor at the mouth of the Slaney, on a bay of St. George's channel, but the water is not deep enough for large vessels. Much woolen cloth is manufactured here and in the neighborhood. The inhabitants are estimated at 9,000. It is 33 ms. ENE. of Waterford, and 75 S. of Dublin. Longitude 6 30 W., latitude 52 22 North.

Wexio, town of Sweden, in Smoland, seated on the lake Helga, which contains a group of woody islands. It is a bishop's see, though small, and is 50 ms. W. of Calmar.

Wey, river of Eng., which rises in Hampshire, flows through Surry by Godalming and Guilford, and enters the Thames at Weybridge.

Weybridge, village of Eng., in Surry, seated on the Wey at its entrance into the Thames, 2 ms. E. of Chertsey.

Weyhill, village of Eng., in Hampshire, 3 ms. W. of Andover, famous for an annual fair on the 10th of October, for sheep, leather, hops, and cheese.

Weymouth, town, of Eng., in Dorsetshire, incorporated with that of Melcomb Regis. A few plain and striped cottons are made here. Weymouth is 130 ms. WSW. of London.—See *Melcomb Regis*.

Weymouth, town, Norfolk co., Mass., 100 ms. SE. from Boston.——Tp. of Gloucester co., N. J. At the village or furnace, called Weymouth Furnace is a post office.——Village, Medina co., Ohio, 186 ms. NNE. from Columbus.

Whalen's Store, and post office, Saratoga co., N. Y.

Wharton, tp., Fayette co., Pa., adjoining Va., and between Laurel Hill and Sugar Loaf mountain, commencing 5 ms. SE. from Uniontown.

Whartonville, village, Fauquier co., Va., about 40 ms. from W. C.

Whately, town, Franklin co., Mass., 10 ms. above Northampton.

Wheatfield, SE. tp. of Indiana co., Pa.

Wheeler, town Steuben co., N. Y., 8 ms. NNW. from Bath.

Wheeler's Springs, Charlotte co., Va., 109 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Wheeling, large creek rising in Greene and Washington cos., Pa., and, flowing NW. into Ohio co., Va., falls into Ohio river below the town of Wheeling.——City and post town and seat of justice, Ohio co., Va., stands on the bank of Ohio river, immediately above and below the mouth of Wheeling creek. It stands on a first and second bottom, principally in one street, parallel to the river. It contains the co. buildings and several factories. Pop. in 1820, 1,567; in 1830, 5,211; and in 1840, 8,793. The U. S. turnpike road reaches the Ohio river at Wheeling, contributing greatly to its increase and prosperity, which is still more secured by its advantageous position on the Ohio. By post road this city is 266 ms. westward of W. C., 57 by land and 100 by the river from Pittsburg.——Tp. of Belmont co., Ohio.

Wheelock, village Caledonia co., Vt., by post road 79 ms. from Montpelier.

Whida, kingdom of Guinea, on the Slave coast, extending about 10 ms. along the Atlantic, under 6 29 N. lat. Their trade consisted of slaves elephants' teeth, wax, and honey. The English factory is 200 ms. E. of Cape Coast Castle, within land. Xavier or Sabi is the capital.

Whitby, seaport of Eng., in the North Riding of Yorkshire, near the mouth of the Esk. It is a considerable town, with a great traffic in the building of ships and the carrying business. Its harbor is the best on this coast, and is protected by a fine pier; but it has no river communication with the interior country.

White, co. of Tenn., bounded by Bledsoe SE., Warren W., or Caney Fork river SW., Smith NW., Jackson N., and Overton NE.; length 40 ms., mean width 19, area 750 sq. ms. It is drained by the eastern branches of Caney Fork river. Chief town, Sparta. Pop. in 1820, 8,701; and in 1840, 10,747. Central lat. 36° N., lon. W. C. 8 30 West.

White, co. of Illinois, bounded by Wabash river E., Gallatin co., S., Franklin and Jefferson W., and Wayne and Edwards N.; length 42 ms., width 20, area 800 sq. ms. It is chiefly drained by Little Wabash river, Chief town, Carmi. Pop. in 1820, 4,828; and in 1840, 7,919. Cth lat. 38 8 N., lon. W. C. 11 5 W.

White Chimneys, village, Caroline co., Va., 30 ms. NNE. from Richmond.

White Clay Creek, rises in Chester co., Pa., flows SE. into Newcastle co., Del., and joins Red Clay creek near their joint influx into Christiana. ——Hundred of Newcastle co., Delaware.

White Creek, town, Washington co., N. Y. It is the seat of an academy, 36 ms. NE. from Albany.

White Day, post office, Monongahela co., Va., 320 ms. NW. from Richmond.

White Deer, village, Lycoming co., Pa., 10 ms. SSE. from Williamsport, and by post road 84 ms. N. from Harrisburg.——NE. tp., Union co., Pa., on the Susquehannah river.

White Deer Mountain. This small detached ridge extends in a direction from E. to W. from the Susquehannah river, along the southern side of Lycoming co., and separates the two tps. of the same names, and for 4 or 5 ms. from the Susquehannah forms the boundary between Union and Lycoming cos.

White Eyes Plains, post office, Coshocton co., O.; by post road 112 ms NE. from Columbus.

Whitefield, town, Lincoln co., Me., 15 ms. N. from Wiscasset.——Tp. of Coos co., N. H.

Whitehall, town, Washington co., N. Y., at the head of Lake Champlain, 22 ms. N. of Fort Edward, and 41 W. of Rutland. This place was formerly called Skeenesborough, from Maj. Skeene, of the British army. Whitehall is a flourishing village, at the head of sloop navigation on Wood creek. It is a place of much business; it has the exterior appearance of a crowded and active port. The importance of this town is much enhanced by being the place of outlet into Lake Champlain of the canal from the Hudson to Wood creek. Pop. 1810, 2,110; in 1820, 2,341; and 1840, 3,813.

Whitehall, North, tp., Lehigh co., Pa., on Le-

high river, between Heidelburg and South Whitehall.

Whitehall, South, tp., Lehigh co., Pa., on Lehigh river, below North Salisbury.

Whitehall, village, Columbia co., Pa., 12 ms. N. from Danville, and 81 ms. a little E. of N. from Harrisburg.

White Hall, village, Frederick co., Va., 92 ms. westerly from W. C.——Village, Mecklenburg co., N. C.; by post road 169 ms. SW. from Raleigh.——Village, Abbeville district, S. C., 100 ms. W. from Columbia.

Whitehaven, seaport of Eng., in Cumberland. It is seated on a creek of the Irish sea, on the N. end of a great hill, washed by the tide on the W. side, where there is a large whitish rock, and a strong stone wall that secures the harbor. Near it are some coal mines, some of which run a considerable way under the sea, and are the great source of its wealth; but its trade is now extended to foreign parts. A packet boat sails hence weekly to Douglass, in the isle of Man. Here are six yards for ship building, an extensive canvass manufacture, three large roperies, and several copperas works. The town is defended by batteries, and has three neat churches. It is 37 ms. SW. of Carlisle, and 294 NNW. of London. Lon. 3 35 W., lat. 54 25 N.——Town, Somerset co., Md., on Wicomico river, 10 ms. NNE. from Princess Anne.

Whitehorn, royal borough of Scotland, in Wigtonshire. This place is said to have been the first bishop's see in Scotland.

White House, village, Hunterdon co., N. J., 9 ms. NW. by W. from Somerville, and by post road 39 ms. N. from Trenton.

White Lake, village on the Newburg turnpike road, Sullivan co., N. Y., 50 ms. NW. by W. from Newburg, and by post road 122 ms. NW. from Albany.

Whiteland, East, tp., Chester co., Pa., on the head of Valley creek, 10 ms. ENE. from Downingstown.

Whiteland, West, tp., Chester co., Pa., 5 ms. E. from Downingtown.

Whitely, co., Ky., bounded by Tenn. S., Wayne co., Ky., W., Rockcastle river or Pulaski co. NW., Knox NE. and Harlan E. Length 40 ms., mean width 14; area 560 sq. ms. Cumberland river traverses it from SE. to NW. Chief town, Williamsburg. Pop. 1820, 2,340; and in 1840, 4,673. Cent. lat. 36 50 N., lon. W. C. 7° W.——Court house and village, Whitely co., Ky., 78 ms. SSE. from Hartford.

Whitelysburg, village, Kent co., Del., 22 ms. SE. from Dover.

Whitemarsh, village, Montgomery co., Pa., about 12 miles N. from Philadelphia. Whitemarsh has long been noted for its elegant and variegated marble.

White Mountains, the highest part of a ridge of mountains in N. H., in N. America. They extend NE. and SW. to a length not yet ascertained. The height of these mountains above an adjacent meadow is reckoned, from observations made in 1784, to be 5,500 feet; and the meadow is 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. The snow and ice cover them 9 or 10 months in the year, during which time they exhibit that bright appearance from which they are denominated the White Mountains. Although they are 70 miles within land, they are seen many leagues off at sea, and appear like an exceedingly bright cloud in the horizon. Their highest summit is in lat. 44° N.——Post office, Coos co., N. H., 117 ms. NNE. from Concord.

White Oak, post office, Rutherford co., N. C.

White Plains, village, Westchester co., N. Y., 15 ms. N. of Kingsbridge, and 30 of the city of New York.——Village, Jackson co., Tenn.; by post road 56 ms. NE. from Murfreesborough.

White Post, village, Frederick co., Va., 10 ms. SSE. from Winchester, and by post road 78 ms. a little N. of W. from W. C.

White River, post office, Lawrence co., Ark., 125 ms. from Little Rock.

White river, Ia., is the great SE. branch of Wabash. It is formed by two branches, both rising about lat. 40° N., and lon. W. C. 8° W., and near the W. boundary of the State of Ohio. Flowing by a general course SW. about 70 ms., the two branches unite, and, continuing below their junction 30 ms., joins the Wabash, between Knox and Gibson cos., at lat. 38 27 N. The valley of White river is a real curiosity in the hydrography of the U. S. The extreme eastern sources of Croghan's Fork rise within one mile from the bank of Ohio river, opposite Gallatin co., Ky. A ridge of hills winds at no great distance from its banks, and nearly parallel to the Ohio, from the Great Miami to the Wabash. The northwestern streams of this ridge are discharged into either the White river or Wabash. The valley of White river is in form of an ellipsis, 180 miles long, with a mean width of 60, embracing an area of 10,800 sq. ms., and comprising about one-third part of the State of Ia. There are but few, if any, equal sections of the U. S. exceeding in natural advantages this tract. In fertility of soil and mildness of climate it is a really desirable region. The streams without falls are, except in seasons of drought, navigable almost to their sources.

White river, river of Ark. and Mo., rises in the southern part of the latter and northern part of the former by two large branches—White river proper, or NW. branch, and Black river, or NE. branch. Both these rivers are navigable in seasons of high water, far above their junction. They unite in Ark., N. lat. 35 30, and the united streams flow thence nearly S., by comparative courses, about 120 ms., and fall into Mississippi river 30 miles above the mouth of Arkansas. White river is at all seasons navigable below the mouth of Black river. The entire length of this stream, following either branch, is, by comparative courses, about 350 ms.

White Sand, village, Lawrence co., Mississippi, 45 ms. from Jackson.

Whitesborough, or, as called in the post office list, *Whitestown*, village and seat of justice, Oneida co., N. Y., on the S. side of Mohawk river, 4 ms. NW. from Utica, 25 E. of Oneida lake, 44 NW. of Canajoharie, and 85 of Schenectady. Pop. of the tp. in 1810, 4,912; in 1820, 5,219; and in 1840, 5,156.

White sea, bay or gulf of the Frozen ocean, in the N. of Russia, situated between Russia, Lap-

land, and Samojede, at the bottom of which stands Archangel. This was the only communication which the Russians had with the sea, before the conquest of Livonia from the Swedes, in the beginning of the 18th century, by czar Peter the Great. The White sea opens into the Arctic ocean at N. lat. 68°. Into this sea are discharged the Onega, Dwina, and Mezen rivers. By the Dwina an extensive commerce is carried on with southern and central Russia.

White's Store, and post office, Chenango co., N. Y., 238 ms. SW. by W. from Albany. Post offices with like name are, one Sullivan co., Tenn., and one in Anson co., N. C.

White Sulphur Springs, and post office, watering place, Greenbrier co., Va., 205 ms. W. from Richmond. There is a post office in Meriwether co., Ga., of same name.

Whitesville, village, Anson co., N. C.; by post road 145 ms. SW. from Raleigh.——Village and seat of justice, Columbus co., N. C., on the Beaver Dam, branch of Waccamaw river, 60 ms. S. from Fayetteville, and 118 S. from Raleigh. Lat. 34 14 N., lon. W. C. 1 46 W.

Whitewater, river of Ia. and O., is the SW. branch of Great Miami, into which it is discharged 5 ms. above the junction of the latter with Ohio. ——Also, the name of a tp., across the middle of which runs the above-described river, in the western limits of Hamilton co., O. Pop. 1820, 1,661. ——Post office, Dearborn co., Ia.

White Woman's river, or *Walhonding*, one of the main branches of Muskingum river. It is formed by the confluence of Mohiccan and Owl creeks, in the western part of Coshocton co., O., runs E. by S. 16 ms., receiving in its progress Kilbuck creek from the N., and forms its confluence with Tuscarawas river, opposite the town of Coshocton.

Whiting, town, Addison co., Vt., 70 ms. from Montpelier.

Whitingham, village, Windham co., Vt.; by post road 132 ms. S. from Montpelier.

Whitley, tp., Green co., Pa., on the waters of Whitely and Dunkard creeks. Pop. 1810, 1,264; in 1820, 1,801.——County of Ky., bounded by Wayne W., Pulaski and Laurel N., Knox E., and Claiborne and Campbell cos., of Tenn., S. Length 30 ms., mean width 20, and area 600 sq. ms. N. lat. 37° and lon. 7° W. W. C. intersect in the northern part of this co. Pop. 1840, 4,673.

Whitpaine, tp., Montgomery co., Pa., on the W. side of Wissahiccon creek, 15 ms. NNW. from Philadelphia.

Whittedsville, town, Buncombe co., N. C.

Wiburg, or *Viborg*, government of Russia, formerly Russian Finland, and comprised in Kexholm and Carelia. It was ceded by the Swedes to the Russians, partly by the peace of Nystadt, in 1721, and partly by the treaty of Abo, in 1743. Besides pastures, the country produces rye, oats, and barley, but not sufficient for the inhabitants.

Wiburg, seaport of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. The houses are almost entirely built of stone. The chief exports are planks, tallow, pitch, and tar. The surrounding country is pleasant; and near it, at Imatra, is the famous cataract of the Woxa, which makes a noise more stunning than that of the Rhine at Lauffen. Wiburg stands on the NE. point of the Gulf of Finland, 110 ms. NNW. of Petersburgh. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 60 56 N.——City of Denmark, in North Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name, and the seat of the chief court of justice in the province. It is seated on a lake, in a peninsula, 95 ms. N. of Sleswick. Lon. 9 50 E., lat. 56 20 North.

Wic, or Wych, as a prefix, or as a termination of names of places, seems to have come from an original term for a bay, and signifies a town on a bay; this is shown from the position of most places having this prefix or termination to their names.

Wick, town of Scotland, in Caithness-shire, with a harbor, seated on an inlet of the German ocean. Lon. 3 2 W., lat. 58 30 N.——Town of Limburg, seated on the Maese. It has a communication with Maestricht by a bridge. Lon. 5 41 E., lat. 50 52 N.

Wich-by-Duerstede, town of the kingdom of Holland, in Utretcht, seated at the place where the Leck branches off from the Rhine, 9 ms. W. of Rhenen, and 15 SE. of Utrecht. Lon. 5 22 E., lat. 52° North.

Wickford, town, Washington co., R. I., lying on the W. side of Narragansett bay, 24 ms. S. of Providence, and 9 W. of Newport.

Wicklow, co. of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 33 ms. long and 20 broad, bounded on the N. by Dublin, on the E. by the Irish sea, on the S. by Wexford, on the W. by Caterlough and Kildare, and on the NW. by Kildare. It is indifferently fruitful, contains 54 parishes, and sends 10 members to Parliament.——Capital of a co. of the same name, in Ireland, seated on the Irish sea, with a narrow harbor, at the mouth of the river Leitrim, over which stands a rock, instead of a castle, surrounded by a strong wall, 24 ms. S. of Dublin. Lon. 6 7 W., lat. 52 55 N.

Wickware, town of Eng., in Gloucestershire, 17 ms. NE. of Bristol, and 111 W. of London. Lon. 2 16 W., lat. 51 26 N.

Wicomico, small river, or rather small creek, of Chesapeake bay. It rises near Bridgeton, Northumberland co., Va., and falls into Chesapeake bay 10 ms. S. from Smith's point.

Wicomico Church, and post office, on Wicomico river, Northumberland co., Va., by post road 111 ms. SSE. from W. C.

Widdin, town of Turkey in Europe, on the Danube, 88 ms. NE. of Nissa, and 150 SE. of Belgrade. Lon. 24 27 E., lat. 44 12 N.

Wied, principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

Wiedenbruck, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. Longitude 7 50 E., latitude 51 48 North.

Wieiun, town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, on a river which falls into the Warta, 20 ms. S. of Siradia. Lon. 18 55 E., lat. 51 12 North.

Wielitska, village of Poland, lately included in the palatinate of Cracow, but now comprised in the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It is celebrated for its salt mines, which lie 8 ms. SE. of Cracow. These mines have been worked above 600 years. Before the partition of Poland, in 1772, they furnished a considerable part of the revenue of

the king, who drew from them an average profit of about $420,000.

Wiesenteig, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 10 2 E., lat. 48 30 N.

Wigan, borough of Eng., in Lancashire. That most elegant species of coal, called Cannel, is found in plenty and great perfection in the neighborhood. The small stream, the Douglas, is made navigable hence to the Ribble; and it is joined by a canal from Liverpool. Wigan is 30 ms. S. of Lancaster, and 196 NNW. of London. Lon. 2 50 W., lat. 53 34 North.

Wight, island of Eng., on the coast of Hampshire, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is in length about 13 ms., and in breadth 21. It is nearly divided into two equal parts by the river Cowes, which, rising in the S. angle, discharges itself at the N. into the channel, opposite the mouth of Southampton bay. Its principal town is the borough of Newport; it likewise contains the two small boroughs of Newton and Yarmouth.

Wighton, town of England, in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, at the source of the Skelster, 16 ms. SE. of York, and 192 N. by W. of London. Lon. 40′ W., lat. 53 52 N.

Wigton, town of Eng., in Cumberland, among the moors, 12 ms. SW. of Carlisle, and 304 NNW. of London. Lon. 3 4 W., lat. 54 30 N. ——Borough and seaport of Eng., the co. town of Wigtonshire, on a hill which overlooks the Bay of Wigton. Lon. 4 43 W., lat. 55° N.

Wigtonshire, co. in Scot., comprehending the W. part of Galloway, and the Regality of Glenluce, extends about 31 ms. in length from E. to W., and as much from N. to S., is bounded on the N. by Ayrshire, and on the W. by the Irish sea. This part of it stretches into the sea in the form of a peninsula, indented on both sides by two inlets, called Lochrain, and the Bay of Glenluce. Pop. in 1801, 22,918; in 1811, 26,891; and in 1821, 33,240.

Wihitsch, frontier town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, seated on a lake formed by the river Unna, 40 ms. SE. of Carlstadt. Lon. 16 10 E., lat. 45 34 North.

Wilbad, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with warm baths. Lon. 8 35 E., lat. 48 43 North.

Wilbraham, town, Hampshire co., Mass., situated on the W. side of Ware river, 6 ms. NE. of East Springfield. Pop. 2,000.

Wilderness, village on the NW. border of Spottsylvania co., Va., 18 ms. W. from Fredericksburg, and 78 SSW. from W. C.

Wilcox, co., Ala., bounded by Butler SE., Monroe S., Clarke and Marengo W., Dallas N., and Montgomery NE. Length 55 ms., mean width 20; area, 1,100 sq. ms. Alabama river winds through it from N. to S. nearly. Chief town, Canton. Pop. in 1820, 2,917; and in 1840, 15,278. Central lat. 32° N., lon. Washington City 10 25 W.

Wilfong's Mills, and post office, Lincoln co., N. C., by post road 184 ms. SW. by W. from Raleigh.

Wildberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, situated on the Nagold. Lon. 8 38 E., lat. 48 38 N.

Wildehausen, town of Westphalia, capital of a small bailiwick, united to the duchy of Brunswick, is seated on the Hunde, 18 ms. SW. of Brunswick. Lon. 8 27 E., lat. 52 55 N.

Wilkes, co., N. C., bounded by Iredell SE., Burke SW., Ashe NW. and N., and Surry E. Length 40 ms., width 20; area, 800 sq. ms. It occupies a valley between mountains, and is drained by the sources of the Yadkin river. Chief town, a small village at the court-house. Pop. in 1820, 9,967; and in 1840, 12,577.

Wilkes, co., Ga., bounded by Columbia N., Warren SE., Greene SW., Oglethorpe NW., Broad river, or Jefferson co. and Lincoln E. It is about 22 ms. square; area, 484 sq. ms. Chief town, Washington. Pop. in 1820, 16,912; and in 1840, 10,148.

Wilkesbarre, town, borough, and seat of justice, Luzerne co., Pa., stands upon a level plain on the eastern bank of the Susquehannah river. It was laid out about the year 1775, by Colonel John Durkee, from whom it received its name, in compliment to Wilkes and Barre, two celebrated members of the British Parliament, favorable to the American cause during the Revolution. The streets are laid out at right angles, having a square of about four acres in the centre of the plot, the sides of which form an angle of 45° with the streets, so that the four principal streets enter the public square at its corner. The public buildings are within the square. From the main street, a bridge crosses Susquehannah, connecting Wilkesbarre and Wyoming, or Kingston. Pop. of Wilkesbarre borough in 1840, 1,718. Lat. 41 13 N., lon. W. C. 1 7 E.; 120 ms. NNW. from Philadelphia, and by post road 117 NE. from Harrisburg.

Wilkesbarre, valley of, commonly called the valley of Wyoming, is a real natural curiosity. The Susquehanna river enters the Appalachian system of mountains at Towanda, by breaking the western chain. Pursuing a SE. course of 50 ms. from Towanda, the great volume of waters in its rocky bed rolls through several chains in rapid succession, and finally enters the Wyoming valley, by a very marked mountain pass, above the mouth of Lackawannock creek. Here the river turns at right angles, and flows SW. 70 ms. to where the two great branches unite between Northumberland and Sunbury. The particular valley of Wyoming is a continuation of that of Lackawannock, and commences about 25 ms. NE. from Wilkesbarre, extending 7 or 8 ms. SW. of that village. It is therefore something above 32 ms. long, with a mean width of 2½. After winding down this vale 9 ms., the Susquehannah passes Wilkesbarre, and below the village 6 ms., again breaks through the same ridge by which it entered. The latter pass, or gap, has been evidently first formed, and gradually lowered by abrasion. Above and below Wilkesbarre, extensive alluvial flats, of different elevations, extend, having every appearance of once forming the bottom of standing water. Wilkesbarre itself stands on one of these alluvial plains, 18 or 20 feet above the ordinary level of the adjacent stream. The plains indeed, here, as every where else along the upper Susquehannah, though differing in elevation, are generally in two stages. The lower, and more recent, is still exposed to occasional submersion, and is composed of soil but

little admixed with rounded pebble. The second stage is elevated above any rise that can now take place of the waters of the Susquehannah, and is formed by a congeries of rounded and amorphous stones and sand.

From these plains the mountains rise abruptly, though very seldom in precipices, and are mostly clothed with timber to their summits. Bald peaks and precipices, though not frequent, do, however, present themselves, and give variety to this truly picturesque region.

Appalachian scenery, every where richly deserving more attention than it has received, presents in the Wyoming valley an assemblage of natural beauties that cannot be viewed without the most intense interest. Here, at one *coup-de-œil*, are combined, the river winding its fine volume through meadows and fields; alluvial plains relieved by swells of all forms, and on all sides mountains raising their broken and steep sides to the clouds.

The mineral wealth of this mountain valley is as remarkable as its natural attractions. Iron and mineral coal abound. The formation is secondary; the rocks inclining to the SE. The species of coal (anthracite) lies imbedded in inclined strata, from two or three to twenty feet in thickness, and no doubt but very imperfectly and partially explored.

Wilkesboro', or *Wilkesville*, village and seat of justice, Wilkes co., N. C., on the Upper Yadkin river, 50 ms. N. from Lincolnton, and by post road 204 ms. NW. by W. from Raleigh. Lat. 36 7 N., lon. W. C. 4 12 W.

Wilkesville, town, Gallia co., Ohio, by post road 104 ms. SE. from Columbus.

Wilkinson, co. of Ga., bounded by Oconee river, or Washington, NE., Laurens SE., Twiggs SW., and Jones NW. Length 24 ms., width 20; area 480 sq. ms. Chief town, Irwinton. Pop. in 1820, 6,992; and in 1840, 6,842.

Wilkinson, SW. co. of Miss., bounded by New Feliciana, in La., S., Mississippi river W., Homochitto river, or Adams co., Miss., NW., Homochitto river, or Franklin co., NE., and Amite E. Length 30 ms., mean width 20; area 600 sq. ms. Chief town, Woodville. Pop. in 1820, 9,718; and in 1840, 14,193.

Wilkinsonville, village, Chesterfield co., Va., 25 ms. SW. from Richmond, and 25 NNW. from Petersburg.——Village, Johnson co., Ill., on Ohio river, about 20 ms. above its mouth.

Wilkomier, town of Poland, in Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, seated on the Sweita, 45 miles NW. of Wilna. Lon. 24 54 E., lat. 55 19 N.

Willett, southeastern town of Cortlandt co., N. Y., 30 ms. NE. from Owego, and 20 SW. by W. from Norwich.

William, Fort.—See *Calcutta*.

William, Fort, fort of Scotland, in Inverness-shire.

Williams, NW. co. of Ohio, bounded N. by Mich., E. by Henry co., S. by Paulding, and W. by the State of Indiana. It is above 25 ms. long from N. to S., by 24 broad from E. to W., and contains above 600 sq. ms. It is not settled. The principal waters are the St. Joseph's and Maumee rivers. It was constituted in February, 1820, out of the New Purchase. Pop. in 1840, 4,465.

Williamsborough, village, and formerly seat of justice for Greenville co., N. C., on the W. side of Nutbush creek, a branch of the Roanoke, 17 ms. W. from Warrenton, about 37 W. by N. of Halifax, and 49 NE. of Hillsborough. Lat. 36 21 N., lon. W. C. 1 18 W.

Williamsburg, town, N. from Sebec river, Penobscot co., Me., 65 ms. N. from Belfast, 40 NNW. from Bangor, and by post road 175 ms. NNE. from Portland.——Town, Hampshire co., Mass., 10 ms. NW. from Northampton, and 108 W. from Boston. Pop. in 1820, 1,087.——Village, Huntingdon co., Pa., on Frankstown branch of Junista, 15 ms. W. from Huntingdon, and by post road 99 ms. NW. by W. from Harrisburg.——Village, Northumberland co., Pa.——Small village and post office, called Independence in the post office list, on the road from Washington, the county seat, to Wellsburg, 17 ms. westward of the former, and 7 eastward of the latter.——Village and seat of justice, James City co., and formerly the metropolis of Virginia. It is situated on the E. side of a small creek that runs into James river, in lat. 37 16 N., and lon. 76 48 W., and at the distance of 12 ms. W. from York, 32 E. by S. from Richmond, and 175 S. by E from W. C. This ancient city was made the seat of colonial government in 1698, and continued to enjoy this privilege till the Revolution. The streets are laid out with great regularity, and the public edifices exhibit the ruins of comparative grandeur, particularly the capital and college. The college, called the College of William and Mary, was endowed by the royal Government with a clear and certain revenue of £3,000 per annum; though built to accommodate 100 pupils, it has seldom more than 40. Attempts have recently been made to revive the former prosperous state of this institution. Pop. in 1820, 1,402.——Village, Iredell co., N. C., by post road 176 ms. W. from Raleigh.——District, S. C., bounded by Santee river SW., Sumter district NW., Lynch's creek, or Marion district, NE., and Georgetown SE. Length 40, breadth 30 ms.; area 1,200 sq. ms. It is drained by Black river, branch of Great Pedee. Chief towns, Kingstree and Williamsburg. Pop. in 1820, 8,716; and in 1840, 10,327.——Village, Clermont co., Ohio. It is situated on the E. branch of Little Miami river, 28 ms. E. from Cincinnati, and 8 E. of Batavia, the county seat. Lat. 39 2 N., lon. 6 52 W.——Post office, Beaver tp., Guernsey co., Ohio, situated on the road from St. Clairsville to McConnellsville, county seat of Morgan co., 18 ms. SE. of Cambridge, and 25 SW. by W. of St. Clairsville.——Village in the eastern part of Mason co., Ky., 78 ms. NE. from Frankfort, and 60 SE. from Cincinnati.——Village and seat of justice, Jackson co., Ten., on the right bank of Cumberland river, about 70 ms. ENE. from Nashville. Lat. 36 24 N., lon. W. C. 8 38 W.——Village, Maury co., Ten., 52 ms. westwardly from Murfreesborough.

Williamsfield, village, Ashtabula co., Ohio, 242 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Williamsport, village, borough, and seat of justice, Lycoming co., Pa., standing on the N. side of the W. branch of Susquehannah, 65 ms. S. of Tioga, 36 N. by W. of Northumberland, and 160 NW. of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 624; and

in 1840, 1,353.——Formerly *Parkinson's Ferry*, village, Washington co., Pa., on Monongahela river, at the mouth of Pigeon creek, 18 ms. E. from Washington.—See *Monongahela city*.——Village, Washington co., Md., on the E. side of Potomac river, 6 ms. SW. of Hagerstown, 82 NW. of Fredericktown, and 78 from Baltimore.——Village, Pickaway co., Ohio, 34 ms. from Columbus.——Village, Morgan co., Ia.

Williamson, co. of Ten., bounded by Bedford SE., Duck river, or Murray S., Dickson W., Davidson N., and Rutherford NE. Length 35 ms., mean width 20; area 700 sq. ms. Harpeth river, branch of Cumberland, rises in this county, and drains its northern side; the southern is watered by Duck river and its branches. Chief town, Franklin. Pop. in 1820, 20,640; and in 1840, 20,006.

Williams's Store, and post office, Butler co., Ohio, 112 ms. SW. from Columbus.

Williamstadt, strong seaport of Holland, built by William I., Prince of Orange, in 1585.

Williamston, town, Orange co., Vt., between Washington and Northfield, 14 ms. N. of Randolph, about 46 N. of Windsor, and about the same distance SE. of Burlington, on Lake Champlain. Pop. 1,650.——Village and seat of justice, Martin co., N. C., lying on the S. side of Roanoke river, 25 ms. W. of Plymouth, 53 NW. of Washington, on Pamlico river, and about 45 SE. of Halifax. Lat. 35 49 N., lon. W. C. 0 8 W.

Williamstown, town, Berkshire co., Mass., in the NW. angle of the State, about 30 ms. N. from Lenox. Williams college, located in this county, was incorporated in 1793, and received its name in honor of Colonel Ephraim Williams. This institution is in a prosperous state, under the direction of a president, two professors, and three tutors. The library, philosophical apparatus, and buildings, are ample. Students, about 90. Pop. in 1840, 2,153.——Village, Oswego co., N. Y., 30 ms. NW. by W. from Rome, and 30 E. from Oswego.——Post office, Lancaster co., Pa., 48 ms. from Harrisburg.——Martin co., N. C.—See *Williamston*, Martin co., N. C.——Village, Grant co., Ky., 44 ms. a little E. of N. from Frankfort.

Williamsville, town, Windham co., Vt.——Village, on Ellicott's creek, Erie co., N. Y., 12 ms. NE. from Buffalo.——Village, Chesterfield co., Va., 43 ms. from Richmond.——Village, Person co., N. C., by post road 83 ms. NNW. from Raleigh.

Willington, town, Tolland co., Ct., 8 ms. E. from Tolland, and 26 NE. from Hartford.——Village in the southern part of Abbeville district, S. C., 20 ms. a little W. of S. from Abbeville, and by post road 102 ms. W. from Columbia.

Willink, village in the southeastern part of Erie co., N. Y., 30 ms. SE. from Buffalo.

Willis's island, rocky island at the N. end of the island of Southern Georgia. It was discovered in 1775, and is covered with the nests of many thousand shags. Lon. 38 29 W., lat. 54 0 S.

Willisau, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne, seated among high mountains on the river Wiger, 25 ms. NW. of Lucerne.

Williston, town, Chittenden co., Vt., on the SW. side of Onion river, about 10 ms. SE. from Burlington.

Willistown, tp., Chester co., Pa., between Goshen and Easton.

Willoughby, formerly *Chagrin*, extreme northeastern tp. of Cuyahoga co., Ohio.

Willow Grove, village, Montgomery co., Pa., 12 ms. N. from Philadelphia.

Willow Grove, post office in the eastern part of Sumter district, South Carolina, 20 miles NE. by E. from Sumterville and 67 E. from Columbia.

Willsborough, village in Essex county, New York, on the W. side of Lake Champlain, and commanding an extensive view of that water, 9 ms. NE. of Elizabethtown. It supports a regular communication, across the lake, with Burlington and Vergennes, in Vermont, being 15 ms. NW. of the latter, and about 25 SW. of the former, and 214 N. of the city of New York. Population in 1840, 1,658.

Willshire, village, Van Wert co., Ohio, by post road 131 ms. NW. from Columbus.

Willstown, post office and Indian village, on Wills's creek, a branch of Coosa river. The village, as laid down in Tanner's map, is at N. lat. 34 29, lon. W. C. 8 55 W. It is within that part of the Cherokee territory included in Alabama, about 50 ms. a little S. of E. from Huntsville.

Wilmanstrand, town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg. Lon. 27 54 E., lat. 61 20 N.

Wilmington, city and port of entry, in Newcastle county, Delaware, being the largest town in that State. It is seated on the N. bank of Christiana creek, near its entrance into the Delaware, 28 miles SW. of Philadelphia, 74 NE. of Baltimore, and 117 from Washington city. The town is incorporated, and governed by two burgesses and six assistants, who are elected annually. It is regularly built, the houses are mostly of brick. The principal foreign trade of the State passes through this port—the exports in 1802 amounting to 440,500 dollars, and those chiefly in domestic produce. The vicinity of this town is remarkable for the number, magnitude, and value of its manufactories; consisting of cotton and woolen cloth factories, flour mills, saw mills, powder and paper mills, &c. The principal public edifice is a poor house and hospital, 120 feet wide by 40 deep, and three stories high, built on a considerable eminence and a very healthy situation. Lat. 39 43 N., lon. 75 32 W. Pop. in 1820 about 6,000; and in 1840, 8,367.

Wilmington, town, Windham co., Vermont, 15 miles W. of Brattleborough and 21 E. of Bennington, at the foot of the Green mountains.——Town, Essex co., Vermont, about 160 miles N. from Albany.——Village, Fluvanna co., 60 miles NW. by W. from Richmond.——Seaport, village, and seat of justice, New Hanover co., North Carolina, situated on the eastern side of Cape Fear river, about 30 ms. N. from Cape Fear, about 80 ms. SE. from Fayetteville, and by post road 146 ms. SSE. from Raleigh. Lat. 34 19 N., lon. W. C. 1 0 E.——Village and seat of justice, Clinton co., Ohio, on Todd's fork of Little Miami river, about 45 ms. NW. from Cincinnati, and by post road 75 SW. from Columbus. Lat. 39 28 N., lon. W. C. 6 45 W.

Wilna, commercial city of Lithuania, in a palatinate of the same name, with a university. The

houses are all built of wood. It was taken by the Russians in 1794, and is seated at the confluence of the Vilia and Wilna, 15 miles E. of Troki and 215 NE. of Warsaw. Lon. 25 39 E., lat. 54 38 N.——Village, Jefferson co., New York, by post road 176 ms. NW. from Albany.

Wilsdruf, or *Wilsdorf*, town of Germany, in the kingdom of Saxony. Longitude 13 28 E., latitude 51 5 N.

Wilshoven, town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the Wils and Danube, 30 ms. NW. of Passau.

Wilsnach, town of Prussian Germany, in the margravate of Brandenburg, seated on a rivulet that falls not far from it into the Elbe.

Wilson, county of Tennessee, bounded NW. by Sumner, or Cumberland river, E. by Smith, SE. by Warren, SW. by Rutherford, and W. by Davidson; length 30 miles, mean width 15, area 450 square miles. Chief town, Lebanon. Pop. in 1820, 18,730; and in 1840, 24,460.

Wilson, town in the northern part of Niagara co., N. Y., 30 ms. NNE. from Buffalo.

Wilson Hill, village, Shelby co., Alabama, by post road 133 ms. NNE. from Cahaba.

Wilsonville, village, Bath co., Va., by post road 220 ms. NW. by W. from Richmond.

Wilton, borough of England, in Wiltshire. It was formerly the capital of the county, and has a manufacture of carpets and thin woolen stuffs. It is seated at the confluence of the Willy and Nadder, 7 ms. NW. of Salisbury and 85 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1 52 W., lat. 51 5 N.——One of the northwestern towns of Kennebeck co., Maine, by post road 66 ms. N. from Portland.——Town on Soubegan river, Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, by post road 42 miles SSW. from Concord.——Town on Norwalk river, Fairfield co., Connecticut, 10 ms. NW. by W. from Fairfield, and by post road 77 miles SW. from Hartford.——Town, Saratoga co., New York, 15 ms. NW. from Ballston Spa. This township was formerly part of Northumberland. Pop. in 1820, 1,293.

Wilts, county of England, so called from the town of Wilton, once its capital. It is 53 miles long and 38 broad, bounded on the NE. by Berkshire, on the E. by Berkshire and Hampshire, on the W. by Somersetshire, on the S. by Dorsetshire and Hampshire, and on the N. and NW. by Gloucester. The land in this county is of various quality, but is generally dry and elevated. The principal rivers are the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, Willy, Bourne, and Kennet. This county lies in the diocess of Salisbury, and contains 29 hundreds, one city, 24 market towns, and 304 parishes, and sends 34 members to Parliament. Salisbury is the capital. Pop. in 1801, 185,107; in 1811, 193,828; and in 1821, 222,157.

Wimbleton, village of England, in Surry, on an elevated heath, whence may be seen 19 parish churches, exclusive of those of London and Westminster.

Wimmis, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, seated on the Sibnen, 18 ms; S. Berne. Lon. 7 8 E., lat. 46 34 N.

Wimpfen, town of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the Neckar, 8 ms. N. of Hailbron and 22 E. of Heidelburg. Lon. 9 25 E., lat. 49 20 N.

Winborn, or *Winborn Minster*, town of Eng., in Dorsetshire. It is a pretty large, well inhabited place, between the Stour and Allen, 6 miles N. of Poole and 102 SW. of London. Lon. 2 1 W., lat. 50 47 N.

Wincaunton, town of England, in Somersetshire, on the side of a hill, 34 miles S. of Bath and 108 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2 18 W., lat. 51 1 N.

Winchcomb, town of England, in Gloucestershire, in a deep bottom, 16 ms. NE. of Gloucester and 93 WNW. of London. Lon. 2 0 W., lat. 51 55 N.

Winchelsea, town of England, in Sussex, one of the Cinque ports, 71 ms. SW. of London. Lon. 0 44 E., lat. 50 58 N.

Winchendon, town, Worcester co., Massachusetts, 35 miles NW. of Worcester and 65 W. by N. of Boston.

Winchester, city of England, in Hampshire, seated a valley, on the river Itchen, 21 ms. NW. of Chichester and 63 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1 21 W., lat. 51 5 N.——Town, Cheshire co., New Hampshire, on Ashmelot river, by post road 86 ms. SW. from Concord. Population in 1820, 1,849.——Village, Litchfield county, Connecticut, 22 miles NW. from Hartford.——Village, Guernsey co, Ohio, 33 miles NNE. from Zanesville and 45 W. from Wheeling.——Village and seat of justice, Randolph co., Indiana, on one of the sources of White river, 80 miles NNW. from Cincinnati, and about 80 NE. from Indianapolis. Lat. 40 11 N., lon. W. C. 8 2 W.——Village and seat of justice, Clark co., Kentucky, on the height of ground between Stroad's and Howard's creeks, 20 ms. E. from Lexington and 40 SE. by E. from Frankfort. Lat. 38 4 N., lon. W. C. 7 5 W. Pop. in 1840, 1,067.——Village and seat of justice, Franklin co., Tennessee, on Elk river, 60 ms. SSE. from Murfreesborough. Lat. 35 16 N., lon. W. C. 9 6 W.——Village and seat of justice, Wayne co., Mississippi, on Oaktibbehau, branch of Pascagoula river, 180 miles E. from Natchez and 150 NE. from New Orleans. Lat. 31 39 N., lon. W. C. 11 50 W.——Village in the SE. part of Preble county, Ohio. The post office of this village is named *Gratis*; which see.

Winchester, town and seat of justice, Frederick co., Virginia, on a branch of Opequan creek, 75 ms. NW. by W. from Washington city. Lat. 39 10 N., lon. W. C. 1 10 W. By a census taken in June, 1826, this village contained a population of 3,489; but by the census of 1840 the population was found 3,454. This town is situated in a very productive part of Virginia, and possesses for its relative population much solid wealth. It is situated 74 miles a little N. of W. from Washington city, and 146 a little W. of N. of Richmond. It appears from the post office list that there are post villages of the same name in Cheshire, New Hampshire; Litchfield, Connecticut; Guernsey, Ohio; Clark, Kentucky; Franklin, Tennessee; Randolph, Indiana; Scott, Illinois; Van Buren, Iowa; Wayne, Mississippi; and Clarke, Missouri.

Winchester, Centre village in Winchester tp., Litchfield co., Connecticut, 15 miles NE. from Litchfield and 26 NW. from Hartford.

Windaw, town of the duchy of Courland, with a castle and a harbor, at the mouth of the Wetaw,

in the Baltic, 70 miles NW. of Mittaw and 100 N. of Memel. Lon. 22 5 E., lat. 57 20 N.

Windermere-water, or *Winander-mere*, the most extensive lake in Eng., lying between Westmoreland and Lancashire. It extends 10 ms. from N. to S., but in no part broader than a mile; and exhibits a greater variety of fine landscapes than any lake in Eng. Not one bullrush or swampy reed defiles the margin of this lake.

Wind Gap, post office, Northampton co., Pa., 12 ms. NNW. from Easton, and 63 a little W. of N. from Philadelphia.

Windham, village, Cumberland co., Maine, 14 ms. NW. from Portland.——Town, Rockingham co., N. H., 8 ms. S. by E. of Londonderry, 43 SW. of Portsmouth, and 29 W. of Newburyport.——Village, Windham co., Vt., by post road 90 ms. S. from Montpelier.——Town, Windham co., Conn., 30 ms. E. from Hartford, and 12 N. by W. from Norwich.——Town, Greene co., N. Y., containing the highest summits of the Kaatsbergs, or Catskill mountains.——Village, Portage co., Ohio, by post road 220 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Windham, co. of Vt., bounded E. by Connecticut river, S. by Mass., Bennington W., and Windsor N.; length 35 ms., mean width 20, area 640 sq. ms. Chief town, Newfane. Pop. in 1820, 28,457; and in 1840, 27,442.

Windham, NE. co. of Connecticut, bounded by Mass. N., R. Island E., New London co. in Conn. S., and Tolland W.; length 30 ms., mean breadth 20, area 600 sq. ms. It is almost entirely drained by the various branches of the Thames; surface finely diversified by hill and dale. Chief town, Brooklyn. Pop. in 1820, 31,684; and in 1840, 28,080.

Windismerk, territory of Germany, forming the E. part of Carniola. Metling is the capital.

Windlingen, town of Germany, in Suabia, in duchy of Wirtemburg, seated on the Neckar, 12 ms. from Stutgard.

Windsheim, imperial town of Germany, in Franconia. Lon. 10 35 E., lat. 49 25 N.

Windsor, considerable borough of Eng., in Berkshire. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the Thames, on a beautiful eminence. Windsor is 17 ms. E. by N. of Reading, and 22 W. of London. Lon. 36′ W., lat. 51 30 N.——Town, Kennebeck co., Maine, 36 ms. from Portland.——Village, Windsor co., Vt., on the W. side of Connecticut river, 40 ms. E. by S. of Rutland, and 22 S. by E. of Dartmouth college, N. H. The seat of government alternates between this town and Rutland. Lat. 43 27 N., lon. W. C. 4 36 E.——Town, Berkshire co., Mass., 18 ms. NE. from Lenox.——Town, Hartford co., Conn., lying on the W. side of Connecticut river, 7 ms. N. of Hartford, and 22 S. by W. of Springfield, Mass. Pop. in 1810, 2,868; in 1820, 3,008.——Village, Broome co., N. Y., by post road 156 ms. SW. by W. from Albany.——Town, York co., Pa., on the SW. side of Susquehannah river, 10 ms. E. from York. Pop. in 1820, 2,096.——Village and seat of justice, Bertie co., N. C., on Cashie river, about 100 ms. SW. from Norfolk, in Va., and by post road 194 ms. NE. by E. from Raleigh.——Village in the southeastern angle of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 100 ms. NNW. from Pittsburg, in Pa., and by post road 250 ms. NE. from Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 876.

Windsor, co. of Vt., bounded by Connecticut river E., Windham co. S., Rutland W., and Orange N.; length 40 ms., mean width 18, area 732 sq. ms. Chief town, Woodstock. Pop. in 1820, 38,233. Ctl. lat. 43 35 N., lon. W. C. 4 30 E.

Windward Islands, such of the Caribbean islands, in the West Indies as commence at Martinico, and extend to Tobago.

Windward Passage, strait between Point Maizi, at the E. end of the Island of Cuba, and Cape St. Nicholas, at the NW. extremity of St. Domingo.

Winfield, village, Herkimer co, N. Y., by post road 91 ms. NW. from Albany.

Winhall, town, Bennington co., Vt., about 60 ms. NE. from Albany, N. Y., and 25 ms. W. from Bellows falls.

Winnenden, town of Germany, in Suabia, 12 ms. ENE. of Stutgard. Lon. 9 16 E., lat. 48 49 N.

Winnicza, strong town town of Poland, in Podolia, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Bog, 35 ms. N. of Bracklow. Longitude 28 12 E., lat. 49 23 N.

Winnipisiogee, lake, is a very irregular sheet of water, Strafford co., N. H. The general range of this lake is NW. and SE., about 22 ms. in length. The mean width is difficult to estimate, from the projecting capes and deep bays by which it is indented. The discharge is to the SW. into Merrimack river, which it enters about 20 ms. above Concord. Mr. Hayward, in his New England Gazetteer, does not give the length of this outlet, but states its fall from the level of the lake to that of Merrimack river, at 232 feet. The outlet is not navigable, and a project of a canal from the lake to the tide water of Piscataqua river has been formed.

Winnsborough, village and seat of justice, Fairfield district, S. C., 30 ms. N. from Columbus, and 143 ms. NW. from Charleston. Lat. 34 23 N., lon. W. C. 4 2 W.

Winschoten, town of Groningen. It is 6 ms. NW. of Dollart bay, and 16 SE. of Groningen. Lon. 6 58 E., lat. 53 3 N.

Winsen, town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, seated at the confluence of the Elbe and Ilmenau, 13 ms. NW. of Lunenburg. Longitude 10 11 E., latitude 53 24 North.

Winsheim, town of Germany, in Franconia, in the margravate of Anspach. It is seated on the Aisch, 30 ms. NW. of Nuremburg. Lon. 10 31 E., lat. 49 32 N.

Winclow, town of England, in Buckinghamshire, 7 ms. NW. of Ailsbury, and 50 WNW. of London.

Winslow, town, Kennebec co., Me., situated at the confluence of Kennebec and Sebasticook rivers, 27 ms. W. of Pittston, and 45 N. of Wiscasset. Pop. 1820, 935.

Winster, town of Eng., in Derbyshire, 5 miles NW. of Derby, and 152 NNW. of London.

Winterberg, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. Lon. 8 15 E., lat. 51 5 N.

Winterburg, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine.

Winteringham, town in Lincolnshire.

Winterthur, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zuric, where there is a rich library and a mineral spring. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Ulach, 15 ms. NE. of Zuric. Lon. 8 45 E., lat. 57 31 N.

Wintertonnes, NE. cape of Eng., in Norfolk, 5 ms. N. of Yarmouth.

Winthrop, town, Kennebec co., Me., 10 miles W. of Augusta, 5 NE. of Monmouth, and 60 N. by E. of Portland. Pop. 1820, 1,619.

Winton, village and seat of justice, Hertford co., N. C., on Chowan river, about 2 ms. below the junction of Meherin and Nottaway rivers, by post road 153 ms. NE. from Raleigh, and 60 NW. from Norfolk, Va. Lat. 36 23 N., lon. W. C. 1′ E.

Wintonbury, village, Hartford co., Ct., 9 ms. from Hartford.

Winyaw Bay, S. C.

Wipperfurt, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated near the source of the Wipper.

Wipra, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 11 20 E., lat. 51 30 N.

Wirkswort, populous town of Eng., in Derbyshire. It is seated in a valley, near the source of the Ecclesborn, and remarkable for having the greatest lead market in Eng. It is 13 ms. N. by W. of Derby, and 139 NNW. of London. Lon. 1 30 W., lat. 53 6 N.

Wirtemberg, kingdom of Europe in Germany, bounded on the E. by Bavaria, and nearly on all other sides by the Grand Duchy of Baden. The two small duchies of Hohenzollern are nearly enclosed by Wirtemberg. This kingdom, about the middle of the 11th century, formed a county in the circle of Suabia; it was erected into a duchy in 1495, but, contrary to most duchies of Germany, possessed a free representative government, which was destroyed when erected into a kingdom by Napoleon, but subsequently restored; and Wirtemberg may now proudly boast of having one of the very best organised governments of the earth. There is secured liberty of conscience and of the press, equality in rights of religious sects, and individual liberty founded on protection in property and in the performance of duty and restraint from injury to others.

The extreme southern part is drained into the lake of Constance by two small rivers, Aach and Argen. The Danube rising in Baden, and, flowing across Hohenzollern, traverses Wirtemberg in a NE. by E. direction to Ulm. The central and northern parts, indeed more than two-thirds of the kingdom, are drained by the confluents of the Neckar. On the southwestern and western borders, Wirtemberg is mountainous, but the body of the country is agreeably diversified and generally fertile. In lat. Wirtemberg lies between 47 35 and 49 35 N. Politically it is divided into the following circles:

Circles	Pop.	Chief towns.	Pop.
Neckar - -	427,000	Stutgard - -	32,000
Jaxt - -	343,000	Elwangen -	2,500
Danube - -	360,000	Ulm -	15,000
Black Forest -	392,000	Reutlingen -	10,000
Total - -	1,522,000		

The entire territorial surface of the kingdom of Wirtemberg is only about 7,600 sq. ms.; it is consequently one of the best peopled countries of Europe. Two-thirds of the people follow the reformed doctrines in religion, but all sects are free to pursue their religious rites, if done peaceably. It is a fine country, happy in its government and society, and abounding in vegetable and mineral wealth. It is, in fine, a model to show what the world might be.

Wisbaden, town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau, capital of a lordship of the same name, subject to the prince of Nassau Saarbruck. It is famous for its warm baths and mineral waters, and is 5 ms. N. of Mentz. Lon. 8 20 E., lat. 49 56 N.

Wisbeach, town of Eng., in Cambridgeshire, in a fenny country, in the lakes of Bly, between two rivers, and possesses a considerable trade in the export of corn and of oil pressed from seeds at mills in its neighborhood. Barges only can come up its river, large vessels stopping 6 ms. below. It is 89 ms. N. by E. of London. Lon. 6′ E., lat. 52 38 N.

Wisby, seaport of Sweden, in the isle of Gothland. It is seated on the side of a rock on the Baltic, 88 ms. SE. of Stockholm. Lon. 18 41 E., lat. 57 36 N.

Wiscasset, port of entry and post town, in Lincoln co., Maine, lying on the E. side of Sheepscut river, 13 ms. NE. of Bath, 18 S. of Pittston, and 55 NE. of Portland, in lat. 43 28 N., and lon. 69 22 W. It contains a bank, and annual exports amount to $23,000. Pop. in 1810, 2,083; in 1820, 2,138; and in 1840, 2,314.

Wisconsin, Territory of the U. S., if taken *in extenso*, is bounded on the N. by the British territories, by Miss. river W., Illinois S., and by Lake Michigan, the northwestern part of the State of Michigan, and Lake Superior, E. In lat. it extends from 42 30 to 49 0 N., and in lon. from 10 0 to 18 30 W. W. C. Measured by the rhombs, the area comes out so near that we may assume 80,000 sq. ms This region comprises the northwestern part of the original U. S. domain by the treaty of 1783. From SE. to NW., by a diagonal lin, the length falls but little short of 600 ms. The breadth varies from 200 to 60 or 70 ms.: mean breadth about 130. The interior features of the unorganized part are in fact too little known to admit any specific description deserving insertion.

Wisconsin, organized and subdivided into cos., is bounded E. by Lake Michigan, NW. by Green Bay, Fox, and Wisconsin rivers, W., or rather SW., by Mississippi river, and S. by the State of Illinois. In lat. it extends from 42 30 to 45 20, and in lon. from 10 0 to 14 5 W. W. C. From the SW. angle, on Mississippi river, to the NE. point between Green Bay and Lake Michigan, the length is 280 ms. The breadth varies from near 100 to a mere point; area about 11,500 sq. ms. The face of the country rather waving than either hilly or flat, though both extremes exist. It is a territory in a remarkable manner supplied with navigable streams. Fox river, flowing into Green Bay, and Wisconsin into Mississippi river, approach each other so near as to leave but a short portage between their channels. The higher

branches of Rock river rise in Wisconsin, and flow into the State of Illinois. It has a coast of about 200 ms. on Lake Michigan, over which flow some small streams, but the shallowness of the water of the lake precludes any harbor admitting vessels of more than very moderate draught. The rivers afford much more extensive navigable facilities than does the lake. The town of Madison, on what is called the Four Lakes, is the capital of the Territory. This town is situated at N. lat. 43 5, and lon. 12 12 W. of W. C., and almost directly S. of the portage between Wisconsin and Fox rivers; distance about 40 ms., and about 140 ms. a little N. of NNW. from Chicago, Cook co., Ill.

Population of Wisconsin, by classes, from the census of 1840.

Whites.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 5	2,627	2,528
5 to 10	1,793	1,692
10 to 15	1,308	1,289
15 to 20	1,344	1,200
20 to 30	6,228	2,713
30 to 40	3,348	1,423
40 to 50	1,191	612
50 to 60	554	360
60 to 70	201	128
70 to 80	55	37
80 to 90	10	7
90 to 100	2	2
100 and upwards	1	1
	18,757	11,992
		18,757
Total whites	-	30,749

Colored.—Ages.	Males.	Females.
0 to 10	16	21
10 to 24	32	27
24 to 36	28	20
36 to 55	19	12
55 to 100	6	4
100 and upwards	0	0
	101	84
		101
Total free colored	-	185
Slaves	-	11
Total colored persons	-	196
Aggregate	-	30,945

White persons of the foregoing who are—	
Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age	1
Do. from 14 to 25	4
Do. total deaf and dumb	5
Do. blind	9
Insane and idiots at—	
Public charge	1
Private charge	7
Colored persons insane or idiots	3
All persons in the foregoing employed in—	
Mining	794
Agriculture	7,047
Commerce	479
Manufactures and trades	1,814
Navigation on the ocean	14
Do. canals, lakes, and rivers	209
Learned professions	259
Pensioners for revolutionary or military services	9
Universities or colleges.	
Academies and grammar schools	2
Do. students in	65
Primary and common schools	77
Do scholars in	1,937
Scholars at public charge	315
White persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write	1,701

Population of Wisconsin, by counties, from the census of 1840.

Counties.	Free white persons.		Free col. persons.		Slaves.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Calumet	130	119	14	12	-	-	275
Fond du Lac	89	47	1	2	-	-	139
Crawford	1,083	464	1	4	-	-	1,502
St. Croix	510	296	3	1	-	-	809
Racine	1,910	1,557	3	5	-	-	3,475
Rock	959	741	-	1	-	-	1,701
Brown	1,161	922	15	9	-	-	2,107
Washington	197	145	-	-	-	-	343
Manitouwoc	149	85	1	-	-	-	235
Sheboygan	92	41	-	-	-	-	133
Winnebago	78	57	-	-	-	-	135
Marquette	14	4	-	-	-	-	18
Dodge	46	17	2	2	-	-	67
Portage	1,307	112	4	-	-	-	1,523
Dane	183	130	-	1	-	-	314
Sank	58	44	-	-	-	-	102
Green	523	410	-	-	-	-	933
Iowa	2,555	1,390	21	11	1	-	3,978
Jefferson	536	377	-	1	-	-	914
Walworth	1,475	1,136	1	-	-	-	2,611
Milwaukie	3,100	2,473	16	16	-	-	5,605
Grant	2,452	1,426	19	19	3	7	3,926
Total	18,757	11,992	101	84	4	7	30,945

Wisconsin river.—See *Ouiscousin.*

Wiseburg, village, Baltimore co., Md., 25 ms. NW. from Baltimore.

Wiset, small fortified town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, seated on the Maese, 7 ms. N. of Liege, and 20 NW. of Limburg. Lon. 5 40 E., lat. 50 41 N.

Wischgrod, town of Poland, in the palatinate of Plocksko, seated on the Vistula, 58 ms. NW. of Warsaw. Lon. 19 50 E., lat. 52 44 N.

Wisloche, town of Germany in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Elsatz, 8 ms. S. of Heidelburg. Lon. 8 48 E., lat. 49 18 N.

Wismar, strong seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated at the bottom of a bay of the Baltic, 36 ms. E. of Lubec, and 66 W. by S. of Stralsund. Lon. 11 44 E., lat. 53 54 N.

Wiston, corporate town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, 10 m. N. of Pembroke, and 225 WNW. of London. Lon. 4 52 W., lat. 51 53 N.

Witena.—See *Vetina Gernote.*

Witepski, town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated in a morass, at the confluence of Dwina and Widsha, 65 ms. E. of Polotsk, and 80 WNW. of Smolensko. Lon. 29 40 E., lat. 55 42 N.

Witham, town of Eng., in Essex, 8 ms. NE. of Chelmsford, and 37 ENE. of London. Lon. 41′ E., lat. 51 51 N.——River of Eng., in the district of Kesteven, in Lincolnshire, which, rising in the SW. corner, flows by Lincoln, and enters the German ocean below Boston. It is but a shallow stream, and abounds in vast quantities of pike. From Lincoln it has a communication with the Trent by a navigable canal, called the Fosdike, cut by King Henry I.

Witlisth, town of Prussian Germany, in the archbishopric of Treves, with a castle, seated on the river Leser.

Witney, town of Eng., in Oxfordshire. Here are manufactures of the finest blankets and other thick woolens, called bearskins and kerseys. It is 8 ms. NW. of Oxford, and 64 WNW. of London. Lon. 1 18 W., lat. 51 52 N.

Witshausen, town of Germany, capital of a territory of the same name, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel. Longitude 9 46 E., latitude 51 24 North.

Wittemberg, strong town of Prussian Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the duchy of Saxony, with a famous university. It is the place where the general assemblies of the circle of Upper Saxony were held. It is famous for being the place where Martin Luther was professor in the university, and is buried in a chapel belonging to the castle. It is seated on the Elbe, 80 ms. NW. of and below Dresden, and 60 SW. of Berlin. Lon. 12 47 E., lat. 51 49 N.

Wittenbergen, town of Prussia, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 11 42 E., lat. 53 2 N.

Wittenstein, town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, 40 ms. S. of Revel. Lon. 24 39 E., lat. 58 47 N.

Wittimund, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated near the German ocean. Lon. 7 4 E., lat. 53 41 N.

Wittlesea-Mere, lake in the NE. part of Huntingdonshire, 6 ms. long and 3 broad. It is 4 ms. S. of Peterborough

Wittlich, town of Prussian Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, 38 ms. SW. of Coblentz. Lon. 6 27 E., lat. 50 7 N.

Wittstock, town of Prussian Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 65 ms. NW. of Berlin. Lon. 12 30 E., lat. 53 10 N.

Wivlescomb, town of Eng., in Somersetshire, 26 ms. NNE. of Exeter, and 155 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3 28 W., lat. 51 4 N.

Wlosimeitz, town of Little Poland, capital of a duchy of the same name, in Volhinia, with a castle. It is seated on the Luy, which falls into the Bug, 36 ms. W. of Lucho, and 56 N. of Lemburg. Lon 24 30 E., lat. 51 3 N.

Woahoo, one of the Sandwich islands, 7 leagues NW. of Morotoi. From the appearance of the NE and NW. parts, it is the finest island of the group. Lon. 157 51 W,, lat. 21 43 N.

Woburn, town of Eng., in Bedfordshire, on a rising ground, has a free school and a charity school, founded by the Duke of Bedford. Near it is found great plenty of fuller's earth. It is 12 ms. S. of Bedford, and 42 NNW. of London. Lon. 32' W., lat. 52 2 N.——Town, Middlesex co., Mass., 8 ms. S. of Andover, 33 SW. of Newburyport, and 11 NW. of Boston.

Wodnay, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prach, seated on the Bianitz, 12 ms. NW. of Budweis, and 56 S. of Prague. Lon. 14 50 E. lat. 42 9 N.

Woerden, town of Holland, seated on the Rhine, 18 ms. S. of Amsterdam. This town was taken by the French, in 1794. Lon. 4 51 E., lat. 52 6 N.

Wohlau, town of Prussia, in Silesia, capital of a duchy of the same name. The greatest part of the inhabitants are employed in a woolen manufacture. It is seated near the Oder, 20 ms. NW. of Breslaw, and 32 SE. of Glogaw. Lon. 16 54 E., lat. 51 18 N.

Wokingham.—See *Okingham*.

Wolbeck, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia.

Wolcott, town, Orleans co., Vt., by post road 63 ms. a little E. of N. from Montpelier.——Tp., New Haven co., Ct., about 25 ms. N. from New Haven. Pop. 1820, 943.——Town in the eastern part of Wayne co., N. Y., 15 ms. NE. by E. from Lyons.

Wolcotteville, village, Litchfield county, Connecticut.

Woler, town of England, in Northumberland. Lon. 1 46 W., lat. 55 34 N.

Wolfborough, town, Strafford co., N. H., on Smith's lake, 45 ms. NE. from Concord.

Wolfenbuttle, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Brunswick, with a castle, where the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle resides. It is one of the strongest places in Germany. Here is an excellent library, with a cabinet of curiosities relating to natural history. It is seated on the Ocker, 7 ms. S. of Brunswick, and 30 W. of Halberstadt. Lon. 10 42 E., lat. 52 18 N.

Wolfersdike, island of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between N. Beveland and S. Beveland.

Wolf River, a stream of the southwestern angle of Tenn., rises in Hardiman, and, flowing nearly a western course, enters and crosses Shelby co., and joins the Loosahatchie at their common entrance in the Mississippi at Memphis.——Post office on Wolf river, Hardiman co., Tenn., by post road 249 ms. SW. by W. from Murfreesborough.

Wolfsperg, town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia, 36 ms. E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15 10 E., lat. 46 56 N.

Wolgast, considerable town of Prussian Germany, in Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name, with one of the best and largest harbors on the Baltic. It is seated on the Psin, 12 ms. SE. of Gripswald, 25 SE. of Stralsund, and 45 NW. of Stetin. Lon. 14 4 E., lat. 54 1 N.

Wolkoskoi, town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, 100 ms. SE. of Novogorod. Lon. 34 20 E., lat. 57 30 N.

Wolkowska, town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, seated on the Ros, 23 miles SE. of Grodno. Lon 24 46 E., lat. 53 4 N.

Wollin, seaport of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Prussian Pomerania, capital of an island of the same name, in the mouth of the Oder. It is 10 ms. W. of Cammin. Lon. 14 39 E., lat. 54 4 N.

Wolmar, town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, seated on the Aa, 38 ms. N. of Riga. Lon 24 25 E., lat. 57 32 N.

Wolverhampton, town of England, in Staffordshire. It is chiefly noted for a great iron manufacture, consisting of locks, hinges, buckles, cork screws, and japanned ware. It is seated on a hill, 13 ms. S. of Stafford, and 124 NW. of London. Lon. 2 0 W., lat. 52 47 N.

Wolvey, village of Eng, in Warwickshire, 5 ms. SE. of Nuneaton. Here Edward IV was surprised and taken prisoner by Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick.

Womeldorff, flourishing village, Berks co., Pa.,

on the E. side of Tulpehocken creek, about 18 ms. NW. from the borough of Reading.

Wood, co., Va., bounded by Ohio river NW., Tyler co., Va., NE., Lewis co. SE., and Mason SW. Length 38, mean width 30 ms., area 1,140 sq. ms. It is chiefly drained by the Little Kanawha river. Chief town, Bellville. Pop. 1820, 5,860; and in 1840, 7,923.

Wood, co. of Ohio, bounded N. by Maumee river, E. by Sandusky and Seneca, S. by Hancock, and W. by Henry co. It is 30 miles long from N. to S., by a mean of 16 from E. to W., containing about 480 sq. ms. It is watered by Maumee river, Carrying river, Swan, and several other creeks. Wood co. was constituted and organized in February, 1820, but in August following, when the national census was taken, it contained but 733 inhabitants. Chief town, Perrysburg. Pop. 1840, 5,357.

Woodbridge, town of Eng., in Suffolk, seated on the E. side of a sandy hill, on the river Deben, 8 ms. from the sea. It has docks for building ships, carries on a great corn trade, is famous for refining salt, and much lime is burned here from fossil sea shells. It is 7 ms. ENE. of Ipswich, and 76 NE. of London. Lon. 1 25 E., lat. 52 11 N.——Tp., New Haven co., Conn., about 7 ms. NW. of the city of New Haven. Pop. in 1820, 1,988.——Village, Middlesex co., N. J., 10 ms. NE. from New Brunswick.

Woodbury, village in Litchfield co., Conn., 10 ms. S. of Bethlehem, and 19 N. by W. of New Haven.——Village and seat of justice, Gloucester co., N. J., 10 ms. S. from Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 700. Lat. 39 48 N., lon. W. C. 1 56 E.

Woodchester, village in Gloucestershire, where some antiquities have lately been discovered.

Woodford, co. of Ky., bounded by Kentucky river W., Franklin NW., Scott NE., Fayette E., and Jessamine SE. Length 20 ms., mean width 8, area 160 sq. ms. Chief town, Versailles. Pop, in 1820, 12,207; and in 1840, 14,740. For central lat. and lon., see *Versailles*, Woodford co., Ky.

Woodlawn, post office, Edgefield district, S. C.

Woodruff's, post office, Spartanburg district, S. C., by post road 105 ms. NW. from Columbia.——Post office, Washtenaw district, Mich.

Woodsborough, village, near the centre of Frederick co., Md., 10 ms. NNE. from Fredericktown, and by post road 56 ms. NW. from W. C.

Wood's Cross Roads, post office, Gloucester co., Va., 82 ms. E. from Richmond.

Woodsfield, village and seat of justice, Monroe co., O., on the head of Little Muskingum, 25 ms. NE. from Marietta, and by post road 154 ms. E. from Columbus. Lat. 39 47 N., lon. W. C. 4 9 W.

Woods, Lake of the, lake of North America, 90 ms. long, and 30 where broadest, but very irregular in its shape. It lies between the Winnipeg and Lake Superior, chiefly in U. C., but the S. part is in the territory of the U. S. The lands on its banks are covered with oaks, pines, firs, &c.

Woodpecker's Level, post office, Franklin co., Va.

Woodstock, borough of Eng., in Oxfordshire. It is chiefly noted for giving birth to Chaucer the poet, who was born, lived, and died here. It is 8 ms. NW. of Oxford, and 62 WNW. of London. Lon. 1 15 W., lat. 51 52 N.——Town, Oxford co., Me., by post road 56 ms. a little W. of N. from Portland.——Town, Windsor co., Vt., 15 ms., NW. from Windsor, and by post road 79 ms. S. from Montpelier.——Town, Windham co., Conn., 20 ms. N. from Windham, and by post road 48 ms. NE. by E. from Hartford. Pop. in 1820, 3,017.——Village and seat of justice, Shenandoah co., Va., near the N. fork of Shenandoah river, 32 ms. SW. from Winchester, and by post road 100 ms. W. from W. C. Lat. 38 39 N., lon. W. C. 1 32 W.

Woodstown, village, Salem co., N. J., 11 ms. N. by E. from Salem, and 26 S. from Philadelphia.

Woodville, village, Jefferson co., N. Y., 158 ms. NW. from Albany.——Village in the western angle of Culpeper co., Va., by post road 98 ms. SW. by W. from W. C., and 128 NNW. from Richmond.——Village on Pamunkey river, Hanover co., Va., 30 ms. a little W. of N. from Richmond.——Village, Perquimans co., N. C., by post road 231 ms. NE. by E. from Raleigh.——Village, Warren co., Tenn., about 20 ms. E. from Murfreesborough.——Village and seat of justice, Decatur co., Ala.

Woodville, village and seat of justice, Wilkinson co., Miss., 38 ms. a little E. of S. from Natchez. The vicinity of Woodville, watered by the branches of Buffalo and Bayou Sara, is one of the most productive cotton tracts in Miss. or Lou. The face of the country rolling, though not abruptly broken by hills, except along the Mississippi bluffs. Lat. 31 7 N., lon. W. C. 14 27 W.

Woolsthorpe, a village of Eng., in Lincolnshire, about 6 ms. S. of Grantham, and about 12 E. from Melton Mowbray. In this obscure village, not marked on the map of Eng. published in Rees' Cyplopædia on 25th December, 1642, was born Isaac Newton. The birthplace of this ornament of human nature was indeed rather a manor house than a village, his father, John Newton, was lord of the manor of Woolsthorpe.

Newton procured the first rudiments of his education at Grantham school, and on 5th of June, 1660, was admitted into Trinity college, Cambridge, in his 18th year. The mind of Newton must have received an early and unconquerable bias for analytical mathematics, which led him to neglect the ancient geometry. This neglect was subsequently severely regretted by himself. In 1664, he procured a prism, and with its aid made such discoveries in optics as almost to have first raised that subject to the rank of a science. In 1666, Newton was elected a fellow of Trinity College, and in the same year took his degree of Master of Arts. On the 11th of January, 1672, the Royal Society did itself the honor to enrol the name of Newton as one of its members.

Dr. Brewster, in his eagerness to do honor to Newton, ascribes to him the discovery of the first and second laws of Kepler. The propositions containing those laws had been in print before Newton was born; this illustrious English astronomer demonstrated their principles, but it is barefaced imposition to make him their discoverer. According to Brewster himself, in the art. Astron.

omy p. 560, Kepler's Rudolphine tables were published in 1626, and states expressly, that these tables were founded on the true laws of planetary motion; that the planets moved in elliptic orbits, with the sun in one of the foci; and that the Radius Vector described equal areas in equal portions of time.

In 1687, Newton's Principia were published by the Royal Society, under the protection of Dr. Halley, and placed the name of its author amongst the greatest of those who have contributed to exalt human nature. In 1699, he was made warden of the mint; and on the resignation of John Lord Somers, president of the Royal Society, 30th Nov., 1703. Both these offices he held until his death. Many of his important works were published after the Principia, but rather involved him in controversy than added to his fame. The evening of the life of Newton was not so tranquil as is too commonly supposed, nor did his own temper always remain unmoved by attack or contradiction, though he attained the great age of 84 years and some months. He died 20th March, 1727. With great inconsistent pageantry, his remains were laid in Westminster Abbey. His fame demanded a more dignified and less showy mausoleum. His name alone would have been the most sublime of all epitaphs.

Woolpit, town of Eng., in Suffolk, famous for the manufacture of white bricks.

Woolwich, town of Eng., in Kent. Here are several fine docks, rope-yards, and spacious magazines, this place being wholly taken up and raised by the works erected for the naval service. The largest ships ride here safely, and even at low water. Some hulks are moored off this town, for the reception of convicts, who are employed in raising gravel from the river. It is 10 ms. E. of London. Lon. 0 10 E., lat. 51 30 N.——Town, Lincoln co., Me., 6 ms. a little S. of W. from Wiscasset, and 40 NE. from Portland.

Wooster, village and seat of justice, Wayne co., O., on Killbuck creek, 60 ms. N. from Zanesville, and by post road 93 ms. NE. from Columbus. pop. of the village, exclusive of the corporation in 1840, 1,993, corporation 1,913, aggregate 3,906. As laid down by Bradford, N. lat. 40 50 lon. 5° W. W. C.

Worcester, city of Eng., in Worcestershire, capital of that co. Worcester is seated on a gentle ascent, on the Severn, 36 ms. NNE. of Bristol, and 118 WNW. of London. Lon. 2 W., lat. 52 9 N.

Worcester, co. of Eng., 30 ms. long, and 20 broad, bounded on the N. by Shropshire and Staffordshire, on the E. by Warwickshire, on the W. by Herefordshire, on the SE. and S. by Gloucestershire, being in circuit 124 ms., and contains 600,000 sq. acres. Its chief manufactures are carpeting, china and earthen ware, woolens, and stockings. The principal rivers are the Severn, Teme, or Teod, and Avon. Pop. in 1801, 139,333; in 1811, 160,546; and in 1821, 184,424.

Worcester, co., Mass., bounded on the E. by Middlesex and Norfolk cos., on the N. by New Hampshire and Vt., on the W. by Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden cos., and on the S. by the States of R. I. and Conn. The principal town is Worcester. It crosses the State from N. to S., area 1,500 sq. ms. Pop. in 1820, 73,635; in 1830, 82,887, and in 1840, 95,313. Central lat. 42 23 N., lon. W. C. 5 8 E.

Worcester, village and seat of justice, Worcester co., Mass., 46 ms. W. of Boston, 34 N. by W. of Providence, R. I., and 50 NE. of Springfield, Mass. Pop. in 1830, 4,172; and in 1840, 7,346. This is esteemed one of the largest inland towns in the State, and carries on some manufactures, particularly printing, with great spirit. Isaiah Thomas, of this town, has published as many books as any bookseller in the U. S. It contains the greatest population of any inland town in New England. The principal streets exceed a mile in length. Beside the co. buildings, are a bank, two printing offices, from each of which is issued a weekly newspaper. A commodious building was erected in 1819, for the cabinet and library of the American Antiquarian Society. The building, society, and cabinet, may be considered as productions of Isaiah Thomas, Esq., President of the society.

Worcester, village, Otsego co., N. Y., 74 ms. W. from Albany.——Tp., Montgomery co., Pa., between Guined and Norriston, on the E. side of Skippack creek. Pop. 1820, 977.——SE. co. of Md., bounded by Del. N., Atlantic ocean E., Eastern shore of Va. S., and Somerset co., Md., W. Length 25 ms.. mean width 20; area 500 sq. ms. It is chiefly drained by Pocomoke river. Chief town, Snow Hill. Pop. in 1820, 17,521; and in 1840, 18,377. Cent. lat. 38 16 N., lon. W. C. 1 38 E.

Worcum, town of the kingdom of Holland, in North Brabant, seated on the Maese. Lon. 4 52 E., lat. 51 52 N.——Seaport of Holland, in Friesland, on the Zuider-Zee, 18 ms. SW. of Lewarden. Lon. 5 15 E., lat. 53° N.

Worden, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

Wordingberg, seaport of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. Longitude 11 58 E., lat. 55 3 North.

Woringen, town of Prussian Germany, seated on the Rhine, 188 ms. NW. from Cologne.

Workington, seaport of Eng., in Cumberland, seated on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge. In its neighborhood is a large iron foundry. Workington is 7 ms. W. of Cockermouth, and 307 N. of London. Lon. 3 35 W., lat. 53 42 N.

Worksop, town of Eng., in Nottinghamshire. Quantities of liquorice are grown in its vicinity, and there are a great many noblemen's seats near it. The canal from the Trent to Chesterfield passes by this place. It is 24 ms. N. of Nottingham, and 146 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1° W., lat. 53 20 N.

Worms, city of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt. It is famous for a diet held in 1521, at which Luther assisted in person. The Protestants have a church here, where Luther is represented as appearing at the diet. It is seated on the W. bank of the Rhine, 30 ms. above and nearly due S. of Mentz, and 42 SSW. of Frankfort. Lon. 8 29 E., lat. 49 32 N.

Worsted, town of Eng., in Norfolk, noted for being the place where worsteds were first made. It

is 12 ms. N. of Norwich, and 120 NE. of London. Lon. 1 26 E., lat. 52 52 N.

Worthington, town, Hampshire co., Mass., 10 ms. W. from Northampton, 19 E. from Pittsfield, and 44 NE. from Brookfield. Pop. 1820, 1,276.——Village on Whetstone creek, Franklin co., O., 9 ms. N. from Columbus.

Wotton Bosset, borough of Eng., in Wiltshire. It is seated near the forest of Brandon, and is 30 ms. N. of Salisbury, and 89 W. of London. Lon. 1 54 W., lat. 51 21 N.

Wotton Under-Edge, town of Eng., in Gloucestershire, 20 ms. NE. of Bristol, and 108 WNW. of London. Lon. 2 11 W., lat. 51 40 North.

Wragby, town of Eng., in Lincolnshire, 11 ms. ENE. of Lincoln, and 144 N. of London. Lon. 0 10 W., lat. 53 18 N.

Wrath Cape, vast promontory of Scotland, in Sunderland, which forms the NW. point of Great Britain. It is the dread of mariners; for against its rugged and lofty cliffs the rapid tide bursts with incredible fury.

Wrentham, town, Norfolk co., Mass., 26 ms. S. by W. from Boston, and 19 NE. from Providence. Pop. 1820, 2,801.

Wexham, town of Eng., in Denbighshire. It is the most populous town in all North Wales, and is a place of considerable traffic in Welsh flannels. In the vicinity of Wexham is a large foundry for cannon and other articles. It is seated on a river, in a country affording plenty of lead. Lon, 3 10 W., lat. 53 2 N.

Wrightsborough, village, Columbia co., Ga.; by post road 104 ms. NE. by E. from Milledgeville.

Wrightsburg, village, 220 ms. NE. from Columbus.

Wrightstown, village, Burlington co., N. J., 21 ms. SSE. from Trenton, and 30 NE. by E. from Philadelphia.

Wrightsville, village, on Susquehannah river, opposite Columbia, 11 ms. W. from Lancaster. ——Village, Duplin co., N. C., 89 ms. SE. from Raleigh.

Wrinton, town of Eng., in Somersetshire. It is the birthplace of Mr. Locke, is noted for calamine, and seated among the Mendip hills, 11 ms. WNW. of Wells, and 125 W. of London. Lon. 2 8 W., lat. 51 21 N.—See *Laver*.

Wrothum, town of Eng., in Kent, 11 miles WNW. of Maidstone, and 24 SE. of London. Lon. 0 24 E., lat. 51 18 N.

Wunnengburg, town of Prussian Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It is 14 ms. S. of Paderborn. Lon. 8 15 E., lat. 51 26 N.

Wunsidel, town of Germany, in Bavaria, in the circle of Franconia, with mines of copper and quarries of marble in its vicinity. Lon. 12 24 E., lat. 50 10 N.

Wunstorf, town of Prussian Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

Wurgela (*Oorgelara*, meaning "don't fly") and *Wurgelans*, names of a country and people of North Africa, situated southwestwardly of the Wadreagan country, but in the same physical section, and, as shown under the head of Wadreag, the people of both countries are similar in language and other characteristics.—See *Wadreag*. "Their dialects are identically the same, presenting only modifications of the great language of the Atlas, such as are in all countries produced by habitudes and climate. The Kabyles, who are the highlanders of Africa, call a man ergez; the inhabitants of the lowlands of the Saara adopt the soft sound of g, and say erdjez. Themis (fire) they pronounce temis. But, amid these various pronunciations, the Berber language is always to be recognised."—*Hodgson*.

Wurtemburg.—See *Wirtemburg*.

Wurtzburg, late bishopric of Germany. It was formerly bounded by the co. of Henneburg, the duchy of Coburg, the abbey of Fulde, the archbishopric of Mentz, the marquisate of Anspach, bishopric of Bamberg, and the co. of Wertheim, being about 65 ms. in length and 50 in breadth. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume. This country, by modern changes, has been parcelled out, and shared by Bavaria, Hesse, Baden, &c. ——City of Germany, in Bavaria, on the Maine, 40 ms. SW. of Bamberg, and 200 NW. of Vienna. Lon. 10 13 E., lat. 49 46 N. It is the seat of one of the German universities.

Wurzace, town of Germany, in Suabia. Lon. 10 5 E., lat. 48 6 N.

Wurzen, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Leipsic, with a citadel. Lon. 12 40 E., lat. 51 19 N.

Wusterhausen, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 12 30 E., lat. 52 53 N. ——Town of Prussian Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, 11 ms. SSE. of Berlin.

Wyalusing, large creek of Susquehannah and Bradford cos., Pa., rising near Montrose, and flowing thence SW. by W. into Susquehannah river.——Town, Bradford co., Pa., adjacent to and including the mouth of Wyalusing creek, 50 ms. NW. from Wilkesbarre, and 30 SW. by W. from Montrose.

Wycby Duerstede, town of the kingdom of Holland, situated on the right bank of the Rhine, at the point where the Old and New Rhine separate, lat. 51 58 N., lon. 5 20 E. of London. This town is in the province of Utrecht, 15 Eng. ms. SE. of the city of Utrecht, and about 40 ms. up the Rhine from Rotterdam.

Wye, town of Eng., in Kent, on the Stour, 10 ms. S. of Canterbury, and 56 SE. of London. Lon, 1 4 E., lat. 51 10 N.——River of Wales, which rises on the confines of Cardiganshire, and, running SE., divides the cos. of Radnor and Brecknock; thence crosses Herefordshire, passes Hereford, and, turning directly S., runs by Monmouth, and falls into the mouth of the Severn at Chepstow.——River of Eng., in Derbyshire, which rises in the NW. part, above Buxton, and, flowing SE., falls into the Derwent below Bakewell.——Town of Switzerland, in a territory of the abbey of St. Gallen, with a palace. It is built on an eminence, 16 ms. SSW. of Constance. Lon. 9 4 E., lat. 47 34 N.——Creek of Md., separating Queen Ann from Talbot co., and falling into Chesapeake bay opposite the south end of Kent island.

Wye Mills, and post office, on the Eastern Shore, Talbot co., Md.; by post road 54 ms. SE. by E. from Annapolis.

Wyl.—See *Weil.*

Wylliesburg, on Roanoke river, Charlotte co., Va., 132 ms. SW. from Richmond.

Wynendale, town of the kingdom of Belgium, in Flanders, 8 ms. ENE. of Dixmude.

Wyoming, valley of.—See *Wilkesbarre.*

Wyoming, or *Kingston*, village, Luzerne co., Pa., on Susquehannah river, one mile from and directly opposite Wilkesbarre. Pop. about 300; and in 1840, in the tp., 2,004. This village stands, similar to Wilkesbarre, on an elevated alluvial plain; they are in full view from each other.

Wyre, river of Eng., in Lancashire, which rises near Wyredale, 6 ms. SE. of Lancaster, and, passing by Carstang, enters the Irish sea below Poulton.

Wysox, small creek of Bradford co., Pa., fall into the Susquehannah 5 ms. below Towanda.——Town on Wysox creek, Bradford co., 25 ms. W. from Montrose.

Wythe, co. Va., bounded by Grayson SE. and S., Washington SW., Tazewell NW., and Giles and Montgomery NE. Length 46, mean width 25 ms.; area 1,150 sq. ms. It occupies the dividing country between the head waters of Tenessee and Great Kanawha. Chief town, Evansham. Pop. in 1820, 9,692; and in 1840, 9,375.

Wythe Court House, or *Evansham*, village and seat of justice, Wythe co., Va., 58 ms. NE. of Abingdon, 31 SW. of Inglisville, and 351 from Washington. Lat. 36 50 N., lon. 4 10 W.

X.

Xabea, seaport of Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 0 25, lat. 38 40 N.

Xacca, or *Sacca*, seaport of Sicily, with an old castle. It is seated on the S. coast of the island, at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles SE. of Mazara and 41 SSW. of Palermo. Longitude 13 2 E., latitude 37 41 N.

Xagua, seaport on the S. coast of the island of Cuba, one of the finest in America, 84 miles SE. of Havana. Lon. 80 45 W., lat. 22 10 N.

Xalapa, town of New Spain, in the province of Tlascala, with a bishop's see. Lon. 98 20 W., lat. 19 32 N.

Xalisco, pronounced by the Spaniards *Halisco*, and written, according to the orthography of the Spanish language, indifferently, Xalisco, or Jalisco. That part of New Spain called New Gallicia was designated by the Aztecas Xalisco, and was for civil purposes, under the viceroyalty, subdivided into the intendancies of Guadalaxara and Zacatecas. Guadalaxara has again received the ancient name, and is now the State of Xalisco. It is bounded W. by the Pacific ocean, NW. by the State of Sonora y Cinaloa, N. by Durango, NE. by Zacatexas, E. by Guanaxuato, and SE. and S. by Mechoacan. Length 300, mean breadth 240 ms., area 72,000 sq. ms.—See *Jalisco.*

Xalisco, town of Mexico, in Guadalaxara proper, seated on the Pacific ocean, 400 miles W. of Mexico. Lon. 110 5 W., lat. 22 30 N.

Xativa, town of Spain, in Valencia. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which runs the Zucar, 32 ms. SW. of Valencia and 50 NW. of Alicant. Lon 0 14 W., lat. 59 4 N.

Xavier, or *Sabi*, the capital of the kingdom of Widah, on the Slave coast of Guinea.

Xavier, town of Spain, in Navarre, 35 ms. SE. of Pampeluna.

Xavier, St., town of Paraguay, in the province of La Plate, 200 ms. W. of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 50 6 W., lat. 24 0 S.

Xenia, village and seat of justice, Greene co., Ohio, 30 ms. S. from Urbanna and 50 NE. from Cincinnati. Besides the county buildings, it contains an academy. Lat. 39 39 N., lon. W. C. 6 53 W. This is amongst the most neat and pleasant county towns of Ohio. In 1840, the township contained a population of 4,913. It stands 16 ms. a little S. of E. from Dayton, 18 ms. a little W. of S. from Springfield, and 61 ms. a little S. of W. of Columbus. N. lat. 39 38, lon. 6 50 W. of Washington city.

Xeres-de-Badajoz, town of Spain, in Estramadura, and in the territory of Trala-Guadiana, seated on the rivulet of Ardilla, 27 miles SE. of Badajoz. Lon. 6 32 W., lat. 38 9 N.

Xeres de-Guadiana, town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadiana, 18 miles N. of Ayamonte. Lon. 7 15 W., lat. 37 30 N.

Xeres-de-la-Frontera, town of Spain, in Andalusia, famous for excellent wine; and hence is derived the name of that we call Sherry. It seated on the Guadalete, 5 ms. N. of Port St. Mary and 110 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 5 50 W., lat. 36 42 N.——Town of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalaxara. Longitude 104 25 W., latitude 22 35 N.

Xicoco, an island of Japan, between Niphon and Saikoka

Ximo, island of Japan, the second in size and eminence, to the SW. of Niphon, from which it is divided by a narrow channel. It is 300 miles in circumference.

Xingu.—See *Paranatinga.*

Xixona, town of Spain, in Valencia, and in the territory of Segura, with a strong castle. It is seated among mountains, in a country that produces excellent wine, 15 miles SW. of Alicant. Lon. 0 10 W., lat. 38 6 N.

Xucar, river of Spain, which rises in New Castile, in the Sierra de-Cuenza. It passes by Cuenza, and, entering the province of Valencia, runs into the gulf of Valencia at the town of Cullera.

Xudnogrod, town of Turkish Croatia, 17 miles N. of Sebenica and 37 E. of Kzara. Lon. 16 51 E, lat. 40 34 N.

Y.

Y, arm of Zuider Zee, which enters that sea 5 miles E. of Amsterdam. It forms the boundary between North and South Holland, and is pronounced *Ey.*

Yadkin River.—See *Pedee.*

Yaik.—See *Ural.*

Yaik Cossacks.—See *Cossacks.*

Yaitsk.—See *Uralsk.*

Yakutsk, one of the four provinces of the Russian government of Irkutsk, in the eastern part of Siberia.——Town of Siberia, capital of a Russian province of the same name, seated on the river Lena. Lon. 129 53 E., lat. 62 1 N.

Yale, capital of a province of the same name, in the island of Ceylon.

Yambo, seaport of Arabia, with a castle, on the coast of the Red sea, 60 miles SW. of Medina. Lon. 40 10 E., lat. 23 40 N.

Yamburg, town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg. Lon. 28 16 E., lat. 59 15 N.

Yancey's Mills, post office, Albemarle co, Va., by post road 138 ms. NW. from Richmond.

Yanceyville, Louisa county, Virginia, 14 miles S. of Louisa C. H., 14 N. of Caroline C. H., and 60 NW. from Richmond.——Village, Caswell co., North Carolina, 263 ms. from W. C., and 87 from Raleigh.

Yang-tcheou, populous city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is 45 miles NE. of Nanking.

Yang-tse kiang, great river of China, which rises in the province of Yunman, and, having crossed Hou-quang and Kiang-nan, enters the Eastern ocean opposite the Isle of Tsong-ming, which is formed by the sand accumulated at its mouth.

Yare, river in Norfolk.

Yarkan.—See *Ireken*.

Yarmouth, borough of England, in Norfolk, at the mouth of the Yare, and has long been known as one of the principal seaports of England. Off the mouth of the harbor is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden; there are many sand banks off the coast, at a distance from the Yarmouth roads, so noted for frequent shipwrecks. Yarmouth is 27 ms. E. of Norwich and 112 NE. of London. Longitude 1 55 E., latitude 52 45 N.——Borough of England, in Hampshire, on the W. coast of the Isle of Wight, seated on a creek, 8 ms. W. of Newport and 123 SW. of London. Lon. 1 28 W., lat. 50 40 N.——Town, Barnstable co., Massachusetts, 5 ms. E. by N. of Barnstable and 76 SE. of Boston. Population in 1810, 1,727; and in 1820, 2,332.

Yaroslaf, government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow.——Town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the right bank of the Volga. Lon. 38 59 E., lat. 57 36 N.

Yarriba.—See *Africa*, p. 25.

Yarum, town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. It is seated on the Teves, over which is a stone bridge, 40 ms. NNW. of York and 231 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 2 W., lat. 54 31 N.

Yaruki, village in South America, in Peru. Here Ulloa and the French mathematicians measured an arc of the meridian.

Yates, county of New York, bounded S. by Steuben, N. by Ontario, E. by Seneca lake, and W. by Ontario and Canandaigua lake; length 21 miles, width 12, area 210 square miles. Surface generally hilly, soil fertile and well wooded. The discharge of Crooked lake is in the SE. part of this county. Chief town, Penn Yan. Central lat. 42 45 N., lon. W. C. 0 10 W. Pop. in 1840, 20,444.

Yates, post office, Genesee co., New York.

Yavari.—See *Araza*.

Yazoo, river of Mississippi, rises on the southern border of Tennessee, and, flowing SSW. by comparative courses 200 ms., falls into Mississippi river at lat. 32 24 N. This river has interlocking sources with those of Tombigbee, some small creeks of Tennessee, and Big Black. Its valley lies between the Big Black, Tombigbee, and Mississippi, and in lat. between 32 24 and 34 50.

Yazoo, county, Mississippi, on the Yazoo river.

Yazoo C. H., post office, Yazoo county, Mississippi.

Yell, one of the Shetland islands, to the N. of that called Mainland. It is 12 miles long and 8 broad, and has several good harbors.

Yellow Creek Furnace, town, Montgomery co., Tennessee, by post road 118 ms. NW. from Murfreesborough.

Yellow River, or *Hoang-Ho*, large river of Asia, which, after a course of nearly 600 leagues across Tartary and China, enters the Eastern sea to the N. of the mouth of Yan-tse-kiang. It is very broad and rapid, and so shallow that it is scarcely navigable. It is called the Yellow river because the clay and sand which it washes down, especially in time of rain, makes its water appear of a yellow color. This is amongst the greatest rivers in Asia. Rising on the high table land of Mongolia, interlocking sources with those of the Blue river and May-kiang. Fed by numerous confluents, and, by a very winding course, eastward of at least 2,000 ms. along about the mean latitude of 35° N.

Yellow Sea, Gulf of China, between the provinces of Pe-tcheli and Chang-tong on the W., and the peninsula of Corea on the E.

Yellow Springs, watering place, Pikeland tp., Chester co., Pa., 30 ms. NW. from Philadelphia.——Village, Huntingdon co., Pa., 56 ms. W. from Harrisburg.——Village near the northern boundary of Green co., O., 12 ms. NNE. from Xenia, and by post road 65 ms. SW. by W. from Columbus. Besides those here named, there are same name post offices in Claiborne co., Tenn., with the Johnson co., Ia., and Hampshire co., Va.

Yellow Stone river, river of the Western Territory of the United States, the great SE. branch the Missouri.—See *Missouri river*.

Yellow Water, river which rises in Alabama, runs nearly S. into Florida, falls into Pensacola bay, after a course of about 70 ms. It is a fine, clear, and beautiful stream, rising in pine woods.

Yenisei, or *Jenisa*, river of Siberia, which running from S. to N. enters the Frozen ocean to the E. of the Bay of Oby. The Yenisei is a river of the first class, rising on the vast plateau of Asia. It is composed of three great branches, the Yenisei proper, Upper Tongouska, and Lower Tongouska. The former by the name of Sziszkit, rises about lat. 50° N., pierces the Altaian, and, flowing northwardly, joins the Upper Tongouska at lat. 57° N. The Upper Tongouska is in reality the main stream; its higher source, the Selenga, rises in the country of the Kalkas Mongols, N. lat. 49°. Composed of numerous branches, and taking the name of Selenga, this elevated river falls into the Aral sea, from which it is again precipitated in the Angara. Augmented by innumerable smaller streams, and changing its name to Tongouska, this main arm of the Yenisei reaches above N. lat. 60°, where it abruptly turns SW. 300 ms., and receives from the S., near Kemska, the Yenisei proper. The

now immense volume rolls northwardly to above lat. 60°, where it receives from the SE. Lower Tongouska, and inclining to NNW., the Yenisei, at lat 66°, is finally augmented by its last great tributary, the Ingouska. Crossing the Arctic circle, and advancing into the regions of perpetual frost, this great river reaches lat. 72° N., after a comparative course, from the sources of the Selenga of 2,100 ms. Without estimating the solitary prolongation below the Ingouska, the basin of the Yenisei is 1,400 ms. long, with a mean width of 600 ms., area 840,000 sq. ms. This basin is again remarkable for its great difference of level. It is probable that the country of the Kalkas Mongols is at least 5,000 feet above the level of the ocean.—See *Angara, Tartary, Mongolia, Siberia, &c.*

Yeniseisk, or *Jeniskoi*, large and populous town of Siberia, in the province of Tomsk, seated on the river Yenisei. Lon. 92° 35 E., lat. 57 46 N.

Yen-ping, city of China, in the province of Fo-kien, 275 ms. S. of Nan-king.

Yen-tcheou, city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, 275 ms. SE. of Peking.

Yen-tching, city of China, in the province of Chang-tong, and jurisdiction of Tsi-nan-fou, where a kind of glass is made, so delicate and brittle that it cracks when exposed to the smallest injuries of the air.

Yeovil, or *Ivel*, town of Eng., in Somersetshire. Here is a manufacture of cloth, but the principal one is of gloves. It is seated on the Ivel, 20 ms. S. of Wells, and 123 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2 37 W., lat. 50 55 N.

Yezd, town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, on the road from Kerman to Ispahan. It has a silk manufacture; and here are made the finest carpets in the world. It is 200 ms. ESE. of Ispahan. Lon. 56 50 E., lat. 32° N.

Yonguesville, Fairfield district, S. C., 42 ms. N. from Columbus.

Yonkers, village, Westchester co., N. Y., 11 ms. N. of the city of N. Y., and 253 from W. C. Pop, in 1810, 1,365; in 1820, 1,586.

Yonne, dep. of Fr., containing part of the late province of Burgundy. It is so called from a river that rises in the dep. of Nievre, and passing by Chateau, Chinon, Clamenci, Auxerre, Joigny, and Sens, falls into the Seine. Auxerre is the capital

Yoriman, province of Guiana, about 150 ms. in length, on the river Amazon.

York, city of Eng., the capital of Yorkshire. It is the Eboracum of the Romans, and many of their coffins, urns, coins, &c., have been found here. It has always been considered as the capital of the north, and, in point of rank, as the second city in the kingdom. York is 70 ms. S. by E. of Durham, and 198 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1 1 W., lat. 53 59 N.

York, co. of Eng., double in size to any of the others, bounded on the N. by Durham and Westmoreland, on the E. by the German ocean, on the W. by Westmoreland and Lancashire, and on the S. by the cos. of Chester, Derby, Nottingham and Lincoln. Its most remarkable natural inland boundaries are, the river Tees to the N., the ridge of hills called the English Appennines to the W., and the arm of the sea named the Humber to the SW. This county is 100 ms. in length, and above 80 in breadth. From its great extent it has been distributed into three main divisions, called Ridings. The seacoast, except the southern part of it, is in general naked and dreary, consisting of wide extended moors and barren hills. This co. is extremely well watered, and its rivers are disposed in a singularly beautiful manner. They rise, in general, in the mountainous skirts of the co., from the NE. around to the SW.; and, uniting as they proceed towards its centre, like the veins of a spreading leaf, at length terminate in one main trunk, which issues in the Humber. The principal branches are the Ouse, Don, Derwent, Calder, Aire, Warf, Nidd, Ure, and Hull, all which terminate in the Humber, which falls into the German ocean between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Pop. in 1801, 858,892; in 1811, 973,113; and in 1821, 1,175,241.

York, city of U. C., is in about 43 35 N. lat., and is the present seat of the government of U. C. It is most beautifully situated within an excellent harbor of the same name, made by a long peninsula, which confines a basin of water sufficiently large to contain a considerable fleet. Pop. about 3,000.

York, SW. co., of Me., bounded by the Atlantic ocean SE., Piscataqua river, or New Hampshire, SW., New Hampshire W., Oxford co., Me., N., and Cumberland NE. Length 50, mean width 20 ms., area 1,000 sq. ms. Its principal river, Saco. Chief town, York. Pop. in 1820, 46,283. Central lat. 43 25 N., lon. W. C. 6 15 E.

York, town and seat of justice, York, co., Me., on York river, near the ocean, 10 ms. NE. of Portsmouth, 16 S. of Wells, and 22 of Kennebunk, in lat. 43 12 N., and lon. 70 49 W. Pop. in 1810, 2,776; in 1820, 3,224.——Town, on the W. side of Genesee river, Livingston co., N. Y., 25 ms. SSW. from Rochester, and 40 W. from Canandaigua.

York, co., Pa., bounded by Md. S., Adams co., Pa., W., Cumberland co. NW., and Susquehannah river NE. Length 31, mean width 29 ms., area 900 sq. ms. It is principally drained by Conewago and Codorus creeks. Surface generally hilly. Soil varied. Staples, grain, flour, whiskey, fruit, live stock, &c. Chief town, York. Pop. in 1820, 38,759. For central lat. and lon., see next article.

York, village, borough, and seat of justice, York co., Pa., on both sides of Codorus creek, 21 ms. SW. by W. from Lancaster, and 11 ms. nearly W. from Columbia, on the Susquehannah. It is laid out on a plain, with streets at right angles to each other, and contains the co. buildings, jail, academy, and alms-house. Pop. in 1820, 3,545. Lat. 39 57 N., lon. W. C. 0 17 E.——Township, York co., Pa., SE. from the borough of York. Pop. in 1820, 2,107.

York river, river of Va., formed by the Pamunky and Mattapony, 30 ms. above Yorktown, below which place it enters Chesapeake bay.

York, co., Va., bounded by York river N. and NE., Elizabeth city and Warwick cos. S., and James city co. SW. and NW. Length 40, mean width 5 ms., area 200 sq. ms. Chief town, York.

Pop. in 1820, 14,384. Central lat. 13 67 N., lon. W. C. 0 20 E.

York, district of S. C.; bounded by Lincoln and Rutherford cos., N. C. N., Catawba river, or Lancaster district E., Chester S., and Broad river, or Union and Spartanburg districts SW. Length 35 breadth 22 ms.; area 770 sq. ms. Chief town, Yorkville. Pop. in 1820, 14,936. For central lat. and lon. see *Yorkville, or York C. H.*

York, C. H., York district S. S.—See *Yorkville.*

York Haven, post office York co., Pa., on the Susquehannah river, at the foot of the Conewaga falls, 15 ms. below Harrisburg, and 12 ms. N. from York.

York Springs, on Bermudian creek, village Adams co., Pa., 22d ms. W. from York, and 22 SW. from Harrisburg.

Yorktown, village, Westchester co., N. Y.

Yorktown, village and seat of justice, and port of entry York co., Va., on the S. side of York river 12 ms. E. of Williamsburg, 65 E. by S. of Richmond, and 29 NW. of Norfolk, in lat. 37 22 N., and lon. 76 52 W. Pop. 700.

Yorkville, village and seat of justice, York district S. C., about 80 ms. N. from Columbia. Lat. 34 58 N., lon. W. C. 4 14 W.

Yo-tcheou, commercial city of China, in the province of Hou-quang, which may be reckoned one of the wealthiest cities of China. Its district contains one city of the second, and seven of the third class, it is seated on the Yang-tse kiang, 275 ms. SW. of Nan-king.

Youghall, town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster. It has a manufacture of earthenware, and is seated on the side of a hill, at the mouth of the river Blackwater, 28 ms. E. by N. of Cork. Lon. 47 5 W., 51 59 N.

Youghiogany, river of Pa., and Md., rises in the extreme southwestern angle of Md., between the sources of the Potomac and Cheat rivers. Pursuing a northern course over Md., into Pa., and augmented by Castleman's river, its northern branch the Youghiogany, turns to NW., and breaking through Chesnut Ridge and Laurel Hill, joins the Monongahela at M'Keesport, 18 ms. above Pittsburg. This is a fine mountain stream, which in all seasons, except in periods of long draught, contains more than sufficient water for a supply of the most capacious canal; general comparative course, about 100 ms., 30 in Md., and 70 in Pa. The Youghiogany heads with the Cheat branch of Monongahela, with the N. branch of the Potomac, and by Castleman's river with Juniata and Kiskiminitas. Should the Chesapeake and Ohio canal be seriously undertaken, the channel of the Youghiogany, from relative position, presents the most direct route to unite the waters of the Potomac with those of Monongahela.

Yough Glades, post office, Alleghany co. Md.

Young's Tavern, and post office, Frederick co., Md.

Youngstown, village on Niagara river, Niagara co., N. Y., 5 ms. N. from Lewiston, and 20 ms. NW, by W. from Lockport.——Village, Westmoreland co., Pa., at the western foot of Chesnut Ridge, 11 ms. E. from Greensburg, and 158 W. from Harrisburg.——Village in Trumbull co., O., on a branch of Big Beaver river, 8 ms. NE. of Canfield, and about 90 N. by W. of Pittsburg.

Youngsville, village, Warren co., Pa., by post road 328 ms. NW. from Harrisburg.

Ypres, large city of the kingdom of Belgium, in Flanders. It has a considerable manufacture of cloth and serges; and every year in lent there is a well-frequented fair. It is seated on the Yperlee, 12 ms. W. of Courtray, 15 NW. of Lisle, and 190 N. of Paris. Longitude 2 48 E., lat. 50 51 North.

Yssendyck, small but strong town of the kingdom of Belgium, in Flanders, and in the isle of Cadsand, seated on a branch of the river Schelt, called Blie, 8 ms. E. of Sluys, and 18 NW. of Ghent. Lon. 3 38 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Yssel.—See *Issel.*

Ysselburg, town of the kingdom of Holland, in Guelderland, 12 miles East of Cleves, and 22 NE. of Gueldres. Lon. 6 15 E., lat. 51 42 N.

Ysselmonde, island of the kingdom of Holland, in the province of Holland, between the Merwe and a branch of the Maese.

Ysselstein, town of the kingdom of Holland, in the province of Holland, on the river Yssel, 5 ms. SW. of Utrecht. Lon. 5 5 E., lat. 52 7 N.

Yssengeaux, town of Fr., in the dep. of Upper Loire, and late the province of Languedoc, 10 ms. NE. of Puy.

Ystadt, or *Yssdadt*, seaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, 26 ms. SE. of Lund. Lon. 13 44 E., lat. 55 22 N.

Ythan.—See *Eithan.*

Yucatan—See *Jucatan.*

Yucatan, peninsula and State of Mexico, designated the intendancy of Meridia, under the viceroyalty. Yucatan is bounded by the Gulf of Mexico NW. and N., by the Caribbean sea E., by Central America S., and by Chiapa and Tobasco SW.—See art. America, p. 55, 2nd col.

Yuen-yano, city of China, in the province of Hou-quang. Its district contains one city of the second and six of the third class. It is 300 ms. W. of Nanking.

Yverdun, town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is seated in a flat situation at the S. end of the lake of Yverdun or Neufchatel, on the rivers Orbe and Thicle, 30 ms. SW. of Berne. Lon. 6 50 E., lat. 46 50 N.

Yverdun, Lake.—See *Neufchatel.*

Yvetot, town of France, in the dep. of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy, 5 ms. NE. of Caudebec.

Yu-hing-fou, city of China, in the province of Hohan. Its district contains two cities of the 2d and 12 of the 3d class. It is 176 ms. NW. of Nanking.

Yuma, one of the Bahama islands, in the W. Indies, to the N. of Cuba, 55 ms. in length and 17 in breadth, *Yumeto*, one of the Bahama islands, the West Indies, to the N. of the isle of Yuma, lying under the tropic of Cancer. It is 37 ms. in length.

Yun, largest canal in China, called also *The Imperial Canal.* This celebrated canal, which extends from Canton to Peking, forms a communication between the N. and S. provinces.

Yung-ping, city of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli, 87 ms. E. of Peking.

Yun-nan, one of the most fertile and opulent provinces of China, bounded on the N. by Setchuen and Thibet, on the E. by Quang-si and Keei-tcheou, on the S. by the kingdoms of Laos and Tonquin, and on the W. by those of Burmah and Pegu.

Yun-nan, capital of the province of Yun-nan, in China, once remarkable for its extent and the beauty of its public buildings, all which have been destroyed by the Tartars, in their different invasions. It is 430 ms. NW. of Canton.

Yurba.—See *Araza.*

Yureup, town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramantia. Lon. 34 30 E., lat. 39 40 N.

Yutasy.—See *Araza.*

Yvoy, town of Fr., seated on the Cher. Lon. 5 4 E., lat. 49 32 N.

Z.

Zabern, town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 15 ms. W. of Philipsburg. Lon. 8 10 E., lat. 49 11 N.

Zabola, town of Transylvania, on the confines of Moldavia, 5 ms. SW. of Neumark.

Zaburn, town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, and late province of Alsace, 15 ms. N. of Strasburg. Lon. 7 50 E., lat. 48 50 N.

Zacapa, a large and flourishing town of Central America, in the dep. of Chinquimula, famous for the number of its fine mules, contains about 5,000 inhabitants, the major part Indians, situated on a sandy elevated bluff, whose base is washed by the majestic river Motagua, ten leagues from Gualan, on the high road, and 42 ms. nearly due N. from Guatemala, the capital. N. lat. 15 20, Lon. W. C. 14° W.

Zacatecas, formerly an intendancy, now a State of Mexico, is bounded NW. by Durango, NE. by New Leon, E. by San Louis Potosi, S. by Guanaxuato, and SW. and W. by Xalisco; length 200 ms., mean breadth 87, area 17,400 sq. ms. It is a mountainous and arid table land, the central parts rising to 6,500 feet above the oceanic level. The geographical features bear a strong resemblance to those of central Asia—sandy plains are broken by lakes without outlets, and abounding with common salt, soda, and epsom salt. "The central table land of Asia," says Humboldt, "is not more rich in soda than is Mexico."

Zacatecas is, next to Guanaxuato, the principal mining district of the Mexican republic. The principal mines are near the capital of the same name, and at Fresnillo and Sombrerete; but, besides these three places, the State contains the metalliferous seams of Sierra de Pinos, Chalchiguitec, San Miguel del Mezquitas, and Mazapil. In the mine of Sombrerete, the richest mass was found ever yet discovered in America or in the earth. The pop. of this region, 230,000, 13 to the sq. m., depends much on mining.

Zacatecas, City of, capital of the State of the same name, with a pop. of 33,000, stands on the table land of Mexico, at an elevation of 6,561 feet, by the road 390 ms. NNW. from Mexico Lat. 23 5 N., lon. W. C. 24 35 W.

Zachan, or *Sochan*, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 15 16 E., lat. 52 18 N.

Zafra, town of Spain, in Estramadura, with a castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadaxiers, 20 ms. SW. of Medina. Lon. 6 12 W., lat. 38 19 N.

Zagutalla, town of Mexico, 260 ms. SW. of that city, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 104 35 W., lat. 17 50 N.

Zagara, famous mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Livadia, on the Gulf of Corinth, near Mount Parnassus, and almost always covered with snow. It is the ancient Helicon, from which issued the fountain Hippocrene.

Zagrad, strong town of Sclavonia, capital of a co. of the same name, on the Save, 25 ms. NE. of Carlstadt, and 137 SW. of Buda. Lon. 51 41 E., lat. 46 20 N.

Zahara, strong town of Spain in Andalusia, seated on a craggy rock, and defended by a citadel. It is 47 ms. SE. of Seville. Lon. 4 55 W., lat. 36 52 N.

Zahara, or *The Desert*, vast countries of Africa.—See *Africa*, pp. 18, &c., 26, and 28.

Zahna, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Lon. 12 40 E., lat. 51 53 N.

Zaire, large river of Africa, which rises in the kingdom of Morocco, divides the kingdoms of Loango and Congo, and falls into the Atlantic ocean below Sogno.—See *Africa*, page 26.

Zambezi, river.—See *Africa*, p. 28.

Zamora, strong town of Spain, in Leon. In its environs fine turkois stones are found. It is seated on a hill, on the river Douero, over which is a bridge of 17 arches, 135 ms. N. of Salamanca, and 150 NW. of Madrid. Lon. 5 18 W., lat. 41 41 N.——Town of Peru, in the audience of Quito. In its neighborhood are rich mines of gold, and it is seated near the Andes, 230 ms. S. of Quito. Lon. 75 55 W., lat. 5 6 S.——Town of Mexico, in Guadalaxara, 30 ms. SE. of Guadalaxara. Lon. 104 30 W., lat. 20 30 N.——Town of Algiers, in the province of Constantine, 250 ms. W. of Hamamet. Lon. 6 25 E., lat. 36 20 N.

Zamoski, strong town of Poland, in Red Russia, now the Austrian kingdom of Lodomeria. It has a citadel, and is 37 ms. NW. of Lemburg. Lon. 23 26 E., lat. 50 52 N.

Zampango, town of Mexico proper, 26 ms. N. of Acapulco.

Zane, tp., Logan co., Ohio. Pop. in 1820, 545.

Zanesfield, village, Logan co., Ohio.

Zanesville, village and seat of justice for Muskingum county, Ohio, containing a court-house and public offices. Zanesville stands on the E. bank of Muskingum river, immediately adjoining the falls, which are passed by a canal and locks, and on the dam of which are erected numerous mills, among which are several flouring mills, saw mills, &c. Across the river, adjoining the town, are built two bridges, within a half mile of each other, the lower connecting this town with Putnam, 80 miles W. from Wheeling, in Virginia. Latitude 40 0 N., longitude 5 2 W. By the census of 1840, the population of Zanesville is set down at 4,766, but which was certainly too low, as, from the houses and compactness of the place, there could not then have been less than 6,000, and

with Putnam on the W. side of the falls, and W. and S. Zanesville, there are now no doubt between 6,000 and 7,000 inhabitants.

Zanfara, kingdom of Negroland, to the W. of the kingdom of Zegzeg. The inhabitants are tall in stature, of a very black complexion, with broad faces and savage dispositions. It is very little known to Europeans.

Zanguebar, country on the E. coast of Africa, between 3° N. and 18 S. lat. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have settlements. The principal territories are Mombaza, Lamo, Melinda, Quiola, Mosambique, and Sofala. The productions are much the same as in other parts of Africa, between the tropics.—See *Africa*, page 28.

Zante, island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morea, 17 miles southeast of the island of Cephalonia. It is 24 miles long and 12 broad, and very fertile. There are about 50 villages, but no other large town than Zante, which is seated on the E. side of the island, and has a good harbor. It contains near 20,000 inhabitants. All the houses are low, on account of the frequent earthquakes. The English and Dutch have each a factory and consul here. Longitude 21 3 E., latitude 37 53 N.

Zanzibar, island of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, between the islands of Pemba and Monsia, with the title of a kingdom, tributary to Portugal. It abounds in sugar canes and citrons. The inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 38 25 E., lat. 6 0 S.—See *Africa*, page 28.

Zara, strong city of Dalmatia, (it is the ancient Jadesa,) now capital of a county of the same name, with a citadel and a harbor, on a small peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 80 ms. SW. of Jaicza and 150 SE. of Venice. Lon. 16 6 E., lat. 44 30 N.

Zarnate, town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, agreeably seated on an eminence, 20 miles W. of Misitra.

Zarnaw, town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 63 ms. N. of Cracow. Lon. 19 56 E., lat. 65 13 N.

Zaslaw, town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the Horin, 15 miles SE. of Ostrog. Lon. 27 11 E., lat. 50 20 N.

Zatmar, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a small lake formed by the river Samos, 50 miles E. by S. of Tockay and 130 E. of Buda. Lon. 22 34 E., lat. 47 50 N.

Zator, town of Poland, capital of a starosty of the same name, in the palatinate of Cracow. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Vistula, 20 miles SW. of Cracow and 50 SE. of Ratisbon. Lon. 19 42 E., lat. 49 54 N.

Zaweh, town of Persia, situated 20 miles from the Caspian sea.

Zawila.—See *Zueela*.

Zbaraz, town of Poland, in Podolia, 70 miles N. by W. of Kaminieck.

Zborow, town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg, 25 miles W. of Zbaraz and 52 E. by S. of Lemburg. Lon. 25 46 E., lat. 49 46 N.

Zealand, island of Denmark, almost of a round form, 700 miles in circumference, and the largest, except Iceland, of the isles belonging to the king of Denmark. It lies at the entrance of the Baltic, having the Cattegat sea on the N., the Sound on the E., the Baltic on the S., and the Great Belt on the W. It is exceedingly fertile, producing grain of all sorts, and in great plenty, and abounding with excellent pasture. Copenhagen is not only the capital of this island, but of the whole kingdom.

Zealand, one of the provinces of the kingdom of Holland, bounded on the N. by the isles of Holland, on the E. by Dutch Brabant, on the S. by Dutch Flanders, and on the W. and NW. by the German ocean. It is composed of several islands, the principal of which are Walcheren, Schowen, North and South Beveland, Tolen, Duyveland, and Wolfersdyke. The inhabitants are at a great expense to defend themselves from the encroachments of the sea, and in keeping up their dikes. The river Scheldt forms most of these islands; and the soil of them is fruitful, but the air is unhealthy, especially for strangers. The inhabitants are excellent seamen. The principal towns are Middleburg and Flushing.

Zealand, New, island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Tasman in 1642. Lon. 181° to 194° W., lat. 34° to 68° S.—See art. *Australia*.

Zebid, city of Arabia. Lon. 43 16 E., lat. 14 13 N.

Zebu, or *Cubu*, one of the Philippines, 140 ms. long and 30 broad.

Zedic, town of the kingdom of Barbary.

Zegedin, or *Seged*, town of Hungary, 68 miles N. of Belgrade. Lon. 21 5 E., lat. 46 8 N.

Zeighenheim, town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, 30 ms. S. of Cassel. Lon. 9 19 E., lat. 50 52 N.

Zeil, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 70 ms. S. of Ulm.

Zeitgu, town of Turkey in Europe, in Janna. It is a small place, and seated on a hill, by the gulf of the same name, near the river Salayda, 50 ms. SE. of Larissa.

Zeitun, or *Zeitoun*, is the ancient gulf of Lamacus. This sheet of water extends between the NW. part of Negroponte and the continent of Greece. It has two outlets: one, the celebrated Euripus, now Negroponte; and the other, the ancient Artemisium, into the Archipelago.

Zeitun, village of Greece, on the Gulf of Zeitun, near the mouth of the Sperchius, and north from the straits of Thermopylæ.

Zeitz, town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Naumburg, with a well-frequented college. It is seated on the Ester, 25 ms. SW. of Leipsic, and 45 E. of Erfurt. Lon. 12 8 E., lat. 50 59 N.

Zell, town of Germany, in the kingdom of Hanover, capital of a duchy of the same name, seated on the Aller, 31 ms. NW. of Brunswick, and 47 S. by W. of Lunenburg. Lon. 10 12 E., lat. 52 49 N.——Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. Lon. 8 8 E., lat. 48 12 N.

Zellany.—See *Jeso*.

Zellerfeld, town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the Hartz forest, 6 ms. SSW. of Goslar.

Zembla, Nova, large island in the Northern ocean, to the N. of Russia, from which it is separated by the strait of Waigate. It is a desert,

frozen, and uninhabited country, visited in summer by fishermen and hunters.

Zemlin, or *Zemplin*, town of Upper Hungary, capital of a co. of the same name. It is seated on the Bodrog, 25 ms. SE. of Cassovia, and 27 NE. of Tockay. Lon. 21 35 E., lat. 48 36 N.

Zenguia, town of Turkey in Asia. Lon. 37 50 E., lat. 36 25 N.

Zenith, from Arab., *sempt*, or *semtarras*, vertical. The zenith is the point in the heavens directly over our heads, and is the line of the nadir produced upwards; it is also the pole of the horizon.

Zenta, town of Hungary, where the Turks, under Mustapha II, were defeated by Prince Eugene. Lon. 21 30 E., lat. 46 5 N.

Zerbi.—See *Gerbes.*

Zerbst, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a district of that name, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle, where the princes commonly reside. The inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Calvinists, and are famous for brewing good beer. It is 27 ms. NW. of Wittemberg. Longitude 12 13 E., lat. 52° North.

Zeriga, town of Persia, in Irac-Arabia, seated in a narrow plain, between mountains. It has produced several very famous Arabian authors.

Zia, island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the SW. of Negroponte. It is 15 ms. long and 8 broad, and well cultivated. It is the ancient Ceos.

Zibit, territory in Arabia Felix, extending from the principality of Mecca to that of Mocha, being bounded on the E. by the principality of Tehama, and on the W. by the Red sea. The Turks were formerly masters of this country, but it now belongs to an Arabian prince.——Trading town of Arabia Felix, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the Zibit, 150 ms. NW. of Aden.

Ziget, town of Hungary. It has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and imperialists. Lon. 17 42 E., lat. 46 21 N.

Ziriczee, town of the kingdom of Holland, in Zealand, and the principal of the isle of Schowen, 12 ms. NE. of Middleburg, and 18 SW. of Briel. Lon. 4 10 E., lat. 51 36 N.

Zittaw, town of Germany, in Lusatia, subject to the king of Saxony. It is seated on the Neisle, 17 ms. SW. of Gorlitz, and 25 SE. of Dresden. Lon. 15 5 E., lat. 50 59 N.

Zitza, village of European Turkey, in Albania, 14 ms. NW. of Ionia. According to Hobhouse, the natural scenery and the condition of its people are complete and melancholy contrasts. The scenery is truly grand and delightful, whilst, amid these charming landscapes, the poor peasants, under Turkish oppression, employed in the cultivation of a fertile soil and superintendence of numerous flocks, have, to raise an exorbitant tax, to sell their wine, their oil, corn, their fleeces, and even milk. Surrounded by the benefactions of nature, the wretched human being is degraded and starving.

Znaim, strong town of Austrian Germany, in Moravia. It is seated on the river Teya, 24 ms. SW. of Brinn, and 32 N. of Vienna. Lon. 16 40 E., lat. 48 38 N.

Zoara, fortified town on the coast of Barbary, with a good harbor, 60 ms. W. of Tripoli. Lon. 11 55 E., lat. 32 45 N.

Zoblitz, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. The chief subsistence of the inhabitants is working the serpent stone which is found in the neighborhood into tea and coffee cups, &c. A red species of this stone is also found here, which is considered as the finest, and therefore claimed by the sovereign as his property. It is 17 ms. S. of Freyburg.

Zodiac, Gr. root, *zoon*, an animal, because most of the signs in the zodiac are under the fanciful names and figures of animated beings. It is that zone of the heavens, of about 18° in breadth, which contains the paths of the planets, except the four small ones between Mars and Jupiter.

Zoffingen, town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with an elegant church, and a public library, containing several curious manuscripts. It is seated near a large forest, which contains the best pine trees in all Switzerland, 3 ms. from Arburg. Lon. 7 6 E., lat. 47 5 N.

Zoll Verein, or *Zoll Verbanele*, (Toll Association,) or, as frequently expressed in English, Customs Union; similar to most leagues, for it is one. This one rose from small and isolated beginnings. It is called by the more unassuming title of Commercial Union; but the effect, if not the aim, of such an association will be to realize, what was long a fondly cherished theory in Germany, the political cement of a people the same, from all known ages, in language and name, into a real nation. The Zoll Verein has already brought the sentiment of German nationality out of the regions of hope and fancy into those of positive and material interests. Representing, as it does, the popular feeling of Germany, it may become, under enlightened guidance, a bond of union at home, and of peaceable and profitable foreign intercourse. It was not hostile foreign tariffs which originated the Zoll Verein, but the former, particularly the timber and corn laws of Great Britain, which raised the latter from local and detached conventions between minor States to a great national combination. "Mr. Robinson's resolutions in 1815," says Karke, a German writer, "had, in fact, excluded our corn from the ports of Great Britain; she told us we were to buy, but not to sell. We were not willing to adopt reprisals; we vainly hoped that a sense of her own interest would lead to reciprocity. But we were disappointed, and we were compelled to take care of ourselves."

The Zoll Verein produced two effects: first, defence against the hostile legislation of other nations; and, in the second place, opened unrestricted internal communication between the States of the Union.

In a brief sketch of the history of the Customs Union, it will be found that the first steps were not taken by Prussia alone. Formed, as that monarchy has been, of different smaller States, there did not, until recently, exist, even within its own limits, a regular system of imposts. During 1816 and 1817, steps were taken to introduce a more simple and uniform system of custom-house legislation. On the 26th of May, 1818, a new tariff was published, which formed the groundwork to the Zoll Verein. Before this time, provincial dif-

ferences existed in the Prussian monarchy, both as to the mode of levy and amount. The tendency of Germany was towards union. On the 28th of July, 1824, a commercial league was formed between Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and Hohenzollern-Heckingen.

The Government of Prussia, appreciating and following its course, directed public opinion, by entering into various treaties, from 1819 to 1830, with Grand Ducal Hesse, Lippe Detmold, and other smaller States. On March 3, 1833, a treaty was concluded between Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Electoral and Ducal Hesse. On the 30th of March, same year, the kingdom of Saxony joined the Association; on the 11th of May, Anhalt and Ducal Saxony united themselves. The Zoll Verein might now be regarded as formed; and it may be remarked that Germany has been and remains in progress to acquire, as far as uniform customs are concerned, what the United States of North America obtained by the Federal Constitution half a century past.

The preceding observations were excited by and the facts obtained from John Bowring's report on the Prussian Commercial Union. That statist, with an apology, introduces the following reflections; and I will borrow his excuse for reintroducing them here:

"It will ill become me in this report," says Mr. Bowring, "to discuss, though I cannot pass over in absolute silence, the probable political consequences of the establishment of the Zoll Verein. They certainly were not lost sight of by its founders. The intimate connexion between commercial and political interests is obvious; and the advocates of the League did not fail to perceive that no political alliance would be so strong as that based upon a community of pecuniary and social interests. The jarring of differently constituted institutions, the local jealousies which still exert their influence, the clashing of personal and privileged interests with the public weal, have prevented, to a certain extent, the fusion which would otherwise have taken place; so that the political and commercial policy are not always identified. But it cannot be denied that, under a wise direction, the machinery of the Zoll Verein would become a very mighty political engine, which would be brought to bear with great power on the future concerns of Europe and the world at large."—*Vide Bowring's Report, p.* 7.

Mr. Bowring writes as a Briton, but with the tone and candor of a man of sense, who did not suffer his national feelings to cloud his judgment or distort his facts. Long, however, before Mr. Bowring wrote, or could write, on such a subject, (because years before the Zoll Verein had existence,) the writer of this article expressed his conviction that the union, politically, sooner or later, of the Teutonic nations was the most important of all the coming revolutions, which was to change the destinies of Europe; and that amongst the curious changes in human affairs were the coalescing in the southwest of the mingled Celtic and scattered German tribes, and in the northeast the similar union of the Sclavons, whilst the Teutons remained divided.

But we must for the present close with briefly noticing the new coinage of the Customs Union. It has been decided that from the 1st of January, 1841, at latest, there shall be no other legal standard than that of 14 thalers (9 dollars 74 cents, very nearly, Federal money) in the Prussian States, Saxe Royal, electorate of Hesse, grand duchy of Saxony, the duchies of Saxe Altenberg, Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, the seigniory of Schwartzburg-Rudoldstadt, the signoral States of Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen, the States of both branches of Reuss; and of 24½ florins (same in amount as 14 Prussian thalers) in the kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurtemburg, grand duchies of Baden and Hesse, duchy of Saxe Meiningen, ducal principality of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, duchy of Nassau, principality of Schwartzburg-Rudoldstadt, and Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

There may have been many important additions and changes effected in the Zoll Verein since Mr. Bowring wrote; but we have introduced the article into our Dictionary on such authority as we regarded the most authentic.

The following table shows the component States, and extent and population, respectively, of "the Customs Union," 1840:

Designation of the States.	Extent of area in sq. statute miles.	Pop. according to the census agreed upon.	
		1834.	1837.
Prussia, and the States which have come to an agreement with her -	109,297	13,692,829	14,318,250
Bavaria - -	31,017	4,251,118	4,319,687
Saxony, the kingdom -	5,691	1,595,666	1,652,114
Wurtemberg do -	8,085	1,627,129	1,667,901
Grand duchy of Baden -	5,860	1,231,657	1,264,614
Electorate of Hesse (Cassel) - -	3,822	640,674	652,761
Grand duchy of Hesse, (Darmstadt) - -	3,759	763,691	791,736
Thuringian States -	5,943	908,478	931,340
Duchy of Nassau -	1,750	372,601	383,730
Frankfort-on-the-Maine -	18	63,936	64,000
	174,242	25,154,374	26,046,333

Zolnock, town in Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Teyesse, where the Sagelia falls into it, 62 miles NE. of Colocza and 62 E. of Buda. Lon. 20 50 E., lat. 47 10 N.

Zone, Greek, *zônê*, a *band*. Geographically speaking, the surface of the earth is divided into three zones and two spherical circles. First, the torrid zone, about 47 degrees in breadth, or double the inclination of the earth's axis, and having the equator as middle circle. Secondly, the two temperate zones, between the tropic and polar circles. Usually, but very erroneously, those two portions of the spheroid beyond the temperate zones and around the poles are called the frigid zones.

Zore, village, Erie co., New York.

Zorndorf, village of Prussian Germany, in the new marche of Brandenburg, famous for a battle between the king of Prussia and the Russians, in 1758.

Zug, small canton of Switzerland, bounded on the E. by that of Zuric, on the W. by that of Lucern and the Free Provinces, and on the S. by that of Schweitz. It is rich in pasturage, and has plenty of various kinds of stone fruit.——Town of

Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name, and the only walled town of all the popular ones, stands delightfully upon the edge of a beautiful lake, in a fertile valley, abounding in corn, pasture ground, and fruit trees. Zug is 12 ms. NE. of Lucern and 42 SE. of Basil. Lon. 8 16 E., lat. 47 10 N.

Zuider-Zee, great bay of the German ocean, which extends from S. to N. in the kingdom of Holland, between Friesland, Overyssel, Guelderland, and Holland.

Zullickhau, town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on a plain near the Oder, 37 ms. SE. from Frankfort-on-the-Oder.

Zulpha, town of Persia, almost close to Ispahan, to which it is a sort of a suburb, and separated from it by the river Zanderoud. It is peopled by a colony of Armenians, who were brought into Persia by Shah Abbas.

Zulpitch, or *Zulch*, town of Prussian Germany, in the duchy of Juliers. It is seated on the Nassel; 20 miles S. of Juliers and 20 W. of Bonn. Lon. 6 40 W., lat. 50 46 N.

Zuric, canton of Switzerland, 50 miles long and 30 broad, bounded on the N. by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of Schaffhausen, on the S. by that of Schweitz, on the E. by Thurgaw and the county of Tockenburg, and on the W. by the canton of Zug and the Free Provinces. It was admitted a member of the Swiss confederacy in 1351.

Zuric, considerable city of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It stands at the N. end of Lake Zuric, and occupies both sides of the rapid and transparent Limmat, which issues from the lake, and divides the town into two unequal parts, which communicate by three bridges. Here are several manufactures, particularly muslins, cottons, linens, and handkerchiefs. Zuric is 35 miles SW. of Constance, 40 SE. of Basle, and 55 NE. of Bern. Longitude 8 30 E., latitude 47 20 N.

Zuric, lake of Switzerland, near ten leagues in length and one in breadth. In the vicinity of Zuric, the edges of the lake are skirted with a continued range of valleys, which, being intermixed among vineyards and pasture grounds, produce a most pleasing effect. The adjacent country is finely cultivated and well peopled; and the southern part of the lake appears at some little distance bounded with the high stupendous mountains of Scheitz and Glarus; the scenery altogether is picturesque, lively, and diversified. The river Limmat runs through the whole length of this lake to the city of Zurie.

Zurita, town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle, seated on the Tajo, very near Toledo. Lon. 3 17 W., lat. 39 50 N.

Zurzach, town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, seated on the Rhine.

Zutphen, strong and considerable town of Dutch Guelderland, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the Berkel and Yssel, 9 miles S. by E. of Derventer and 55 E. by S. of Amsterdam. Longitude 6 0 E., latitude 52 10 N.

Zuyst, village of the kingdom of the Netherlands, 5 ms. from Utrecht. The Moravian brethren are employed here in various kinds of manufacture, and their workmanship far excels that of any other part of Holland.

Zwickau, town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, formerly imperial, but now subject to the king of Saxony. The place where the inhabitants are buried is in Voigtland; and therefore it is commonly said that they are Misnians while alive, but Voigtlanders after they are dead. Zwichau is seated on the Muidaw, 15 miles S. of Altenburg and 20 NE. of Plawen. Lon. 12 26 E., lat. 50 45 N.

Zwingenburg, town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Darmstadt, 8 miles S. of Darmstadt and 12 N. of Worms.

Zwoll, town of Overyssel, and in the district of Zailant. It is defended by some fortifications; and the canal, which begins near this place and extends to the river Yssel, is defended by several forts. Near it is the mountain of St. Agnes, where there was formerly an Augustine convent, in which Thomas Kempis lived seventy-one years, and died in 1471. It was formerly an imperial and Hanseatic town, and is seated on an eminence, on the rivers Aa and Yssel, 5 miles S. of Hasselt and 8 SE. of Campen. Longitude 6 10 E., latitude 52 33 N.

Zygeth, strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a citadel. It is seated in a morass, made by the river Alma, 50 miles NW. of Esseck. Longitude 18 58 E., latitude 46 17 N.

Zytomierz, town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the Ciecirief, 70 miles W. of Kiof and 120 E. of Lucko. Longitude 29 22 E., latitude 50 35 North.

ADDENDA.

COINS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

GOLD COINS.

Table of the principal gold coins of the countries and States with which the United States have commercial intercourse, from Kelly's Cambist.—Vide report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, March 29, 1842.

Countries.	Coins.	Fine gold, grains.	Value in money of account in the countries where coined.	Value in U.S. dollars and cents.
Austria	Sovereign	78.3	6 2-3 florins	$3 33
	Ducat	53.1	4½ florins	2 29
Belgium	William	93.1	10 florins	3 01
Bremen	Ducats	52.3	2⅔ rix dollars	2 25
Denmark	Ducats, specie	52.3	14 marks 12 skillings	2 25
England	Guinea	118.35	1 pound 1 shilling	5 09
France	Louis	89.35	20 francs	3 85
Genoa	Genovina	357.36	96 lire	15 40
Hamburg	Ducat	52.45	6 marks banco	2 98
Holland	Ducat	53.1	5 florins 5 stivers	2 29
	Ryder	140.1	14 florins	6 04
Naples	Oncetta	58.05	3 ducats	2 50
Portugal	Half johannes	101.25	6,400 rees	4 36
Prussia	Frederick	92.1	5 rix dollars	3 97
Russia	Imperial	181.45	10 rubles, say	7 75
Sardinia	Carliano	219.4	25 lire	9 44
Sicily	Once, doubloon, 1751	58.1	30 tari	2 50
Spain	Doubloon	372.	320 reals	16 47
	Pistole, 1801	90.05	80 reals	3 88
Sweden	Ducat	51.45	94 skillings, or 1 rix dollar, 48 skillings	2 22
	Sequin	53.3	13½ lire	2 29
Venice	Sequin	53.3	22 lire	2 29
	Ducat	33.15	14 lire	1 43

Table of the principal silver coins of the countries and States with which the United States have commercial intercourse, &c.

Countries.	Coins.	Fine silver, grs.	Value in money of account in the countries where coined.	Value in dollars and cents.
Austria	Rix dollar convention	353.35	2 florins	80 [illegible]
Belgium	Ducatoon	445.25	3 florins	1 19
	Florin, 1816	148.2	20, equal to 100 cents	[illegible]
Bremen	Rix dollar, specie	397.25	1½ rix dollar cur. equal to 96 groats	1 06
	Rix dollar	–	Say 80 cents.	
Denmark	Rix dollar	398.2	7 marks 6 skillings	1 06
	Rixbank dollar	19.	8 marks, equal to 96 skillings	[illegible]
England	Crown, new	403.3	5 shillings or 60 pence	1 [illegible]
France	Five-franc piece	344.45	100 sous	[illegible]
Genoa	Scudo, 1796	457.2	7 lire 12 soldi	1 [illegible]
Hamburg	Rix dollar	397.25	3 marks	1 [illegible]
Holland	Guilder or florin	146.4	20 st. 2 f. 10 cents	[illegible]
Naples	Ducat, 1818	295.05	10 carlini or 100 grani	[illegible]
Portugal	Crusado, 1809	198.1	480 rees	[illegible]
Prussia	Rix dollar convention	369.	24 good grochen	[illegible]
Russia	Ruble, 1802	273.	100 copecks	[illegible]
Sardinia	Scudo	324.35	24 lire or 10 reali	[illegible]
Sicily	Scudo	348.1	12 tari	[illegible]
Spain	Dollar	370.45	8 reals Mex. pl. 20 reals vellon	[illegible]
Sweden	Rix dollar	388.25	48 skillings	1 [illegible]
Venice	Ducat	280.4	12 lire 8 soldi	[illegible]

Standard gold weight of the eagle, 258 grains; of which 232 are pure gold, and 26 alloy. Standard silver is 1,485 pure and 170 alloy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

12 pence being very near 22 cents U. S.

£1, or sovereign of 20*s.*, $4 44, or $4 80, fixed by law.

The present British gold coins contain 11 pure gold and 1 alloy. The sovereign, or £1 piece, contains 113.001 grains fine gold, and 123.274 standard gold. The pound troy of standard gold is coined into 46 89-129th sovereigns, or into £46 14*s.* 6*d.*—£3 17*s.* 10*d.* per ounce.

FRANCE.

Accounts are kept in France in francs of 10 decimes, or 100 centimes. The modern gold coins are pieces of 10 francs or 20 francs. The silver coins are pieces of 5 francs, 2, 1, half, and quarter franc. The smaller coins we do not notice. The gold as well as silver coins of France contain 1-10th alloy.

1 franc, say 18¾ cents.

BELGIUM.

In this kingdom the same money and weights are used as in France.

SPAIN.

1 real vellon 5 cents.
20 do. do. 1 dollar.
8 reals plate 1 dollar.

PORTUGAL.

1 milrei, say 110 cents. Custom-house 124 cents.

NETHERLANDS.

100 centimes 1 florin, say 40 cents.

DENMARK.

1 rixbank dollar, say 50 cents.

SWEDEN.

12 rundstycker, say 1 skilling.
48 skillings 1 dollar.

Foreign money, as fixed by laws of the U. States.

1 franc of France or Belgium	-	$0 18¾
1 pound sterling of G. Britain		4 80
1 real vellon of Spain	- -	5
1 real plate of Spain	- -	10
1 guilder of the Netherlands	-	40
1 rupee of Bengal and Bombay, or *sicca rupee*	- -	50
1 milrei of Portugal	- -	1 24
1 tale of China	- -	1 48
1 mark-banco of Hamburg	-	33½
1 florin of the Netherlands	-	40
1 pagoda of India	- -	1 84
1 rix dollar of Denmark	-	1 00
1 livre tournois of France	-	18¾
1 pound sterling of Ireland	-	4 10
1 florin of Saxony	- -	48
1 florin of Bohemia	- -	48
1 florin of Elberfeldt	- -	40
1 florin of Prussia	- -	22¾
1 florin of Trieste	- -	48
1 florin of Nuremburg	- -	40
1 florin of Frankfort-on-the-Maine		40
1 florin of Austria	- -	48
1 florin of Basil, Switzerland	-	41
1 florin of St. Gall, do.	-	40 36-1000
1 florin of Creveldt	- -	$0 40
1 florin of Augsburg	- -	48
1 rix dollar of Prussia	- -	68 29-1000
1 rix dollar of Bremen	- -	78 47-100
1 rix dollar of Sweden	- -	1 05
1 rix dollar of Saxony	- -	69
1 pound Halifax	- -	4 00
1 Rhenish rix dollar	- -	60¾
1 Geneva livre	- -	21
1 silver rouble of Russia	-	75

[The paper rouble varies from 4 roubles 65 copecks to 4 roubles 84 copecks to the dollar.]

1 dollar of Leghorn	- -	90
1 ducat of Naples	- -	80
1 rix dollar of Leipsic	- -	69¾
1 rix dollar of Elberfeldt	-	69½
1 Leghorn livre (6½ to the dol.)		15 15-19
1 Sicily once	- - -	2 40
1 Jamaica pound	- -	3 00
1 Florence livre	- -	15
1 Neufchatel livre	- -	26½
1 current marc	- -	28
1 livre of Catalonia	- -	53½
1 crown of Tuscany	- -	1 05
1 livre of Genoa	- -	18¾
1 pezzo of Leghorn	- -	90
1 rupee (sicca) of Bengal	-	47 35

[All currencies not fixed by law are taken according to the American consul's certificate of their intrinsic value, compared with the American dollar, which must accompany every invoice of merchandise, whether free or *dutiable.*]

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weights and measures of the United States are the same as those of Great Britain.

Avoirdupois.

16 drams	1 ounce.
16 ounces	1 pound.
28 pounds	1 quarter.
4 quarters	100 weight—112 lbs.
20 hundred weight	1 ton.
8 bushels (Winchester)	1 quarter of grain.

Troy.

24 grains	1 pennyweight.
20 dwts.	1 ounce.
12 ounces	1 lb.

[The lb. avoirdupois contains 7,000 grs. troy and apothecaries weight. But the lb. troy being composed of 12 ounces, and the avoirdupois lb. of 16 ounces, the relations of the ounces are—437.5 avoirdupois, 583.333 troy. Consequently, the ounce troy is considerably heavier than the ounce avoirdupois, though the reverse is the case with the pounds, respectively.—Stated thus: $\frac{5,760}{7,000} = \frac{2880}{3500} = \frac{144}{175}$ or $\frac{.8228}{.10000}$. Practically, therefore, 8,228 lbs. avoirdupois are equal to 10,000 lbs. troy. The ounce avoirdupois is to the ounce troy very near as 75 to 100, or ¾ to 1.

FRANCE.

Measures of capacity.

1 kilogramme nearly 2¼ lbs.
1 hectolitre nearly 26 4-10th gallons.
1 litre, or cubic decimetre, 61 Eng. cubic inches.
[The litre is the unit of measures of capacity,

and is equal to 2.113 Eng. pints; and 35 litres equal to a Winchester bushel.]

1 cubic metre is equal to 35.317 Eng. cubic feet.

Measures of length.

1 metre is equal to 3.281 Eng. feet, or 39.372 Eng. inches.

Land measure.

1 hectare is equal to 107,644,144 Eng. square feet, or a very slight fraction over 2.47 Eng. acres.

1 arpent, as used in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, is the old arpent of Paris, and is to the Eng. or U. S. acre as 511 to 605.—See article *Arpent*, in this Dictionary.

[Belgian weights and measures the same as in France.]

SPAIN.

100 lbs., equal to 101.44 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 arobe, equal to 25 lbs.

1 quintal, equal to 100 lbs.

1 wine arobe, equal to 4.245 gallons U. S.

1 fanega, grain, &c., equal to 1.599 bushels U. S.

1 Spanish standard foot, equal to 11.128 inches U. S.

1 vara, cloth measure, equal to 33.384 inches U. S.

1 legua, or league, equal to 4.291 miles U. S.

PORTUGAL.

100 lbs., equal to 101.19 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 arobe, (32 Portuguese lbs.,) equal to 32.38 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 quintal, equal to 128 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 moyo, dry measure, equal to 23.03 bushels U. S.

1 almuyde, a liquid measure, equal to 4.37 gallons U. S.

1 foot, long measure, equal to 12.944 inches U. S.

1 palmo, or standard span, equal to 8.64 inches U. S.

1 vara, of 5 palmos, equal to 43.2 inches U. S.

1 mile, (Portuguese,) equal to 1.25 U. S. mile.

PRUSSIA.

100 lbs., equal to 103.11 lbs. avoirdupois.

50 kitto, equal to 100 lbs.

1 scheffel, equal to 500 cwt.

1 last, equal to 37½ cwt.

1 quintal, 100 lbs., equal to 113.421 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 scheffel, dry measure, equal to 1.5594 bushels U. S.

1 eimer, liquid measure, equal to 18.14 gallons U. S.

1 Prussian foot, equal to 12.356 inches U. S.

1 Prussian ell, equal to 26.256 inches U. S.

1 Prussian mile, equal to 4.68 miles U. S.

RUSSIA.

100 Russian lbs., equal to 90.26 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 berquit, 400 Russian lbs., equal to 361.04 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 pood is 40 Russian lbs., equal to 36.1054 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 chetwert, a dry measure, equal to 5.952 bush.

1 vedro, a liquid measure, equal to 3.246 galls. U. S.

1 oxhoft, equal to 58 gallons U. S.

1 Russian foot, equal to 13.75 inches U. S.

1 arsheen, cloth measure, equal to 28 ins. U. S.

1 sachm or Russian fathom, 7 feet U. S.

1 werst, or Russian mile, equal to 3,500 feet U. S.

[NOTE.—The werst or verst is to the U. S. statute mile, according to the above proportion, as 350 to 528, or decimally the verst is the .6625 parts of a U. S. mile.]

AUSTRIA.

100 lbs. peso grosso, equal to 105.18 lbs. avoirdupois.

100 lbs. peso sottile, equal to 66.4 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 stajo, a dry measure, equal to 2.27 bushels U. S.

1 maggio, or 4 stajo, equal to 9.08 bushels.

1 bigoncia, liquid measure, equal to 34.2375 gallons U. S.

1 anfora is 4 bigonzi, equal to 136.95 gallons U. S.

1 braccio, woolen measure, equal to 26.61 ins. U. S.

1 braccio, silk measure, equal to 24.8 ins. U. S.

1 Venetian foot, equal to 13.68 inches U. S.

1 funto, equal to 1 lb.

1 carantano, equal to 100 lbs.

100 lbs. of Trieste, Austrian Italy, equal to 123.6 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 stajo, dry measure, A. H., equal to 2.344 bushels U. S.

1 oma or eimer, liquid, equal to 14.94 gallons U. S.

1 ell for woolens, equal to 26.6 inches U. S.

1 ell for silks, equal to 25.2 inches U. S.

1 Austrian mile, equal to 4.6 miles U. S.

HANSEATIC TOWNS.

100 lbs. of Hamburg, equal to 106.8 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 ship fund, 280 lbs. Hamburg, equal to 299.04 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 Hamburg foot, equal to 11.289 inches U. S.

1 Hamburg ell, of 2 Hamburg feet, equal to 22.578 inches U. S.

1 fass, dry measure, equal to 1.494 bushel U. States.

1 last of grain, 60 fasses, equal to 89.64 bushels U. S.

1 ahm, liquid measure, equal to 38.25 gallons U. S.

1 Hamburg mile, equal to 4.684 ms. U. S.

DENMARK.

100 lbs., equal to 110.28 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 shippond, equal to 352.896 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 heispond, equal to 17½ lbs. avoirdupois.

[NOTE.—The single ounce and pound nearly alike.]

1 tvende, or barrel, dry measure, 3.9472 bushels U. S.

1 viertel, liquid measure, equal to 2.41 gallons U. S.

1 anker, liquid measure, equal to 10 gallons U. States.

1 hogshead, equal to 60 gallons U. S.

1 Danish or Rhineland foot, equal to 12.356 inches U. S.

1 Danish ell, 2 Danish feet, equal to 24.712 inches U. S.

1 Danish mile, equal to 4.694 U. S. miles.

SWEDEN.

100 lbs. victualie, equal to 93.76 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 kann, both dry and liquid, equal to 159¾ cubic inches U. S.

100 kans, liquid measure, 60.09 gallons wine U. S.

100 kans, dry measure, equal to 7.42 bushels U. S.

1 tunna, or barrel, say 4 bushels U. S.

1 skalpound, or pound, equal to 1 lb. avoirdupois.

1 lispound, equal to 19 pounds avoirdupois.

1 skelpound, equal to 380 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 Swedish foot, equal to 11.684 inches U. S.

1 Swedish ell is 2 Swedish feet, equal to 23.368 inches U. S.

1 Swedish mile, equal to 6.64 miles U. S.

SARDINIA.

100 lbs. peso grosso of Genoa, equal to 76.875 lbs. avoirdupois.

100 lbs. peso sottile, equal to 69.89 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 mina, dry measure, 3.426 bushels U. S.

1 mezzarola, liquid measure, 39.22 gallons U. States.

1 kilogramme, equal to 2¼ lbs. U. S.

1 palmo, long measure, equal to 9.725 inches U. S.

1 braccio is 2½ palmi, equal to 22.692 inches U. S.

NAPLES OR TWO SICILIES.

1 cantaro, gross, Naples, equal to 196.5 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 cantaro pricolo, equal to 106 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 tomolo, a dry measure, equal to 1.451 bushels United States.

1 carro, 36 tomoli, equal to 52.236 bushels United States.

1 barile, a liquid measure, equal to 11 gallons United States.

1 wine carro, equal to 24 barili, 264 gallons United States.

1 palmo, long measure, equal to 10.38 inches United States.

1 canna, 8 palmi, equal to 83.04 inches United States.

SICILY.

100 lbs. of libras, Sicily, equal to 70 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 cantaro grosso, equal to 192 5 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 cantaro sottile, equal to 175 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 salma grosso, a dry measure, equal to 9.77 bushels United States.

1 salma generale, dry measure, equal to 7.85 bushels United States.

1 salma, liquid measure, 23.06 gallons United States.

1 palmo, long measure, equal to 9.5 inches United States.

1 canna 8 palmi, equal to 76 inches U. States.

4½ palmi, equal to 1 yard.

Promiscuous or various countries.

100 lbs. libras, Rome, equal to 74.77 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 rubbio, dry measure, equal to 8.356 bushels.

1 barile, liquid measure, equal to 15.490.

1 Roman foot, equal to 11.72 inches United States.

1 Roman mile, equal to 7.4 furlongs United States.

MALTA.

100 lbs., or rottoli, equal to 174.5.

1 salma, dry measure, equal to 8.221 bushels United States.

1 foot of Malta, equal to 11 1-6 inches United States.

1 canna, equal to 81.9 inches United States.

SMYRNA.

1 cantaro or kintal, equal to 129.48 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 oke, or oka, equal to 2.833 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 killow, dry measure, equal to 1.456 bushels United States.

1 pic, long measure, equal to 27 inches United States.

BENGAL.

1 factory maund, equal to 74 2-3 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 bazar maund, equal to 82 2-15 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 haut, or cubit, equal to 18 inches U. States.

1 guz, equal to 1 yard United States.

1 mile, or coss, equal to 1.238 U. States.

BOMBAY.

1 maund, equal to 28 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 candy of 20 maunds, equal to 560 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 bag of rice, 6 maunds, equal to 168 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 candy, dry measure, equal to 25 bushels U. States.

1 haut, or covid, equal to 18 inches U. S.

MADRAS.

1 maund, equal to 25 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 candy of 20 maunds, equal to 500 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 baruay, a Malabar weight, equal to 482.25 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 garee, a dry measure, equal to 140 bushels U. States.

1 covid, long measure, equal to 18 inches U. States.

CANTON.

1 pecul, equal to 133⅓ lbs. avoirdupois.

1 caty, the 1-100 of a pecul, equal to 1.333⅓ lbs. avoirdupois.

1 covid, or cobre, long measure, equal to 14.625 inches U. S.

JAPAN.

1 pecul, equal to 130 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 caty, the 1-100 of a pecul, equal to 1.3 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 inc, or tattamy, long measure, equal to 6.25 feet U. S.

BENCOOLEN, SUMATRA.

1 bahar, equal to 560 lbs. avoirdupois.

1 bamboo, liquid measure, equal to 1 gallon U. States.

1 coyang of 800 bamboos, equal to 800 gallons U. S.

ACHEEN, SUMATRA.

1 maund of rice, equal to 75 lbs. avoirdupois.
1 loxa of betel nuts, equal to 10,000 nuts.
1 loxa of nuts, (when good,) equal to 168 lbs. avoirdupois.

BATAVIA.

1 pecul, equal to 135⅓ lbs. avoirdupois.
33 cannes, or kannes, liquid measure, equal to 13 gallons U. S.
1 ell, long measure, equal to 27 inches.

COLUMBO.

1 candy, equal to 500 lbs. avoirdupois.

Specific gravity at the temperature of 32° Fahrenheit, the density of water being—

Arsenic, acid of	3.391
Agate	2.590
Alum	1.714
Amethyst	2.750
Barytes, sulphate of	4.558
Basalt	from 2.421 to 3.000
Beryl, oriental	3.549
Borax	1.714
Chalcedony	2.65
Chalk	from 2.252 to 2.657
Chrysolite	3.400
Cinnabar	6.902
Coral	from 2.63 to 2.857
Corundum	3.710
Diamond, oriental	3.521
Diamond, colored varieties	from 3.523 to 3.550
Diamond, Brazilian	from 3.444 to 3.550
Dolomite	2.600
Emerald	from 2.600 to 2.770
Felspar	from 2.438 to 2.700
Flint, black	2.582
Garnet, precious	4.230
Glass, crown	2.520
Glass, green	2.642
Glass, flint	from 2.760 to 3.000
Glass, plate	2.760
Granite	from 2.613 to 2.956
Gypsum	from 1.872 to 3.000
Honey stone, Mellite	1.666
Hornblende	from 3.250 to 3.830
Hornstone	from 2.533 to 2.810
Hyacinth	from 4.000 to 4.780
Jasper	from 2.358 to 2.816
Ironstone, from Carron	3.281
Ironstone, from Lancashire	2.573
Ivory	1.825
Leadglance, or Galena	from 6.565 to 7.786
Limestone, compact	from 2.386 to 3.000
Magnesia, native, hydrate of	2.330
Magnesia, carbonate of	from 2.220 to 2.612
Malachite, compact	from 3.572 to 3.994
Marble, Carrara	2.716
Marble, Parian	2.560
Melanite, or black garnet	3.700
Metals—Antimony	6.702
Arsenic	5.763
Bismuth	9.880
Brass	from 7.824 to 8.396
Cadmium	8.600
Metals—Chromium	5.900
Cobalt	8.600
Columbium	5.600
Copper	8.900
Gold, cast	19.258
Gold, hammered	19.361
Iridium, hammered	23.000
Iron, cast	7.249
Iron bars, forged	7.778
Lead	11.352
Manganese	8.000
Mercury, or quicksilver	13.598
Molybdenum	8.600
Nickel, cast	8.279
Nickel, forged	8.656
Osmium and iridium, alloy of	19.500
Palladium	11.800
Platina, forged	20.336
Platina, wire of	21.042
Platina, plates	22.000
Rhodium	11.000
Selenium	4.300
Silver	11.474
Silver, hammered	10.510
Steel, soft	7.833
Steel, tempered	7.816
Steel, hardened	7.840
Tellurium	from 5.700 to 6.115
Tellurium, Cornish	7.291
Tellurium, hardened	7.299
Tungsten	17.400
Uranium	9.000
Zinc	from 6.200 to 7.191
Mica	from 2.650 to 2.934
Opal, precious	2.114
Opal, common	from 1.958 to 2.114
Orpiment	from 3.048 to 3.500
Pearl, oriental	from 2.510 to 2.750
Pearlstone	2.340
Pitchstone	from 1.970 to 2.720
Plumbago, or graphite	from 1.987 to 2.400
Porcelain, China	2,384
Porcelain, Sevres	2.145
Porphyry	from 2.458 to 2.972
Pumice stone	from 0.752 to 0.914
Quartz	from 2.624 to 3.750
Realgar	from 3.225 to 3.338
Rock crystal	from 2.581 to 2.888
Ruby, oriental	4.283
Sapphire, oriental	from 4.000 to 4.200
Sardonyx	from 2.602 to 2.628
Schorl	from 2.922 to 3.452
Serpentine	from 2.264 to 3.000
Silver glance	from 5.300 to 7.208
Slate, drawing	2.100
Spar, fluor	from 3.094 to 3.791
Spar, calcareous	from 2.620 to 2.837
Stalactite	from 2.323 to 2.546
Stone, Bristol	from 2.510 to 2.640
Stone, grinding	2.142
Stone, Portland	2.496
Sulphur, native	2.033
Talc	from 2.080 to 3.000
Topaz	from 4.010 to 4.601
Tourmaline	from 3.086 to 3.361
Turquoise	from 2.500 to 3.001
Ultramarine	2.362
Water,—Distilled	1.000
Sea	1.020

Water—Dead sea		1.248
Wood—Alder		0.806
	Apple tree	0.793
	Ash	0.845
	Bay tree	0.822
	Beech	0.852
	Box, French	0.912
	Box, Dutch	1.328
	Brazilian, red	1.031
	Campeachy	1.913
	Cedar, wild	0.596
	Cedar, Palestine	0.612
	Cherry tree	0.715
	Citron	0.726
	Cocoa	1.040
	Crab	0.765
	Cork	0.240
	Cypress	0.644
	Ebony, American	1.331
	Ebony, Indian	1.200
	Elder	0.695
	Elm	0.671
	Filbert	0.600
	Fir, male	0.550
	Fir, female	0.498
	Hazel	0.600
	Juniper	0.556
	Lemon	0.703
	Lignum-vitæ	1.333
	Mahogany	1.063
	Maple	0.750
	Mulberry, Spanish	0.897
	Oak-heart, six years old	1.170
	Olive	0.927
	Orange	0.705
	Pear	0.766
	Plum	0.785
	Pomegranate	3.351
	Poplar	0.383
	Poplar, white Spanish	0.529
	Vine	1.327
	Walnut	0.681
	Willow	0.585
	Yew, Dutch	0.788
	Yew, Spanish	0.788
Wood stone	from 2.045 to	2.675
Zeolite	from 2.073 to	2.718
Zircon	from 4.385 to	4.700

[*Encyclopædia of Science, &c.*]

An Astronomical Observatory, a brick edifice, is now in progress of erection. The site on the beautiful swelling height rising from the left bank of the Potomac, below the mouth of Rock creek, and a small fraction above 2 ms. a little N. of W. from the Capitol. Such a structure has been far too long delayed. Scarce a small duchy or principality of Germany or Italy is without a building dedicated to the observance of the starry heavens, much less are States of the first order destitute of such structures. In America, the U. S., as a nation, relatively holds a rank far above what any State of Europe can claim above others in the same great section of the earth. It is time that the highest claims of science should be heard and granted in a country rapidly rising with giant force in wealth and numbers, of course, in power.

Another observatory to the west of Washington, the property of Georgetown College, is to be placed on a very respectable footing, competent to the observation of all astronomical data. Most of the instruments, we have heard, are to be of German construction, and the principal telescope, if we mistake not, is to be a veritable *Frauenhofer*. The building is not so forward as that of the National Observatory, but it is going on briskly, and will be completed perhaps as soon. Too much praise cannot be awarded the learned and liberal faculty of the college for the spirit they have displayed in this undertaking.

Liberia, a district of western Africa, so named from being formed into a colony for the settlement of free colored persons from the U. S., and liberated blacks of Africa. As laid down by Tanner, in his map of Africa, it extends from N. lat. 4 40 to 6 30; the southeastern angle being about 70 ms. NW. of Cape Palmas. The colony extending thence northwesterly about 200 ms., and bounded NW. by St. Paul's river. Monrovia, the capital, is laid down at 6 28 N., lon. 10 50 W. of London, and about 200 ms. SE. of Sierra Leone. This colony was founded in 1822 by the U. States Colonization Society, from the most exalted principles of humanity. Under circumstances adverse to a rapid advance, the Liberian colony has, however, progressed, and as early as 1830 might be regarded as fixed. Monrovia has become a mart of no small importance; and, according to respectable authority, in buildings, public and private, has the aspect of a civilized city. Mechanics of nearly every trade necessary to cultivated society carry on their respective trades. As yet, the chief exports are rice, palm oil, ivory, tortoise shell, dye woods, gold dust, and some miscellaneous articles. The climate, so near the equator, being tropical, of course all those vegetable products to which the soil and temperature are adapted may be cultivated. The soil is described as exuberantly fertile. The amount of existing pop. we cannot state, but may close our brief notice by expressing a wish, which must, indeed, be responded to by the whole civilized world, that the noble views of its founders may be realized.

Niscayuna, Shaker village.—See *Watervliet*, tp., Albany co., N. Y.

Internal improvements in Ohio.—The following statement shows the length and cost of the canals and roads in Ohio:

	Miles.	Cost.
Ohio canal and branches	334	$4,694,934
Miami canal	87	1,237,555
Wabash and Erie canal	89	2,257,164
Miami extension	125	2,468,307
Hocking canal	56	842,657
Walhonding	25	568,264
Muskingum river	91	1,432,235
Pennsylvania and Ohio	86	420,000
Milan	10	23,392
Cincinnati and White Water	25	100,000
Macadamized roads, about	631	1,981,820
	1,559	15,926,328

Recent treaty between Great Britain and China.—As this treaty may eventuate consequences of great importance, not alone to the parties contract-

ing, but also to the world entire, we notice here some particulars not introduced into either the articles Asia or China. Under the treaty, five ports are opened to British commerce, namely: Canton, Amoy, Foucheoufoo, Ningpo, and Chang-hai. Canton, Chang-hai, Foucheoufoo, and Ning-pofou, or Ningpo, will be found under their proper heads, in the Dictionary. Amoy is also named, but not sufficiently described in regard to position. Amoy is on an island, in a large bay of the province of Fuhkeen, and about 350 ms. a little N. of E. from the city of Canton.

APPENDIX

TO

DARBY'S GAZETTEER.

COMPLETING THE CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, &c., IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE OFFICIAL AND LATE CENSUS.

ABBREVIATIONS. Cap. capital—co., county—p. or pop., population—p. t., post town—p. v., post village—t., township. Those of State names are too well known to require explanation. Figures before the name of a city denote the distance from it of the town or village described; as "Abbeville, p. v., Henry co., 211 Tuscaloosa," signifies that Abbeville is distant 211 miles from Tuscaloosa.

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Abington, p. t., Wayne co., Ia., p. 903.
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Acquackanonck, p. t., Passaic co., N. Y., 18 N. Y., p. 2,483.
Acton, p. t., York co., Me., 91 Augusta, p. 1,401.
Acton, p. t., Middlesex co., Mass. 22 Boston, p. 1,121.
Acworth, p. t., Sullivan co., N. H., 46 Concord, p. 1,450.
Adair, co. Mo., N. part of State, capital, Hopkinsville.
Adams, co. Ia., E. part of state, capital, Decatur, p 2,264.
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Adams, t., Guernsey co., O., p. 867.
Adams, t., Champaign co., O., p. 970.
Adrian, p. t., Senawee co., Mich., 67 Detroit, p. 2,496.
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Aid, t., Lawrence co., O., p. 609.
Aischum, co. Mich., N. W. part of State.
Alabama, p. t., Genesee co., N. Y., 263 Albany, p. 1,798.
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Alfred, p. t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 249 Albany, p. 1,630.
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Alleghany, t., Cambria co., Pa., p. 1,217.
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Allison, t., Clinton co., Pa., p. 643.
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Amenia, p. t., Duchess co., N. Y., 70 Albany, p. 2,179.
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Amity, t., Berks co., Pa., p. 1,664.
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Anderson, Hamilton co., O., p. 2,311.
Andrew co., N.W. part Missouri, cap. Savannah.
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